RESEARCH PAPER

Teaching the Differences in the Use of Adjectives between Writers of Urdu and English: A Corpus-based Analysis

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This study investigates the difference in the use of adjectives between Urdu and English writers in a pedagogical perspective. The study gets two writers from Urdu language and two from English. Nicholaparks's *The Choice* and *Moth Smoke* by Mohsin Hamid from English writers and *Mta e Jan Hai Tu* by Farhat Ishtiaq and *Amarbail* by Umaira Ahmed are selected from Urdu writers. Corpus Software works with English language and this is the main reason of manual collection. The researchers selected the most frequently used adjectives. On the other side the researchers compared the data with English Novels. For this purpose, the researchers use the software, Antconc3.2.4 version. The research was quantitative in his approach. At the end of this research, the researcher tries to prove that Urdu writers use more gender oriented adjectives.

Introduction

The alphabets make words and words make sentence. In the formation of sentences, different words play their functional role to make sense. There are certain words which qualify nouns. We simply, say these are adjectives. Nouns and adjectives are more gender oriented in Urdu language. The present study is a corpus based analysis of adjectives. It is a little effort in the field of corpus linguistic and the researcher will try to prove that Urdu Writers are Gender biased. Adjectives plays an important role in any language and this is the main reason that we can deny the importance of adjectives. Other than gender specific studies, every register has their specific adjectives. For business purpose, the adjective will be attractive in any language and for commercial purpose these adjectives can be different. So one can say, that adjectives of any language are representation of specific registers.

In Urdu language, there are many distinctions among the gender of parts of speech. There are certain nouns which are specific with the one gender either can be male or female. It's mean that not only nouns have masculine and feminine. Adjectives also have masculine and feminine in Urdu language. This is not hard and fast rule rather it applies in some of the situations. The researchers find out these adjective from two Urdu novels and after that these adjectives are compared with English Writers.

Literature Review

There are three group of learners which are different from each other in the use of personal meta discourse. The most important points of this study are that the Native speaker group of English's essays contain less personal meta discourse than Pakistani learners. For example, the metadiscourse you is very common in Pakistani essays while on the other hand metadiscourse We has different results. Secondly Pakistani learner often take the imagined reader into greater account but the British texts show different results. On the other hand, American corpus shows that writer presence is more visible in American than in British. Functions of meta discourse show that the use of personal expression is more common in Pakistani learners and they are visible as writers discuss their own texts clearly whereas British learners are completely invisible in their expressions on the other hand Americans are in between them in the personal expressions (Mahmood, 2018).

Decades ago the split infinitive construction was considered as incorrect grammatical form after that many linguists have started to study this construction under variation and world English's view. In recent times the use split infinitives has gotten a scholarly attention then different linguists stated to compare it with different varieties. In English language it is considered that the split is purely a grammatical construction in which a word comes between verb and '*to*'. It is noted that BNC (newspaper section) has different split infinitives with different frequencies as compared to newspaper corpus(Pak-English). The split infinitive concept was considered limited in spoken genre. This study shows that the use of split infinitives are accepted among all genres and different levels of formality. this is a question of semantic that the use of split infinitives has become increase particularly in academic writing. (Bisma, 2018).

Academic registers are divided into two categories, social sciences in which history, education, geography, law, political science are included. The other group is medicine and technology. It is noted that there is only one adjective which is more frequently used in technology and medicine. This study reveals that some adjectives are more frequent in academic register than sub-corpora of COCA. 17% of 5000 words in COCA are adjectives. This analysis tells that 40% of the most frequent adjectives are more frequentin academic texts.it is very important to know which adjectives are more frequently used. From this point of view, it is vey helping that the learners should be provided with a list of adjectives with their functions. Moreover, the use

correct adjectives is not only important for the genre and register but it is also very important for the correct understanding of the message. This study may also increase the understanding of learners about adjectives and its types. The further study in frequent adjectives focuses on the semantic and syntactic functions of adjectives. through this type of corpus based analysis learners can understand which adjectives are more frequently used in academic texts (GalipKartal, 2018).

Vocabulary learning is a part of leaning any language(Selinker). Learning a large number of vocabulary is not an easy task because it is very complicated especially in foreign language learning. Vocabulary learning is very important and crucial in understanding a language because without grammar vocabulary can exist but with out vocabulary, Grammar has no mean. However, in vocabulary learning there are many words which have close relation with each other. These are called synonyms. The words have lexical relations with each other. One can distinguish this relation by gradation in which some are closetypical synonyms others are not. This idea is defined by cruse (1986). He furher define this as, some words have same group of synonyms. Some are close synonyms while others are notnear synonyms have greater space in one language due to some restrictionsd. They normally have same meaning and expressions but these close relative can not convey the proper meaning of words. English language learner express his fear by one of the close adjective, afraid, scared, frightened, terrified, startled, fearful, horrified and petrified. These adjectives are seen like same because they have similar core meaning and can be used interchangeably.

As a foreign language learner it is a big challenge for foreign language learners. In the past it was a difficult and time consuming task to differentiate synonyms from one another. in modern times it is very easy to fulfill this. This is all happened due to technology.the study is based on to differentiate these synonyms with the help of BNC. The researcher has met at the end of this study that there are some consequences where one can be replaced with other but this cannot be applicable in every context. (Syeda, 2019).

The study focuses on the cultural corpora comprises onarticles of Pakistani newspapers and European newspapers that is there any difference in the frequency of hedges. Thenumbers of hedges arecomprised into five groups and hedges are employedin cultural articles of Pakistan and European newspapers there is difference in the occurrence of hedges between two corpora CCAPEEN and CCAEEN. In between these two, CCAEENusedmore Hedges. On the second issue, in which the researchers discuss the difference between two corpora in terms of frequencies and different types of hedges. The investigation about second issue signifies a clear difference between the hedges. The hypothesis about difference have been rejected. (Galip, 2008).

The present study explores that BapsiSidhwa use adjectives in her writings. It is observed that she is gender biased in her writings and very conscious in the use of

adjectives about females. Males are characterized by understatements and on the other hand female writers are characterized by exaggeration and hyperbole. For this corpus analysis the data will be in the text form. The researcher selected four novel of Sidhwa. The data is input for antconc. Here the researcher merged both section of data collection and interpretations. The one problem is, Sidhwa's is unknown in in English readers that's why her novels are not available in digital format.the corpus based study demand the novels in soft form. For this purpose, novels are collected in hard form. the researcher detected minor mistakes from the novels. For this, Abbey fine reader used by researcher. This is a striking features notice by the reader that Sidhwa's excessive use of adjectives. The female specific characters are more evedient in sidhwa's writings. In this corpus study the researcher listed most frequently used adjectives. The researcher collected only top ten frequently used Adjectives.The above discussion explores that these adjective give a little contribution in thematic understanding of Sidhwa's fiction. thecharacters tendency in the women is to exassive use adjectives because females use more exaggerated language. (Mahmood, Nawaz 2014)

Traditionally, adjectives have often been disregarded in terminological studies in favour of other parts of speech such as nouns or verbs, since they have not been considered to be conveyors of meaning, but simple modifiers following their major pragmatic function of 'modifying' (see Croft, 1991; Bhat, 1994; and Baker, 2004). In spite of this, there are a few studies (see L'Homme, 2002; and Dancette and L'Homme, 2004) which claim that adjectives and adverbs in domain-specific discourses should be taken into

Traditionally adjectives were considered that these have no capacity to convey the meaning as compare to nouns or verbs. The approach of this study is still restrictive and they regard adjectives as complements and modifiers. Adjective are responsible to classify events or entities. It is highlighted that adjectives adjectives are largest open word class in English after nouns and verbs and adjectives play a vital role in modifying or elaborating the meanings of nouns. This is a clue that predicative categories such as adjectives, verbs and adverbs can become specialized unit. Through a detailed look we can observe that the study of adjectives is not fully developed till now. It is a very worthy area to investigate particularly for researchers. (Munoz, 2019)

Research work on corpus based translation studies are divided into three main areas, theoretical studies, empirical results and applications. The application of corpus based translation studies are divided into three areas, first of all study of translation as a product and as a process, scendly training of translators and thirdly as a tool for constructive linguistic studies. This field is very evolving rapidly due to increase in data processing speed. We can also find tools which contribute in increasing the quality or effectiveness of translation studies. corpus studies palys an important role in translation studies. With the use of corpus materials and methodologies can enhance the quality work in translation studies. (Hover, 2007).

Grammar of urdu language is different from English Grammar. Grammatically Urdu language is gender oriented that' why all the nouns in Urdu language are either masculine or feminine.in Urdu language some adjectives change their gender due to the state of noun which ah they modify. There are no definite article in Urdu language if we see both Urdu and English language have same transtive or intransitive verbs but the thing is, these verbs play more significant role in Urdu language. The reason is Urdu do not use preposition and use postpositions. (Mehmood ,2014)

Different grammarians provide classifications and categorization of adjectives on the basis of semantics. Quirk classifies adjectives on the basis of different semantic scale. According to his distinction adjective can be dynamic or stative, gradable or no gradable, inherent or non inherent. If one describes these scales then one can be able to describe adjectives with respect to their semantic properties. This classification is not appropriate for meaning and function of adjectives. It can be applicable only on the semantic properties of adjectives. for the comparison of adjectives, there are only two ways are possible. The first one is the inflectional endings –er and –est. the second method is another way which we can say periphrastic method using most and more. (Valente 2009)

Material and Methods

This research is quantitative in its approach. It provides a brief analysis of difference in the use of adjectives. The population of this research are four novels, in which two from Urdu language and two from English are included. 'Amarbail' by Umera Ahmed and MtA E Jan He tu by FarhatIshtiaq from Urdu are included. On the other hand, Mohsin Hamid's Moth Smoke and NicKolaspark's *The Choice* are included. The sample of this research are 20 adjectives which are frequently repeated. The researcher manually collected the data from Urdu novels. After that the researcher will analyze it with English novels. For this purpose, the researcher uses Antconc 3.2.4 version software. This corpus based study is a detailed analysis of difference in the use of adjectives. The analysis will be qualitative as well as quantitative in nature. At the end of this research the researcher will try to explore the difference in the use of adjective between two language writers. This research is quantitative in its approach and data collected is analyzed using qualitative approach. The population of this research are four novels in which two from Urdu language and two from English language are included. The sample of this research is fifteen frequently used adjectives. The data is collected manually from Urdu language for the comparative analysis, which are more gender oriented than English writers.

Data Analysis

Adjectives are words which qualify nouns. There are many complications in this qualifications because every language has its own culture and vocabulary. The

vocabulary is comprised of words. Normally we can say these are nouns. These nouns have two much influence of that particular language. These adjectives are called as ''Ism sift'' In Urdu language. these words also give additional information about the noun the researcher stance is, Urdu Language is more gender biased than other.in this statement the focus of the researcher is adjectives. Not only adjectives are gender biased even nouns and verbs are also gender biased. Its mean, that these parts of speech have masculine and feminine form. There are verbs which come with masculine gender and some verbs are feminine specific. Adjectives usually come before the noun and pronoun. in English there are further two categories of adjectives, one is predicative and the other is attributive. If we take a look on Urdu then we can see that adjectives are divided into two types in which the first one describes quality or quantity. In the second type adjective distinguish one person from another person. The most important point which distinguish Urdu from English is postpositions. These postpositions like (Say), (SI)(SAA), (wala), (wali) are used in Urdu with specific nouns to make adjectives. One distinguish character of English is comparative degree of adjectives. There are three degrees in English, one is absolute, second is comparative and thae last is superlative degree. In Urdu language this comparison is quite simple than English. The words which come with simple form is considered normal case. The word which come with SAYY(sayyziada) is second case of comparison and in the last case the come SUB with the word. (SUB SAY ZIADA).

To find out the answer of research question, researchers have selected four novels. The researcher tried to select the known writers from both sides. Here English novels are available in machine readable form but on the other hand Urdu novel are available in pdf format not in machine readable format. The main problem is the software is known only English language. So the researcher is manually collected the frequent fifteen adjectives.

Number	Urdu	English
1	لمبی,	Tall
2	چھوٹی ,چھوٹا	Small
3	اچھی ,اچھا	Good
4	بری ,	Bad
5	سچی ,	True
6	بوڑھی ,بوڑھا	Old
7	اکیلی ,اکیلا	Alone
8	دوسری ,	Other
9	اونچی ,	High
10	بڑھی ,بڑھا	Large
11	سیدھی ,سیدھا	Right
12	ٹھنڈی ,ٹھنڈا	Cold
13	نچلی ,	Lower
14	دوسری ,	Other
15	کالی ,کالا	Black

These are the words which have dual nature, Its mean that when these words used as an adjective. There are two words for one meaning, one for masculine and the other for feminine. These adjectives do not just qualify nouns but point out the gender of noun which they modify. Here, one thing which is very important to know, all the adjectives which show masculine gender are ending with Alifand all the words which show feminine gender are ending with "chotiyayy". This is a in built rule of Urdu language that the words even noun and verbs which end with Alif are considered as masculine ann those which end with "ChootiYayy" are considered as feminine.

High as an adjective

Here the word high used as an adjectivefourteen times. The corpus study shows that the writer used high as an adjective without any gender biasness while on the other hand if we take a look on Urdu writers we can find easily that there are two categories one 'OONCHA'' and the other is word 'ONCHI'. These are two adjectives in which one is specific for masculine and other is specific to feminine.
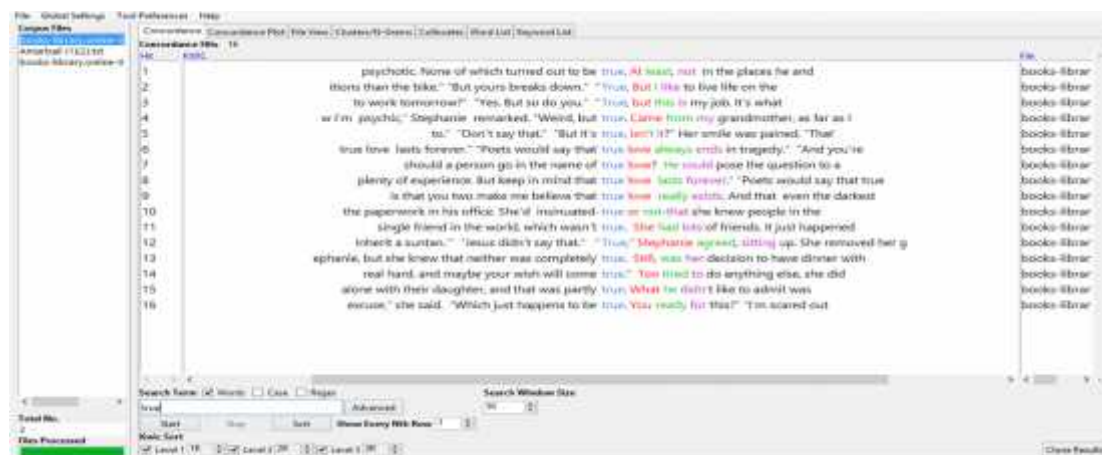
"Bad" as an Adjective

Here the frequency of word is eighteen times but the word comes three times as an adjective. One thing that is important to know is, the word is repeated both with singular or plural pronoun. The adjective has no discrimination in the use of gender. The word bad as an adjective has two forms in Urdu as BHURRA and BHURRi. The word bhurra is specific with masculine gender and bhurri is specific with feminine gender.

"Old" as an Adjective

The word old has come with word friend and female as well in which the writer uses this adjective one with male and one with female. There are many other animate or inanimate things where the writer uses this word with out any gender discrimination. The word old has two forms, one Boorha and the other is boorhi. Its mean that both genders have specific adjective with noun.

"True" as an adjective

Urdu language has two words for this SACHA and SACHI. These are two types of this single adjective which is evident in Urdu literature. The word used more than one time and all the time this adjective do not have any gender discrimination.
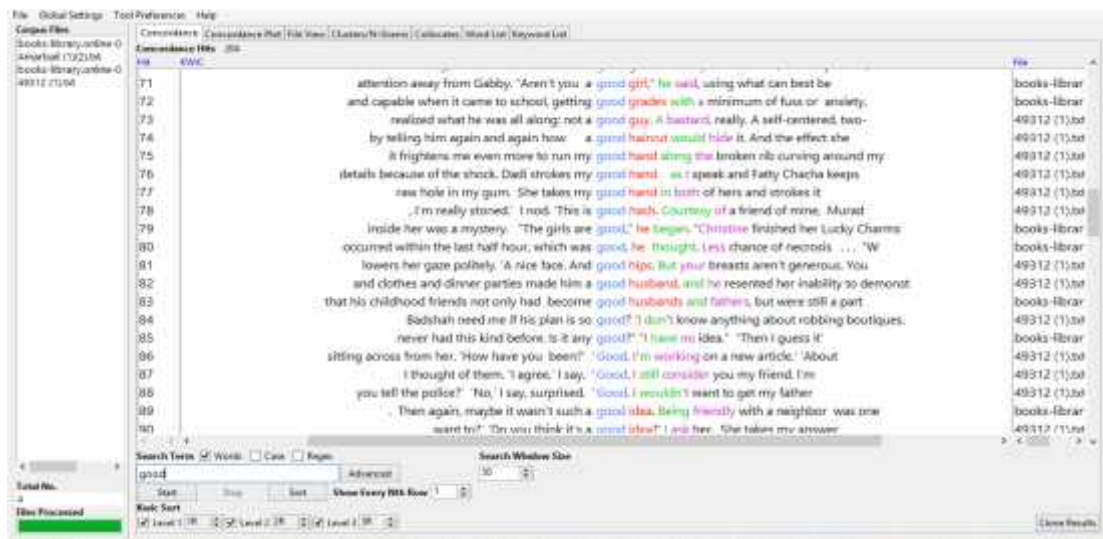
"Tall" as an adjective

the word tall is repeated 9 times in one novel but as an adjective it has come three times. The point here is, this word has two gender in the adjective form. One is LAMBA and other is LAMBI. Here the word do not have any gender discrimination

These are the five most frequently used adjectives, which we analyze with "The Choice" by Nicholas Parks. All the time, the researcher found that the English writer in this novel has no any gender discrimination in the use of adjectives. These five adjectives are evident in the Urdu language that the writer uses these adjective with specific gender or with respect to the gender of relative nouns.
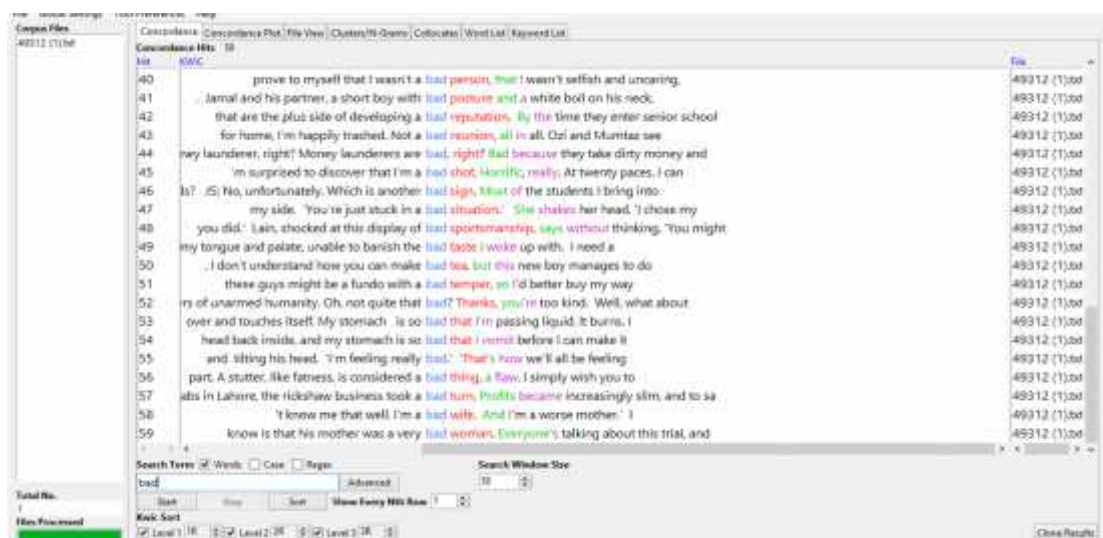
The researcher has selected an other novel for analysis. The reason for this selection is one, the writer has Pakistani background and here the question, rather he is gender biased or not. He has some background in this continent and at the same time, he is well known writer of English language.

"*Good*" as an adjective

the corpus analysis shows that the writer uses the word good as an adjective with the noun girl and man. The writer shows no gender biasedness about specific gender rather masculine and feminine
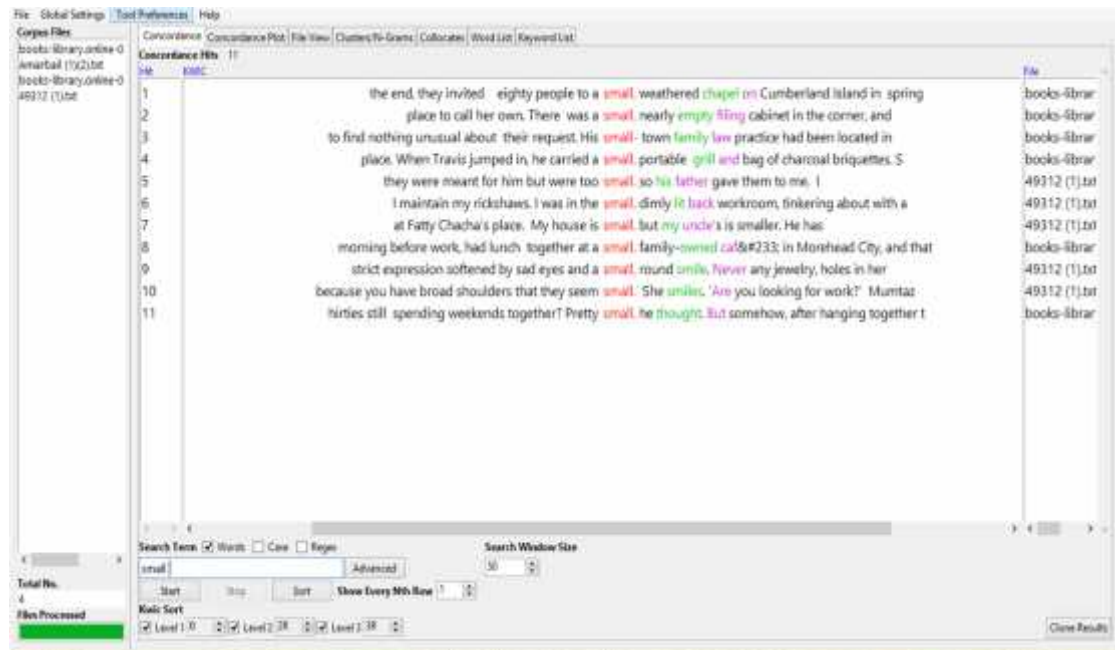
"*Bad*" as an adjective at the second time

Here the corpus analysis shows that the word bad has come more than 30 times and I have taken shoot of selected one. The researcher wants to show that adjective bad has come with the word woman and person. Before this shot this adjective has also come with the noun man. The writer has the same attitude about the selection of adjective without any discrimination of gender. The question of the researcher was that rather writer has some gender conscious about the selection of words in his writing but these analysis shows that this is not the question that if you have particular background then you have to follow the culture biasness of that language.

"Small" as an adjective

The use of these adjective shows the same results, which the researcher found later. One thing which is important here is, the use of adjective small is quite lower than native writer. The word small has come same with pronoun he and she, its mean that the researcher is facing the same result.

Urdu language has two gender system masculine and feminine. We can say masculine as "Muzakkar" and feminine as "Muanis". There is not neutral gender in Urdu language. There are many animate animals or plants and other beings which considered as masculine are masculine and many others are perceived as feminine are considered as feminine. In our local context, there are many inanimate or abstract things, which are considered as masculine and feminine according to the conventions. These conventions are built in the hearts of Urdu speakers. In Urdu language some of the cases shows that the ending of words with specific words are considered as masculine or feminine. inUrdu language the place of words is quite different from English Language. In English language the verb come at the mid of sentence but on the other hand the verb come at the end of sentence. That's why the post qualification of Adjectives are different in Urdu language than English.

Humayoun (2007) accounts that there are two types of inflections in adjectivesin between two, one type is inflections of numbers and gender and the other one is in the form of degrees which we know as positive degree, comparative degree and superlative degree. The gender information of adjectives comes in the first type of inflections. If the adjectives are formed in masculine form then it is necessary that the end of the word should not be end with the word Alif. The best

example of this question is khoobsoorat(beautiful). The feminine formation generally comes with the end of the word Yayy(chootiyayy) in Urdu.

Colors name are simply nouns and these nouns are used simply in the sentences when we use these nouns as an adjective in Urdu language we can see that the structure of words has been changed. So it is evident that morphological changes point out the hints about the gender of specific words. The color blue, yellow and green are simply used as same when we use as noun. When we use these words as an adjective, these adjective shows gender as masculine and feminine. its construction is not about the gender of adjectives itself but these adjectives are prequalification about the gender of noun. If the word end with the word Alif its mean that the adjective is pointing out that noun has masculine status. On the other hand, when the alphabet Yayy(chotiyayy) come at the end of adjectives, its point out feminine status of noun. This distinction is not taught to learners or child but the students of urdu language learns this through the in built capacity of Urdu language.

Conclusion

It is concluded that, there is a great influence of gender system on native speaker of language. If a non native speaker ignores some gender specific character. That error will pin point the native speaker. Same is the case if one reader reads the novel in which writer is not gender conscious about the target language. The reader will point out that gap in gender consciousness. There are a lot of differences in between Urdu and English language, first of all nouns in Urdu language are divided into masculine and feminine. Not only nouns have this division but verbs and adjectives have the same state in many cases. Another big difference is Urdu language do not have definite articles. The function of transitive verbs and intransitive verbs are totally different in Urdu than English even then they have the same. English language use prepositions to connect words while on the other hand Urdu language use postpositions.

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