A CORPUS-BASED STUDY OF VERB INFLECTIONAL AFFIXATION IN ENGLISH: INSIGHTS FROM DAWN NEWSPAPER

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ABSTRACT

The current research investigates the patterns and usage of English verb inflectional affixes in the Dawn newspaper, an English-language daily in Pakistan. By using a corpus-based method, the study seeks to gain a thorough insight into verb inflectional affixation by examining a one-week newspaper article. The research utilizes the software AntConc to analyze verb inflectional affixes, specifically looking at tense, aspect, voice, and person-number agreement. The main objectives are to recognize and classify the verb inflectional affixes utilized, as well as to examine their frequency and distribution in the corpus. The research aims to discover particular language patterns and deviations specific to media in a non-native English setting through analysis of the dataset. It is anticipated that the results will improve the comprehension of English verb morphology in academic written materials, supplying important knowledge to the field of corpus linguistics. The present research also has practical applications for the teaching and learning of English, especially in environments where English is acquired as a second language. The findings could impact teaching strategies and enhance reading comprehension and writing abilities by matching instructional approaches with the known use of verb inflectional affixes in professional and academic environments. In a nutshell, the present research connects theoretical linguistic studies with practical educational uses, offering real-life proof of how English verb structures are used in Pakistani media.

INTRODUCTION

In the field of linguistics, having a thorough understanding of verb inflection is vital for grasping the overall mechanisms of language structure and usage. Modifying verbs through verb inflectional affixation is important in creating coherent sentences. According to Smith, "Verb inflectional affixation plays a crucial role in shaping the grammatical structure of languages, particularly in indicating tense, aspect, voice, and person-number agreement within verbs" (Smith, 2010). This research aims to explore verb inflectional affixation patterns and usage in English, specifically focusing on the content found in the Dawn newspaper. Using a corpus-centered method allows for a structured and data-driven examination of language utilization within a specific dataset, offering a strong understanding of linguistic patterns and occurrences. This study aims to use the software tool AntConc to accurately extract and analyze verb inflectional affixes, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of how they are distributed and their role in the chosen corpus. This methodological approach not only improves the trustworthiness of the results but also adds to the increasing research in corpus linguistics and its use in studying language variability and usage.

The Rationale of the Study

Understanding the grammatical structure of the English language requires studying verb inflectional affixation. Inflectional affixes, which signal tense, aspect, voice, and person-number agreement, are crucial for conveying meaning and maintaining syntactic accuracy in sentences (Smith, 2010). Despite numerous studies on English grammar, there is still a lack of information in the literature about how these affixes are used and distributed in different types of media, especially newspapers. Newspapers play a crucial role in written communication, reaching a broad and varied audience with their influential content.

They provide a distinct language setting with the use of formal and occasionally complicated language structures (Jones & Brown, 2015). This study aims to gain insights into the usage and adaptation of English in various cultural and linguistic settings by analyzing a prominent English-language newspaper in a country where English is not the native language (Lee & Johnson, 2018).

The Dawn newspaper, being a prominent English daily in Pakistan, is the perfect dataset for this study. It shows the writing style of the authors and the understanding levels of the readers. Examining verb inflectional affixation in this newspaper can reveal particular patterns and deviations that may be exclusive to this type of media in a foreign environment. In addition, employing corpus linguistics software such as AntConc allows for a thorough and methodical examination of language data. This method enables the detection and measurement of linguistic characteristics, offering concrete proof to back up linguistic theories and observations (Thomas et al., 2021). This research will add to the field of corpus linguistics and improve our knowledge of English verb morphology in media texts by analyzing a week's worth of articles from the Dawn newspaper.

This study is anticipated to provide valuable information for linguists, teachers, and language students. It will illuminate the practical application of verb inflectional affixation in present-day written English, especially in a scenario where English is learned as a second language, such as Pakistan. The results could impact how English grammar is taught and how strategies are developed to enhance reading comprehension and writing skills in comparable linguistic settings. Additionally, the main focus of this study is to analyze verb inflectional affixes in English by examining data taken from one week of the Dawn newspaper. The precise objectives are; to identify and categorize the different types of verb inflectional affixes used in the Dawn Newspaper and to analyze the frequency and distribution of these affixes.

Research Questions
The current study focuses on developing a corpus of the verb inflectional affixes in the Dawn Newspaper. Following are the research questions to which the current research responds:

1. What types of verb inflectional affixes are most commonly used in the Dawn newspaper?
2. What is the frequency of occurrence for these verb inflectional affixes in the selected corpus from the Dawn newspaper?

Significance of the Study
The significance of corpus-driven research in linguistics cannot be overstated enough, especially in morphology, where empirical evidence is crucial for comprehension of word formation and structure intricacies. Corpora offers researchers extensive, genuine data sets for studying language in its natural context, providing insights that may not be apparent through solely theoretical methods. Utilizing corpora in morphological research allows for a thorough examination of prefix and suffix patterns, illustrating the way various morphemes work together in a language to express significance. Likewise, the corpora presented by the researcher in the current study can be a great contribution to the field, focusing on verb inflectional affixation processes.

Moreover, Newspapers are valuable sources of linguistic information because of their varied content and broad readership. The Dawn newspaper, being a distinguished English-language daily in Pakistan, provides a distinct collection for researching modern English usage in a non-native setting (Dawn, 2023). Examining suffixes in verbs in this dataset enables the investigation of language structures unique to formal writing, enhancing our comprehension of English language diversity and usage. (Lee & Johnson, 2018). This study can enhance the field of corpus linguistics by offering empirical evidence on the attachment of verb inflectional suffixes in a particular setting. It can improve the comprehension of how English verb structures are utilized in Pakistani English, especially in formal written contexts.

Additionally, the results of this research could have real-world impacts on the teaching and learning of English, especially in situations where English is used as a second language. Educators can improve pedagogical strategies by understanding how verb inflectional affixation works in formal written media, aligning with language use in professional and academic settings (Thomas et al., 2021). This study connects theoretical linguistic investigation with practical language teaching, providing real advantages for both academic research and

educational practice. Moreover, this research can provide insight into how sociolinguistic factors affect language use in the media. Through analysis of a Pakistani English newspaper, the researcher has provided insights into how English is adjusted and employed in a diverse society, mirroring wider cultural, educational impacts, and sociopolitical contexts (Brown & Green, 2019). These valuable insights can help improve language policies and educational strategies to meet the linguistic needs of diverse populations.

Literature Review
Introduction to Linguistics
Linguistics is defined by Tariq Rehman as the "scientific study of language" (Rehman, 2019). Micro and Macro-linguistics are two main branches of linguistics. Macro-linguistics is also known as sociolinguistics or language sociology. It deals with the study of language in its broader social and cultural context. It looks at language as a social phenomenon. On the other hand, Micro-linguistics is also known as structural linguistics. It involves the detailed analysis and examination of individual elements and structures within a language. It is concerned with the study of linguistic components at the smallest units, such as phonemes, morphemes, syntax, and semantics. The linguist Leonard Bloomfield (1887–1949), one of the pioneers of linguistics, called these levels the structure of language (Bloomfield 1933).

Introduction of Morphology
One of the major significant branches of Linguistics is Morphology. Aronoff and Fudeman (2011) postulate that morphology is a Greek word that is a combination of two words 'morph' which means 'shape or form' and 'logos' which means 'study of'. Morphology is the connections and arrangements of the smallest significant units in a language. So, in linguistics, morphology means the study of forms of words which is related to the mental system that is involved in the word formation process. O'Grady and De Guzman (1997) define morphology as an investigation of the interior structure of words and how new words are framed from the current ones through different morphological procedures like affixation, compounding, conversion, blending, and clipping. reduplication. Morphology is a branch of Applied

Linguistics that is related to word formation, which is a significant feature of any language.

In addition to this, morphology is the study of morphemes. The examination of form and structure in Morphology assists individuals in gaining a deeper comprehension of languages as well as the characteristics of language. In terms of acquiring a new language, the research on morphology and its findings can be highly advantageous for language learners, especially when acquiring new vocabulary. That is the reason why research on morphology by linguists worldwide has been ongoing for the past two thousand years.

Moreover, Word formation is a key research area in morphology. Many linguists from both domestic and international locations. Researchers have investigated word formation rules in various languages, focusing specifically on affixation. Rewrite the text using English vocabulary while maintaining the same number of words. Former research, however, typically concentrated on mainstream affixes like –y, –ness, –ful. The morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of language that has some grammatical functions in language. For example, there is the word 'unbearable', which has three morphemes 'un', 'bear', and 'able'. In this word, there are two free morphemes; 'bear' and 'able', while there is a bound morpheme; 'un'.

Types of Morphemes
The meaningful unit of a phrase is a morpheme (Edward, 2003). There are two basic types of morphemes; free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morphemes have their separate meaning in dictionaries and can exist on their own like 'bear' 'able' 'sad' 'toy' and many more. On the other hand, bound morphemes do have not separate meanings in the dictionary and cannot exist independently like 'un' 'ness' 's' 'ly' etc. This process of fixing morphemes is called affixation (Yule, 2016). Students form new words from pre-existing words. In the early stage of learning, students put wrong morphemes together, as a result, they get incorrect words, which are also called morphological errors.

(Rehman, 2019) argues that bound morphemes have two types; inflectional morphemes and derivational morphemes. Inflectional morphemes come in the form of suffixes only and attach at the end of the word. They do not change the word class

like; 'cat' to 'cats' and 'look' to 'looked'. On the other hand, derivational morphemes come in the form of prefixes and suffixes and can be attached at the start as well as at the end of the word. They may change the word class of words like; 'legal' to 'illegal' and 'man' to 'manly'.

Affixation

Affixation is defined as a morphological process in which an affix is conveyed to one or more free morphemes (Setyawan, 2014). Affixation is a crucial aspect of language morphology, where morphemes (such as prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes) are added to roots or stems to form new words or change existing ones (Waya & Babarinde, 2018). This procedure plays a crucial role in creating words in different language settings, enhancing the depth and intricacy of vocabulary in all languages globally.

Furthermore, linguist Ingo Plag defines affix as "the cover term for all bound morphemes that attach to roots", while roots are the central meaningful elements of words that some bound morphemes "must always be attached" to (Plag, 2002, p. 13). The two types of affixes are inflectional affixes and derived affixes. Inflectional suffixes are necessary for proper sentence structure but contribute minimally to the overall meaning of the phrase. They do not change a word as it moves from one grammar class to another, but each grammar class has its unique set of inflectional suffixes. The current study highlights the categories of inflectional verb affixes in the Dawn newspaper. It is crucial to avoid mixing them up with derivational suffixes, which alter the definition of words and ought to be overlooked.

Varieties of Prefixes and Suffixes

1. Affixes that are added at the start of a root word change its meaning or grammatical role. For instance, in English, the prefix 'un-' changes the meaning of the root word, as in 'unhappy'.
2. Endings: Additions placed after a root word, frequently denoting linguistic details like verb tense, plural form, or word type. For example, in the English language, the suffix '-ly' (seen in 'quickly') changes an adjective to an adverb.
3. In English, infixes are rare but can be seen in languages like Tagalog with examples such as the prefix 'um-' in the word 'umibig' which means 'to love'.

4. Circumfixes are affixes found in languages like German that enclose the base word, as shown in 'geliebt' where 'ge-' and '-t' means 'loved'.

Derivational Morphology

Aronoff and Fudeman (2011) proposed that derivational morphology is a branch of morphology that involves word formation by changing the class of root words. The new words formed through this process are awarded with discrete positions in the dictionary. In addition to this, Godby reports that derivational morphology introduces new words that have different grammatical functions and are used in different contexts (Linguistics et al., 1982). When learners try to form new words by changing the category of words and by adding some affixes to the main words, they commit some errors, these are called derivational errors. Learners commit derivational errors in the case of nouns, adverbs, and adjectives.

Inflectional Morphology

Aronoff and Fudeman (2011) define inflectional morphology as a class of morphology that involves word formation without changing the category of that particular word and those new words have no discrete position in the dictionary as well. Katamba (2003) agrees with the above definition of inflectional morphology and elaborates it by adding that inflectional morphemes never modify the word class of the headword. Godby proposes his definition of inflectional morphology it is a branch of morphology that serves the grammatical functions but never introduces new words having different meanings and positions in English grammar (Linguistics, Godby, Jolley, & Wallace, 1982). English, as a language, exhibits a rich tapestry of inflectional affixes that denote various grammatical categories, such as tense, number, and person (Afri & Maulina, 2021). Verb inflectional affixes are morphemes that modify the base form of a verb to convey various grammatical features essential for constructing meaningful sentences in languages. These affixes include tense markers, aspect markers, voice markers, and person and number markers.

Tense Markers

Tense markers are linguistic features that show when an action or state occurs in relation to the current moment in languages. In the English

language, tense markers are commonly used to indicate whether an action occurred in the past, present, or future (Smith, 2010). The suffix '-ed' is frequently utilized in English to indicate the past tense of verbs. As an illustration, the word 'walk' changes to 'walked' to show that the activity happened in the past, according to Smith (2010). Regular verbs have this suffix added to their base form to indicate events that happened in the past, like 'walked,' 'talked,' and 'played.'

On the other hand, irregular verbs conform to alternative patterns. For example, the word 'go' becomes 'went' in the past tense, showing an irregular form that deviates from the usual 'ed' pattern. Comprehending tense markers is crucial for forming grammatically accurate sentences and conveying temporal information efficiently in communication. By examining tense markers, researchers learn about how languages represent time and order of events, showing cultural and situational differences (Thomas et al., 2021).

Aspect Markers

Aspect markers show the type or length of the action or state in a verb phrase. In the field of English grammar, the suffix '-ing' is widely used as a significant indicator of the continuous aspect, which is also referred to as the progressive aspect (Jones & Brown, 2015). This aspect emphasizes the constant nature of an action at a particular moment, in comparison to the simple or perfect aspects. Forming the continuous aspect involves adding 'ing' to the base form of the verb. In the verb 'walk,' when you add '-ing' it changes to 'walking,' showing that the act of walking is currently happening or continuing.

Additionally, this element not only indicates the ongoing nature of an action but also enables speakers to express the temporal progression and length of events in conversation. It is especially beneficial for expressing actions occurring currently or within a certain timeframe. For instance,

1. 'She is walking to the store'. It describes an action that is presently taking place.

2. They were walking along the beach when it started to rain.' Explains a previous event that was occurring during a particular moment.

According to Lee & Johnson, (2018) "examining aspect markers such as '-ing' helps to grasp how languages represent time and events, encompassing both grammatical and semantic aspects of verbal interaction.

Voice Markers

Voice markers show the connection between the subject and the action. In the English language, voice markers change verbs to show if the subject is actively doing the action or receiving it passively. An instance of this is the '-en' suffix, which is utilized for constructing the passive voice, in which the subject is acted upon instead of acting themselves. An example is when 'eaten' is used to show that the subject was the one being eaten, focusing on the result of the action and not the doer Passive voice is frequently employed to redirect attention towards the recipient of the action or in situations where the doer is either unidentified or less relevant to the situation (Jones & Brown, 2015).

Person and Number Markers

Markers in verb inflectional affixes show important grammatical details about the subject and the action. These markers in English distinguish between first person, second person, and third person, as well as singular and plural forms.

Grammatical Person

• First individual: Refers to the person or persons speaking (e.g., I, we). Personal pronouns are frequently used in verbs instead of affixes directly on the verb to indicate the subject (e.g., 'I walk,' 'we walk').

• Second person: Describes the individual being spoken to or addressed, such as yourself. Just like the first person, the second person is frequently shown through personal pronouns instead of verb endings (e.g., 'you walk').

• Third person: Refers to an individual or object that is not the speaker or person being spoken to. In the English language, the third person singular of verbs is indicated by adding the suffix '-s' (for example, 'he walks,' 'she walks,' 'it walks').

Grammatical Number

• Singular means pertaining to a single person or thing. For instance, I, you, he/she/it walks).

• Plural refers to multiple people or things, plural examples include: we, you, and they walk.

These markers play a critical role in establishing the sentence's syntactic structure and ensuring subject-verb agreement. Linguistic researchers extensively study them to explore how languages encode grammatical distinctions and how they differ among various languages and dialects (Brown & Green, 2019). These differences are important not just for correct syntax, but also for expressing subtle meanings and connections in conversation. Comprehending how they are used helps in understanding and creating a language that is both grammatically accurate and contextually suitable.

The Verb Inflectional Affixes in English

Sr.no.	Affix Type	Affix	Example in English	Function
01	Tense Markers	-ed	walked	Indicates past tense
02	Aspect Markers	-ing	walking	Indicates continuous aspect
03	Voice Markers	-en	eaten	Indicates passive voice
04	Person/Number Markers	-s, -es	walks	Indicates third person singular

This table provides a concise overview of each type of verb inflectional affix, along with an example and its function in English grammar.

Corpus-Based Study
The current study is a corpus-based study using the software Antconc. The present research presents a corpus on the verb inflectional affixes in Dawn Newspaper. Corpus-based research has grown more important in language analysis for comprehending the intricacies of linguistic phenomena. Corpus comprises extensive language data that can be interpreted by computers, aiding researchers in their analysis and study. Summarizing the findings and applying them to the broader population makes it clear that it is becoming more prominent in linguistic research. It has simplified the process of language analysis, making it more effective and unbiased. McCarthy and O'Keeffe (2010) suggest that corpus linguistics can be beneficial for examining second-language linguistic data.

Additionally, Corpus is an efficient instrument for analyzing data. Furthermore, corpus linguistics involves researching concordance lines and word lists that have been created by software programs for machines This method of interpreting the text by analyzing the frequency of words and phrases in a text aids in examining the content material related to language. Continuing on, the Brown Corpus had 1,014,300 words, the LOB Corpus had one million words, and the LLC had a total of Half a million spoken British English words. Other varieties of corpora created to analyze spoken English include those that were composed of CSAE were based on 52,600 spoken words in standard British English, and it included one million words. (Demirela & Kazazoğlub, 2015).

Some Previous Significant Works
The researcher clarifies the previous research on the affixation processes and corpus studies but with different perspectives and lenses. The previous knowledge helped the research in finding the research gap in this chapter.

Liu and Shen (2012) analyzed a corpus of English to study the suffix '-esque,' investigating its meaning and how it is used in different situations (Liu & Shen, 2012). Their research provided an understanding of how this suffix generates adjectives that elicit characteristics akin to the root word. Their research did not focus on verb inflectional affixes, which are the main area of interest in the current study.

Furthermore, In their study, Arslan, Mahmood, and Rasool (2020) examined derivational morphemes in ENL, ESL, and EFL learners' ICNALE data to analyze language acquisition. Their study offers an understanding of how learners from various linguistic backgrounds use and comprehend these morphemes. Nevertheless, their research did not specifically investigate verb inflectional affixes in formal written media. This study addresses the gap by examining how tense, aspect, voice, and person-number markers in English verbs are used.

Moreover, Suhandoko and Ningrum (2020) created a collection of academic English derivational suffixes based on data analysis, highlighting their use and meanings in academic writing. Their research was focused on creating a thorough guide

for understanding the role of these suffixes in shaping and deciphering academic language. Their previous research concentrated on derivational suffixes in academic settings, while the present study examines verb inflectional affixes in formal written media such as Dawn Newspaper.

Additionally, in their study published in 2022, Morita examined verb-forming suffixes in English through corpus-based research, investigating empirical observations and theoretical implications. His research helps in understanding the influence of these suffixes on language structure and usage. Nonetheless, Morita's study did not focus on the in-depth examination of tense, aspect, voice, and person-number markers found in verb inflectional affixes.

Furthermore, Janda (2012) made a contribution to the study of cognitive linguistics by examining inflectional morphology in her work "Inflectional Morphology," which was included in The Oxford Handbook of Cognitive Linguistics. She focuses on the mental processes of recognizing and creating inflected forms in different languages, revealing the ever-changing nature of language structures. Although Janda's research gives a thorough analysis of inflectional morphology in various languages, this study specifically examines verb inflectional affixes in Dawn Newspaper.

Also, Antarika and Pratiwi (2021) carried out a study on the utilization of affixation in the song lyrics of Shawn Mendes' album "Handwritten." Their research, which was featured in Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian, centered on investigating the impact of affixes on linguistic creativity and expression in lyrics of popular music. Nevertheless, their study focused on examining affixation within the framework of song lyrics, particularly from a well-known music album. On the other hand, this study now emphasizes examining verb inflectional affixes systematically in formal written materials.

Research Methodology
Nature of the Study
The nature of the current study is Quantitative. Quantitative research is a systematic investigation that seeks to quantify phenomena through numerical data and statistical analysis, aiming to establish patterns, relationships, and generalizable findings across a population or sample (Creswell, 2014).

The present research qualifies as quantitative due to its systematic collection and analysis of numerical data. By examining verb inflectional affixes in articles from the Dawn newspaper using tools like AntConc. The research aims to quantify patterns of usage across different linguistic contexts. This approach allows for statistical inference and the generalization of findings to broader trends in non-native English-language media.

Software and Tools
AntConc, a commonly utilized tool for corpus analysis, is utilized for analyzing the present corpus. AntConc, a free tool available for multiple platforms, is used for conducting corpus linguistics research and data-driven learning (Anthony, 2019). It provides various features to help with extracting, sorting, and analyzing linguistic patterns, such as verb inflectional suffixes. A significant role is playing by AntConc in the current study. Extraction of data will be done using AntConc on the compiled corpus of Dawn newspaper articles. Through the use of its advanced search capabilities, the software will detect occurrences of the four main verb inflectional affixes: tense markers (-ed), aspect markers (-ing), voice markers (-en), and person/number markers (-s). Frequency Analysis: Utilizing the Word List and Keyword List Tools is crucial for measuring the frequency of every verb inflectional affix in the corpus. This numerical data will assist in determining the most frequently used affixes and how their usage differs within various parts of the newspaper such as news, editorials, and features.

Data and Sampling
The corpus for the present research includes articles printed in the Dawn newspaper during a specific timeframe of one week, June 01, 2024-June 07, 2024. The Dawn newspaper was selected for its prominence in Pakistan as an English-language daily, providing a variety of written content that mirrors modern English usage in a foreign setting. Out of many sampling techniques for qualitative research, Convenience sampling is opted for by the researcher in the current study.

"Convenience sampling is a non-probability sampling technique where subjects are selected because of their convenient accessibility and proximity to the researcher. This method is often

used in exploratory research where the primary goal is to get an inexpensive approximation of the truth" (Etikan, Musa, & Alkassim, 2016).

Therefore, the recent study utilizes the Convenience sampling method due to the easy online access of Dawn newspaper, enabling the quick gathering of a substantial amount of data without significant time or resources. Moreover, the present study seeks to examine verb inflectional affix patterns within a particular setting. Convenience sampling helped the researcher gain an initial insight into these patterns without requiring complicated sampling methods, all within this time frame.

Data Analysis

This chapter thoroughly examines the corpus data gathered for the current research. The Dawn newspaper articles of one week were chosen from June 01, 2024-June 07, 2024, for their use of formal written English in a non-native setting in the selected corpus. The present study looks at verb inflectional suffixes in various parts of the newspaper.

Table 1.

Tense Marking Verb Inflectional Affix

Sr. no.	Affix Type	Inflectional Affix	Verb plus Affix	Frequency	Percentage
1	Tense Markers	-ed	demanded	167	2.02%
2	Tense Markers	-ed	delayed	123	1.49%
3	Tense Markers	-ed	raised	142	1.72%
4	Tense Markers	-ed	Jumped	87	1.05%
5	Tense Markers	-ed	intensified	52	0.63%
6	Tense Markers	-ed	observed	121	1.46%
7	Tense Markers	-ed	asked	162	1.96%
8	Tense Markers	-ed	filed	34	0.41%
9	Tense Markers	-ed	welcomed	47	0.57%
10	Tense Markers	-ed	motivated	59	0.71%
11	Tense Markers	-ed	mobilized	31	0.38%
12	Tense Markers	-ed	started	163	1.97%
13	Tense Markers	-ed	halted	12	0.15%
14	Tense Markers	-ed	addressed	153	1.85%
15	Tense Markers	-ed	signed	78	0.94%
16	Tense Markers	-ed	waned	2	0.02%
17	Tense Markers	-ed	diminished	16	0.19%
18	Tense Markers	-ed	backed	9	0.11%
19	Tense Markers	-ed	retired	26	0.31%
20	Tense Markers	-ed	required	68	0.82%
21	Tense Markers	-ed	secured	56	0.68%
22	Tense Markers	-ed	criticized	98	1.19%
23	Tense Markers	-ed	honored	76	0.92%
24	Tense Markers	-ed	remained	103	1.25%
25	Tense Markers	-ed	capitalized	22	0.27%
26	Tense Markers	-ed	necessitated	7	0.08%
27	Tense Markers	-ed	faced	103	1.25%
28	Tense Markers	-ed	conducted	111	1.34%
29	Tense Markers	-ed	upgraded	79	0.96%
30	Tense Markers	-ed	advanced	84	1.02%
31	Tense Markers	-ed	enhanced	68	0.82%
32	Tense Markers	-ed	promoted	62	0.75%
33	Tense Markers	-ed	involved	117	1.42%
34	Tense Markers	-ed	delivered	109	1.32%

35	Tense Markers	-ed	issued	132	1.60%
36	Tense Markers	-ed	shared	150	1.82%
37	Tense Markers	-ed	agreed	163	1.97%
38	Tense Markers	-ed	urged	56	0.68%
39	Tense Markers	-ed	Cruised	9	0.11%
40	Tense Markers	-ed	furnished	17	0.21%
41	Tense Markers	-ed	informed	154	1.86%
42	Tense Markers	-ed	focused	156	1.89%
43	Tense Markers	-ed	Laundered	59	0.71%
44	Tense Markers	-ed	cited	28	0.34%
45	Tense Markers	-ed	tabled	24	0.29%
46	Tense Markers	-ed	caused	126	1.53%
47	Tense Markers	-ed	ended	33	0.40%
48	Tense Markers	-ed	reduced	134	1.62%
49	Tense Markers	-ed	suggested	137	1.66%
50	Tense Markers	-ed	refused	97	1.17%
51	Tense Markers	-ed	joined	102	1.23%
52	Tense Markers	-ed	Introduced	67	0.81%
53	Tense Markers	-ed	disassociating	15	0.18%
54	Tense Markers	-ed	owned	73	0.88%
55	Tense Markers	-ed	pinned	23	0.28%
56	Tense Markers	-ed	submitted	69	0.84%
57	Tense Markers	-ed	enforced	67	0.81%
58	Tense Markers	-ed	covered	55	0.67%
59	Tense Markers	-ed	executed	52	0.63%
60	Tense Markers	-ed	dismissed	45	0.54%
61	Tense Markers	-ed	Dressed	24	0.29%
62	Tense Markers	-ed	ruled	122	1.48%
63	Tense Markers	-ed	complained	129	1.56%
64	Tense Markers	-ed	wondered	35	0.42%
65	Tense Markers	-ed	discontinued	44	0.53%
66	Tense Markers	-ed	decided	132	1.60%
67	Tense Markers	-ed	constituted	147	1.78%
68	Tense Markers	-ed	concluded	115	1.39%
69	Tense Markers	-ed	attended	123	1.49%
70	Tense Markers	-ed	carried	117	1.42%
71	Tense Markers	-ed	forced	147	1.78%
72	Tense Markers	-ed	relied	91	1.10%
73	Tense Markers	-ed	posted	38	0.46%
74	Tense Markers	-ed	added	133	1.61%
75	Tense Markers	-ed	replaced	147	1.78%
76	Tense Markers	-ed	showed	157	1.90%
77	Tense Markers	-ed	indicated	63	0.76%
78	Tense Markers	-ed	planned	55	0.67%
79	Tense Markers	-ed	abstained	14	0.17%
80	Tense Markers	-ed	notified	48	0.58%
81	Tense Markers	-ed	functioned	32	0.39%
82	Tense Markers	-ed	called	162	1.96%
83	Tense Markers	-ed	responded	93	1.13%
84	Tense Markers	-ed	explained	149	1.80%
85	Tense Markers	-ed	appointed	48	0.58%

86	Tense Markers	-ed	recovered	71	0.86%
87	Tense Markers	-ed	sensed	47	0.57%
88	Tense Markers	-ed	increased	178	2.15%
89	Tense Markers	-ed	condemned	21	0.25%
90	Tense Markers	-ed	quoted	43	0.52%
91	Tense Markers	-ed	used	181	2.19%
92	Tense Markers	-ed	weakened	32	0.39%
93	Tense Markers	-ed	constrained	36	0.44%
94	Tense Markers	-ed	prepared	140	1.69%
95	Tense Markers	-ed	noted	128	1.55%
96	Tense Markers	-ed	sparked	30	0.36%
97	Tense Markers	-ed	resulted	68	0.82%
98	Tense Markers	-ed	provided	88	1.07%
99	Tense Markers	-ed	came	137	1.66%
100	Tense Markers	-ed	lofted	6	0.07%

Table 2.

Aspect Marking Verb Inflectional Affix

Sr. no.	Affix Type	Inflectional Affix	Verb plus Affix	Frequency	Percentage
1	Aspect Markers	ing	recovering	34	0.41%
2	Aspect Markers	ing	Asking	149	1.80%
3	Aspect Markers	ing	ruling	102	1.23%
4	Aspect Markers	ing	stretching	24	0.29%
5	Aspect Markers	ing	saying	157	1.90%
6	Aspect Markers	ing	streaming	21	0.25%
7	Aspect Markers	ing	Hearing	149	1.80%
8	Aspect Markers	ing	Rejecting	145	1.75%
9	Aspect Markers	ing	scoring	128	1.55%
10	Aspect Markers	ing	Speaking	154	1.86%
11	Aspect Markers	ing	denying	123	1.49%
12	Aspect Markers	ing	Referring	36	0.43%
13	Aspect Markers	ing	regretting	68	0.82%
14	Aspect Markers	ing	depleting	8	0.10%
15	Aspect Markers	ing	facing	148	1.79%
16	Aspect Markers	ing	Laundering	87	1.05%
17	Aspect Markers	ing	developing	137	1.65%
18	Aspect Markers	ing	pointing	67	0.81%
19	Aspect Markers	ing	claiming	135	1.63%
20	Aspect Markers	ing	going	146	1.76%
21	Aspect Markers	ing	wondering	35	0.42%
22	Aspect Markers	ing	Matching	26	0.31%
23	Aspect Markers	ing	Forcing	77	0.93%
24	Aspect Markers	ing	Hiring	59	0.71%
25	Aspect Markers	ing	Bowling	66	0.80%
26	Aspect Markers	ing	Voting	52	0.63%
27	Aspect Markers	ing	Opposing	86	1.04%
28	Aspect Markers	ing	Briefing	58	0.70%
29	Aspect Markers	ing	Falling	28	0.34%
30	Aspect Markers	ing	Resulting	47	0.57%
31	Aspect Markers	ing	Making	152	1.84%
32	Aspect Markers	ing	tracking	36	0.43%

33	Aspect Markers	ing	farming	29	0.35%
34	Aspect Markers	ing	Including	161	1.94%
35	Aspect Markers	ing	Presiding	27	0.33%
36	Aspect Markers	ing	sufferings	65	0.78%
37	Aspect Markers	ing	securing	58	0.70%
38	Aspect Markers	ing	responding	88	1.06%
39	Aspect Markers	ing	succeeding	79	0.95%
40	Aspect Markers	ing	binding	77	0.93%
41	Aspect Markers	ing	adding	124	1.50%
42	Aspect Markers	ing	electing	57	0.69%
43	Aspect Markers	ing	staging	15	0.18%
44	Aspect Markers	ing	shutting	26	0.31%
45	Aspect Markers	ing	demanding	97	1.17%
46	Aspect Markers	ing	Endorsing	20	0.24%
47	Aspect Markers	ing	Showing	128	1.55%
48	Aspect Markers	ing	Removing	87	1.05%
49	Aspect Markers	ing	Disrupting	34	0.41%
50	Aspect Markers	ing	Attacking	143	1.73%
51	Aspect Markers	ing	Complicating	54	0.65%
52	Aspect Markers	ing	leading	110	1.33%
53	Aspect Markers	ing	Spending	122	1.47%
54	Aspect Markers	ing	meeting	149	1.80%
55	Aspect Markers	ing	understaffing	4	0.05%
56	Aspect Markers	ing	affecting	163	1.97%
57	Aspect Markers	ing	compressing	18	0.22%
58	Aspect Markers	ing	rising	78	0.94%
59	Aspect Markers	ing	flowing	56	0.68%
60	Aspect Markers	ing	funding	115	1.39%
61	Aspect Markers	ing	decreasing	154	1.86%
62	Aspect Markers	ing	financing	101	1.22%
63	Aspect Markers	ing	losing	113	1.36%
64	Aspect Markers	ing	detailing	49	0.59%
65	Aspect Markers	ing	delaying	57	0.69%
66	Aspect Markers	ing	increasing	161	1.94%
67	Aspect Markers	ing	inviting	134	1.62%
68	Aspect Markers	ing	boasting	18	0.22%
69	Aspect Markers	ing	functioning	43	0.52%
70	Aspect Markers	ing	ensuring	33	0.40%
71	Aspect Markers	ing	viewing	125	1.51%
72	Aspect Markers	ing	waiting	155	1.87%
73	Aspect Markers	ing	subverting	10	0.12%
74	Aspect Markers	ing	verifying	157	1.90%
75	Aspect Markers	ing	amending	22	0.27%
76	Aspect Markers	ing	Acting	165	1.99%
77	Aspect Markers	ing	understanding	151	1.82%
78	Aspect Markers	ing	encouraging	150	1.81%
79	Aspect Markers	ing	supervising	33	0.40%
80	Aspect Markers	ing	disseminating	9	0.11%
81	Aspect Markers	ing	coming	169	2.04%
82	Aspect Markers	ing	following	167	2.02%
83	Aspect Markers	ing	Broadcasting	34	0.41%

84	Aspect Markers	ing	starting	45	0.54%
85	Aspect Markers	ing	Talking	67	0.81%
86	Aspect Markers	ing	building	78	0.94%
87	Aspect Markers	ing	counting	89	1.07%
88	Aspect Markers	ing	helping	132	1.59%
89	Aspect Markers	ing	campaigning	87	1.05%
90	Aspect Markers	ing	struggling	103	1.24%
91	Aspect Markers	ing	interfering	91	1.10%
92	Aspect Markers	ing	erasing	26	0.31%
93	Aspect Markers	ing	upholding	31	0.37%
94	Aspect Markers	ing	pursuing	38	0.46%
95	Aspect Markers	ing	cheering	27	0.33%
96	Aspect Markers	ing	whistling	11	0.13%
97	Aspect Markers	ing	targeting	145	1.75%
98	Aspect Markers	ing	handing	43	0.52%
99	Aspect Markers	ing	fighting	89	1.07%
100	Aspect Markers	ing	Summing	45	0.54%

Table 3.
Voice Marking Verb Inflectional Affix

Sr. no.	Affix Type	Inflectional Affix	Verb plus Affix	Frequency	Percentage
1	Voice Markers	-en	Cheapen	103	2.17%
2	Voice Markers	-en	Harden	23	0.48%
3	Voice Markers	-en	Heighten	15	0.32%
4	Voice Markers	-en	Redden	10	0.21%
5	Voice Markers	-en	Sadden	33	0.69%
6	Voice Markers	-en	Driven	8	0.17%
7	Voice Markers	-en	Widen	41	0.86%
8	Voice Markers	-en	Awaken	45	0.95%
9	Voice Markers	-en	Fallen	20	0.42%
10	Voice Markers	-en	Bitten	3	0.06%
11	Voice Markers	-en	Forgiven	60	1.26%
12	Voice Markers	-en	Forgotten	47	0.99%
13	Voice Markers	-en	Frozen	13	0.27%
14	Voice Markers	-en	Tighten	19	0.40%
15	Voice Markers	-en	Beaten	8	0.17%
16	Voice Markers	-en	Begotten	3	0.06%
17	Voice Markers	-en	Blacken	11	0.23%
18	Voice Markers	-en	Freshen	39	0.82%
19	Voice Markers	-en	Broken	96	2.02%
20	Voice Markers	-en	Chasten	103	2.17%
21	Voice Markers	-en	Cloven	6	0.13%
22	Voice Markers	-en	Drunken	87	1.83%
23	Voice Markers	-en	Eaten	63	1.33%
24	Voice Markers	-en	Flatten	21	0.44%
25	Voice Markers	-en	Flown	5	0.11%
26	Voice Markers	-en	Forbidden	119	2.50%
27	Voice Markers	-en	Enlighten	56	1.18%
28	Voice Markers	en	Lessen	26	0.55%
29	Voice Markers	-en	Given	132	2.78%

30	Voice Markers	-en	Liken	15	0.32%
31	Voice Markers	-en	Hidden	131	2.76%
32	Voice Markers	-en	Slacken	3	0.06%
33	Voice Markers	-en	Laden	2	0.04%
34	Voice Markers	-en	Silken	7	0.15%
35	Voice Markers	-en	Overtaken	45	0.95%
36	Voice Markers	-en	Proven	88	1.85%
37	Voice Markers	-en	Ridden	17	0.36%
38	Voice Markers	-en	Risen	97	2.04%
39	Voice Markers	-en	Riven	4	0.08%
40	Voice Markers	-en	Glisten	9	0.19%
41	Voice Markers	-en	Leaven	3	0.06%
42	Voice Markers	-en	Seen	140	2.95%
43	Voice Markers	-en	Shaken	67	1.41%
44	Voice Markers	-en	Shorten	88	1.85%
45	Voice Markers	-en	Shown	22	0.46%
46	Voice Markers	-en	Smitten	4	0.08%
47	Voice Markers	-en	Oaken	1	0.02%
48	Voice Markers	-en	Spoken	108	2.27%
49	Voice Markers	-en	Stolen	113	2.38%
50	Voice Markers	-en	Stricken	33	0.69%
51	Voice Markers	-en	Strewn	8	0.17%
52	Voice Markers	-en	Swollen	20	0.42%
53	Voice Markers	-en	Sharpen	39	0.82%
54	Voice Markers	-en	Threaten	127	2.67%
55	Voice Markers	-en	Louden	36	0.76%
56	Voice Markers	-en	Undertaken	91	1.91%
57	Voice Markers	-en	Waken	77	1.62%
58	Voice Markers	-en	Baken	26	0.55%
59	Voice Markers	-en	Sicken	68	1.43%
60	Voice Markers	-en	Shaven	11	0.23%
61	Voice Markers	-en	Shrunken	25	0.53%
62	Voice Markers	-en	Beholden	5	0.11%
63	Voice Markers	-en	Cleanen	2	0.04%
64	Voice Markers	-en	Worsen	17	0.36%
65	Voice Markers	-en	Unbeaten	23	0.48%
66	Voice Markers	-en	Taken	143	3.01%
67	Voice Markers	-en	Chosen	106	2.23%
68	Voice Markers	-en	Soften	116	2.44%
69	Voice Markers	-en	Roughen	23	0.48%
70	Voice Markers	-en	Written	138	2.90%
71	Voice Markers	-en	Ripen	13	0.27%
72	Voice Markers	-en	Strengthen	108	2.27%
73	Voice Markers	-en	Broaden	115	2.42%
74	Voice Markers	-en	Unproven	10	0.21%
75	Voice Markers	-en	Stiffen	8	0.17%
76	Voice Markers	-en	Weaken	134	2.82%
77	Voice Markers	-en	Cheapened	127	2.67%
78	Voice Markers	-en	Cleansen	6	0.13%
79	Voice Markers	-en	Dampen	2	0.04%
80	Voice Markers	-en	Darken	111	2.34%

81	Voice Markers	-en	Deaden	5	0.11%
82	Voice Markers	-en	Deafen	7	0.15%
83	Voice Markers	-en	Deepen	83	1.75%
84	Voice Markers	-en	Embolden	3	0.06%
85	Voice Markers	-en	Enliven	4	0.08%
86	Voice Markers	-en	Fasten	72	1.52%
87	Voice Markers	-en	Fatten	32	0.67%
88	Voice Markers	-en	Frighten	114	2.40%
89	Voice Markers	-en	Gladden	6	0.13%
90	Voice Markers	-en	Hasten	63	1.33%
91	Voice Markers	-en	Hearten	66	1.39%
92	Voice Markers	-en	Lengthen	23	0.48%
93	Voice Markers	-en	Lighten	98	2.06%
94	Voice Markers	-en	Loosen	78	1.64%
95	Voice Markers	-en	Madden	10	0.21%
96	Voice Markers	-en	Moisten	15	0.32%
97	Voice Markers	-en	Quicken	27	0.57%
98	Voice Markers	-en	Reawaken	7	0.15%
99	Voice Markers	-en	Rehearten	5	0.11%
100	Voice Markers	-en	Sweeten	87	1.83%

Table 04.
Person/Numbers Marking Verb Inflectional Affix

Sr. no.	Affix Type	Inflectional Affix	Verb plus Inflectional Affix	Frequency	Percentage
1	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Requires	179	1.72%
2	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Returns	78	0.75%
3	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Wonders	28	0.27%
4	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Welcomes	24	0.23%
5	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Notifies	47	0.45%
6	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Gives	158	1.52%
7	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Expects	141	1.36%
8	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Robs	38	0.37%
9	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Recovers	121	1.16%
10	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Puts	146	1.40%
11	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Heads	48	0.46%
12	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Describes	158	1.52%
13	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Leads	154	1.48%
14	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Stands	168	1.62%
15	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Calls	89	0.86%
16	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Meets	157	1.51%
17	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Reduces	136	1.31%
18	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Files	57	0.55%
19	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Says	191	1.84%
20	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Claims	167	1.61%
21	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Cancels	53	0.51%
22	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Raises	33	0.32%
23	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Delays	36	0.35%
24	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Secures	63	0.61%
25	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Wins	92	0.88%
26	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Gets	185	1.78%

27	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Steams	44	0.42%
28	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Looks	186	1.79%
29	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Suffers	68	0.65%
30	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Announces	89	0.86%
31	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Demands	101	0.97%
32	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Plans	126	1.21%
33	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Furnishes	40	0.38%
34	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Reserves	73	0.70%
35	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Takes	189	1.82%
36	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Asks	187	1.80%
37	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Commences	44	0.42%
38	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Contains	132	1.27%
39	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Needs	197	1.89%
40	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Deems	8	0.08%
41	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Appoints	65	0.62%
42	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Submits	74	0.71%
43	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Details	132	1.27%
44	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Faces	180	1.73%
45	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Explains	186	1.79%
46	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Observes	182	1.75%
47	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Endorses	67	0.64%
48	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Shuts	88	0.85%
49	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Recalls	52	0.50%
50	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Completes	194	1.87%
51	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Decides	182	1.75%
52	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Restores	91	0.87%
53	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Notes	120	1.15%
54	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Attacks	138	1.33%
55	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Opposes	142	1.37%
56	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Issues	127	1.22%
57	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Urges	38	0.37%
58	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Reflects	52	0.50%
59	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Rises	32	0.31%
60	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Provides	168	1.62%
61	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Imposes	77	0.74%
62	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Mulls	2	0.02%
63	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Forces	190	1.83%
64	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Addresses	106	1.02%
65	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Flows	92	0.88%
66	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Invites	176	1.69%
67	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Lives	142	1.37%
68	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Streams	44	0.42%
69	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Functions	89	0.86%
70	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Ensures	66	0.63%
71	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Rules	163	1.57%
72	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Attends	177	1.70%
73	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Seeks	122	1.17%
74	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Denies	78	0.75%
75	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Resumes	24	0.23%
76	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Justifies	75	0.72%
77	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Purchases	52	0.50%

78	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Comes	185	1.78%
79	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Violates	68	0.65%
80	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Cuts	46	0.44%
81	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Worsens	17	0.16%
82	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Diverts	43	0.41%
83	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Ordered	119	1.14%
84	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Includes	135	1.30%
85	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Satisfies	81	0.78%
86	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Walks	114	1.10%
87	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Hampers	8	0.08%
88	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Causes	172	1.65%
89	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Beats	44	0.42%
90	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Guards	124	1.19%
91	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Makes	195	1.87%
92	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Interferes	57	0.55%
93	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Complains	62	0.60%
94	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Manages	88	0.85%
95	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Shares	137	1.32%
96	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Believes	189	1.82%
97	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Throws	46	0.44%
98	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Deducts	22	0.21%
99	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Affects	182	1.75%
100	Person/Number Markers	s/es	Scores	52	0.50%

Findings and Conclusion

The discussions below highlight the key findings of the current study

Table 5.

Summary of English Verb Inflectional Affixes

Sr.no.	Affix Type	Affix	Frequency	Percentage
01	Tense Markers	-ed	8261	26.06%
02	Aspect Markers	-ing	8281	26.13%
03	Voice Markers	-en	4751	14.99%
04	Person/Number Markers	-s/-es	10402	32.82%

Distribution of Verb Inflectional Affixes in DAWN Newspaper
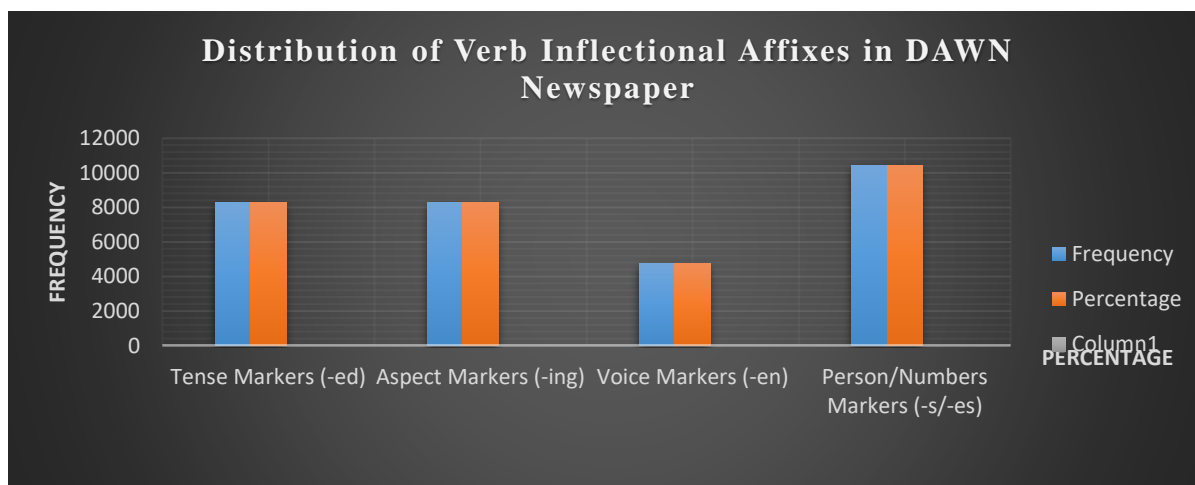
The current study examined how English verb inflectional affixation is used in articles from the Dawn newspaper, providing insights into common linguistic patterns in formal written media. The main focus of the research was on four specific types of affixes: tense markers ('-ed'), aspect markers ('-ing'), voice markers ('-en'), and person/number markers ('-s/-es'). By carefully analyzing frequencies, this study sought to reveal the role of these affixes in shaping the structure and significance of journalistic communication. Additionally, the examination showed a significant number of past tense markers ('-ed'), showing that the newspaper emphasizes reporting on events from the past, reflecting on past actions, and placing them in current contexts. This attachment not only determined the timeline of articles but also helped the reader connect with the events being described.

Moreover, Aspect markers ('-ing') were widespread, showing the dynamic nature of ongoing actions and continuous states in journalistic narratives. The regular use emphasized the current and continuous updates in the stories, boosting the credibility and importance of the content. Voice markers ('-en') were moderately noticed in the corpus, especially in passive voice constructions. Their strategic deployment helped to uphold objectivity and impartiality in news coverage by prioritizing actions and events rather than individual influence, ultimately strengthening the credibility and neutrality of journalistic communication.

Moreover, the use of person and number markers ('-s/-es') was consistently maintained to guarantee grammatical agreement and clarity in communication in journalistic writings. The widespread use emphasized the newspaper's commitment to language rules and standards, helping to create organized and cohesive reports on various subjects and sections. In a nutshell, the current study highlights the important influence of verb inflectional affixes on the linguistic structure of journalistic communication. Through examining the frequencies and distributions in the Dawn newspaper corpus, this research investigates the strategic use of language structures and nuances to inform, engage, and educate various audiences through print media.

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