

Open Access 

Placement of Adverbials in Pakistani English: A Pedagogical Perspective

Mahnor Fatima¹ Behzad Anwar² Uswa Shahid³

Abstract: *This study aims to analyze the variation in the placement of adverbials in the non-native variety of English i.e. Pakistani English. From the current pedagogical point of view, the placement of adverbials in Pakistani English is influenced both by the Pakistani languages itself and by local teaching practices. Identifying the diverse placement and position of adverbials in the different registers under consideration is the key issue that has been addressed in the present research. A corpus of Pakistani English newspapers, short stories and novels was compiled to analyze the variations in the use of adverbials in non-native contexts. AntConc software has been used to extract the adverbials. The extracted examples reflect the state of development and the degree of variation in Pakistan English. The results and findings of this study show that there are some changes in the placement of adverbial in Pakistani English as compared to British English. These differences point out the specificities and novelties that are the characteristics of Pakistani English. These positional differences show variation in style in Pakistani English in comparison to the norms of Standard English. This study contributes to the flow of knowledge about variation in English and maps out the distinct use of English in Pakistan.*

Key Words: Adverbials, Pedagogy, Variations, Non-native Varieties of English, Pakistani English

Introduction

Adverbials in the complex tapestry of grammar are used as a connecting link and have an important role in constructing the meaning of a sentence. It is an important part of the instantaneous discourse that gives additional information, context, detail, and/or emphasis to the core message conveyed by the semantic role of a verb. Adverbials are not mere niceties of syntax; rather they are functioning components of a language that determines the improvement, stress and aesthetic value of a given sentence. This introduction provides a complex view of adverbials' placement and their overall importance in the characterization of Pakistani English, the traditions and the peculiarities of its rules along with the influence on language communication power.

Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs are the four lexical word classes in the English language. These four are different in their frequencies across different registers and different varieties of the English language (Biber et al., 1999). The function of adverbs is to modify the verb, adjective or another adverb. Adverbials give us the answer to How, Where, When, and Why some action and event takes place (Biber et al., 1999). Adverbials are used as an element of language which tells more about verbs, adjectives or other adverbs, that how, why, when, where, and to what extent the action took place. This study discusses the variation in placement of adverbials in Pakistani English. The area of adverbials in English grammar is often considered a problematic area of study. The problem lies in the syntactic and semantic order of adverbials in the English language and the different placement in different varieties of English. The positions of adverbials are also different in a sentence. They can take the initial, middle or final position, for example,

¹ M.Phil. Scholar, Department of English, University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan.
Email: mf700462@gmail.com

² Associate Professor, Department of English, University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan.

³ M.Phil. Scholar, Department of English, University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan.
Email: uswaawan27@gmail.com



- 1) **Quickly** she ran towards the door.
- 2) She **quickly** ran towards the door.
- 3) She ran **quickly** towards the door.
- 4) She ran towards the door **quickly**.

These above sentences show the different places of the same adverb in the same sentence. Adverbials are essential because they provide the context for the events or situations in which an action occurs. These adverbials help us comprehend the context of an event in a better way by altering verbs, adjectives, or entire phrases. Adverbials improve the accuracy and expressiveness of language. This enables speakers and writers to portray events and situations more vividly and accurately. The characteristic features of adverbials are different from differentiating simple modifications but also in the flow and meaning that they bring to the sentences, as well as being used not only in interpretation but also in the dynamics of the language. They add further information and elaboration about the actions/states in question to give a complete picture.

When it comes to the placement or the positions of adverbials in sentences, many scholars and authors describe different positions of adverbials in sentences and clauses. Most of them agree that the adverbials contain a very complex structure when it comes to their meaning and their placement in the sentence. Adverbials contain different positions in sentences, such as the initial position, middle position, and final position. If we change the position of adverbials, it not only changes the meaning of that sentence but also makes a sentence grammatically incorrect. Adverbials have a fairly distinct purpose and can be found in a variety of sentence positions. It is the writer's choice to choose where to place the adverbs, which makes any variety of English different from the standard variety of English.

Teachers in Pakistani classrooms teach English as a second language, and understandably, many of the teaching methodologies employed by them focus primarily on providing knowledge of grammar and the ability to memorize content. Teaching adverbial use and where it is placed in a sentence to increase a passage's meaning is one way that is taught through rules at times. The teachers teach grammar conventionally and explain British English patterns and square paradigms. But this can be challenging, especially when the students come across the fluid and colonial use of adverbials in Pakistani English, where grammar structures may slightly deviate from the standard norms of written English.

From a learner perspective, the educators admit that exposure to Pakistani English in newspapers, literary texts, or spoken language is important for the students to understand how adverbials are used in the real world. In that way, the teachers, based on local language examples and the presented material, can help students expand their view on the variability of adverb placement in Pakistani English. Moreover, it is essential to adopt other techniques because it offers prospects for students to exercise placing the adverbials in the conversation. Thus, media-oriented teaching concentration on form and rules at the same time the origin of a pedagogical change to more functionally and context-based learning is growing because Pakistani English is different from standard English due to several factors, and therefore, the only way to truly capture Pakistani English is through practical or contextually oriented teaching. The pedagogical challenge comes in when students are dealing with syntactic transfer in English learning. In Pakistani classrooms, specifically traditional ones, the English curriculum is taught in accordance with British English standards, where adverbial placement is not arbitrary. However, the native language interference may result in variation in learners writing systems and oral delivery as described by these prescriptive models. Teachers must, therefore, come up with tactics that will honor the effects of these first languages on the learning of English.

Classification of Adverbials

English adverbials are classified syntactically and semantically according to their roles in the sentence. Biber et al. (1999) provided the following three major types of adverbials:

- a) Circumstance adverbials
- b) Stance adverbials
- c) Linking adverbials

Adverbials were also classified just simply by giving different names such as adjuncts, disjuncts and conjuncts (Qurik et al., 1985).

Research Questions

The current study aims to answer the following research questions:

1. How are the positions and placements of adverbials in Pakistani English different with reference to British English?
2. What is the pedagogical implication of this variant placement of adverbials in Pakistani English?

Literature Review

There is a scarce literature with specific focus on the place that adverbials hold in Pakistani English but certain observations can be made based on available investigations focusing on syntax and adverbial use in Pakistani English. Circumstance adverbials, which convey information about time, place, manner, cause, and condition, typically occupy three main positions in a sentence; primary, middle and terminal. As to the placement of the optionality adverbials in Pakistani English, the variability in the position of these adverbials deviates from the standards of the native varieties of English due to the syntactic and pragmatic properties of the regional languages.

Greenbaum and Nelson (1996) showed the position of adverbial at the initial and final position in British English. Their studies showed that only one adverbial (condition) is most common at the initial position 64.8% and other types of adverbials are most common at the final position.

Hiramoto (2015) studied sentence-final positions in Singaporean English and Hong Kong English. He showed that adverbs only, already, and also often occurred at the sentence-final position or clause-final position in most of the Asian English varieties when these varieties were compared with other native varieties of English like British, American and Canadian English. This study showed that in private dialogue both adverbs also and already largely appeared at the final position of the sentence but when compared with the British Standard English these two adverbs appeared at the sentence's middle position.

The results of the study showed that adverbs already also and only occurred at the sentence-final position in Singaporean English rather than in British English. For Hong Kong English the result was the same for only. For already and also that results were not significantly the same. The study showed that some substrate languages also interfere, as the marker *le* in Mandarin is similar to already in English:

- Ta qu niuyue **le**.
- He goes to New York **already**.

Imran (2023) investigated the variation in adverb phrases **as well** as the initial position in Pakistani English. The results of his investigation showed a lot of variation in adverb phrases **as well** in Pakistani English from that of British English. Adverb phrase also comes at the initial position of the sentence or clause; however, the position of adverb phrases is quite different in British English as can be noticed in the following examples:

- **As well** the government also received money from little corruption. (Pakistani English)
- The government received money from little corruption **as well**. (British English)

He also investigated the influence of the Urdu language on the adverb phrase. The Urdu word 'bhi' has the same meaning of as well, also, and too that are used in Standard English and has the middle position in the Urdu language, which means that this position of as well in the Urdu language does not influence this variation in Pakistani English.

Halo et al. (2024) investigated the linguistic components of Pakistani English. They gathered data in the form of written texts and spoken language so as not to miss essential features of Pakistani English. Given the contrasting Pakistani English with other standard varieties of English, this analysis focuses on the peculiarities of a Pakistani variety. The study pinpoints the aspect of phonological features of Pakistani English, including the manner of their realization, phonic features of particular consonants and vowels, intonation, and stress. All these features are local language dependent and reflect cultural values. The study also identifies the phonological variation in Pakistani English, which also gives special reference to the formation of words through inflections, derivations, and other related formations peculiar to Pakistani English. Among the issues addressed in the study is the analysis of syntactic structures of Pakistani English, which differ in the way of forming sentences, tenses, as well as syntactic markers from other



kinds of English. Specifically, the research reveals borrowings from other South languages (Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi) and new words and expressions that may be associated with the Pakistani culture.

Mahmood and Ali (2011) found the occurrence of circumstance adverbials in Pakistani English. They used fifty most frequent adverbials in the Pakistani corpus and then compared them with Standard British and American English. The findings of their study showed that the circumstance adverbials in Pakistani English are used less frequently as compared to British and American English.

Crompton (2006) analyzed the role positioning of adverbials, aiming at understanding the range of areas that are affected by these adverbials. This work also considers the view according to which adverbs in the initial position have a wider scope than in the final position. Crompton conducted an empirical study of three types of adverbials, namely temporal, spatial, and evaluative, in a corpus of written short exposition texts. The results showed that initial adverbial positioning does indeed expand the reach of adverbials beyond the boundaries of sections of a discourse, unlike if the positioning is done at the final position, whereby the adverbial's scope is restricted to sections of the discourse only. Thus, this research extends knowledge about the role of syntactic positioning in English and, consequently, its impact on the text's cohesiveness and readability to the audience, as it questions and revises the earlier conceptions concerning the functional significance of the adverbial placement in the discourse.

Quirk et al. (1985) offered a detailed and broad foundation of how the syntax of adverbials works in Standard English. Adverbials in English, according to their classification, can occupy several positions in a sentence. These positions enable variation based on the type of adverbial, for instance, time, place, manner, degree, or frequency, as well as on the communicative emphasis on a given sentence. This aspect may provide a vital reference point when comparing adverbial placement in other forms of English, including Pakistani English.

Hence, understanding the structure of Standard English, where Quirk et al.'s framework sets up expectations of how adverbials should be used, enables a comparison with Pakistani English, where influence of the Pakistani native language (Urdu) is reflected in the placement of adverbials due to similarity in the placement of adverbials in the Urdu language. The final position is still prevalent in use and does feature rather prominently, at least in less formal discourse, in the same way that it was observed in Standard English. This paper, therefore, supports the claim posited by Quirk et al. that once the normative pattern in Standard English is understood, or the difference characterized accurately, the syntactic options in a variety like Pakistani English can be established and explained more precisely. This comparison enables us to see how contacts in languages and cultures influence the grammatical variables of non-native English-speaking societies. This study is different from the previous research as it aims to analyze all three types of adverbials (circumstantial, stance, and linking) and check the variation of their placement in Pakistani English.

Research Methodology

This section describes the method used for the analysis of variation of placement of adverbials in Pakistani English. This study is qualitative in its approach. Qualitative research is a kind of research in which the investigator primarily uses participant words together with data characterized and analysis of these words for themes conducting the inquiry in a subjective-based manner and depending on participant opinion. This type of study is mainly inductive (Hennink et al., 2020). A corpus of Pakistani English was compiled for the current study. Different soft wares are used with a vast body of real-life language to make the study findings very credible and generalizable. Corpus studies' worth and value have been demonstrated in multiple fields as it is essential in numerous fields and researchers. With the collection of a larger amount of language data, corpus studies provide a distinctive viewpoint of the data (Meyer, 2023). In contrast with theoretical or descriptive methods that imply using intuition in the definition of how language works in real-life contexts, the corpus-based analysis employs language data to conclude. It also yields a detailed and realistic set of findings, which avoids the dangers of mere intuitive generalization when investigating textured samples of language use to discover patterns in the placement of adverbials.

During the past several decades, corpus software has become a more popular research tool to support empirical investigations of language variation and usage. This approach has allowed researchers to produce

study findings with considerably better validity and generalizability than would otherwise be achievable. Concordance is a crucial tool for understanding and using corpus techniques (Biber, 2015). A table known as a "concordance" lists each occurrence of a linguistic item discovered in a corpus together with the language context associated with it. Concordances are an integral aspect of corpus linguistics because they enable qualitative investigations of corpus data, allowing the researcher to closely examine specific cases. In the present study, we collected data from newspapers, short stories and novels of the non-natives to check the occurrence of adverbials in Pakistani English.

Data Collection

To investigate the variation of placement of adverbials in Pakistani English, a corpus of Pakistani English has been compiled. The corpus of Pakistani English includes newspaper novels and short stories. The reason why we selected these three registers out of all Pakistani English registers is because these registers are the most important as well as provide a good insight into the language in action and are thus appropriate in many situations. They cover all types of topics and are widely used to study language in society. Studying adverbials in newspapers, novels, and short stories is useful to identify their usage in the real context of Pakistan, which is both authentic and modern, and therefore, the analysis can reveal the formal and informal aspects of Pakistani English. Thus, through the identification of these three registers, the study can get a broad spectrum of adverbial use, from casual to written, from various styles and in various contexts. The details of the corpus are given in the following table.

Table 1

Details of corpus

	Data	Word Type	Word Token	Corpus Files
Newspaper	01 December 2023 to 31 December 2023	52541	1840423	31
Short Stories	50	9642	90894	10
Novels	50	32265	1170508	15
Total	131	94448	3101825	56

The first register the researchers have selected is a newspaper. Dawn newspaper of December 2023 has been selected as a sample for this research. Out of all Pakistani registers, the next registers that have been selected for this research are novels and short stories written by Pakistani English writers. All the data selected for this research is written by Pakistani bilinguals who use English as their second language. Different novels and short stories from the list of Pakistani English novels and short stories were selected, making sure that the authors belong to different contexts to capture the different ways of expressing the same non-native variety of English. Antconc software is used to find out the placement of adverbials in the Pakistani English corpus. It was developed by Laurence Anthony, and it allows the researchers to perform several operations on text corpora, which include the following: keyword analysis, concordance, and frequency distribution. This tool is preferred because of the peculiarities like the design of the interface and the number of functions that may be helpful for newcomers and experienced researchers (Anthony, 2005).

Concordance presents a precise view of where in the corpus specific words or phrases are located. This function can be very helpful in the study of language and the comparison of its attributes and variations. Furthermore, AntConc has a special feature of the keyword analysis that helps compare the words' frequency in one corpus to the other, and this is very useful when working with two or more corpora. Other features include word association analysis where the words are grouped is presented and the list of word production of the specific corpus, which displays the most frequently used words in the corpus (Baker, 2016). With the help of AntConc, placement lists of adverbials have been obtained, and these lists are searched for identifying patterns. The concordance lines can again be examined to see what the position of a particular adverbial is in Pakistani English. This paper is helpful in the general and specific review of adverbial constructions in Pakistani English since the analysis is detailed. The procedure involves the identification of the sample corpus, placement calculation, context and pattern analysis, and the result



interpretation in conformity with the available knowledge of Pakistani English. Besides, it also enhances linguistic research and provides application in language acquisition and language planning.

Data Analysis and Findings

In English adverbials are considered the most flexible component of grammar because they can change their position according to the different situations as they can occur in the following positions:

- a) Before the subject (initial position)
- b) Between subject and verb (middle position)
- c) Or at the end (final position)

The syntactic structure of Pakistani English is highly influenced by the linguistic pattern of the Urdu language. Since in the Urdu language adverbials occur between the verb and object the speakers of Pakistan, having Urdu as their mother language, may use the same pattern when speaking or writing in English. The use of adverbials between verb and object is not an error but a syntactic feature of adverbials in Pakistani English.

Adverbials of Frequency

In the English language, we have seen that if the sentence has two auxiliary verbs, we place frequency adverbs between the two auxiliary verbs. For example,

- 1) They would **often** have eaten before they arrived.

But in Pakistani English, we see that this is not the case, here adverbial of frequency occurs before the auxiliary verbs or after the auxiliary verb.

- 2) This would have **never** happened to me when I was writing for the Daily News (novel).
- 3) Pakistan does not criminalise speech and slanderous insults against the Quaid, and Jinnah himself would have **never** endorsed such a move (newspaper).
- 4) The past, waxing reminiscent and sad, and **often would be** heard in the heart-rending voice of the blind beggar bringing with it sadness and gloom (novel).

Another feature about the place of frequency adverbials is that they are placed after the auxiliaries **have, can, must, would** etc. in Standard English but in Pakistani English, these adverbials can be placed before these auxiliaries. There is another aspect of the position of frequency adverbs that they always occur before the main verb as can be seen in the following examples:

- 5) She **always** speaks the truth (short story).
- 6) But since their leaving she had **never** brought up the subject again (novel).
- 7) It was going so soft that it **never** even barked at perfect strangers (short story).
- 8) Popular authors such as Sufi Tabassum and poets like Allama Iqbal notwithstanding, the industry **never** picked up (newspaper).

For emphasis and more stress on the verb, adjective and other categories of the sentence, Pakistani English can choose the initial or the final position of frequency adverbials.

- 9) **Often** onlookers waited for Tamami in the streets and alleyways and pointed him out as he came within their range of vision (novel).
- 10) Deserted. No matter how late, I would normally hear someone passing by every so **often** (short story).

In Standard English adverbials of frequency are commonly placed in the middle or the final position of the sentence but the initial position of frequency adverbial is also seen in Pakistani English as shown in example 9.

Adverbials of Manner

The most common place or position for the manner adverbials is at the final position in a clause or the sentence but in Pakistani English this position can be changed according to where we want to put the emphasis. In Pakistani English manner adverbials occur before the subject whereas manner adverbials modify the verb such as,

- 11) **Carefully**, he removed a folded piece of paper from his breast pocket (novel).

Here in this example, we can see that the manner adverbial **carefully** modifies the verb **removed** and

describes how some action is being performed. In this example **carefully** describes that he removed the folded paper very patiently and with much care.

- 12) It was not until she smiled that something of the old Erica glimmered within her, but her smile left her face as **quickly** as it had come.

According to British standard English, these adverbials are not placed in between the verb and object or they cannot be placed with non-finite clauses but this is not the case with Pakistani English here manner adverbials can occur between verb and object.

Adverbials of Time and Place

These adverbials indicate the time and position of anything. These adverbials are placed at the final position of a clause in Pakistani English and show a similarity with British Standard English as these adverbials also occur at the end of the clause. But there is an exception with a few words such as just, afterwards, soon, certainly, presently, and recently.

- 13) **Just** as its walls had been stripped of their turquoise-coloured mosaic panels, time's ravages had forced into oblivion its generations of the dead, too (novel).
14) **Afterwards**, however, on the walk to our pension, she and Mike trailed behind the rest of us, and that night I found it difficult to sleep (short story).
15) **Soon** after the blast, police and personnel of other security forces rushed to the site and shifted the injured to the district hospital where one of them succumbed to his injuries (newspaper).
16) **Currently**, he said, Pakistan's focus was on transformation from coal-based power plants to renewable energy projects (newspaper).
17) **Presently**, we reach a wrought-iron gate, now locked against possible gatecrashers (novel).

Here in all these examples, we can see that the above-mentioned words occur at the initial position of the sentence, and these adverbials can occur in the middle position of the sentence.

- 18) "Yes," said Zakia, because she did know that the wife of the deposed prime minister was **presently** fighting the case in court and had taken over his party (novel).
19) Jim leaned back in his chair and crossed his legs at the knee, **just** as you are doing now (short story).
20) Sanghar DHO Dr Faiz Mari said that patients reporting at LUH had been given ARV in Shahdadpur first but **afterwards**, they had gone to Hyderabad on their own (newspaper).

Time adverbials are mostly placed at the end of the sentence but to give a more emphatic look to the writing Pakistani bilinguals put these adverbials at the beginning of the sentence. In Standard English adverbial of time cannot be placed in the middle position of the sentence but in the corpus of Pakistani English examples of this middle position can be seen such as,

- 21) However, for key Kashmiri resistance leader Mirwaiz Umar Farooq, who has been under house arrest **most of the time** since 2019, the verdict has not come as a surprise (newspaper).

Adverbials of Degree

In a standard variety of English, the adverbial of degree is placed before the model verbs but in Pakistani English, these adverbials of degree are placed after the model verb such as,

- 22) They loved to have wars too because martial virtues were the only ones anyone could be proud of (short story).

There is also another feature about the placement of adverbials of degree which both Standard and Pakistani English have in common when we use auxiliaries to produce any sentence, we typically place adverbials of degree right before the main verb such as,

- 23) I have **quite** enjoyed the work with you (short story).

It is a quite common feature of the position of adverbial that does not place an adverbial between the verb and its particle. This placement is considered ungrammatical in Standard English and can alter the original meaning of the sentence or clause or it sounds awkward when pronounced.

In Pakistani English there are adverbials which are used to modify other adverbs' participles they are commonly placed before the words they are modifying in the sentence such as,

- 24) Zohra was **extremely fond** of Jehan Ara and came at once, forgetting her shyness in the face of her



anxiety for the child (novel).

- 25) I didn't think it was **quite fair** to crucify poor Simion who was a religious man when you looked down deep into his soul (short story).

If two adverbials like adverbials of place and adverbial of time occur at the same time in the same sentence, then more specific information is placed before any general information such as,

- 26) Sources said an unpleasant incident occurred at the Services Hospital during the doctors' strike when the chief secretary visited there to inspect the block that collapsed on Thursday (newspaper).

Here in this example, we can see that this sentence describes the phenomenon that they first provide the location (at the services hospital) before giving more general information (during a doctor strike). Due to these kinds of arrangements, the information is arranged logically and gives the reader a better understanding of the text and the sentence. Stance adverbial which gives information about the speaker's or the writer's opinion mostly occurs at the initial position of the sentence. For example,

- 27) **Frankly**, the only person worth meeting at Bungle Oh! is Sajjad – if he's still there (short story).
28) **Fortunately**, the police remained unhurt taking cover behind vehicles, which led to traffic congestion (short story).

In standard English adverbials like **maybe**, **perhaps**, **probably** and **often** are placed at the beginning of the sentence, but here in Pakistani English these adverbials occur in the middle position or even at the end of the sentence such as,

- 29) I confer with Zara and tell him to bring whatever Scotch he has, and **maybe** throw in a couple of bottles of Murree beer (novel).

If this sentence is negative, then two different types of positions have been observed for adverbials in Pakistani English. If the adverbial is emphasizing negation in the sentence, then it comes before **not** but if it does not emphasize negation then it comes after **not** in the sentence. So, both cases are true in negative sentences such as,

- 30) The backup battery shop on the ground floor had been looted, but the metal door to the stairway had not been forced, and the overall structure looked more or less sound—in need of substantial repair, **certainly**, but not on the verge of collapse (novel).

There are few adverbials for which only the initial position is prohibited. These adverbials are always, never, ever, rarely and seldom. The best position of these adverbials is the middle position in the sentence.

- 31) Links binding old and new neighbourhoods were either **never** formed or broken at the start (novel).
32) And the earth went on, as **ever**, around a yellowing star in a galaxy which Man once ethnocentrically called His (short story).
33) These accidents are **seldom** deliberate and are not part of government policies (newspaper).

Adverbials which function as the connectors for the clauses always go at the initial position in Pakistani English such as,

- 34) **Therefore**, it is all the more important to keep reminding ourselves of just how and why it all happened (newspaper).
35) **Hence** schools and colleges were set up to convert Indians to brown Englishmen through knowledge imparted in the English language (novel).
36) **Consequently**, the petition was returned along with the paper books for not being entertainable (newspaper).

The results show that Pakistani English has different patterns of adverbials. The positions of adverbials in British English and the positions of adverbials in Pakistani English are quite different, which is described by Biber et al. (1999) and strengthens the notion that Pakistani English is a different variety of English and differs from the other varieties of English. The findings verify that Pakistani English uses adverbs in a variety of ways. The adverbial variation frequencies in Pakistani English demonstrate its local traits.

The important distinctions between the locations of adverbs in Pakistani English and their positions in other studies, which also demonstrate that Pakistani English differs from native varieties in the way adverbials are used, ultimately bolster the argument that this variety of English is distinct from other varieties and has deviant characteristics. Compared to local variations, Pakistani English has its own

unique syntactic rules that dictate which word to choose at a variant point in a phrase. Additionally, it supports earlier studies on deviant characteristics such as differences in nouns and verb phrases. In summary, it may be said that English has been Pakistanized. In the current study, the results concerning the nature of frequency adverbs in Pakistani English can be beneficial for teaching Standard English as well as Pakistani English to students. The first of these is the social imperative to increase awareness of the linguistic varieties in existence around the globe. Teachers need to assist the learners in realizing that the various English varieties, which include Pakistani English, have their own grammatical systems. The understanding also discourages labeling the different forms of language to reduce stigma by endorsing the regional variant of English. Students may be directed to compare Pakistani English with Standard English since this activates metalinguistic awareness, an aspect of language learning that improves performance.

Another significant teaching method is a contrastive analysis between Pakistani English and Standard English. It will be easier for students to compare and contrast how the two varieties place adverbs and hence be able to understand language in detail and how it influences meaning. For example, contrast and comparison of the placement of adverbs in Pakistani English and Standard English provide students with ways to talk about how emphasis changes with adverb positioning. Besides improving their analytical skills this exercise also makes people more conscious about their use of language. Furthermore, the functional aspect of adverbial can improve students' understanding of how language conveys different nuances of meaning other benefits of integrating the functional view of teaching adverbial placement of classroom activities: The position of adverbials may also have a special impact, for instance, adverbials of place in the sentences at the beginning or the end of the structure may express emphasis or a specific tendency to tell a story. Standard English usually positions such adverbs in the middle of the sentence to convey a neutral emphatic meaning. Through this, students can understand how the two varieties can be used to convey different purposes, hence making the children more expressive in both varieties.

Conclusion

Thus, this study of adverbials of Pakistani English has offered important results regarding Pakistani English as a South Asian English variety. The study reveals that Pakistani English has different forms of placement regarding the utilization of adverbials, which is affected by the regional variability and the essentially bilingual nature of Pakistan. The main focus of this research is to investigate variations of placement of adverbials in Pakistani English. This research is a corpus-based analysis that focuses on exploring how the position of these adverbials is different in Pakistani English from that of British English. In light of the above, the main concern of this research is to examine the fluctuation of adverbials in Pakistani English. Adverbials, being constituents of the language, work as one of the chief tools that facilitate how verbs, adjectives, and other adverbials are modulated to reflect different shades of meaning. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to reveal how different positions of adverbials affect Pakistani English and make a non-native variety of English. In this manner, the comparison of these distinctions will help determine the new features and the developmental path of Pakistani English.

References

- Afzala, Y., Tahmina, S., & Irfan, A. (2024). Pakistani English (PakE): Establishing Legitimacy and Standardization in the South Asian English Varieties. *GUMAN*, 7(1) 239-255. <https://guman.com.pk/index.php/GUMAN/article/view/717>
- Ali, S., & Shahzadi, A. G. (2024). Investigating the linguistic patterns of Pakistani English in a few selected works. *Remittances Review*, 9(2), 4395-4414. <https://remittancesreview.com/menu-script/index.php/remittances/article/view/1828>
- Anthony, L. (2005). AntConc: design and development of a freeware corpus analysis toolkit for the technical writing classroom. *IPCC 2005. Proceedings. International Professional Communication Conference, 2005*. <https://doi.org/10.1109/IPCC.2005.1494244>
- Baker, P. (2016). The shapes of collocation. *International Journal of Corpus Linguistics*, 21(2), 139-164. <https://doi.org/10.1075/ijcl.21.2.01bak>
- Biber, D. (2012). Corpus-based and corpus-driven analyses of language variation and use. In *The Oxford Handbook of Linguistic Analysis* (pp. 159-192). Oxford University Press.



- Biber, D., Conrad, S., & Leech, G. (1999). *Longman student grammar of spoken and written English*. Pearson.
- Crompton, P. (2006). The effect of position on the discourse scope of adverbials. *Text & Talk - An Interdisciplinary Journal of Language, Discourse Communication Studies*, 26(3), 245–279. <https://doi.org/10.1515/text.2006.011>
- Greenbaum, S., & Nelson, G. (1996). Positions of adverbial clauses in British English. *World Englishes*, 15(1), 69–81. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-971x.1996.tb00093.x>
- Halo, L. A., Rustamani, S., & Muhammad, N. (2024). Study of linguistic components of Pakistani English: An indigenized English variety. *Pakistan Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 12(1). <https://doi.org/10.52131/pjhss.2024.v12i1.2012>
- Hennink, M., Hutter, I., & Bailey, A. (2020). *Qualitative research methods*. Sage.
- Hiramoto, L. (2015). Sentence-final adverbs in Singapore English and Hong Kong English. *World Englishes*, 34(4), 636–653. <https://doi.org/10.1111/weng.12157>
- Imran, M. (2023). The syntactic variations in adverb phrase ‘As well’ in initial position in Pakistani English (PakE): A corpus based study. *World Journal of English Language*, 13(6), 196. <https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v13n6p196>
- Mahmood, M. A., & Ali, N. (2011). Circumstance adverbials in Pakistani English A corpus-based comparative analysis. *International Journal of Academic Research*, 3(5), 47–51. <https://doi.org/10.5296/ijl.v6i3.5332>
- Meyer, C. F. (2022). *English Corpus Linguistics An Introduction*. Cambridge University Press.
- Qurik, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J. (1985). *Comprehensive grammar of the English language*. London and New York: Longman.
- Schneider, E. W. (2007). *Postcolonial English Varieties around the world*. Cambridge University Press.