Towards the lexicographic Description of Pakistani English Collocations, A case for EFL Learners

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Abstract

It is an established fact that there has been a considerable shift from approaching single lexical items of language towards phraseology. As, meaning is loaded in the longer stretch of language rather than in the single lexical items, the need to study these longer stretch of language has increased manifold. In text, apparently, each lexical item is influenced by its adjacent words. So, the lexical studies do not focus on the individual vocabulary items alone. Many studies have described 'lexis as a linguistic unit, influenced by different syntactical dimensions. So, the concept of collocations occupies a crucial place in EFL setting, especially at advance level. As, Pakistani English is establishing to be a significant variety , owing to its official and academic use, there is a dire need to handle the issue of collocation formally in detail. In this regard, dictionaries are a major tool kit for EFL learners. This research paper is an attempt to design the features Pakistani English dictionary of collocation from lexicographic perspective.

Key Words: Collocation, Lexical items, Grammatical Relation, Description, Pakistani

English.

Introduction:

Dictionaries are considered an important source of language learning. There significance, effectiveness in language learning, teaching and pedagogy can never be negated. In Pakistan, English is enjoying a co status of a privileged official language. Pakistani English variety as becoming a notarized language exhibiting local cultural traits is being used for external and internal function. However, it has been an acknowledged fact that Pakistani English is not a well researched one. Moreover, English is very important for every field of life such as business, social science, natural science etc (Bhatti & Rehman, 2018; Bhatti, Saad, & Gbadebo, 2018). There has not been handful research study carried out except in some specific Pakistani English

variety. This present study is an attempt to design the features Pakistani English dictionary of collocation. Learners of Pakistani English devote themselves in getting mastery over the words, forms, pronunciation and meanings. For getting active mastery over Pakistani English, EFL learners must learn the combinations of phrases, sentences and text to express them actively and fluently in writing and speaking. The phenomenon of how different words co occur or their lexical likelihood existence is termed as collocation.

„Collocation" is the tendency of habitual co occurrence of words (Firth 1957) or if a word exclusively favours specific lexical item in a language usage. Halliday (1961; 1966) made the idea of collocation more explicit by providing the mathematical description of words in context. He stated that collocation is the syntagmatic relationship of words and this syntagmatic association can be counted quantifiably through the likelihood of their occurrence (Halliday, 1961:276). Benson (1989) states that collocations are not recurrent habitual co occurrence of words rather they are arbitrary recurrent words combinations. He attributed them arbitrary because we cannot translate and anticipate these words combination separately.

In this regard Sinclair (1966) description of two words co occurrence has a great significance. He describes the accompanying wording: firstly he designates node is the word whose collocation is to be studied; the number of relevant lexical items on each side of a node is called span; and in this span these found lexical items are defined as collocates. To the either side of a node word there is a usual strings of four words termed as nine-word span.

File   Edit View Compute Settings Windows Help

N	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	Centre	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1	THE	THE	THE	RESSED	I	HOPE	THAT	THE	THE	THE	THE
2	AND	AND	HE	AND	THE		TO	WILL	WILL	WILL	OF
3	OF	OF	A	IN	WE		FOR	A	A	WOULD	TO
4	A	TO	AND	THE	OF		OF	CAN	WOULD	OF	A
5	TO	IS	OF	RAY	AND		THE	IT	OF	IN	WILL
6	IN	A	TO	CAN	ONLY		IN	THEY	IN	TO	AND
7	IS	IN	THERE	I	NO		I	HAVE	THAT	AND	IN
8	FOR	S	IS	WE	RESSED		AND	THAT	TO	BE	WOULD
9	ON	THAT	ONE	IS	A		IT	SEE	BE	A	BE
10	THIS	ON	IN	WITH	THEY		YOU	S	AND	IT	THAT
11	HIS	HE	ON	BUT	BEST		IS	ARE	PEOPLE	THAT	I
12	THAT	SAID	THIS	LET	CAN		WE	THIS	NOT	THIS	KISTAN
13	THERE	WAS	HAS	SAID	LITTLE		HE	ALL	RNMENT	HE	NOT
14	WITH	THEIR	NOT	S	ANY		THEY	PEOPLE	IT	WITH	BY
15	HE	FOR	SAID	OF	CANNOT		WILL	THESE	IS	NOT	ONE
16	WAS	PEOPLE	WE	WHICH	S		THERE	BE	T	FROM	FOR
17	AT	WE	BUT	ONE	US		SOLO	GET	FUTURE	FOR	INTO
18	S	THIS	S	A	TO		THIS	IS	BETTER	THEM	BUT

59   Type-in ma said."Students and teachers have great respect for Maulana Fazlur Rehman. We hope that he would never go for any compromise with those who

Sample of concordance showing hope is the node and its habitual co-occurrences have been displayed in a span of five on each side of the node.

Research Methodology

With the dawn of technology, a new approach in modern lexicography has been emerged. To facilitate the lexicographers various attempts have been made to integrate computers as an effective tool in dictionaries compilation. With regard to linguistic studies and language pedagogy computer application has marked a significant shift both in ideology and methodology.

According to Sinclair (2004) the study of collocation can be investigated through a latest corpus approach. To materialize the study of colligation and collocation this latest approach has been selected. In this regard, no major considerable Pakistani English corpus is available in Pakistan however; a corpus of current Pakistani English newspaper was compiled. Data taken from this Pakistani English corpus helped in suggesting the highly frequent word. Their underlying meanings were retrieved from concordances and collocations. Though, the size of corpus is not much large but it has been adopted as a point of departure. Concordance and collocation patterns of Pakistani English have been retrieved with the help of "Wordsmith Tools" launched by Oxford University.

Patterns of Grammatical Collocations in Pakistani English dictionary:

In Pakistani English eight main sorts of grammatical collocations has been found with the help of corpus According to Benson et al. (1997). Now we will discuss these eight types Pakistani English grammatical collocations included in proposed dictionary. These eight types have been designated as G1, G2, G3..,etc in proposed Pakistani English dictionary of collocation.

G1: Noun + preposition collocations

For instance (reprieve from, insight into)

G2: Noun + to+ infinitive word collocations:

For example: a promise to do, a struggle to do

G3: Noun + that clause words collocations:

"We reached into an agreement (that\which) would go into effect in a month"

"He took an oath that he would do his duty".

G4: Preposition ₊ Noun collocations:

In this type noun and prepositions can be felled.

For instance in advance, on purpose, by accident etc

G5: Adjective + Preposition collocations:

Some adjectives follow prepositional phrases in Pakistani English. For example "tired of, angry at, afraid of, hungry for

G6: Adjective + to +Infinitive word combinations

Construction of adjective which occur with infinitives is of two kinds

It (dummy subject) comes with adjectives for instance it was necessary to work

Actual, inanimate and animate subject is used with adjectives like

G7: Adjective + that clause co occurrence of lexis

In this lexical pattern that clause follows some adjectives

G8: Verb + preposition word combinations:

In Pakistani English there are various verb patterns which follow prepositions. For instance believed in, linked to/with, connected to/with, described as, related to

Patterns of Lexical collocations in Pakistani English dictionary:

There are seven patterns of lexical collocations in Pakistani English designated as L1, L2,...etc in the dictionary.

L1: Verb + Noun pattern

Verb + Noun pattern is very common in Pakistani English collocations for instance, come to an agreement

L2: L2 combination is consisted of a verb meaning which is basically nullification and/or eradication and a noun. For instance: reject an appeal.

L3: Adjective + Noun pattern

For example, best regards, democratic society, strong tea

L4: Noun + Verb lexical pattern

Verb names are designated by nouns to an action particular to a thing or aperson. For instance: bomb explodes, bees buzz, and alarms go off

L5: Noun + noun lexical patterns

This lexical pattern is also very common in Pakistani English collocations. For example bunch of keys, employment opportunities etc

L6: Adverb + adjective lexical pattern

In adverb + adjective combinations mostly adverbs denote the meaning of very e.g. newly established, hopelessly addicted and deeply absorbed etc

L7: Verb + adverb lexical pattern:

This type of lexical pattern consists of particular verbs with adverbs e.g. think differently, walk heavily, appreciate sincerely etc

Arrangements of Entries

Chiefly, the proposed dictionary of Pakistani English collocations gives entries for nouns, adjectives and verbs. However, some entries for preposition and adverbs will also be included. Four major principles are given below which will be applied to all entries.

1. Contrary to type designations, Illustrative phrases or sentences are used to represent the collocational types.
2. Grammatical combinations follow lexical collocations.
3. This proposed dictionary does not contain Idioms, i.e., frozen expressions in which the meaning of the constituent parts do not indicate the whole meaning: to keep ones fingers crossed „to hope for good luck‟; to pull the wool over another‟s eyes „to deceive so as to hide the truth‟. Some phrases in which partial meaning of constituent parts is reflected by the meaning of the whole especially a simile which is transitional between idioms and collocations. For illustration, the entry for swift has as swift as a cat, the entry for fast has as fast as a horse and the entry for cold has as cold as ice, etc. The suggested dictionary of Pakistani English does include such types of important phrases.
4. This proposed dictionary does provide those types of important phrases which do not fall essentially into any types of above reported grammatical and lexical collocations. So the entry for business does provide to mix business with pleasure.

Order of Entries:

Strict alphabetical order is used in order to list the headwords including compounds. So, the phrasal verb (compound) go along does follow goal in the proposed dictionary. While, solid compounds follow those which are written as two lexis items. For illustration, makeup (n) does precede make up (v). Similarly alphabetical order of parts of speech is employed in order to list the homographs, i.e., those words which have same spellings. Thus their order is adjective, adverb, noun, and verb. For illustration, ache 1 (n) does precede ache 11 (v)

Noun entries

Customarily, following order of L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, G1, G2, G3, and G4 has been used in order to arrange the collocation types in noun entries. Generally, through a separate numbered item each collocation types has been provided. Nevertheless, two collocational types have been shown in the same item for the economy of space in the dictionary. For illustration, the entry for allusion is she has to make an allusion to. Both L1 and G1 is denoting by this construction.

Adjective entries

The arrangement of Collocational types in adjective entries follows L6, G5, G6, G7 order.

Verb Entries:

Firstly, L7 collocations have been provided and succeeded by the verbal patterns of G8. Each collocation has been marked by a letter denoting the suitable verbal pattern because these verbal items denoting G8 are coded. According to the alphabetical order of their letter codes, G8 items have been arranged.

Style Guide:

The swung dash:

1. Usually, Headword is replaced within the entry by the Swung dash (~). When necessary the swung dash may be repeated.

2. swung dash does show both verb and the particle when used in the imperative form or unseparated infinitives and in simple present tense as well, unconnected, with no ending (third person singular). the entry for believe has an infinitive in the collocation to believe ~ in; in the illustrative phrase the entry for work hard has an imperative: ~ for your better future. The illustrative phrase for the entry of run short is he never ~ of money. In all other instances, the swung dash designates only the verb; separate particle is represented. The illustrative phrase for the entry take down is; to ~testimony down in shorthand. (In this example in the infinitive form verb and particle are set apart. The phrase for the entry set apart; certain ~ them apart from others (in this case verb and particle have been separated in simple present tense. The phrase for the entry run down is; she ~s around with a slow crowd. (Here the verb in simple present tense has third person singular ending).

3. When irregular grammatical forms happen then swung dash is not used and only headword is used. Commonly, irregular past tense forms of verbs are the illustrations of this type. Usually, noun plurals have been shown. For illustration, in the entry for prisoner of war he is to interrogate; repatriate prisoners of war; in goose he has geese cackle, honk.

Collocational strings:

1. When there is a combination of headword with various other words, resultant collocations in strings have been arranged in the proposed dictionary. This provides a concentration of a great deal of material and as well as economical in terms of a large amount of space thus facilitating readers of dictionary in is use.

2. A comma separates near synonyms or synonyms when arranging the collocations in a string. Constituent items of collocational string have been listed according to alphabetical order. The entry for silent provides remain, to keep ~. This collocational string denotes the synonymous remain silent and to keep silent.

3. To separate non synonymous collocations in a string a semicolon has been used. The entry for move has make; oppose ~. This string shows the non synonymous collocations make move and oppose move.

4. Synonyms and non synonyms can be arranged in one string. The entry for the word booth has an information; voting; projection, phone, polling; telephone ~. This string denotes the collocation an information booth, the synonymous collocations a polling booth and a voting booth, the synonymous collocations a phone booth and a telephone booth and the collocation a projection booth and a telephone booth, the synonymous collocations a polling. It is important to note that synonymous members of string are listed together though sometimes it upsets the overall alphabetical order. In the string there is no repetition of articles.

5. When there are collocations of same nouns with different prepositions and with different verbs then in different strings these resultant collocations must be provided. So, under degree (academic title) he has to award a ~ to; to confer a ~ on. It is important to note that these are synonymous collocations; to separate the different collocation strings semicolon is used rather than for the non synonymous items of same string. Another illustration in the entry for the word moan (complaint) which provides to emit, give, let out ~. These strings show the three synonymous collocations to emit moan, give moan, let out moan.

6. In order to show the differences in article usage or of number separate strings are needed. The difference in article usage is shown in the entry for the word business: a mail-order~; show~; the travel ~. Similarly we have seen a string of adjectives for the singular as in the entry word of atrocity: a dreadful, grisly, gruesome, heinous, horrible, horrid, monstrous, revolting, vile~; in~.

7. It is described in lexical collocations, sometimes nouns co occur with verbs which indicate the action of more than one participant. Only verb which is referred to actions of same participant has been listed in one string. So the entry of the word copyright: for the actions of the copyright office the entry for copyright has one string (to grant, register a ~) and there is a different string for the actions of a publisher or an author (to hold; secure a ~).

8. above quoted illustrations are representing that there is one swung dash for each string. However, when a string includes compound words, i.e., a word containing two or more roots which is spelled as one word. Other members of string collocate with the same last element of the compound. In these illustrations, item of the string which is preceded the compound have been followed by swung dash. The entry for the word boat has: an assault~; fling~; gunboat; lifeboat; mosquito ~.

Stylistic labels prevent a reader from using inappropriate context of a collocation.

Definitions and Paraphrases:

Double quotation mark has been used to enclose the definitions and phrases.

Definitions of adjectives and nouns:

1. Definitions and paraphrases are enclosed in double quotation marks.

2. Definition of adjectives and nouns in square brackets, other typefaces and square brackets mention to those items that come behind. See the following instance: accent (n) {pronunciation} to affect, assume, imitate, put on; cultivate an~. When any formerly provided definition does not cover miscellaneous items then these are arranged at the end of entry and precede by misc.

3. Double quotation marks and parentheses are used in order to give definitions of senses of prepositions and verbs of illustrative phrases. Preceding items are shown by such paraphrases and definitions. An instance of paraphrase is illustrated by a word aback. The entry of aback has the collocation taken aback; the illustrative phrase of aback is they were taken aback while its paraphrasing is they were startled.

4. When headword is referred by verb definitions, they come after the coding instantly. For instance, go 11 with a coding (d; into) which has been followed by definition (to pass) the co occurrence of the word go is: Toby, and the illustrative phrases of this entry will be Toby somebody s house. Nevertheless, the definition will follow collocation, not the coding when the meaning of the verb is understood in following preposition combination. So, the coding of go 12 is (d; into), illustrative phrase to ~ by the rules, the collocation to ~by, the definition (to follow).

Illustrative phrases:

1. Illustrative phrases accompany those collocations which they denote. Illustrative phrases are presented in parenthesis. The entry of adjacent has the illustrative phrase immediately ~to our building.
2. A slash (/) is used when synonyms are shown in an illustrative phrase in order to separate them. The illustrative phrase for the entry of state is: affairs/matters of ~.
3. It is important to note that In order to serve as an illustration collocation can be enlarged. As

an example, the entry river 4 has L4 collocation a ~ flows enlarged by the phrase (into the sea) surrounded by parentheses.

Usage notes:

For the appropriate use of headwords and their collocations, usage notes give important additional information. Usage notes provide important details about the difference between language verities. However, in usage   notes swung dash is   not   include.

Pronunciation:

Generally, the suggested Pakistani English dictionary does not denote pronunciation. However, in order to differentiate homographs, phonemic transcription has been suggested. So, the entry for bow 1 has been transcribed as /bau/ and bow 111 has /bou/.

Use of corpus

Let us try to prove that existing collocational dictionaries are at loos to meet the needs of EFL learners of Pakistani English. These dictionaries are not corpus based so this leads to a strong conviction that is not a real guide to EFL learners. For this purpose BBI Combinatory dictionary of English collocation compiled by Benson, Benson and Ilson (1986) has been chosen for analysis. This dictionary gives essential knowledge about lexical and grammatical recurrent combinations.

However, this dictionary has not discriminated and defined the sense (s) for all its merits. For instance the BBI Combinatory dictionary tells that the entry reprieve is a noun. This lexical item goes with verb.

reprieve *n.* 1. to give, grant a ~ 2. to get, receive a -
3. a last-minute ~ 4. a ~ from

Now we will discuss the lexical item reprieve and its collocates with the help of corpus. Reprieve is a noun which can go with adjective.

N	Concordance	et	ag	ord #	. #	s.	. #	s.	. #	s.	. #	s.	File	%
1	hold the post of chief of army staff is a temporary reprieve for General			6,201	30	%	0	%			0	%	top story.txt	80%
2	contest the presidential election, as a "temporary reprieve." The real challenge			6,155	28	%	0	%			0	%	top story.txt	79%
3	what is best for the future of Pakistan." 'Temporary reprieve' for Musharraf-			6,123	28	%	0	%			0	%	top story.txt	79%
4	minister Benazir Bhutto. "This is a temporary reprieve and the real test will			1,702	63	%	0	%			0	%	ront page.txt	22%
5	a copy of the judgement. During his temporary reprieve Dutt has been busy			1,350	57	%	0	%			0	%	otainment.txt	54%

Lexical item reprieve follows the pattern noun+verb pattern as well. It can go with the verb „earn, get, gain, win, grant sb/sth and give sb/sth etc.

N	Concordance
1	and Dale Steyn. But Pollock could get a reprieve after rookie paceman
2	and Dale Steyn. But Pollock could get a reprieve after rookie paceman
3	and Dale Steyn. But Pollock could get a reprieve after rookie paceman
4	the short-term problem – how to get a reprieve – without recognising that

Lexical pattern reprieve can also come with a preposition. Following concordance shows reprieve with Noun+preposition pattern.

N	Concordance
1	United States, Iran won a two-month reprieve from new UN sanctions over its
2	for demeaning undertakings to beg reprieve from his jail convictions and flee
3	to secure the steelmaker of Lahore reprieve from his conviction and
4	denying for long that he had earned reprieve from imprisonment and had
5	say Iran has probably won itself a reprieve from stiffer sanctions for a few
6	the markets would get a little bit of a reprieve from volatility next week, ahead

appointment *n.* ["agreement to meet"] 1. a follow-up; outpatient – 2. to have; keep; give, make, schedule an – (with) (the hospital gave me a follow-up outpatient – with their cardiologist) 3. to break; cancel; miss an – 4. by – (she sees patients by – only) 5. an – to + inf. (she had an – to see the dean) ["selection"] 6. to confirm; make an – 7. to block an – 8. an – to (we announced her – to the committee) ["position"] 9. an – as 10. to offer an – (we offered her an – as treasurer) 11. to have, hold; receive an – 12. an interim; permanent; temporary – 13. a political – ["designation"] 14. by – to Her Majesty

— Definition (of noun in square brackets, other typeface and double quotation marks), referring to 1. – 5.

— Definition, referring to 6. – 8.
— Definition, referring to 9. – 13.
— Definition, referring to 14.

clock I *n.* 1. to regulate, set; wind (up) a – 2. to advance a –; or: to put, set, turn a – ahead/forward ((by) one hour) 3. to put, set, turn a – back ((by) one hour) 4. a digital; cuckoo; electric; grandfather; wall – (by/according to my digital –, it's ten thirty) 5. a time – (to punch a time – when starting or finishing work) 6. a biological – (her biological – keeps ticking away) 7. a – is fast; right; slow 8. a – gains time; goes, runs; keeps time; loses time; runs down; says the time, shows the time, tells the time (BE), tells time (AE); stops; ticks 9. a – strikes the hour 10. the dial; face; hands of a – 11. (misc.) to watch the – ("to wait impatiently for the end of the working day"); to work (a)round the – ("to work without rest"); to work against the – ("to strive to meet a deadline"); the – ran out ("the allotted time expired"); to stop the – ("to suspend play in a game so that the clock stops running") (see also **alarm clock**)

1. – 10. = Lexical collocations

11. = Idioms with paraphrases in double quotation marks

concerned *adj.* 1. deeply, gravely, greatly; very – 2. – about, for, over; with (– about safety) 3. (esp. BE) – to + inf. (– to know your decision) 4. – that + clause (she is – that there is still so much illiteracy; we are – that they might have missed the train) 5. (misc.) as far as I'm – USAGE NOTE: The phrases *concerned about, concerned over*, and, less frequently, *concerned for* mean "worried about" (concerned about your safety). The phrase *concerned with* means "interested in" (concerned with establishing the truth).

2. – 4. = Grammatical collocations

USAGE NOTE providing additional information

Entry from Pakistani English collocation dictionary:

N Concordance
1   he held a referendum to justify his own appointment. "He himself had to admit in
2   recommendations regarding the judge's appointment and went to the Parliament
3   Justice of the Supreme Court for the appointment of judges to the higher
4   on streetlights, on water coolers, or on appointment of sweepers. It seems most
5   on the killings in Karachi and the appointment of Malik Qayyum as
6   captain, has called for the appointment of a full-time coach ahead
7   and Staff College, a prestigious appointment. He replaces Lt.-Gen. Tariq
8   Soper. Following David Morgan's appointment as the president-elect of the
9   party Working Committee. The appointment comes amid speculation
10   Commission, which had a role in the appointment and removal of the

Sample of Concordance shows that collocation 'appointment' with other words retrieved from the corpus of Pakistani English

N	Word	With lation	Total al	Left	Right	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	entre	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1	APPOINTMENT	appointment 0.000	368	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	364	1	0	0	0	1
2	THE	appointment 0.000	332	228	104	33	29	18	10	138	0	1	39	13	25	26
3	OF	appointment 0.000	277	43	234	12	8	6	9	8	0	186	4	18	16	10
4	TO	appointment 0.000	87	45	42	14	6	10	15	0	0	8	7	5	12	10
5	AND	appointment 0.000	74	32	42	9	3	8	5	7	0	4	7	7	19	5
6	FOR	appointment 0.000	69	58	11	1	4	2	25	26	0	1	1	2	3	4
7	AS	appointment 0.000	68	6	62	0	1	2	2	1	0	38	2	3	10	9
8	A	appointment 0.000	65	20	45	5	7	5	3	0	0	3	31	1	4	6
9	HIS	appointment 0.000	50	45	5	3	1	2	13	26	0	0	0	1	2	2
10	IN	appointment 0.000	46	13	33	3	4	0	5	1	0	9	1	7	8	8

Sample of Concordance shows that 'appointment' is repeatedly accompanied

N	Concordance
1	office remained operational round the clock to pass on instructions to all key
2	also hates to employ toothbrush. The clock ticks, Ms. Cabbage frowns, Bon
3	bazaars, including the Shahi Bazaar, Clock Tower road and Bhittai Chowk
4	along with their personnel round the clock, as it was apprehended that the
5	one really needs to keep an eye on the clock because at times the Internet can
6	mousetrap placed on top of your alarm clock will prevent you from rolling over
7	Defence Minister Ehud Barak that the clock was ticking down to a wide scale
8	year compared with 2005. But a "crime clock" put together by the FBI showed
9	members, and they chit-chat the clock around - mostly not about much of
10	seven in the morning to about one o'clock in the night and I earn well enough

Sample of Concordance shows that collocation 'clock' with other words retrieved from the corpus of Pakistani English

N	Word	With lation	Total al	Left	Right	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	entre	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1	A	clock 0.000	21	11	10	0	1	1	2	7	0	0	1	3	0	6
2	AND	clock 0.000	30	10	20	3	2	1	3	1	0	5	2	8	4	1
3	ARE	clock 0.000	6	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
4	AROUND	clock 0.000	11	10	1	1	0	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	AS	clock 0.000	9	5	4	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
6	AT	clock 0.000	14	7	7	0	0	5	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	1
7	BACK	clock 0.000	6	3	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
8	BY	clock 0.000	5	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
9	CLOCK	clock 0.000	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0
10	FOR	clock 0.000	7	4	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0

Sample of Concordance shows that 'clock' is repeatedly accompanied

N Concordance

1　　　　of Commerce and other authorities concerned. They had promised to
2　　　　of days. He directed the authorities concerned to expedite the pace to
3　　came to know that the authorities of the concerned police station have released
4　　any kind of fear with them. "He is more concerned about the public who stood
5　　　up by corrupt staff. Attendance of all concerned at the hospitals should also
6　　　　　and garbage. The authorities concerned continue to turn blind eye to
7　　authorities and the Market Committee concerned to maintain cleanliness. The
8　　　the traders, he said. "The authorities concerned are continuously showing
9　　　due to the apathy of the authorities concerned who did not bother to check
10　　　　in connivance with some officers concerned, has been engaged in

Sample of Concordance shows that collocation 'concerned' with other words retrieved from the corpus of Pakistani English

N	Word	With lation	Total al	Left I R	ght		L5	L4	L3	L2	L1 entre		R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1	CONCERNED	concerned 0.000	1,914	5	5		3	2	0	0	0 1,904		0	0	0	2	3
2	THE	concerned 0.000	1,898	1,264 634			178	156	149	464	317 0		39	217	129	120	129
3	TO	concerned 0.000	667	210	457		41	41	56	57	15 0		207	92	43	52	63
4	OF	concerned 0.000	526	280	246		45	50	101	59	25 0		16	29	31	110	60
5	AND	concerned 0.000	458	275	183		39	71	82	57	26 0		43	34	26	36	44
6	AUTHORITIES	concerned 0.000	383	272	111		2	1	7	1	261 0		107	3	0	1	0
7	IS	concerned 0.000	287	226	61		7	8	5	19	187 0		6	27	13	10	5
8	AS	concerned 0.000	280	229	51		94	65	61	8	1 0		15	5	9	10	12
9	THAT	concerned 0.000	241	119	122		24	19	36	30	10 0		52	17	21	21	11
10	ARE	concerned 0.000	228	178	50		9	8	5	39	117 0		18	18	9	2	3

Sample of Concordance shows that 'concerned' is repeatedly accompanied

Concluding remarks:

In Pakistani English, studying collocations is in its infancy because it is a completely new phenomenon in this regard. These words combinations pose much confusion for EFL learners. So, in order to learn and teach a foreign language, there is a dire need that these words combinations should be given significant place in EFL classrooms. In this undertaken study, the researcher has tried to investigate Pakistani English collocations from lexicographic perspectives. The lexicographic study of Pakistani English is a vast field this study is far from being thorough and perfect because all the shades of Pakistani English might not have been investigated. However, this undertaken study may be taken as a point of departure because it will help in motivating the lexicographers to investigate the new dimensions and yield new results discarding the old practices in designing the features Pakistani English dictionary of collocations.

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