

INTERNATIONAL
SYMPOSIUM



DEPARTMENT OF
ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

JULY 05, 2022

**ADVANCES IN
CORPUS LINGUISTICS**

EXPLORING THE FABRIC OF LANGUAGE

**DEPARTMENT OF
ENGLISH LINGUISTICS**
THE ISLAMIA UNIVERSITY OF BAHAWALPUR

**BOOK OF
ABSTRACTS**

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**ALL TEACHING
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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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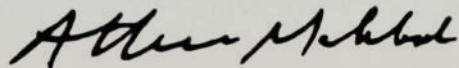
**"IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MOST GRACIOUS,
THE MOST MERCIFUL"**

WORTHY VICE CHANCELLOR'S MESSAGE

The science of human language, like other disciplines of knowledge, is in continual process of producing plethora of research-based inquiry. A research symposium like this is an opportunity for professionals and students to present research findings to gain experience in the field, receive invaluable input from scholars about how to strengthen their work, and disseminate exciting findings from the field of Linguistics. Participating in such scholarly events is particularly essential for the students who can contribute to and learn about research happening in this field by engaging with fellow researchers. This helps them build a professional network of researchers in their field as they progress through their studies and career.

The efforts of the Department of English Linguistics are commendable for its active engagement and for arranging academic events by inviting linguists, scholars and academicians from all around the world to share the developments and discoveries in their respective fields.

I hope the participants and the attendees of this international Symposium will benefit from this invaluable resource by learning about latest studies and ideas from the field of Corpus Linguistics.



ENG. PROF. DR. ATHAR MAHBOOB (T.I)

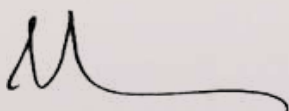
WORTHY VICE CHANCELLOR
THE ISLAMIA UNIVERSITY OF BAHAWLAPUR

FROM THE DESK OF THE DEAN FACULTY OF ARTS & LANGUAGES

I am pleased to interact with our national and international speakers' working in the field of corpus linguistics. This hybrid symposium is intended to bring together national and international professionals, educators, researchers, and experts who are actively engaged in introducing novice approaches to teaching language with technology in a more descriptive manner. The speakers of this symposium are expected to contribute their experiences, scholarships, creative ideas and teaching methodologies for augmenting the fund of knowledge related to the field of Corpus Linguistics and its advances in the 21st century.

The faculty of arts and languages, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, remains always committed to meet high ideals of academic excellence in living up to the vision of the worthy vice chancellor, Engr. Prof. Dr. Athar Mahboob and the mission of the university. For nurturing a refined and well informed future generation, our faculty actively participates and organizes national and international conferences, seminars and webinars on diverse themes of regional languages, English as a lingua franca and cultural aspects of this region and Pakistan.

I am thankful to all faculty members of the department of English Linguistics, eminent attendees and those who contributed papers to this symposium. I hope my faculty members, students and researchers will find this symposium very productive and fruitful. I congratulate the organizers of this symposium on the successful planning, execution and conduct of the event.



PROF. DR. JAWED HASSAAN CHANDIO
DEAN
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LANGUAGES



CONNECTIONS & CONTRIBUTIONS ACKNOWLEDGED

Human existence on the earth is defined by connectivity, collectivity and productivity. This symposium on corpus linguistics is an example of this dictum. In this symposium, speakers and participants from farthest eastern and western parts of the world were connected to the organizers sitting in the middle of the Northern hemisphere, in the Indus valley of the South Asia. Blessed with the mighty Indus and its tributaries in the world of cause and effect, the Indus valley has been a center of prosperity and civilization not only in eras before the advent of modern calendars but also in the precolonial days. Just go through the tales of Rumi written more than eight hundred years ago and you will realize that the universal guru hailing from the formerly Roman lands depicts this part as a land frequented by seekers of prosperity, wisdom and knowledge.

Ours is a land of rich cultural and linguistic variations. In Pakistan, more than a hundred languages are spoken. Recently, corpora on these languages are being developed inside and outside Pakistan. The multilingual atmosphere of Pakistan shows the multiplicity, plurality and cosmo-consciousness of the people. Keeping in touch with the time-honored traditions of connectivity, collectivity and productivity of the region, this symposium was organized and I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Almighty Allah for giving us, beyond our expectations, connections, strength and abilities to organize this international symposium.

I'm deeply indebted to Engr. Prof. Dr. Athar Mahboob, the worthy Vice Chancellor of the Islamia University of Bahawalpur. He is a dynamic personality with high dreams of transforming the university and the community. He has won Tamgha-e-Imtiaz or Award of Excellence (a state-organized honor of Pakistan).

We are lucky in having an information scientist as Vice Chancellor who has a marvelous flair for language and literature. In his speeches, he frequently makes references to the perennial poetry of Dr. Iqbal, the poet of the East. Under his visionary leadership, the department of English Linguistics was established on June 28, 2020. Since its establishment, the department has organized workshops, seminars, webinars and an international conference. His hectic engagements don't prevent him from extending timely guidance and support. I extend my humble thanks to our sterling patron-in-chief.

I also extend my special thanks to Prof. Dr. Naveed Akhtar, Pro-Vice Chancellor, the Islamia University of Bahawalpur for his invaluable contribution.

I am extremely grateful to Prof. Dr. Jawed Hassan Chandio, Dean Faculty of Arts & Languages. He plays a major role not only in the academic events organized by the department but also in the day-to-day affairs of the department. So, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the patron of this symposium for never wavering in his support.

I am grateful to all the seventeen speakers of the symposium. I am deeply indebted to Prof. Susana Sotillo (USA), Prof. Martin Weisser (Germany), Dr. Benet Vincent (UK), Assoc. Prof. Dr. Manvender Kaur (Malaysia), Dr. Muhammad Shakir (Germany), Dr. Ahmad Mohammad Al-Shorman (Jordan) and Mamoun Mahmoud Atieh Alqura'an (KSA). I thank them for finding time for our symposium. I am equally indebted to Pakistani speakers Prof. Dr. Wasima Shehzad, Prof. Dr. Asim Mehmood, Dr. Tehseen Zahra, Dr. Mujahid Alam Shah, Dr. Shahid Nawaz, Dr. Asif Amir, Dr. Abdul Qayyum, Dr. Zafar Ullah, Dr. Sikander Ali and Dr. Akhtar Abbas.

I hope their talks will benefit students and researchers of Pakistan. Dr. Tehseen Zahra of Air University extended great cooperation in the organization of this symposium.

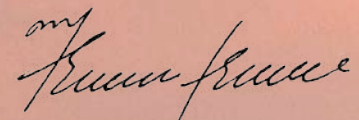
I extend my sincere thanks to her for being instrumental in the organization of this event. She also played a great role in the compilation of this book of abstracts. I must thank the staff at the Vice Chancellor's secretariat and the office of the PRO of The Islamia University of Bahawalpur for their facilitative efforts to support and promote the event.

In the utmost of appreciations, I would like to appreciate the great jobs done by the teaching faculty and the teaching assistants of this department I thank them all for sharing their insightful suggestions, extensive knowledge and practical skills. I am grateful to Dr. Tahira Asgher, the symposium secretary for tremendous role in the organization of the event. I am thankful to Ms. Misbah Rosheen Khan, Dr. Sumaira Qanwal and Ms. Nosheen Amin Ghorri for their great cooperation in the compilation of the book of abstracts.

I also wish to thank Dr. Muhammad Asif, head, department of English Ghazi University DG Khan and Ms. Saddaf Siddique for their cooperation in extending and expanding the reach of this symposium.

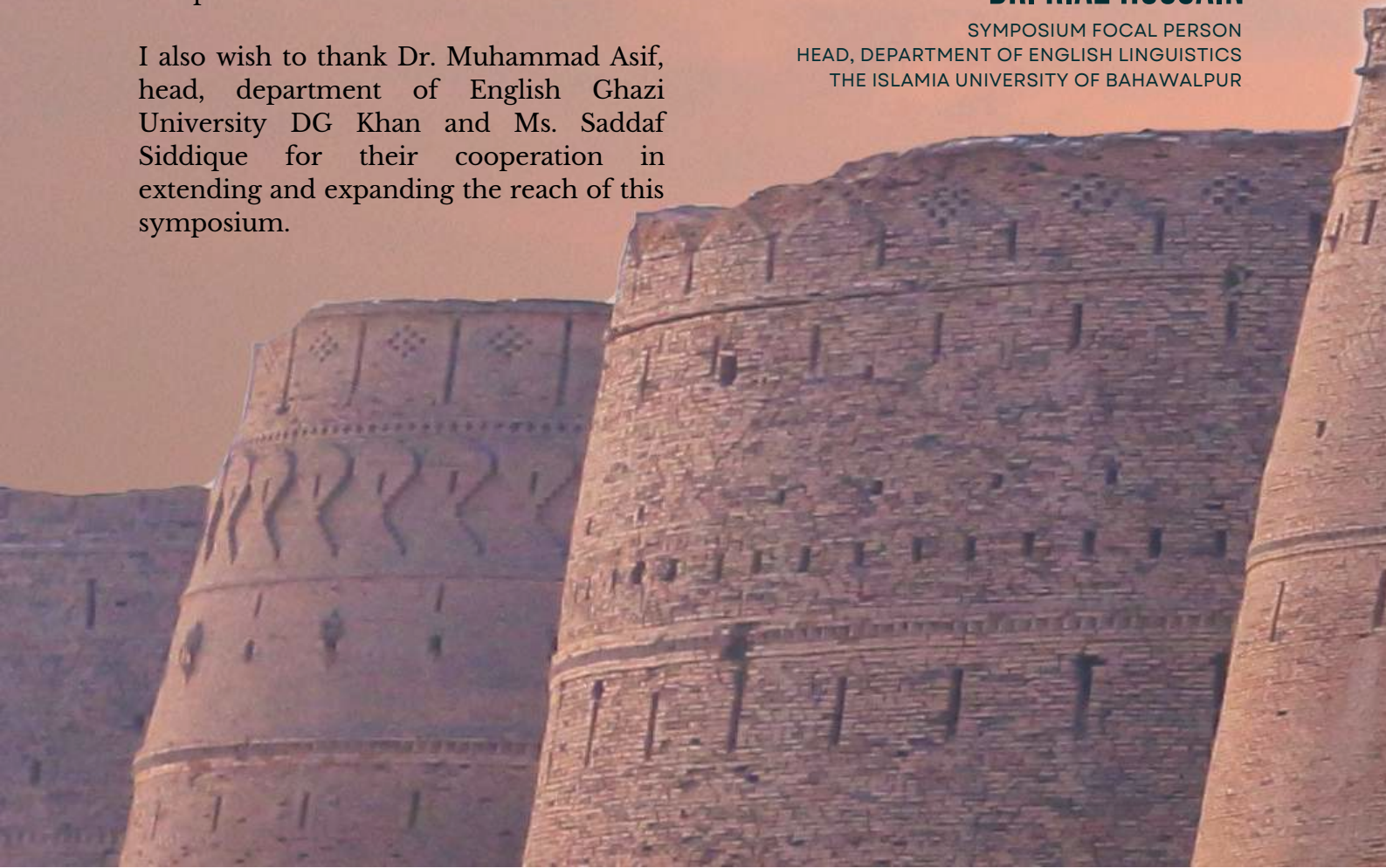
I humbly give thanks to the people who patiently helped me in organizing this event, our PhD scholars, Mr. Muhammad Sumair Zahid, Mr. Muhammad Zeeshan Khan, Ms. Aisha Ilyas, Mr. Muhammad Ramzan, Mr. Hammad Javed, Mr. Omer Saleem and Mr. Muhammad Amjad. Many thanks to the admin staff of the department of English Linguistics, IUB.

I very much appreciate the efforts of M.Phil students, members of the Linguistic club at our department and the male / female class representatives of all classes of the department. I cannot leave mentioning the appreciation given by Alumni members of the department. I hope this department will continue to gather scholars in the field of linguistics, language teaching and languages in future as well because these domains deal with the fabric of human language, chemistry of communication, relationship and existence.



DR. RIAZ HUSSAIN

SYMPOSIUM FOCAL PERSON
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Doing (Some) Old Things a New Way – Introducing the Simple Corpus Tool 3.0

Prof. Dr. Martin Weisser

University of Bayreuth, Germany

Concordancers like AntConc and WordSmith Tools have for many years been the standard tools of choice in Corpus Linguistic ('offline') analysis, due to their affordability and wealth of functionality beyond 'mere concordancing'. In 2013, after Geoffrey Leech and I had released our tiny SPAADIA Corpus, I was asked which program would be best to use with this corpus, and decided to write a dedicated program that first became the SPAADIA Concordancer. I later chose to expand its functionality and rename it to the Simple Corpus Tool (SCT, for short). Version 2, although greatly expanded in terms of the original functionality, still lacked some options that would have made it usable by the 'average Corpus Linguist' in their daily research, so that I decided to add most of the functionality provided by the aforementioned popular tools, at the same time making an attempt to provide alternative research options, to enhance ease of usability and customisability for the users, and thus provide a truly viable free alternative to AntConc and WordSmith. In this talk, I will present the most recent version of the tool, 3.0, introducing its general functionality, point out important design differences to other concordancers, and additional options not provided by other tools.

'Advances in Phraseology Research: Potential Pitfalls / Misunderstandings Relating to N-Grams and P-Frames'

Dr Benet Vincent

Coventry University, UK

Understanding about phraseology has greatly advanced over the past 40 years or so with the development of ever larger corpora and increasingly sophisticated corpus software. As a result, we have gained great insights into the patterned nature of language. A particularly influential approach to exploring phraseology is the retrieval of n-grams (also known as lexical bundles, i.e. frequently occurring fixed strings of words usually between 3 and 6 words long, e.g. *on the other hand, in the event of, it is important to*). A similar approach, phrase-frames (p-frames; i.e. similar length strings allowing an open 'slot', e.g. *on the * hand, in the * of, it is * to*) is also gaining in popularity, with a number of recent publications. These are both very attractive approaches as they seem relatively straightforward and quick to operationalise; all that is needed, it seems, is to get the software to run the analysis and provide a list of phrases to talk about, teach etc.. However, this perspective on the methodology overlooks a number of recurring pitfalls and issues in n-gram and p-frame research which need to be addressed if we want corpus linguistics to advance. These include confusing the methodology with the phenomenon that is being studied, not providing clear enough rationale or explanation of the settings and thresholds chosen and unclear or confused aims of studies using the methodology. This presentation will

explain some of these issues, provide examples and will provide recommendations for avoiding them.

A Copus-Based study of Recreational Marijuana Legalization in the US.

Prof. Dr. Susana M. Sotillo
Montclair State University, USA

Recreational Marijuana Legalization (RML) is moving forward at various levels of government in the United States. Politically powerful business interests and legal entities support this push for RML. The main argument of proponents is that millions or billions of dollars in tax revenues will be generated for social justice and related projects. In contrast, opponents primarily from Law Enforcement and the medical and related professions oppose legalization, highlighting the risks to public health of smoking or ingesting products with high concentrations of Δ^9 -THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol). This study examines the discourse of RML in texts from two corpora: a study corpus of texts from scientific fields, and a reference corpus of texts from print and online cannabis news, economic and legal journals. Using the Words component in LancsBox 6.0, word frequencies and keywords were obtained. Next, two raters coded and analyzed hundreds of concordance lines of selected keywords or nodes from texts in each corpus to see what they revealed about the discourse of RML from two different perspectives. Slightly more positive discourse patterns characterize texts in the reference corpus, emphasizing revenues obtained by taxing cannabis industry participants, whereas keywords as nodes in medical/scientific research texts yields mostly negative associations, such as harmful effects on cognition, motor skills and adolescents' brains. There are implications for the dissemination of important factual and scientific information to the average American voter.

Closing the Higher Education-Industry GAP: How can a Corpus Help?

Associate Professor Dr. Manvender Kaur Sarjit Singh
School of Languages, Civilisation and Philosophy
College of Arts and Sciences,
Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM)

Many studies have claimed that what is being taught in the universities are NOT parallel to what is NEEDED by the industries. Students are NOT exposed to the REAL language requirement of the industries. Lack of essential industrial linguistics skills – for example, report writing, work procedures, emails and working procedures, has been reported as being one of the many obstacles in securing an employment. Thus, it is crucial to study the study of language structures based on examples of real-life language use, collected, stored and processed via computer. Creating and investigating a corpus has been acknowledged to be a useful technique in order to understand the underlying structural constructs of written texts (Bhatia, 2008, 2012; Bhatia et al. (2011), Cheng, 2012; Cheng, 2014, McEnery and Wilson, 1996). Computer-Assisted Corpus Analysis (CACA) Model was developed to assist text analysis (2010, 2012, 2014). Multiple

potentialities of a corpus analysis include addressing the linguistics structures, specific writing conventions, strategies/moves, part-of-speech (POS) tagging, frequency analysis and analysis of distributional patterns of selected POS as used in text. This paper reports one such potentiality of a computer-assisted corpus analysis. The findings highlighted a specific 9-moves structure used by engineers in the Malaysian petroleum industry, to prepare the written work procedures. The findings helped in creating a teaching framework for the teaching of specific work-related writing skills in the higher learning institutions.

Compiling a Corpus of South Asian Online Englishes: Some Reflections and a Pilot Study

Dr. Muhammad Shakir

Germany

In this paper, we aim to present a new dataset of internet-based registers that is currently in compilation and a pilot study based on this dataset. The use of the internet as a source for data collection in English Linguistics and World Englishes is obviously not new, the most common example being GloWbE (Davies and Fuchs, 2015) and other datasets available from, for example, www.English-corpora.org. However, we believe that smaller carefully compiled datasets have their own place due to potential problems with bigger datasets, for example see Loureiro-Porto (2017) for a comparison of GloWbE and ICE corpora. At the same time, we do not follow the ICE add-on corpora approach presented by Kirk and Nelson (2018) due to scarce availability of certain spoken internet-based genres, e.g. video blogs from S. Asian countries like Bangladesh, and the time and labour required for transcription of such genres.

The corpus consists of five subcategories, i.e. text messages, blogs and general websites, reader comments from news websites, discussion forums and tweets, originating from 6 countries, i.e. Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the UK and the USA. Each subcategory consists of 1 million words. Text messages are an exception because only about 500,000 words have been collected from the four South Asian (SA) countries due to hurdles like the accessibility to such data and the time and effort required for annotation. The data for the other four genres were programmatically downloaded from their respective sources after verifying their country of origin. Text files were annotated and/or edited for indigenous/foreign content, copied content, potentially spam content, computer code etc. In the pilot study, we show how the Hindi/Urdu discourse marker *yaar* and tag question *na* (Lange, 2009) are not only used in India and Pakistan but in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka too. In India and Pakistan, these discourse level items occur in all interactive genres but more frequently in text messages and tweets. In Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, they generally occur in tweets highlighting the online language contact among these countries. For example, in our data “drop a selfie *na*” was used by a Bangladeshi fan of an Indian singer on Twitter, which shows the cultural and linguistic influence of Indian entertainment industry on other SA countries. Additionally, we discuss the Sri Lankan English tag question *neh* that was pointed out by one of our informants. *Neh* is almost exclusive to the Sri Lankan part of our corpus and most frequently occurs in text messages. The pilot study, thus, underscores the importance

of corpus annotation for multilingual resources and the use of indigenous informants in this process.

Lastly, we discuss the challenges presented by each genre in terms of source verification and tagging, especially tagging for copied content, issues like tagging inconsistencies and possible areas of improvement.

Pakistan Gender Text (PakGenText): Design and Challenges

Dr. Tehseen Zahra, Prof Dr Wasima Shehzad, Dr. Akhtar Abbas
Air University

There is a plethora of researches conducted on language variations by considering different variables such as age, geography, class, education level, ethnicity, and so on. However, the variations in language used by men and women have intrigued the scholars since long. Pakistan Gender Text (PakGenText), funded by Higher Education Commission Pakistan, introduces a new corpus resource for gender-based language research. It contains a total of 14.1 million words, both spoken and written. Written data comprises language taken from different discourses including academic discourse, arts and literature, and media discourse. Spoken data contains synopsis defense presentations, classroom lectures, conference presentations, and motivational speeches. Since the nature of written and spoken text is unique, different methodologies have been adopted and adapted to collect, clean, and construct the written and spoken corpora. Many challenges were faced including the unavailability of the data, the presence of unauthentic material, incomplete data in some resources, getting permission from the respective speakers and relative institutions for recordings, and transcription of the recordings. In order to check the representability of the corpus, the amount of evidence in the corpus, and the potential of the corpus for gender-based language research, numerous studies have been conducted such as exploring Pakistani Culture in Newspapers' blogs (Jamal & Zahra, 2022), development of Gender-based Pakistani Academic Word List (G-PAWL) (Zahra & Abbas, 2020), investigating newspaper editorials on COVID-19 discourse (Zahra & Abbas, 2022a), and media representation of Pakistani transgender people (Zahra & Abbas, 2022b) by using this corpus. The studies confirmed that the corpus provides enough amount of evidence for making claims and generalizations and it is representative of the language. Hence, it has enough potential for gender-based language research.

The Role of Corpus Technology in English Academic Writing for The First Common Year Students in Saudi Universities

Mamoun Mahmoud Atieh Alqura'an, Universiti Utara Malaysia

Manvender Kaur Sarjit Singh, Universiti Utara Malaysia

The research investigates the impact of corpus technology on English academic writing for the first common year students at Umm Alqura University in Mecca. The effect of using a corpus-based approach as a pedagogical method on academic writing instruction is well understood. The corpus-based approach allows students to solve problems they encountered while writing independently. Students gain confidence and become more self-sufficient as EFL writers. This paper emphasises the participants' language and learning background experience as factors shaping students' progress and success in corpus implementation. The unique role of general corpora in developing academic writing skills is emphasised even more. The study aims to assess students' attitudes toward using corpus-based activities to improve their academic writing, specifically their ability to handle lexico-grammatical capacities. The incorporation of technology is expected to improve language learning and the use of corpora. Subsequently, the lexical verbs utilized in the respective essays were compared. Many aspects of academic writing differ from traditional writing, including verbs, grammar, purpose, and text appearance. Academic students must also be highly skilled and competent in dealing with the contextual factors that influence corpus integration. A mixed research methodology of quantitative and qualitative equipped with a questionnaire that is based on the objective of the study. The findings are critically interpreted using ontology and epistemology in regarding to the qualitative part, while a Smart-SPSS statistical package will be used for the quantitative part. The current study aims to continue the trend of incorporating grammatical language aspects like collocations and phrasal verbs into the writing pedagogy process.

Corpus! Thy Name is Knowledge Discovery

Dr Zafar Ullah

Virtual University Islamabad

This symposium lecture aims to disseminate the latest advances and research dimensions in the domain of corpus linguistics. To accomplish this aim, first of all, the premise of the study has been established by defining corpus, its types, approaches, free accessible corpora, human as well as machine-readable databases, and traditional tools for corpus analysis. Then Knowledge Discovery Theory and its underpinnings have been elaborated. Corpora and various corpus analysis tools have opened new vistas of knowledge and paved the way for knowledge construction at international paradigms. Furthermore, the integration of corpus and the latest technologies to explore linguistic and cultural aspects in plurilingual contexts have been manifested along with relevant instances. Another remarkable transition in the corpus, language

technology, data visualization and big data lead to new disciplines of digital humanities, text mining, table mining, educational data mining, web and social media mining, image mining, audio mining and geospatial data with the use of automated machine learning tools which can be easily used even by technophobes. To conclude, a miraculous and giant leap for mankind is quantum computing and how it has metamorphosed the entire fabric of corpus, humanities and technology.

A Corpus-Based Analysis of Pakistani English from Morpho-phonological Perspectives

Dr. Sikender Ali

The University of Lahore

We are living in a multilingual country which is based on heterogeneous languages. Though there is beauty in diversity but this beauty costs in the form of variation in phonological, morphological, syntactic and even semantic/ pragmatic levels. Shafak (2009) quotes Shams Tabrizi who says, 'differences are made by God, disrespecting differences means disrespecting God. These differences are due to the linguistic, socio-economic, geographic and educational backgrounds of the people living in Pakistan. These variations have gruesome connectivity with the identity of its hybridized people. So, the focus of this research is to see the existing corpus of the mispronounced words of Pakistani English from morphophonological perspectives. There is no current research that explored the relationship between PakE and Corpus Linguistics from morphophonological Perspectives.

CORPUS LINGUISTICS: AN OVERVIEW OF THE BASICS

Dr. Shahid Nawaz

Department of English Linguistics, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

Present-day corpus linguistics has grown out of a long tradition of using texts as the empirical basis for linguistic description, studying all levels of language, including phonology, lexis, grammar, and discourse. The field aims at discovering the use of language in other fields, to observe the pattern of lexical items, to measure the difference in language varieties, to focus on language objectivity and to make language effective with the help of its history, origin and applications. It encompasses the compilation and analysis of collections of spoken and written texts as the source of evidence for describing the nature, structure, and use of languages. This technology-supported discipline of study has thrown new light on how languages vary systematically in different historical, regional, and sociolinguistic contexts, genres, and registers. As a methodology, it allows seeing how language is used and how it is used in different contexts, which consequently allows the teaching of language more effectively. Owing to the space and significance of the field, the speaker intends to talk about the basics of corpus linguistics. This presentation/brief talk includes the introduction, origin and the scope of the field, corpus

approaches, types of corpora, corpus databases and lexical resources, application of corpus tools in language studies and other forms of human knowledge.

Plurilingual environment and Translanguaging in Pakistan

Dr. Mujahid Shah

Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan, KPK

Pakistan has a rich multilingual backdrop with more than 75 languages used in different domains/regions. English serves as the medium of instruction and official language. Urdu is the national lingua franca bringing together different ethnic communities. Besides, there are local languages used at regional and domestic levels. In such a multilingual set-up, the emergence of bi and perhaps more commonly, multilingual practices such as Translanguaging (TL) and Code-switching (CS) is a natural and common phenomenon. However, this multilingual backdrop has not been properly unlocked. Some of the researchers did try to explore this multilingual landscape particularly from CS perspective but their studies are limited in context, range and methods. Hence, in this study an attempt has been made to approach these practices from the perspective of TL. For this purpose, lectures and teachers' & students' interactions were audio-taped coupled with lecturers' and students' interviews in academic setting in KP. The analysis revealed that both, the teachers and students have freely used TL, which were classified into conscious and unconscious. The study bears importance as it will bring into focus the uses of multilingual practices as a positive communicative resource than a communicative deficit.

Structural and Functional Taxonomies of Lexical Bundles: An Overview

Muhammad Amjad, Dr. Riaz Hussain & Dr. Muhammad Asif

The current research work provides an overview of different taxonomies which have been used to analyse discourse functions and structural patterns of lexical bundles extracted from different corpora. Structural taxonomies proposed by Biber et al. (1999) and Salazar (2014) and functional taxonomies put forward by Biber et al. (2004), Hyland (2008a) and Salazar (2014) have been discussed in detail by the researchers. The current research also makes the abovementioned taxonomies more understandable and applicable, especially for studying the structural patterns and functions of lexical bundles.

Language Learning and Teaching with Corpora: Emerging Trends, Tools, and Technologies

Aisha Ilyas

PhD Scholar, Department of English Linguistics, the Islamia University of Bahawalpur

In recent years, the shift towards the use of real and authentic language resources in language pedagogy has increased the significance of collections of spoken or written language. Corpora are, after all, huge storehouses of real language use. This research aims to highlight emerging trends, tools and technologies, describes a few widely used corpora, and pins down some of the most influential corpus-based tools in the domain of English language teaching and learning.

Digital Humanities and Corpus Linguistics: Applications of corpus linguistic tools and methods in language learning and teaching

Sadia Parveen

PhD Scholar, Department of English Linguistics, the Islamia University of Bahawalpur

This particular area of study introduces linguisticsweb.org, a wiki-based website which provides students and researchers with tutorials, how-tos, links, tools, corpus access and other types of information to help them learn corpus and computational linguistic methods, techniques and technologies for linguistic text analysis in digital humanities. Linguisticsweb.org has widely provided support to learn about tools and techniques in corpus and computational linguistics by providing a variety of materials on methods and techniques in linguistics, natural language processing and other areas of language-related research.

Retrieval of ESL Teachers' Face-threatening Acts as a Corpus to Investigate the Levels of Empathy among ESL Learners at Graduate Level

Zarsheen Khan Mughal

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Aiming at investigating levels of empathy among ESL learners at the graduation level, a corpus of ESL teachers' face-threatening acts was retrieved from senior ESL learners' responses by designing a qualitative tool i.e. an open-ended questionnaire for them. The responses collected through this questionnaire made corpus for the current study consisting of both face-saving and face-threatening acts. Only face-threatening acts were retrieved from the corpus for the development of a closed-ended questionnaire for junior ESL learners keeping the research objectives in mind. The second questionnaire was administered to investigate the levels of empathy among junior ESL learners. The responses resulted in formulating the understanding that higher levels of empathy were found among junior ESL learners due to the fact that they

started having felt the same feelings of disgust, alienation and detachment from the language-related activities carried out within the classroom as felt by senior ESL learners at graduation level. The findings of the study have implications for the future.

Corpus Analysis of Cohesive Conjunctions in Pakistani Applied Linguistics' Research Articles

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Cohesive conjunctions are indispensable linguistic signposts used by writers for the formation of logical-semantic relationships within the text (Paltridge, 2012). The present study aimed to carry out an analysis of cohesive conjunctions used in Pakistani Research Articles. It is a corpus-based study and the corpus is comprised of 45 research articles that were taken from the discipline of Applied Linguistics. The main objective of the study is to analyze the frequencies of cohesive conjunctions used in Pakistani Applied Linguistics' Research Articles by applying the comprehensive model of cohesive conjunctions in order to find out which cohesive conjunction is frequently used by the researchers in article writing. The results of the study revealed that additive cohesive conjunctions were used more frequently in research articles as compared to other conjunctions. The findings of the study also showed that temporal cohesive conjunctions were least frequently used in Pakistani Applied Linguistics' Research Articles by researchers

The Art of Dealing with Corpus Linguistics in Language Pedagogy

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This study provides a selected overview of corpus-informed language pedagogy. Starting off from a general assessment of the impact that the corpus revolution has already had on English language teaching (ELT), the focus of this paper is on some typical examples of corpus use in three language-pedagogically relevant areas: (1) using corpora for ELT (e.g. producing learner dictionaries); (2) using corpora in the ELT classroom (e.g. in data-driven learning); (3) using learner corpora. It also sketches out some prospects for future research, e.g. the compilation of local learner corpora.

A DIACHRONIC STUDY OF SEMI MODALS IN PAKISTANI ENGLISH: A CORPUS-BASED STUDY

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The purpose of the present study is to investigate semi/quasi modals in Pakistani English. The data for the current study was collected from GCUF corpus lab. The ten-year PE historic data was taken for data analysis. The data comprised of different genres. It was tagged through CLAWS Tagger and analyzed by ANTCONC. The frequencies of semi modals were normalized. The political genre of 2002 contains more occurrences of semi/quasi modals as compared to other genres. Semi /quasi modals play their roles as lexical auxiliary and also work as a modality in the absence of speaker. The most frequent semi modals in targeted genres are; used to, need to and be able to. The present study will be helpful for PE learners and for those who are interested in using corpus as a methodology.

ADVANCES IN CORPUS LINGUISTICS

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Corpus linguistics is a methodology that involves computer-based empirical analyses of language use. It allows us to see how language is used in different contexts, enabling us to teach language more effectively. Corpus linguistics uses large collections of naturally occurring spoken and written texts and yields quantitative findings about patterns of language and style. The current survey advances in the region.

Corpora and Discourse Analysis

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CADS is an increasingly popular framework for studying language-in-use. By drawing upon both discourse analysis and corpus linguistics, CADS combines methods of text analysis commonly perceived as qualitative and quantitative respectively. Corpus-assisted discourse analysis is inherently a comparative pursuit. The main appeal of CADS lies in its ability to reconcile close linguistic analyses with the more broad-ranging analyses made possible by using corpus linguistic methods to analyse language. This study tries to highlight the interdisciplinary nature of corpus linguistics.

ANALYZING THE USE OF MODALITY IN SARA SULERI'S MEATLESS DAYS: A CORPUS-BASED STUDY

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In language, the way we express, with more or less certainty, is frequently done through modality. Modality is the most crucial linguistic feature that is expressed through modal auxiliaries, adverbs, adjectives, and nouns. It indicates how an action is envisioned by the writer or speaker in a text. The current study investigates the expression of modality through modal auxiliaries. Further, the research study evaluates the most frequent central modal, semi-modals, and subjective approaches to modality, and similarities between degrees and categories of modality. For this purpose, Sara Suleri's English memoir, 'Meatless Days' has been taken as data for the investigation of the frequency of central and semi-modals. CLAWS tagger (Constituent Likelihood Automatic Word tagging System) and Antconc have been used to analyze the data of fiction. The data has been tagged through CLAWS and later frequency is measured on Antconc. According to the investigated results, 'would' has been used most frequently in the text. The raw occurrence is 366 and normalized is 2.36% in the whole targeted text. And the semi-modals 'be able to' is the most frequent semi-modals with a raw occurrence of 41 and a normalized frequency is 0.32%. The categories and degrees of modality and subjective expression of the writer have been evaluated manually. The study indicates the significance of central modals and their use in fiction. This study will be a guideline for future researchers interested in understanding and evaluating the central modals.

The implication of Corpus in Multiple Worldwide Domains of Linguistics: A Past and Present Perspective

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Corpus linguistics has become an indispensable methodology throughout the field of linguistics and its neighbouring disciplines. The review provides a wealth of insights into different stages in English language corpus evolution, major drivers in corpus development, the current status of the field, testifying to the growing maturity of corpus research starting from Lexicographic and Lexical Studies, Grammatical Studies, Register Variation and Genre Analysis, Dialect Distinction and Language Variety, Contrastive and Translation Studies, Diachronic Study and Language Change, Language Learning and Teaching to the latest modern trends such as Semantics, Pragmatics, Sociolinguistics, Discourse Analysis, Stylistics and Literary Studies and Forensic Linguistics. It also focuses on the benefits of using the corpus based-approach in language

learning and teaching context. Moreover, using corpus in language teaching can be an effective tool in teaching vocabulary, grammar and language use to learners of English as a second/foreign language. Majorly, learners can explore aspects of the native language on the basis of authentic content through corpora which will be helpful for them to acquire the second/ foreign language. Hence the corpus research thriving on all fronts – empirical, theoretical, methodological and applied – is a strong sign that the field will continue to progress unabatedly in the future.

Corpus linguistics: A new approach to teach language

Kashf

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In recent years, interest in using corpus linguistics for the study of language has increased. Previously, a small number of specialists were concerned about the use, designing and development of corpora. For the study of language, however, the role of corpus linguistics has now become a central issue, a large number of language specialists are dealing it globally, with the development of new corpora. The recent developments in corpus linguistics have considerably changed our entire approach to the study of language. It authorizes researchers to explore English language in various dimensions which were difficult to explore before the development of corpora of suitable size and machines of sufficient power. The current analysis of the implications of corpus linguistics in applied linguistics shows that the corpus linguistics and its tools (i.e. concordances & frequency data) facilitate in studying various aspects of language.