A CORPUS BASED ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF MODIFIERS IN PAKISTANI EDUCATIONAL AND POLITICAL TWEETS

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Abstract
This study investigates the use of adjectives in tweets related to education and politics in Pakistan, employing corpus analysis to delve into language patterns within these specific contexts. Using the Corpus of Pakistani Social Media (COPSM), comprising tweets from the year 2023, the research focuses on 500 educational tweets (69,645 words) and 500 political tweets (62,376 words), totaling 132,021 words. The analysis goes beyond basic adjectives, encompassing comparative (JJR) and superlative (JJS) adjectives. To identify and extract adjectives accurately, a part-of-speech tagger was utilized on COPSM data. Further investigation and comprehension of adjective usage involved employing AntConc3.4.4. The findings highlight distinct patterns in how various types of adjectives are employed in educational versus political tweets. This research contributes to understanding language use in social media discourse concerning education and politics in Pakistan, offering insights into the nuanced ways adjectives shape communication in these domains.
Keywords: adjective usage, educational tweets, political discourse, corpus analysis

INTRODUCTION:

The analysis of language in social media discourse has become increasingly vital in understanding how communication shapes perceptions and discussions. This study focuses on exploring the use of adjectives within Pakistani educational and political tweets, employing a corpus-based approach. In the digital realm, Twitter serves as a prominent platform for expressing diverse viewpoints and ideologies, making it an ideal space for examining language nuances in educational and political contexts.

This study investigates a corpus-based examination of how adjectives are used in Pakistani educational and political tweets, aiming to unravel the distinct patterns and nuances within these contexts. Adjectives, in essence, are words that describe or modify nouns, adding detail or emphasis to the qualities or characteristics of people, objects, or ideas. They serve to enrich language by providing vivid descriptions, and their usage can significantly influence the tone and meaning of a sentence. Within the realm of social media, especially Twitter, they play a crucial role in shaping communication and conveying nuanced perspectives within educational and political discussions.

Adjectives are categorized into various types based on their functions and forms. Two notable categories are superlative and comparative adjectives. Superlative adjectives emphasize the highest or most extreme degree of a quality among multiple entities or ideas. Words like "best," "greatest," or "most beautiful" fall into this category, indicating the utmost level of a characteristic. Comparative adjectives, on the other hand, are used to highlight differences or comparisons between two entities or ideas. Words like "stronger," "smarter," or "more

interesting" represent this category, showcasing varying degrees of a quality in relation to another. Understanding these types of adjectives is essential to discern the ways in which language is used to convey information and viewpoints within educational and political discourse on social media platforms in Pakistan.

The use of corpus analysis is seen as a new way to study texts and improve how languages are taught. Linguists, who study languages, use collections of texts (corpora) to find answers to questions and fix language-related issues. They look at both manual (by hand) and computer analysis to learn more about language and how people use it. For specific types of English learning, like for certain jobs or academics, experts want to understand the special language used in those areas. By using corpus analysis, they have learned a lot about the regular ways language is used, including words, grammar, and how words and grammar are used together. The big aim of this research is to make better materials and exercises for students to understand and use these special kinds of language better.

As in many countries, teaching EAP has a marginal status in Iranian tertiary education with no clear guidance from institutions or from the Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology as to the expected linguistic or communicative standards (Atai, 2000, 2002; Mazdayasna & Tahririan, 2008; Mazdayasna & Fazilatfar, 2010; Tahririan, 1990). The main aim of EAP classes is to improve technical vocabulary, reading, and translation skills and the textbook seems to represent what the students need to "know" in order to pass their exams. Most English courses make use of a series of unrelated texts (Mazdayasna, 2008).

The literature emphasizes that language teachers who specialize in literature might struggle when teaching English for Specific Purposes (ESP). According to Ewer (1983), these challenges fall into categories like attitudes, understanding of the subject, language barriers, teaching methods, and how the course is organized. In ESP classes, both students and teachers often have to deal with longer texts compared to what's typically used in general English classes.

Corpus linguistics helps decide which language aspects are important to teach in a specific teaching environment. Adjectives, for instance, vary across different types of texts. This variation can be both in terms of quality (how they're used) and quantity (how many are used). In languages like English and Persian, the use and position of adjectives are different. For Persian speakers learning English, understanding how adjectives work might be tricky. In Persian, adjectives usually come after the noun and describe it. But in English, they often come before the noun and change its meaning. Additionally, in English, adjectives can come before or after the noun, which can be different from how Persian uses them.

Similarly, Cao and Fang (2009) looked into how adjectives are used across various types of texts from the British National Corpus. Their study revealed something important: the way adjectives are used doesn't just show how formal or informal a text is, but more significantly, it helps categorize texts into different fields or subjects. They found that texts from fields like humanities, medicine, politics, and others use adjectives in distinct ways. Based on this, they concluded that how adjectives are used can be a dependable way to sort texts into different categories in a meaningful manner.

Similarly, the findings of the studies conducted by Yamazaki (2002, as cited in Cao & Fang, 2009) and Rayson, Wilson, and Leech (2001, as cited in Cao & Fang, 2009) using corpus-based techniques, revealed that adjectives occurred more often in written texts than in spoken ones, and more frequently in informative writing than in imaginative writing. To be more specific,

adjectives occurred most often in academic prose, reviews and hobbies, while they were less frequent in fiction. Correspondingly, Rittman (2008, as cited in Cao & Fang, 2009) contend that adjectives and adverbs will vary by genre because of their unique patterns of usage in text. Thus, the findings of the present study are in consistent with the results which some scholars have found in their studies.

Statement of Problem

The central problem being addressed is the limited understanding of how words that describe things (modifiers, specifically adjectives) are used in tweets discussing education and politics in Pakistan. The intention is to explore the language used in these tweets, with a focus on revealing different patterns in the use of descriptive words. The lack of such perceptions stances a challenge to fully grasping the tones and variations in language within the context of discussions on education and politics on twitter in Pakistan.

Purpose of study

The main aim of conducting this study was to investigate the frequency distribution of adjectives and its types across educational and political tweets in Pakistan. Corpus-based techniques make it possible to perform new types of investigations and to conduct research providing multiple perspectives on differences and similarities in language use (Biber & Conrad, 2009). This investigation aims to contribute valuable insights into the ways adjectives influence the construction and interpretation of educational and political messages in the Pakistani social media landscape. Ultimately, the research endeavors to enhance our understanding of the impact of adjectives on public discourse, offering a nuanced perspective on language use in the context of these two crucial domains.

Research Objectives

- To highlight the types of adjectives in educational and political Tweets
- To interpret the frequency of adjectives in educational and political Tweets

Research Questions

1. What kind of adjectives are used in education and politics tweets?
2. How far does the frequency of adjectives appearing in educational and political Tweets reflect its genre?

Significance and scope

This research holds significant importance as it delves into the nuanced realm of linguistic adjectives within educational and political tweets from Pakistani Twitter accounts. By employing a corpus-based method, the study aims to provide valuable insights into the underlying communication strategies shaping public discourse. The findings are anticipated to contribute not only to the understanding of language dynamics in the Pakistani socio-political landscape but also to the broader field of social media analytics. Additionally, this research has the potential to inform communication strategies for educational and political entities engaging with diverse online audiences in Pakistan. The scope of the study encompasses a meticulous examination of linguistic nuances, offering a comprehensive exploration of how adjectives impact the interpretation and reception of messages within this specific cultural and social context.

Delimitation

This article, focusing on adjectives in Pakistani educational and political tweets using a corpus-based method, delimits its scope by prioritizing prevalent patterns over less common ones due to the extensive Twitter data. The examination of sentiment impact is confined to linguistic analysis, excluding external contextual factors. The correlation investigation solely relies on linguistic markers, omitting broader socio-political indicators. The temporal scope may not

capture evolving linguistic trends over time, and the study's analysis is specific to Twitter, potentially limiting generalizability to other social media platforms. These delimitations ensure a focused and transparent exploration of the specified objectives.

METHODOLOGY
Corpus Compilation

The study used quantitative design with a special focused called corpus analysis to compare how adjectives were used in educational and political tweets. Researcher used a collection of data called the Corpus of Pakistani Social Media (COPSM), focusing specifically on tweets from Twitter, especially the promotional content. The study divided these tweets into two categories: educational tweets and political tweets. The educational tweets had around 69,645 words, while the political tweets had about 62,376 words. Each of these groups had 500 files, making a total of 1000 files, with a combined total of 132,021 words. To analyze the adjectives, the study did not only explore the adjective but also different types, like basic adjectives (JJ), comparative adjectives (JJR), and superlative adjectives (JJS).

The materials used for this research were all gathered from the COPSM, which holds various social media content from Pakistan in the year 2023. To specifically pinpoint adjectives in these tweets, the researchers used something called a part-of-speech tagger. This helped them identify and extract the adjectives accurately from the vast collection of tweets. After getting these adjectives, they used a tool called AntConc3.4.4 to further analyze and understand how these different types of adjectives were used in educational and political tweets. This process helped them delve into the language patterns within these specific types of tweets.
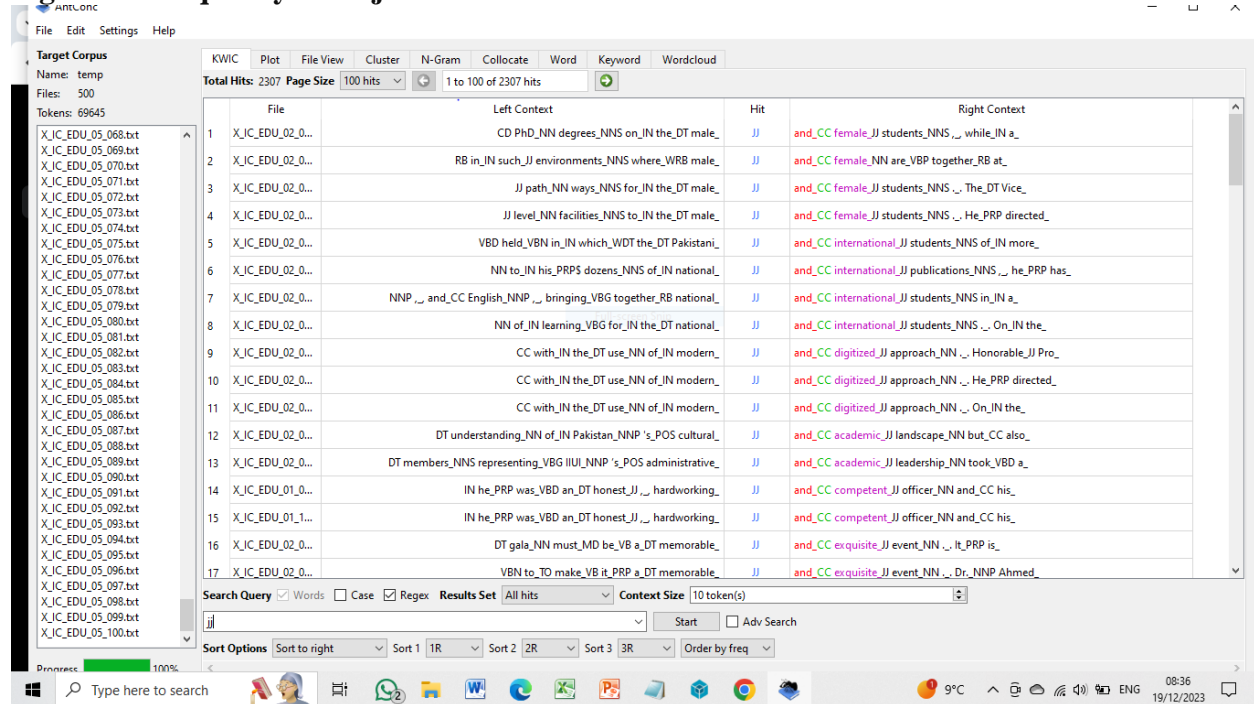
ANALYSIS

The analysis of adjectives within Pakistani educational and political tweets uncovered intriguing insights into language usage within these distinct spheres of discourse. The study, conducted through corpus analysis techniques, investigated into the use of descriptive language across a dataset obtained from the Corpus of Pakistani Social Media (COPSM), primarily focusing on Twitter's promotional content categorized into educational and political tweets. The findings revealed a notable prevalence of adjectives in both categories, with educational tweets comprising 2155 adjectives out of 69,645 tokens and political tweets featuring 2814 adjectives among 62,376 tokens. This underlines the substantial role of descriptive language in shaping and conveying nuanced perspectives within these digital conversations.

Furthermore, the analysis distinguished various types of adjectives, ranging from basic descriptors to comparative and superlative forms. The diversity in adjective usage across these tweets underscores the complexity and richness of language expression within educational and political contexts. Moreover, the study highlighted challenges for Persian-speaking individuals learning English due to differences in adjective positioning and usage between the languages. While Persian often employs post-modifying adjectives, English frequently uses pre-modifying ones, signifying potential difficulties for learners navigating these linguistic variations.

Ultimately, the implications of this analysis extend to educational material design and comprehension of language nuances within specific contexts. Understanding the prevalence and types of adjectives used within educational and political tweets provides crucial insights for tailoring educational materials and communication strategies. Moreover, the recognition of

linguistic differences between languages calls for nuanced approaches to language instruction and learning, aiming to bridge the gap between varied language structures and usage patterns for effective communication.

Figure 1: Frequency of Adjectives- Education

In the corpus of educational tweets collected from 500 files, each containing 100 text files, a comprehensive analysis revealed the presence of 2155(jj) adjectives. These adjectives represent a nuanced aspect of the language used within this dataset, potentially serving to modify or enhance the nouns they accompany. With a total token count of 69,645 across these tweets, the frequency of adjectives stands at approximately 3.09%. This percentage signifies the proportional representation of adjectives among all words in the corpus, shedding light on their significance within the context of educational discourse on social media platforms in Pakistan.

The substantial presence of adjectives suggests a deliberate use of descriptive language within the educational tweets, aiming to provide more detailed and vivid information. Understanding the specific adjectives employed, their frequency, and collocations within the dataset could offer valuable insights into prevalent themes, sentiments, or emphases in educational discussions. Further analysis, such as exploring the most common adjectives or their distribution patterns, could unveil trends and preferences in the language used, potentially contributing to a deeper comprehension of the discourse surrounding education in the Pakistani social media sphere.

Figure 2: Frequency of comparative adjectives (JJR) - Education
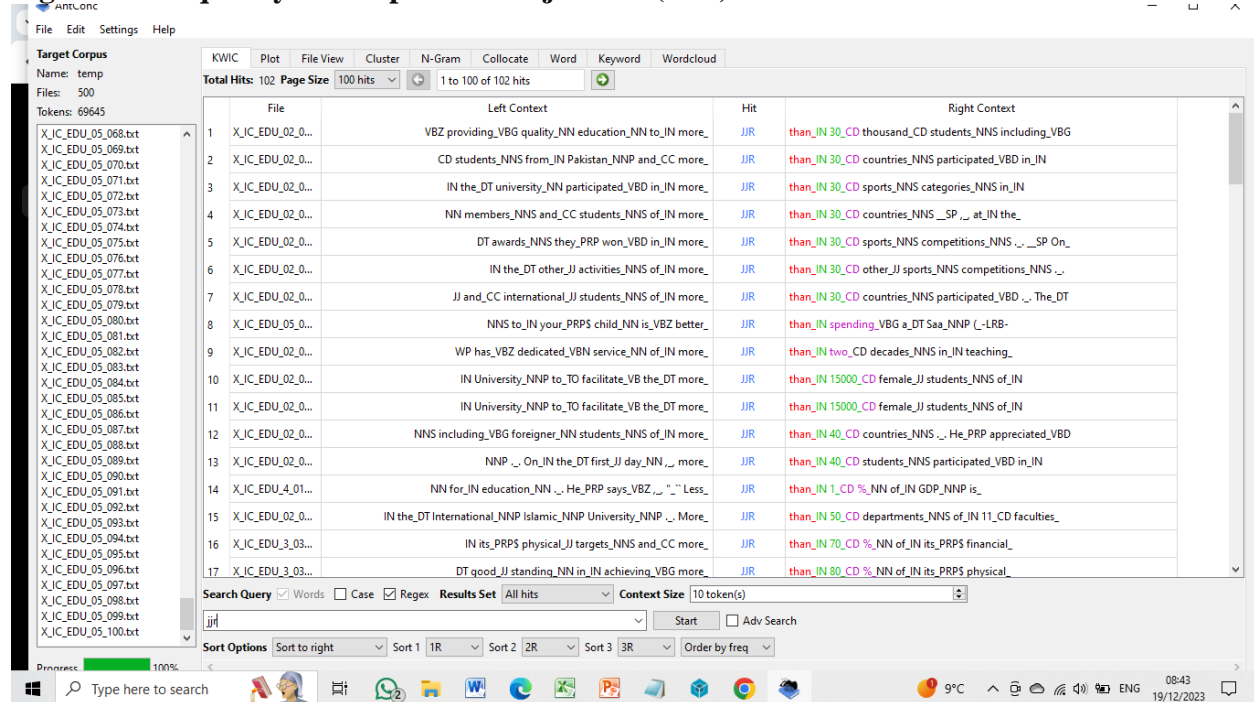
The discovery of 102 comparative adjectives (JJR) within the educational tweets across the files underscores the use of comparative language to draw distinctions or make comparisons. Comparative adjectives, such as "better," "stronger," or "smarter," signify a nuanced form of expression, indicating a relative difference between two entities or ideas. Their presence in the educational discourse within the dataset suggests a tendency to emphasize comparative aspects, potentially highlighting improvements, contrasts, or benchmarks within educational discussions. The measured quantity of these adjectives in relation to the broader pool of adjectives suggests a deliberate inclination toward comparing concepts, qualities, or educational methodologies, offering a comparative framework within the discussions prevalent on social media platforms in Pakistan.

The specific identification of 102 comparative adjectives within the corpus provides a lens into the nature of the comparisons made within the educational tweets. Analyzing the contexts in which these comparatives are used could unveil prevalent themes or specific areas where comparative evaluations are prominent. Understanding the frequency, distribution, and specific comparative adjectives utilized can offer substantial insights into the comparative language strategies employed within educational discussions, potentially indicating preferences, tendencies, or areas of focus in evaluating educational practices or concepts in the digital discourse in Pakistan.

Figure 3: Frequency of superlative adjectives (JJS) – Education
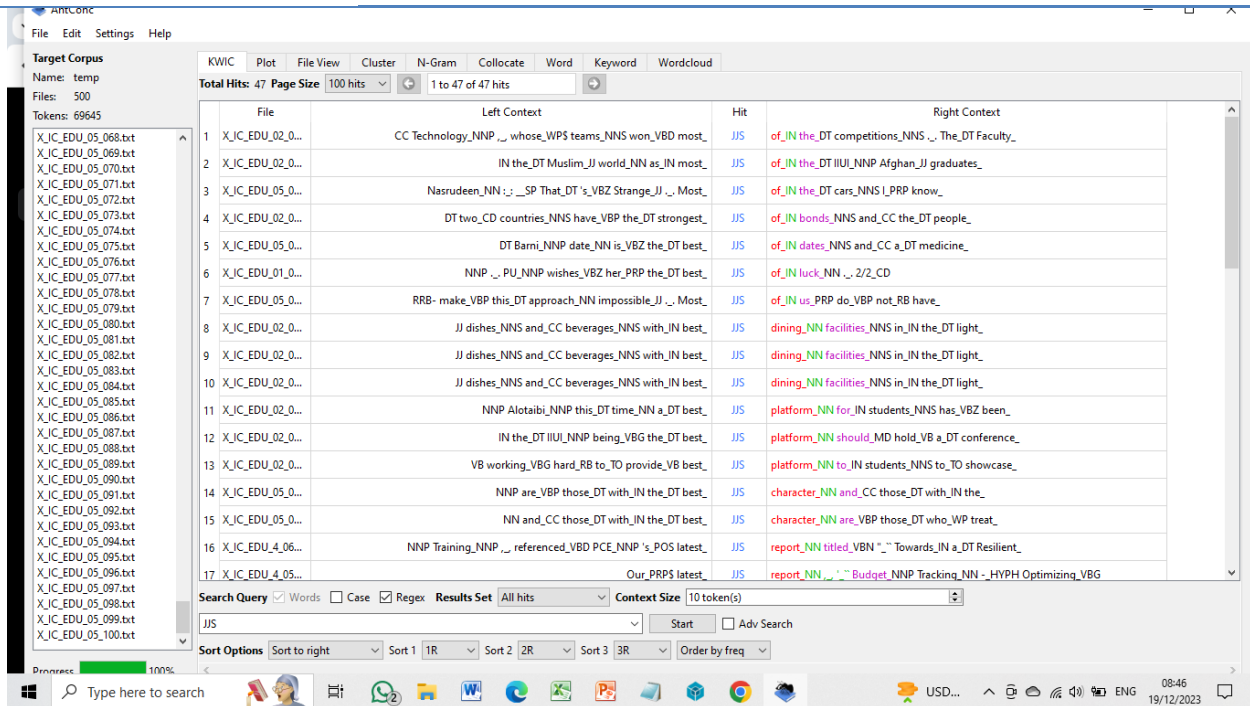
The discovery of 47 exclusive instances of superlative adjectives (JJS) within the educational tweets across these files implies a deliberate focus on highlighting exceptional or superior qualities in comparison to other degrees of adjectives. Unlike the broader set of superlatives found previously, these exclusives might signify a specific subset of highly distinguished qualities or achievements within the educational discourse on social media platforms in Pakistan. Their limited count suggests a focused emphasis on only the most exceptional attributes, potentially pinpointing specific exemplary practices, methodologies, or educational benchmarks that are deemed the ultimate within this digital conversation. The rarity of these exclusive superlatives underscores their significance in accentuating the utmost levels of excellence or superiority within the discussed educational context.

The identification of 47 exclusive instances of superlative adjectives prompts a closer examination of the unique qualities or achievements they signify within the educational tweets. Analyzing the context in which these exclusive superlatives are employed can offer profound insights into the specific areas or aspects consistently projected as the absolute best or most superior. This analysis could unveil specialized themes, distinctive methodologies, or exceptional qualities that hold a uniquely esteemed position within the discourse on education in Pakistan's digital realm. Understanding the context and nuanced usage of these exclusive superlatives enriches our understanding of the highest benchmarks or ideals set within the educational landscape, potentially indicating areas of pinnacle importance or admiration within this sphere of discussion.

Figure 4: Frequency of adjectives (JJ) – Politics
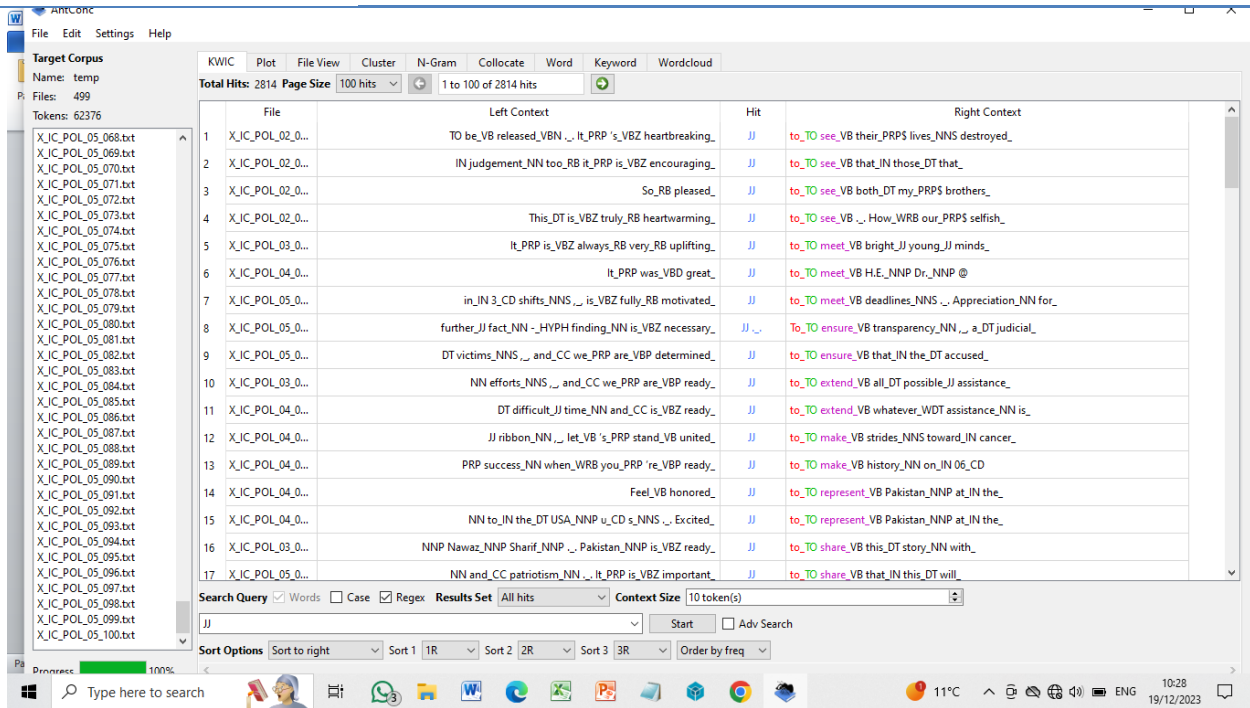
The discovery of 2814 adjectives within the dataset of political tweets, drawn from a comprehensive collection of 500 files, each comprising 100 text files, sheds light on the rich and nuanced language used to convey political sentiments and opinions in the Pakistani digital sphere. With a total token count of 62,376 across these tweets, the substantial presence of adjectives, constituting approximately 4.51% of the tokens, underscores the deliberate use of descriptive language to articulate and emphasize various political aspects. This prevalence highlights the significant role adjectives play in shaping the tone, portrayal, and characterization of political entities, events, or ideologies within the dynamic landscape of social media discourse in Pakistan.

The extensive usage of adjectives in political tweets suggests a deliberate attempt to add depth, nuance, and emphasis to the discussions surrounding political topics. Analyzing the specifics of these adjectives—such as their frequencies, types, and contextual usage—offers a window into the prevailing narratives, sentiments, and perceptions prevalent in the realm of political discourse. Understanding the nuances of these descriptive terms can unveil prevalent themes, sentiments, or polarizations within political discussions on social media, providing valuable insights into the intricacies and patterns that shape public opinion, political debates, and the representation of political ideologies in the digital domain of Pakistan.

Figure 5: Frequency of comparative adjectives (JJR) - Politics
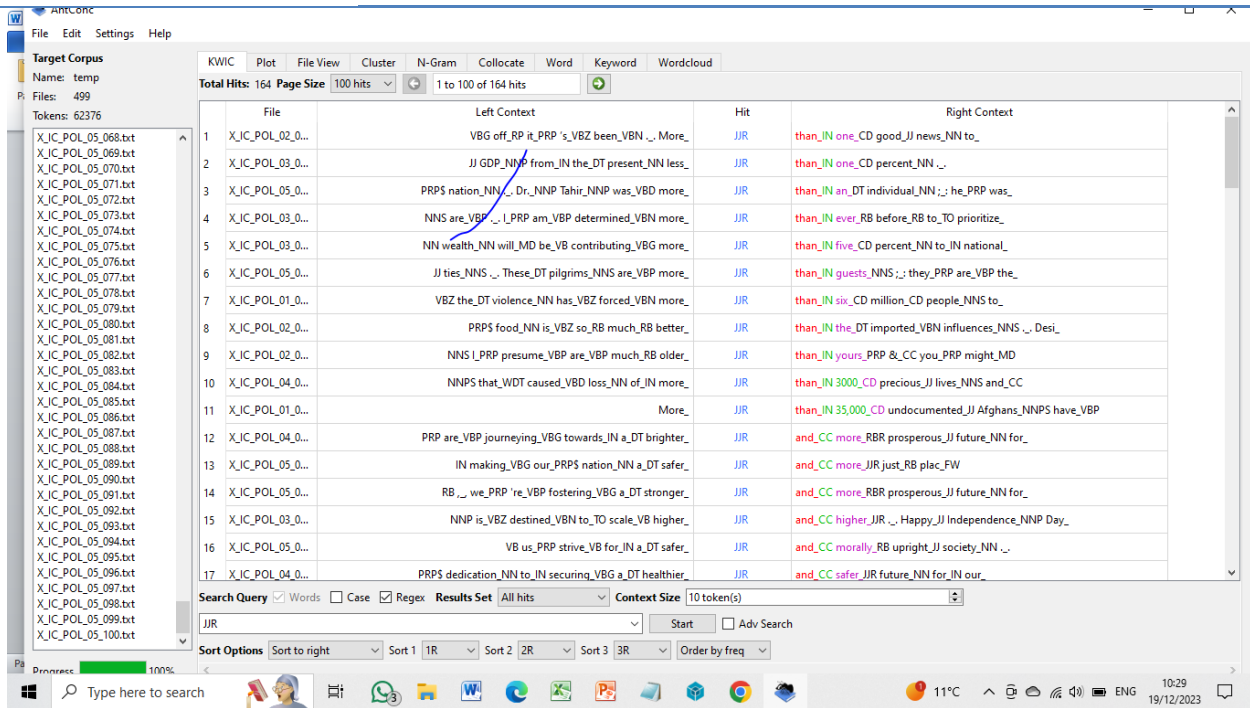
The detection of 164 comparative adjectives (JJR) within the political tweets across the dataset of files signifies a notable inclination towards making comparisons or highlighting contrasts within the discourse. Comparative adjectives, such as "stronger," "better," or "more effective," are utilized to delineate differences or advancements between political entities, ideologies, or policies. Their presence in the political dialogue suggests a deliberate effort to emphasize comparative aspects, possibly aiming to underscore progress, distinctions, or benchmarks within political discussions on social media platforms in Pakistan. This count of comparative adjectives among the broader pool of adjectives suggests a conscious utilization of comparative language strategies, shedding light on the prevalent themes of comparison and contrast that influence the portrayal and evaluation of political subjects in this digital landscape.

The specific identification of 164 comparative adjectives within the corpus provides insight into the recurring comparisons made within political tweets. Analyzing the contexts in which these comparative adjectives are employed can unveil prevalent themes or specific areas where comparative evaluations are prominent. This analysis could reveal tendencies towards contrasting political stances, highlighting advancements or emphasizing differences between political ideologies or approaches. Understanding the frequency, distribution, and specific comparative adjectives used enriches comprehension of the comparative language strategies deployed within political discussions, potentially reflecting prevailing ideals or areas of emphasis within the political discourse on social media platforms in Pakistan.

Figure 6: Frequency of superlative adjectives (JJS) - Politics
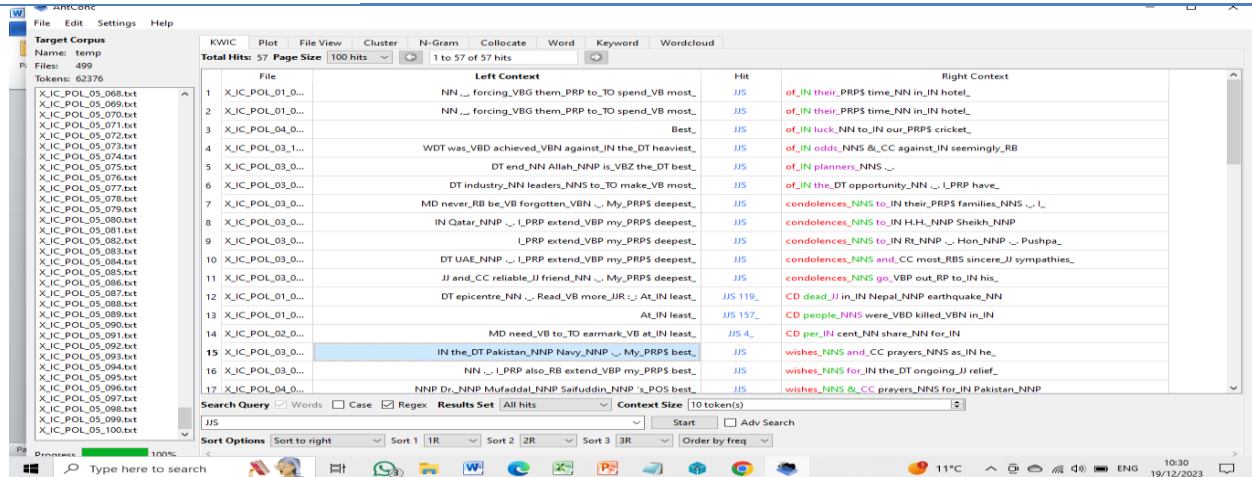
The discovery of only 57 instances of superlative adjectives (JJS) within the vast collection of political tweets across multiple files suggests a comparatively limited emphasis on highlighting the absolute highest degree of qualities or achievements within this discourse. Superlative adjectives, such as "best," "most influential," or "greatest," denote the utmost level of a characteristic, emphasizing excellence or superiority. Their relatively lower count indicates a reserved use of language in emphasizing exceptional qualities or achievements compared to other degrees of adjectives in the realm of political discourse on social media in Pakistan. The scarcity of these superlatives points towards a restrained inclination to highlight the utmost level of superiority or excellence within political discussions, potentially pinpointing specific attributes, policies, or entities that are deemed the ultimate within this digital conversation.

DISCUSSION

The identification of only 57 instances of superlative adjectives offers an intriguing insight into the selective use of language in portraying the highest benchmarks or ideals within political tweets. Analyzing the context in which these superlatives are utilized could unveil specific areas or aspects consistently projected as the epitome or most superior within the political discourse. This analysis might reveal the areas of utmost emphasis or admiration within the political landscape, shedding light on the qualities or achievements that are most highly regarded or prominently highlighted in the digital discussions concerning politics in Pakistan.

The use of JJR (comparative adjective) in Educational tweets

Comparative Adjective	Hits in Educational Tweets
More	65
Higher	34
Better	5

In the educational tweets, there were 2155 describing words called adjectives, and out of those, 102 were the special kind called "comparative adjectives" (JJR). These comparatives are used to compare things, like saying "more" or "better" to show differences. In this case, there were three main comparative adjectives found: "more," "higher," and "better."

The one used the most was "more," which appeared 65 times. It's like when someone says "more interesting" or "more helpful," showing something has a bigger amount or is greater than another thing. The next one, "higher," was in the middle with 34 hits. This word is used to compare

things that are up or above, like saying "higher score" or "higher level." The one used the least was "better," which appeared only 5 times. "Better" is used when something is improved or of higher quality, like saying "better results" or "better understanding."

These words help us understand how things are compared in educational tweets. They show differences between things, like saying something is more or better than another, or if it's higher up or above something else. Even though they were used different amounts, each of these words helps to explain and compare things in different ways.

The use of JJS (superlative adjective) in Educational tweets

In the big group of describing words (we call them adjectives), there were 2155 of them in the educational tweets. Out of these, 47 were a special kind called "superlative adjectives" (JJS). Superlatives are used to compare things and show the most extreme, like saying "strongest" or "best" to show something is the most powerful or the highest in quality. Among these superlative adjectives, there were three main ones: "most," "strongest," and "best."

Superlative Adjective	Hits in Educational Tweets
Best	28
Most	12
Strongest	1

The one that appeared the most among these special adjectives was "most," and it showed up 12 times. It's used to say something has the highest amount or is the biggest, like saying "most interesting" or "most helpful." The one that showed up only once was "strongest." This word is used when something is the most powerful or tough, like saying "strongest person" or "strongest team." The one that appeared the most among the superlatives was "best," which showed up 28 times. It's used to show something is the highest in quality or the most excellent, like saying "best choice" or "best performance."

These special words, the superlative adjectives, help explain things in the highest degree, showing which thing is the most or the greatest among others. They were used different amounts, but they all help describe things in the most extreme or excellent way possible.

The use of JJR (comparative adjective) in Political tweets

In the group of describing words, called adjectives, found in political tweets, there were 2814 of them in total. Among these, 164 were a special kind called "comparative adjectives" (JJR). These comparatives help compare things, like saying "more" or "better" to show differences. Out of these special words, there were three main ones: "more," "better," and "richer."

Comparative Adjective	Hits in Political Tweets
More	132
Better	8
Richer	1

The one used the most was "more," and it appeared a whopping 132 times. It's like when someone says "more interesting" or "more helpful," showing something has a bigger amount or is greater than another thing. The next one, "better," showed up 8 times. This word is used when something is improved or of higher quality, like saying "better results" or "better understanding."

Lastly, the one used the least was "richer," appearing only once. "Richer" is used when something has more wealth or value compared to something else, like saying "richer country" or "richer resources."

These special words, the comparative adjectives, help us understand differences in political tweets. They show variations between things, like saying something is more or better than another, or if it's wealthier or of higher value compared to something else. Even though they were used different amounts, each of these words helps explain and compare things in different ways in political discussions.

The use of JJS (superlative adjective) in Political tweets

In the big bunch of describing words the study found in political tweets, there were 2814 of them in total, and among those, 57 were a special kind called "superlative adjectives" (JJS). These special words are used to compare things and show the most extreme, like saying "best" or "deepest" to show something is the most excellent or the highest in quality. Among these special words, there were three main ones: "best," "deepest," and "warmest."

Superlative Adjective	Hits in Political Tweets
Best	17
Deepest	7
Warmest	3

The one that popped up the most among these special adjectives was "best," and it showed up 17 times. It's used to show something is the highest in quality or the most excellent, like saying "best choice" or "best performance." The next one, "deepest," was used 7 times. This word is used to describe something as the most profound or having the greatest depth, like saying "deepest thoughts" or "deepest feelings." Lastly, the one that appeared the least among the superlatives was "warmest," which showed up only 3 times. "Warmest" is used when something is the most heartfelt or friendly, like saying "warmest regards" or "warmest wishes."

These special describing words, the superlative adjectives, help us understand the most extreme or excellent things in political tweets. Even though they were used different amounts, they all help describe things in the most excellent or extreme way possible in political discussions.

## Comparison between Educational and Political Tweets

Here's a comparison table showcasing the usage of comparative (JJR) and superlative (JJS) adjectives in educational and political tweets:

Adjective Type	Educational Tweets	Political Tweets
Comparative (JJR)	102	164
Superlative (JJS)	47	57

This table provides a comparison between the usage of comparative and superlative adjectives in educational and political tweets. In educational tweets, there were 102 occurrences of comparative adjectives (JJR) and 47 occurrences of superlative adjectives (JJS). On the other hand, in political tweets, there were 164 occurrences of comparative adjectives (JJR) and 57 occurrences of superlative adjectives (JJS).

In the analysis conducted on educational tweets using AntConc, a total of 2155 concordance hits were observed. Focusing specifically on the adjectives falling under the JJ category, which

includes descriptive words, the plot exhibited a total of 414 unique hits. This comprehensive plot captured the frequency and distribution of various adjectives present in the educational tweets.
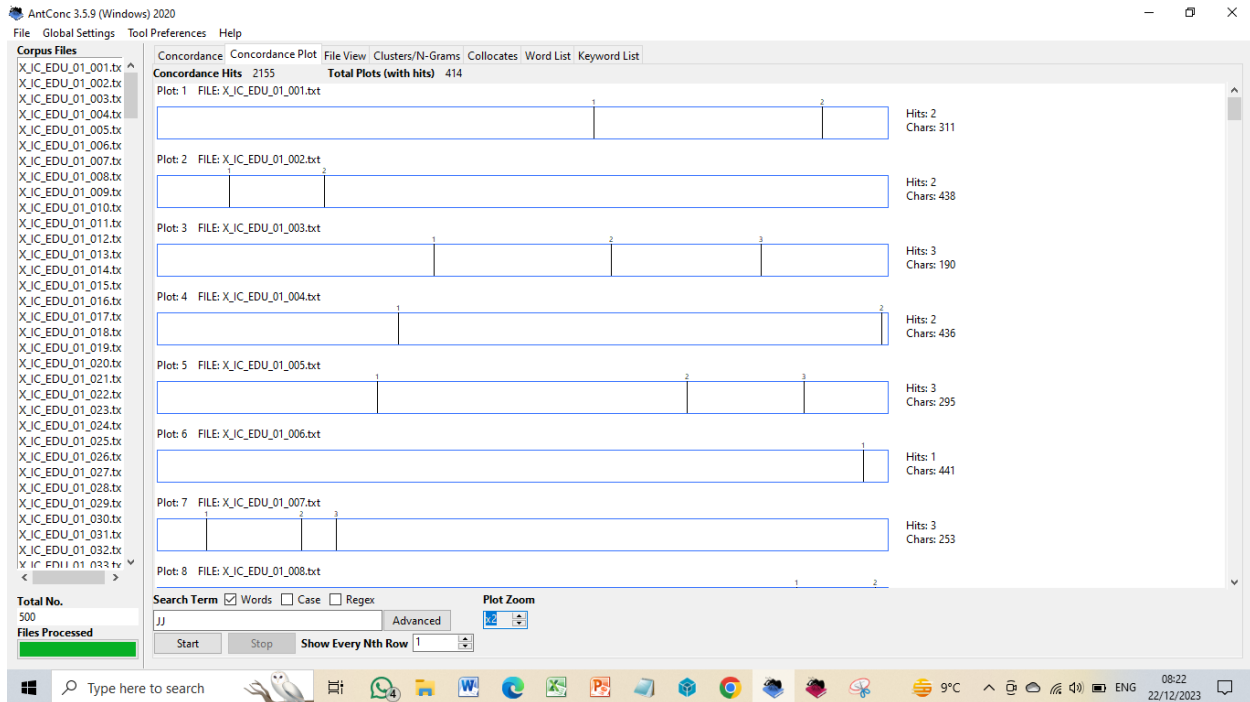
Within this plot, the most frequent occurrences of hits were registered at 3 and 2, highlighting a few adjectives that appeared with moderate repetition in the educational tweets. On the lower end of the frequency spectrum, there were terms that appeared only once, signifying a broad range of unique adjectives employed in the analyzed educational content. This plot offers a visual representation of how different adjectives were utilized in these educational tweets, showcasing the varying degrees of their occurrence and emphasizing the diversity in descriptive language used within this context.

In the analysis conducted on political tweets using AntConc, a total of 2590 concordance hits were detected. Specifically focusing on adjectives categorized under the JJ classification, representing descriptive words, the plotted data revealed a total of 469 unique hits within this category. This comprehensive plot visually represented the distribution and frequency of various adjectives present in the political tweets.
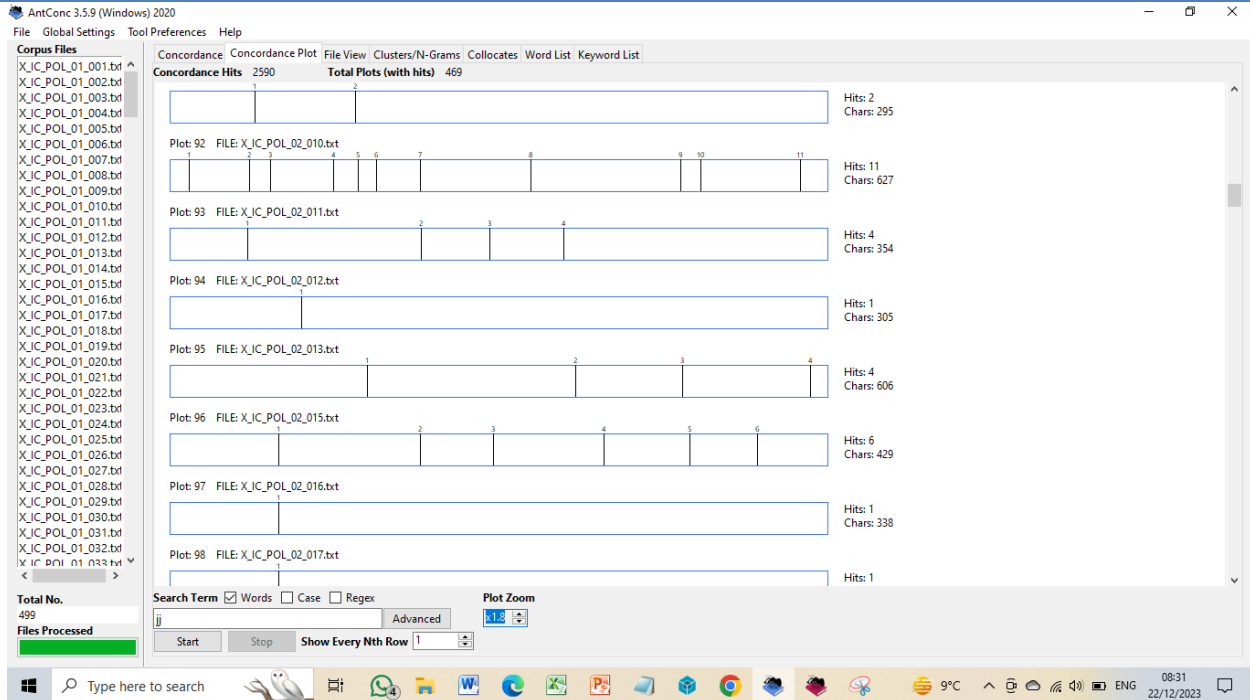
Within this plotted data, the most frequent hits were observed at 11 and 6, indicating a handful of adjectives that recurred with notable frequency within the political tweets. Conversely, at the lower end of the frequency scale, there were adjectives that appeared only once throughout the analyzed political content, highlighting a broad array of unique descriptive terms used within this context. This plot served as a visual depiction, effectively illustrating the range of adjective usage and showcasing the varying degrees of their frequency within the realm of political tweets.

CONCLUSION:

The study conducted a detailed examination of how adjectives were employed in educational and political tweets within the Pakistani social media landscape. By using a method called corpus analysis, researchers scrutinized the language patterns in these tweets to uncover distinctive features in their use of adjectives. The Corpus of Pakistani Social Media (COPSM) provided the data, focusing primarily on tweets from Twitter, specifically promotional content categorized into educational and political segments.

The findings revealed intriguing insights into the way adjectives were utilized in these distinct contexts. In educational tweets, adjectives played a significant role, amounting to 2155 instances among a total of 69,645 tokens. Similarly, political tweets featured 2814 adjectives within 62,376 tokens. These numbers showcased the substantial use of descriptive language within both spheres, highlighting its significance in shaping discourse and conveying nuanced perspectives.

Moreover, the analysis distinguished various types of adjectives, including basic, comparative, and superlative forms, shedding light on how different linguistic nuances were employed across educational and political tweets. Understanding these language patterns is crucial, especially considering the differences in adjective positioning and usage between English and Persian languages.

Ultimately, this corpus-based exploration illuminated the distinct linguistic landscapes within Pakistani educational and political tweets, offering valuable insights into the language nuances, patterns, and emphases prevalent in these social media discourses. Such in-depth analyses pave the way for a deeper comprehension of language usage in specific contexts and aid in designing more tailored educational materials and communication strategies.

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