

## EXAMPLE OF ANALYSIS

### THE CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN, 1973

#### 6. High Treason

(1) Any person who abrogates or suspends or suspends or holds in abeyance, or attempts or conspires to abrogate or subvert or suspend or hold in abeyance, the constitution by use of force or by other unconstitutional means shall be guilty of high treason.

(2) Any person aiding or abetting or collaborating the acts mentioned in clause (1) shall be guilty of high treason.

(2A) An act of high treason mentioned in clause (1) or clause (2) shall not be validated by any court including the supreme court or high court.

(3) Majilis-e-Shoora (Parliament) shall by law provide for the punishment of persons found guilty of high treason.

#### **STEP-1**

**RE-WRITING OF CLAUSE (1)** *(by indentifying finite verbs: non-finite verbs, finite phrases, non-finite phrase, finite clauses, non-finite clauses, and punctuation marks; expanding and replacing finite phrases into finite clauses and non-finite active and passive phrases into finite active clauses and passive into finite passive clauses)*

Any person who abrogates

Or any person who subverts

Or any person who suspends

Or any person who holds in abeyance,

Or any person who attempts

To abrogate the constitution the constitution by use of force or by other unconstitutional means

Or any person who conspires

To abrogate the constitution the constitution by use of force or by other unconstitutional means

Or any person who conspires

To subvert the constitution by use of force or by other unconstitutional means

Or any person who conspires

To suspend the constitution by use of force or by other unconstitutional means

Or any person who conspires

To hold in abeyance, the constitution by use of force or by other unconstitutional means

He shall be guilty of high treason

## **STEP-2**

### **ANALYSIS OF CLAUSE (1) OF ARTICLE 6**

**MODIFIERS IN CLAUSE:** Noun, verb, prepositional and in infinitive phrases

**CLAUSES IN CLAUSE:** There are fifteen clauses

1. Any person who abrogates (*Subordinate clause*)
2. Or any person who subverts (*Subordinate clause*)
3. Or any person who suspends (*Subordinate clause*)

4. Or any person who holds in abeyance (*Subordinate clause*)
5. Or any person who attempts (*Subordinate clause*)
6. To abrogate the constitution the constitution by use of force or by other unconstitutional means (*Subordinate infinitive clause*)
7. Or any person who conspires (*Subordinate clause*)
8. To abrogate the constitution the constitution by use of force or by other unconstitutional means (*Subordinate infinitive clause*)
9. Or any person who conspires (*Subordinate clause*)
10. To subvert the constitution by use of force or by other unconstitutional means (*Subordinate infinitive clause*)
11. Or any person who conspires (*Subordinate clause*)
12. To suspend the constitution by use of force or by other unconstitutional means (*Subordinate infinitive clause*)
13. Or any person who conspires (*Subordinate clause*)
14. To hold in abeyance, the constitution by use of force or by other unconstitutional means (*Subordinate infinitive clause*)
15. He shall be guilty of high treason (*Main clause*)

### **STEP-3**

**CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCE:** This is a complex-sentence with one main clause and fourteen subordinate clauses. All subordinate clauses are coordinating with main clause and related to one another)

(2) Any person aiding or abetting or collaborating the acts mentioned in clause (1) shall be guilty of high treason.

### **STEP-1**

**RE-WRITING OF CLAUSE (2)** *(by indentifying finite verbs: non-finite verbs, finite phrases, non-finite phrase, finite clauses, non-finite clauses, and punctuation marks; expanding and replacing finite phrases into finite clauses and non-finite active and passive phrases into finite active clauses and passive into finite passive clauses)*

Any person who aids

Or any person who abets

Or any person who collaborates the acts

Which are mentioned in clause (1)

He shall be guilty of high treason.

### **STEP-2**

#### **ANALYSIS OF CLAUSE (2) OF ARTICLE 6**

**MODIFIERS IN CLAUSE:** Noun, verb and prepositional phrases

**CLAUSES IN CLAUSE:** There are five clauses

1. Any person who aids *(Subordinate clause)*
2. Or any person who abets *(Subordinate clause)*

3. Or any person who collaborates the acts (*Subordinate clause*)

4. Which are mentioned in clause (1) (*Subordinate clause*)

5. He shall be guilty of high treason. (*Main clause*)

### **STEP-3**

**CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCE:** This is a complex-sentence with one main clause and four subordinate clauses. All subordinate clauses are coordinating with main clause and related to one another)

(2A) An act of high treason mentioned in clause (1) or clause (2) shall not be validated by any court including the supreme court or high court.

### **STEP-1**

**RE-WRITING OF CLAUSE (2A):** (*by indentifying finite verbs: non-finite verbs, finite phrases, non-finite phrase, finite clauses, non-finite clauses, and punctuation marks; expanding and replacing finite phrases into finite clauses and non-finite active and passive phrases into finite active clauses and passive into finite passive clauses*)

An act of high treason which is mentioned in clause (1)

Or an act of high treason which is mentioned clause (2)

It shall not be validated by any court

That includes the Supreme Court or high court.

## **STEP-2**

### **ANALYSIS OF CLAUSE (2A) OF ARTICLE 6**

**MODIFIERS IN CLAUSE:** noun, verb and prepositional phrases

**CLAUSES IN CLAUSE:** There are four clauses

1. An act of high treason which is mentioned in clause (1) *(Subordinate clause)*
2. Or an act of high treason which is mentioned clause (2) *(Subordinate clause)*
3. It shall not be validated by any court *(Main clause)*
4. That includes the Supreme Court or high court. *(Subordinate clause)*

## **STEP-3**

**CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCE:** This is a complex-sentence with one main clause and four subordinate clauses. All subordinate clauses are coordinating with main clause and related to one another)

(3) Majilis-e-Shoora (Parliament) shall by law provide for the punishment of persons found guilty of high treason.

## **STEP-1**

**RE-WRITING OF CLAUSE (3):** *(by indentifying finite verbs: non-finite verbs, finite phrases, non-finite phrase, finite clauses, non-finite clauses, and punctuation marks; expanding and replacing finite phrases into finite clauses and non-finite active and passive phrases into finite active clauses and passive into finite passive clauses)*

Majilis-e-Shoora,(Parliament) shall by law provide for the punishment of persons

Who are found guilty of high treason

## **STEP-2**

### **ANALYSIS OF CLAUSE (3) OF ARTICLE 6**

**MODIFIERS IN CLAUSE:** noun, verb and prepositional phrases

**CLAUSES IN CLAUSE:** There are two clauses

1. Majilis-e-Shoora,(Parliament) shall by law provide for the punishment of persons (*Main clause*)
2. Who are found guilty of high treason (*Subordinate clause*)

## **Step-3**

**CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCE:** This is a complex- sentence with one main clause and one subordinate clause. All subordinate clauses are coordinating with main clause and related to one another)

### **INTERPRETATION OF DIFFICULT WORDS FROM BLACK'S LAW AND OTHER LEGAL DICTIONARIES**

**High treason (noun),** *the offense of attempting to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance; or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power.*

**Abrogate (verb),** *to nullify an contract by means of mutual agreement. 2. To officially abolish a law.*

**Abrogate (verb)**, *to formally annul or repeal a law through an act of the legislature, constitutional authority, or custom*

**Subvert (verb)** ,*to try to destroy or damage something, especially an established political system:*