

## **A Multidimensional Analysis Of Cultural And Linguistic Influences In Pakistani English: A Comparative Study With British English In Political Press Reporting**

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### **Abstract:**

*This research explores the distinctiveness of Pakistani English, particularly in the context of political press reportage, and establishes its identity as a non-native variety with unique linguistic features. The study employs a multidimensional (MD) analysis to compare linguistic variations between Pakistani and British political print media from 2009 to 2019. <sup>1</sup>Pakistani English, influenced by cultural and social factors, integrates native language elements and displays significant differences from British English in its use of informational features, agentless passives, and specific lexical choices.*

*The data collection involved acquiring information about newspaper publications from online articles and consulting Prof. Douglas Biber, who suggested selecting leading papers based on circulation. The researcher chose Daily Dawn, The Daily Nation, and The Daily Pakistan Observer to represent the political press reportage of Pakistani print media. This formed the Pakistani News Corpus (PNC), representing Pakistani English's press reportage register from 2009 to 2019.*

*By filling a gap in existing literature through the application of MD analysis to Pakistani press reportage, this research contributes to the understanding of World Englishes and the role of local linguistic features in shaping new English varieties. The findings underscore the distinct linguistic identity of Pakistani English and provide insights into the linguistic dynamics of political press reportage, supporting its status as an independent non-native variety of English.*

### **Introduction:**

Pakistani English, as a non-native variety, showcases distinct registers with variations influenced by cultural and linguistic factors in a postcolonial context. Integrating words and expressions from native languages, Pakistani English displays unique characteristics that distinguish it from British English. Previous studies have aimed to establish Pakistani English as an independent non-native variety with distinct registers (Abbas, 1998; Saleemi, 1993; Rahman, 1990; Talaat, 2002; Mahboob & Ahmar, 2004; Rasheed, 2009; Mahmood, A., 2009; Mahmood, R., 2009).

The language of political press reportage in Pakistani print media exhibits specific features influenced by local linguistic characteristics. Grover & Deepak (2004) highlight the need for detailed analysis due to these unique features. This study addresses a research gap by

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comparing synchronic and diachronic analysis of Pakistani political press reportage from 1947 to the present, aiding future researchers.

Employing a multidimensional (MD) approach, this research investigates registral variation in Pakistani English political press reportage through co-occurring linguistic features. While previous studies analyzed individual features, this study examines the language of political press reportage using MD analysis, contributing to understanding different registers of Pakistani English and establishing its distinct identity. The research explores changes in Pakistani and British political print media across Biber's five textual dimensions, examining synchronic and diachronic variations.

### **Literature Review:**

The English language appreciates the status of a noteworthy universal language. The majority of the logical and instructive data is granted in the English language everywhere throughout the world. It is the main language of universal business and the travel industry. It is the main language of mainstream culture and its publicizing. Certain verifiable and land variables have their impact during the language change and English language has additionally experienced this marvel: "Language change is a customary component of all the living dialects of the world and English isn't a special case" (Aitchison, 1981, p. 4).

The number of non-native speakers of English in correlation with the native speakers of English has been on the ascent throughout the years. Crystal (1997) relevantly gauges the speakers of English: "Internal Circle 320-380 million, Outer Circle 150-300 million, Expanding Circle 100-1000 million" (p. 54). A similar actuality has been likewise seen by numerous different language specialists. Kachru (1996) points out a similar truth: "There are currently at any rate four non-native speakers of English for each native speaker" (p. 241). Certain social and linguistic contrasts assumed their role in the development of various varieties of English everywhere throughout the world. They were named as 'World Englishes'.

The 'World Englishes' show sure variety at different levels in its every noun variety. The main Diaspora of English contained the UK, Scotland and Ireland. In Irish and Welsh dialects, variety was found at the phonological level. Scotland English additionally watched morphological and syntactic variety in its utilization. It was seen that the Irish language utilized monophthongs and Welsh language favored diphthongs. Various deviations of the past participle and past type of action words had likewise been utilized in different choices e.g., finishing at-it, - d, - t. Nativization alludes to a procedure wherein the native dialects influenced an excessive amount of the new varieties of Englishes and included the numerous new patterns. The nearness of the English language for more than 200 years in the area has prompted the nativization of the language, which is clear in a few nearby varieties of English, all nouns considered alluded to as South Asian English. In India, advancements can be seen as in the names of nouns, for example "roti, finger chips, full-boiled and half-boiled egg, 'hard-' and 'soft-boiled eggs". Innovative compounds are exemplified by "driver-cum- salesman, to airlift, to charge sheet, to turn turtle, etc." Some morphemes like "+wala: e.g., police wala" are found quite prevalent (Baumgardner, 1993, p. 46).

As a non-native variety, Pakistani English has been inquired about so distant from various methodologies. The approach propounded by Kachru (1983) featured propensities of utilizing progressively complex structures in the South Asian English which made them over- burden in its lingual authority. It concentrated on the regular utilization of interrogative structures without moving the spot of subject and action word. This approach additionally pinpointed the transform syntactic features of South Asian English.

Drawing on information from 137 magazines and 37 papers, his study work researched how far Pakistani print notices changed with reference to source and item classification on five literary measurements propounded by Biber (1988) just as on new three printed measurements

distinguished in the analysis. His exploration works likewise demonstrated that Pakistani print commercials indicated huge change as per source and item classification while the group of audience was found to assume a huge role too. His exploration works additionally examined that the language of print commercials in Pakistani media took after composed discourse as opposed to the language of up close and personal discussions.

"Media brings into the open field whatever is of open intrigue" (Leitner, 1997, p. 196). Language analysis of news coverage are absolutely founded on the possibility that messages began from news-casting are not in every case clear and need profound knowledge towards the genuine comprehension of the news messages. The language of press reportage has been contemplated from alternate points of view. The language of print media has been examined from alternate points of view. The vast majority of the studies have been led to research the language of news for their social and political angles.

From variationists' viewpoint, Uzair et al. (2012) contemplated the role of Pakistani English papers in advancing the lexical deviations. Their study explored how the language of papers mirrored the mentality of individuals of that specific culture. It was clarified how essayists obtained words, utilized hybridization or abused words as indicated by their accommodation so as to expel the social hindrances. Their analysis featured the effect of lexical deviations and indigenization upon the language of papers to approve the type of a non-native variety for example Pakistani English.

In his original research work, which presented the multidimensional approach for multidimensional analysis, Biber (1988) examined the news reportage type in his analysis of variety crosswise over discourse and composing. Biber examined very nearly a million expressions of information removed from about 481 writings from the Lancaster-Oslo-Bergen Corpus of British English and the London-Lund Corpus of Spoken English, in addition to a little accumulation of expert and individual letters. He inferred values for 67 linguistic factors of the accompanying sorts from every content, tense and perspective markers, spot and time adverbials, pronouns and professional action words, questions, ostensible structures, passives, stative structures, subjection features, descriptive words and intensifiers, lexical particularity, specific lexical classes, modals, particular action word classes, decreased structures, coordination, and nullification.

In MD analysis, factor study is a noteworthy measurable method used to distinguish the efficient co-occurring features in a lot of factors. The utilization of factor analysis here is deliberate in a manner since it investigates the register contrasts that include hidden linguistic co-occurring features: "When communicating to phonetic information, factor study can accordingly be utilized to recognize sets of linguistic features that keep an eye on co-happening.

The language of political news media in the more extensive sociolinguistic point of view has been investigated by a linguist cum writer, Bell (1991) whose work has been discovered exploratory in the field of the language of news coverage. Drawing on the information from the news accounts and the main papers, the language of news media in a variety of ways was contemplated. Through the analysis of up-advertise, mid-showcase and down-showcase British papers, the erasure of determiners in various British papers were investigated. It was clarified that the structure of determiner cancellation mirrored the social structure of the readership of papers. It was likewise featured that the level of determiner erasure changed very in various papers that showed the way that specific separation mirrored a specific measure of determiner cancellation. He watched certain regional variety in New Zealand papers too: "Information from New Zealand radio station demonstrate a comparative communication between the determiner erasure and group of audience plan. I found that negative compression is stratified by group of audience status in New Zealand radio news" (Bell, 1991, p. 110).

over the writings of a corpus" (Grieve, 2010, p. 5).

### **Materials and Methodology:**

The first step in data collection involved acquiring information about the number of newspapers being published, gathered from online articles. The analyst sought advice via email from Prof. Douglas Biber at Arizona University, USA, who recommended collecting the leading Pakistani and British print media papers based on wide circulation. To ensure representativeness of the political press reportage in Pakistani print media, the researcher selected the top three leading newspapers: Daily Dawn, The Daily Nation, and The Daily Pakistan Observer, each representing different regions of Pakistan. This formed the Pakistani News Corpus (PNC), which is representative of the non-native variety of Pakistani English, particularly its press reportage register. The study's data spans political press reportage from 2009 to 2019.

Anwar & Talaat (2011) studied the individual linguistic features of Pakistani journalistic English but did not build special purpose corpus based upon sub-categories of press reportage in Pakistani print media. After the investigation of political news reportage in the six leading newspapers in Pakistani and British print media, the political category of Pakistani and British press reportage has been presented in the current study. It is also a notable fact that Pakistani and British print media allocates proper pages to political category in newspapers and this category is apparent in Pakistani and British print media.

Political category is the important part of Pakistani print media and a proper section of newspaper reportage is dedicated to this category by all newspapers. This category is deemed to be well read and liked by readers; therefore, a few key political news items are also given space at 1 and 8 pages as well.

The next step was to make the newspapers representative of the political press reportage of Pakistani print media. The researcher decided to collect the leading newspapers based on its edition representing each region of Pakistan. Top three leading newspapers were selected in the following way: Daily Dawn newspaper, The Daily Nation newspaper and The Daily Pakistan Observer newspaper.

In this way, Pakistani News Corpus (PNC) based upon the political category of press reportage in Pakistani print media was made representative of press reportage in Pakistani print media. PNC has been regarded as representative of the non-native variety of Pakistani English and especially, its press reportage register. The data of press reportage register selected in the current study has been taken from the period 2009 to 2019 (10 years).

Pakistani and British news corpus was tagged by utilizing Biber's tagger. In the first place, the tagger tagged the PNC and after that BNC utilizing every linguistic feature incorporated into various literary elements of 1988 MD examination. The linguistics features relevant in 1988 examination is given underneath. A point-by-point clarification of these highlights is accessible in Biber (1988) and Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English (Biber et al., 1999).

After the normalization of frequencies, the data goes through the process of Standardization. The normalized frequencies were standardized to the mean of 0.0 and a standard deviation of 1.0 and in this way; all features on a dimension carries equal weights in computing dimension scores. For standardization process, the individualized normalized score was subtracted from the mean normalized scores and the resulting score was divided by the standard deviation.

Each dimension score of each text in the 1988 MD analysis and new MD analysis of press reportage was calculated by subtracting the standardized scores of negative features from the sum of standardized scores of positive features. The dimensions with no negative features include only sum of positive scores of linguistic features. In this way, dimension score of each text in 1988 MD analysis and new MD analysis of press reportage was calculated.

The present research passed through three basic phases: data collection, data analysis

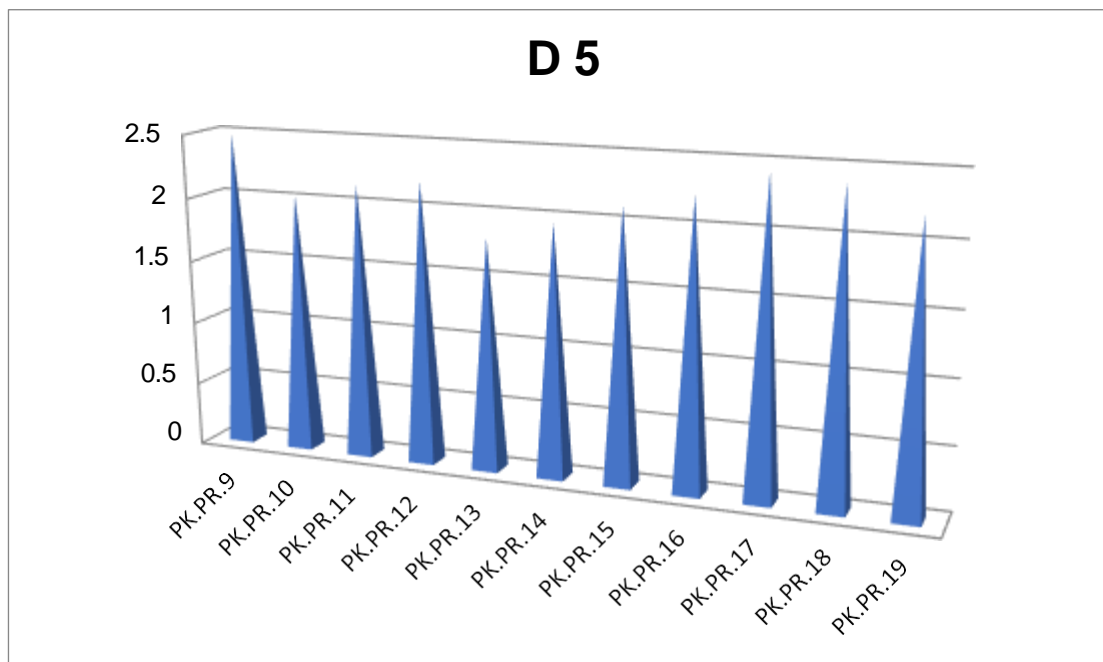
and interpretation of results. In the first phase of data acquisition, the six leading newspapers of Pakistani and British print media were selected on wide circulation basis. These leading newspapers were part of the process of developing political category of press reportage in Pakistani and British print media. Then, 50 texts per political category of Pakistani press reportage were planned to be collected for Pakistani News Corpus (PNC) and from British News Corpus (BNC). The texts were re-checked for any spelling mistakes, tense anomalies and syntactic patterns of the sentences in the corpus at large. PNC and BNC consist of 4810 texts including political category of press reportage in Pakistani print media.

### Results and Discussion:

First of all, the present part discusses the analysis of composite Pakistani and British newspapers taken for the examination. Three Pakistani and three British newspapers has been analyzed on Biber's five textual dimensions to analyze the co-occurring linguistic features. Secondly, each Pakistani newspaper has been compared to each British newspaper on five textual dimensions to see the variations in co-occurring linguistic features and also on the basis of informational features to see which newspaper is using these features abundantly and which is frugal in using these linguistic features. So, basically this part has two parts first it analyses the both register newspapers compositely and carry out their separate analysis on the basis of Biber's five literary dimensions to see the variation throughout the years in the use of co-occurring and significant linguistic features to establish the individual identity of registers and also to understand the ideological stance of the newspapers at large.

The first part has discussed the analysis of composite Pakistani and British newspapers taken for the examination. Three Pakistani and three British newspapers has been analyzed on Biber's five textual dimensions to analyze the co-occurring linguistic features. After the discussion of mean scores found in each dimension the co-occurring linguistic features has been analyzed on the basis of their dimension scores to see the linguistic variation undergone throughout ten years i.e., from 2009 to 2019 in Pakistani and British political print press reportage. Then the results have been also compared to see in which year these features were frequently used and in which years they were not used in abundance.

**Figure.1** Pakistani and British Composite Newspapers Analysis

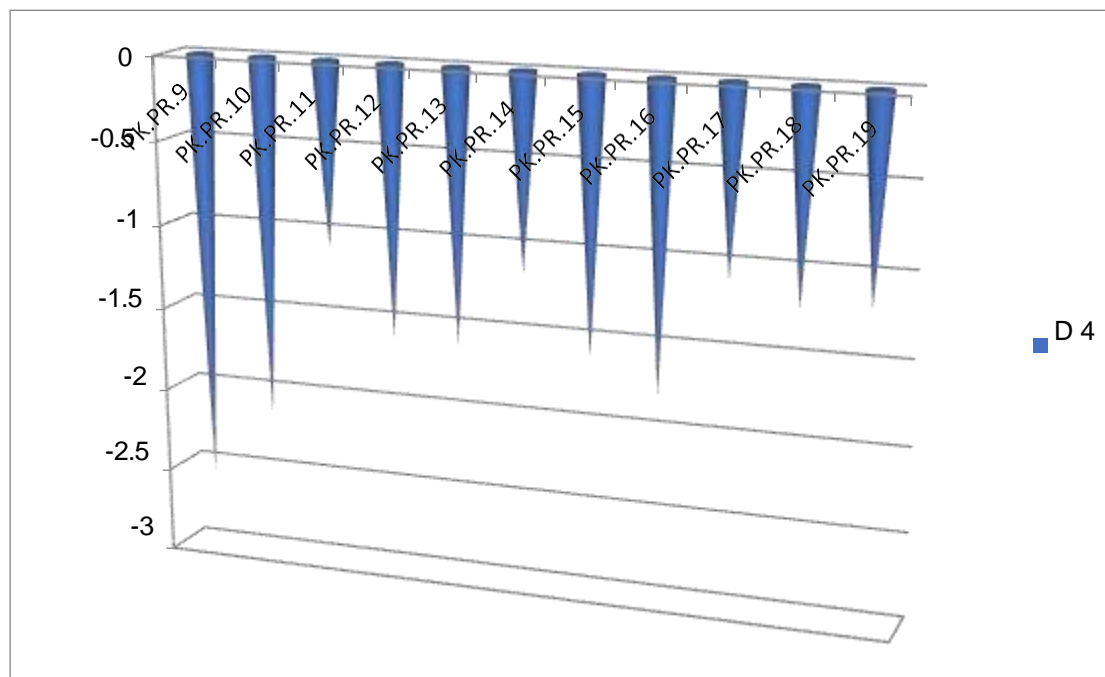


The figure above given shows the comparison of Pakistani political press news diachronically starting from 2009 to 2019 on D4. It moves toward becoming clear that Pakistani Political press inclusion among the year 2009 with mean of (- 2.55) has been discovered less verifiable talk generation in Pakistani medium when contrasted with British Political press inclusion with mean average (0.56). However, in Pakistani political press news, it decreases in the year 2013 to 1.81 and again became steady in the year 2018 to 2.39 showing again flow towards the start keeping in view the demand of readership. In British, it experienced a rise in the year 2011 to 1.8 and again becoming steady in the year 2019 with a mean value of 0.43 throughout the years ranging from 2009 to 2019. The variations in each register territory unit typically observed keeping unmistakable the crowd requests of each register as Pakistani medium register is an abuse of further conceptual etymological decisions inferable from the less taught group of spectators in this way business to the prerequisites of regular parcels on the loose.

If we tend to compare Pakistani Political press news and British Political press news on abstract linguistic options. The demonstration of the information is shown within the diagram with the conceptual phonetic decisions. The utilization of passives, agentless passives, and by passives denotes the dynamic of the writing. On this measurement, there is a little refinement between each the papers. Pakistani Political press news among the year 2009 with a standard of agentless passives (2) is somewhat high than British Political press news agentless passives standard (1.1). The mean estimations of subordinate conjunctions and by passives (0.7) and (2) square measure once more somewhat totally not quite the same as its counterpart British Political announcing with means standards of subordinate conjunctions by passives (1.5) and (1.1) respectively. However, in the year 2019 British score increases to 1.7 and 1.2 and Pakistani score changes to 1.1 and 2 respectively throughout the years ranging from 2009 to 2019.

“The commission, **headed** by Baluchistan High Court Chief Justice Qazi Faez Isa, **lamented** that regardless of notification **issued** to Mr. Haqqani on March 1 and 18(DAWN March 26, 2012)

**Figure.2** Pakistani and British Composite Newspapers Analysis



The figure above given shows the comparison of Pakistani political press coverage diachronically starting from 2009 to 2019 on D4. It moves toward becoming clear that Pakistani Political press inclusion among the year 2009 with mean of (- 2.55) has been discovered less verifiable talk generation in Pakistani medium when contrasted with British Political press inclusion with a mean (-2.83). But in Pakistani political press coverage, it decreases in the year 2017 to -1.09 and again became steady in the year 2016 to -1.23 showing a steady decline as compared to the start keeping in view the demand of readership. In British, it experienced a fall in the year 2010 to -1.8 and again becoming steady in the year 2018 with a mean value of -2.61 throughout the years ranging from 2009 to 2019. The variations have been seen by looking at the similar frequencies of verifiable phonetic selections of Pakistani and British Political press news.

The use of infinitives within the year 2009 with mean (12) models of chance with a mean (01) in British Political press news are a unit same as its counterpart Pakistani news that has the mean values of those options (12) and (2.4) with a small amount of distinction. The employment of modal verbs unavoidably in Asian national news with a mean (2) is once more same as the British press news with a mean (2). However, in the year 2019 British score increases to 14 and 4 and Pakistani score changes to 12 and 2.2 respectively throughout the years ranging from 2009 to 2019.

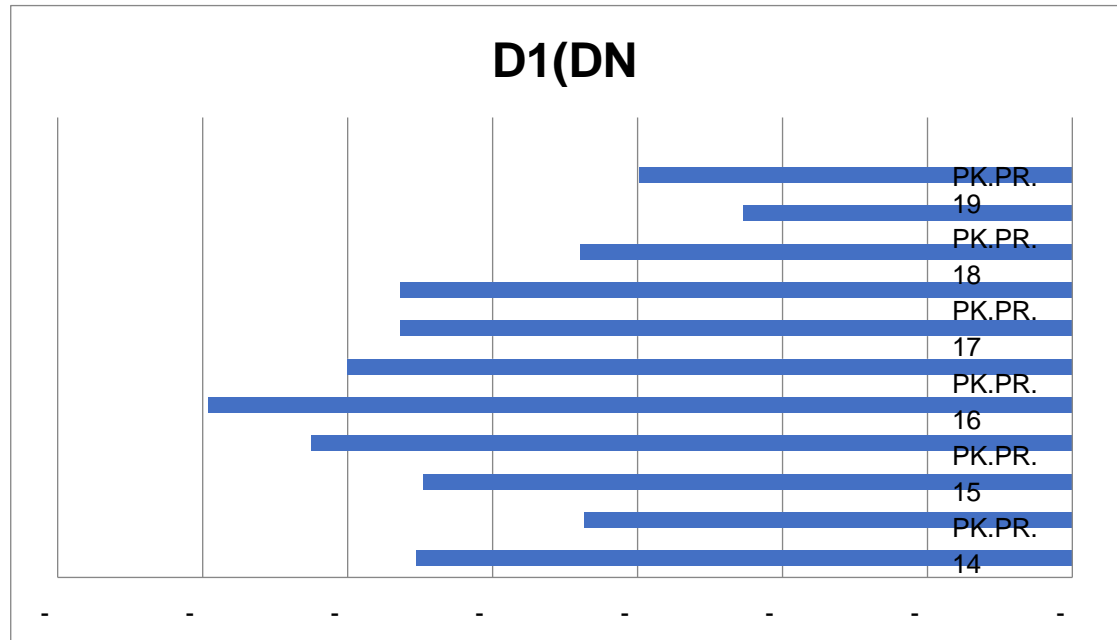
“It has dependably been accounted for that a couple of fanatic gatherings identified with al Qaeda have made some arrangement **to kill** Benazir Bhutto.” (DAWN December 26, 2011)

Now, the second part of this chapter has discussed the analysis of one Pakistani newspaper with one British newspaper to carry out the variation among linguistic features throughout the years 2009 to 2019 to see the statistically significant and co-occurring linguistic



features to prove the individual identity of both registers and also the ideology of the certain newspaper. Each Pakistani newspaper has been compared to each British newspaper on five textual dimensions to see the variations in co-occurring linguistic features and also on the basis of informational features to see which newspaper is using these features abundantly and which is frugal in using these linguistic features. So, basically this part of chapter carries out their separate analysis on the basis of Biber’s five literary dimensions to see the variation throughout the years in the use of co-occurring and significant linguistic features to establish the individual identity of registers and also to understand the ideological stance of the newspapers at large.

**Figure.1** Dawn (Pak) Versus Daily Mail (Bri)



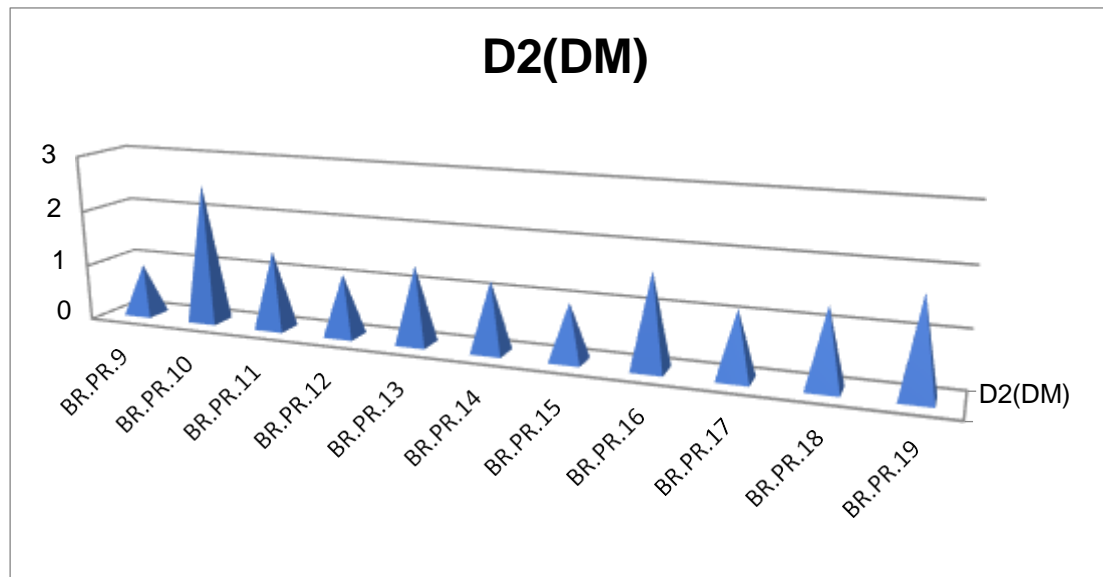
The figure above given from the Pakistani newspaper “Dawn” is showing the contrast of Pakistani political press reporting diachronically ranging from 2009 to 2019 on D1. The above-mentioned graph clearly shows Pakistani political press reporting was more informational in the year 2009 with a mean value of -21.5 which indicates that it is highly informational. However, this value of Pakistani political press reportage decreases in the year 2012 which shows progress in the standards of readership. However, in Pakistani political press reportage, it decreases in the year 2018 to a maximum value of -19.2 as analyzed to the start keeping in view the demand of readership. The variations in each register are ordinarily observed keeping noticeable the masses requests of each register as Pakistani medium register is a misuse of extra instructive phonetic choices because of the less taught group of spectators along these lines pleasing to the needs of readers.

The mean of non-open action words in Pakistani press inclusion among the year 2009 is (6). The mean of relational words in Pakistani press inclusion is (123). At last, the utilization of attributive descriptive words in Pakistani news inclusion with a mean of (50). but within the year 2019 Pakistani score expertise a touch distinction in options from 113 to fifty-two throughout the years starting from 2009 to 2019. The details show that informational choices of Pakistani news coverage area unit considerably completely different that advocates that Pakistani selection bears freelance standing due to inadequate

knowledge about the given language of readership.

“ISLAMABAD, June 10: Army authorities and **resigned junior charged** officials, who guarantee to **have endured** because of Malik Riaz. (June 10, 2012 DAWN)

**Figure.2** Dawn (Pak) Versus Daily Mail (Bri)



The figure above given from the Pakistani newspaper “Pakistan Observer” is comparing Pakistani political press reporting diachronically ranging from 2009 to 2019 on D1. The above-mentioned graph clearly shows that press reportage of Pakistan was more informational in the year 2010 with a mean value of -29.12 which indicates that it is highly informational. However, in Pakistani political press reportage, it decreases in the year 2018 to a maximum value of -24.2 as analyzed to the start. A continuous variation has been observed in these scores throughout the years ranging from 2010 to 2018.

The mean of non-open action words in Pakistani press inclusion at interims the year 2009 is (6). The mean of relational words in Pakistani press inclusion is (133). At long last, the use of attributive descriptors in Pakistani news inclusion with mean of (61). However, inside the year 2019 Pakistani score aptitude a touch refinement in choices from 132 to seventy-two during the time beginning from 2009 to 2019.

“Lahore—Punjab Chief Minister Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif **has said that** arrangement of valued human services to the general population **is** the mission of the legislature.” (February 19, 2016, Pakistan Observer)

### **Conclusion:**

This research has demonstrated that Pakistani English, particularly in the context of political press reportage, is a distinct non-native variety with unique linguistic features. By employing a multidimensional (MD) analysis approach, the study comprehensively examined the linguistic variations in political press reportage from Pakistani and British print media between 2009 and 2019. The analysis reveals that Pakistani political press reportage exhibits specific linguistic characteristics, such as a higher use of informational features, agentless passives, and lexical choices tailored to the local readership. Despite fluctuations over the years, the diachronic analysis indicates a stable and distinct linguistic identity for Pakistani political press reportage, independent of its British counterpart.

The comparison on Biber's five textual dimensions highlights the unique trajectory of Pakistani English, influenced by cultural and social factors. Pakistani political press reportage is more informational and less narrative, reflecting different audience demands and cultural contexts. This research fills a significant gap by applying MD analysis to Pakistani English press reportage, contributing to the broader understanding of World Englishes. By establishing the unique identity of Pakistani English, the study underscores the importance of recognizing local variations of English, emphasizing that non-native varieties are independent, legitimate forms with distinct registers shaped by cultural, social, and historical influences.

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