Comparing Explicit Features of Pakistani Press Reportage with British Press Reportage: A Multi-Dimensional Analysis

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Abstract

Pakistani English being a non-native variety has its distinct registers which exhibit variation at different levels of language. Previous quantitative studies on Pakistani news register have emphasized the unique linguistic characteristics of Pakistani news register on the basis of individual linguistic features. These studies prove to be of limited value due to their reliance on frequency of individual linguistic features, unrepresentative data and lack of external comparisons. Biber (1988) established the fact that register variation studies based upon individual linguistic features instead of co-occurring features are subjective and can be misleading in nature. He regards multi-dimensional analysis as the most suitable alternative approach to investigating the linguistic variation which is corpus-based, quantitative, empirical and comparative in nature. The multi-dimensional (MD) approach lays emphasis on the co-occurrence of linguistic features in register variation studies and highlights the fact that individual linguistic features cannot reliably distinguish among registers. The current study, being a pioneering research work, explores the Pakistani press reportage register through multi-dimensional analysis. The present research investigates sub-categories of Pakistani press reportage by constructing a special purpose representative corpus of press reportage in Pakistani print media. Pakistani News Corpus (PNS) has been divided into four different categories of reportage and each category speaks for its categorical presence in Pakistani print media. The present study compares its results with British press reportage on Biber's five textual dimensions and explores the significant statistical linguistic differences between Pakistani press reportage and British press reportage register. Findings of the study reveal that Pakistani press reportage has been found highly informational, narrative, explicit, non-abstract and least overt in expression of persuasion/argumentation.

Keywords: Pakistani English, MD Analysis, register, press reportage

Introduction

The concept of language variation has necessitated analysis of linguistic patterns across registers for the description of varieties of

English. Registers are defined by situational characteristics and therefore termed as situationally defined varieties. Register variation is widely considered to be intrinsic to all cultures. Trudgil (1999) being pioneer in this field, studied variation in the English language and worked on different dialects of England. He highlighted the fact that a certain part of concern diverted from phonological, lexical and historical level towards syntactic level which received less attention from all dialectologists. He also made clear that English language was undergoing change: "The further you travel, the more different dialects will be found and the reason is that English, like all other languages is changing and the change starts from a specific area and spreads to neighboring areas" (p. 7). It has also been observed that the number of non-native speakers of English in comparison with the native speakers of English has been on the rise over the years. Crystal (1997, p. 54) aptly estimates the speakers of English in terms of Inner Circle 320-380 million, Outer Circle 150-300 million, Expanding Circle 100-1000 million. The same fact has also been observed by many other linguists. Kachru (1996) points out that "There are now at least four non-native speakers of English for every native speaker" (p. 241). Certain cultural and linguistic differences played their role in the evolution of different varieties of English all over the world. These varieties were labeled as "world Englishes."

The term "world Englishes" was exhaustively explained by Kachru and Smith (2008) who worked on it. They propounded the real idea of pluricentricity behind the term which has spread all around the globe with formal variations. "Englishes symbolize the functional and formal variation in the language, and its international acculturation. The language now belongs to those who use it as their first language and to those who use it as an additional language" (Bolton, 2006, p. 241). The future of the World Englishes will have to be seen whether these New Englishes could maintain their status in the World or they get merged into the other native varieties. Paradigm shift might continue and if this shift is bound to happen, the New Englishes users should also adapt themselves to the rights as claimed by the mother-tongue speakers. "I would argue that English as an international language is not distributed, as a set of established encoded forms, unchanged into different domains of use, but it is spread as a virtual language" (Widdowson, 1994, pp. 139-40).

Pakistani English

Pakistani English being a non-native variety has its distinct registers which exhibit variation at different levels of language. Certain cultural and linguistic factors along with postcolonial scenario have given birth to new varieties of English. In Pakistan, the English language has established its status and has become a Lingua Franca. It has proved a

major link language and bridged the country with the whole world. The English language is not only used for the official purposes but also beneficially used in Islamic law and Sharia. Platt (1984) put forward four basic criteria to declare any variety as new English. First, he highlighted the fact that New English is to be preferred as a subject in the educational institutions. New English should be taught as the mode of instructions above all other native languages. Second, New English must have developed as a non-native variety in the form of pidgin or creole. Third, New English must be performing various internal functions of the country and should be used in different departments of that country. For example, official correspondence, legal proceedings, etc. It should perform the function of a Lingua Franca. Fourth, it should be localized in the pronunciation and intonation and form and expressions. English in Pakistan meets all the four criteria and takes the title of New English. English language came in the sub-continent when the English needed the office staff for their work; therefore, they started the teaching of English language in the 19th century. At present, the English Language is taught in Pakistani educational arena as a compulsory subject up to graduation level. English medium educational institutions are preferred and most of the syllabus of all the subjects is set in English language.

Being a non-native variety, English language in Pakistan has absorbed different kinds of words, structures, expressions from the native languages. It exhibits many characteristics of its own norm different from those of standard British English. These distinctive features signify independent trend of the Pakistani English. As a non-native variety, Pakistani English has been researched so far from different approaches. The approach propounded by Kachru (1983) highlighted the tendencies of using more complex structures in the South Asian Englishes which made them overloaded in diction. It focused on the frequent use of interrogative structures without even shifting the place of subject and verb. This approach also explored the morpho-syntactic features of South Asian Englishes.

The influence of Urdu language upon the language of newspapers in a detailed form has been investigated by Baumgardner (1993). His research put forward the fact that Pakistani English borrowed frequent words from Urdu and the regional languages. It was highlighted that words like *atta* (flour), *baradri* (clan), *goonda* (thug), *kabbadi* (a sport), *kachiabaadi (*shanty town), *mela* (fair), *wadera* (Sindi landlord) are found frequently in Pakistani English (p. 46). It was also proved that on lexical level, the prefixes and suffixes were found to be very productive and innovative in the Pakistani English (pp. 88-89). Words in edibles have been concocted from Urdu and quite frequently being used in Pakistani English

e.g., *Tandoori roti, naans, pekoras, samosas, chapatti, dal, kebab, pulao, daal-chawal, roast, charga, tikkas, aaloo-chola, siri-pae, nihari, chutney,* etc. Baumgardner (1993, p. 90) also states the fact that wedding celebrations are much prolonged in the Pakistani culture and words related to these functions are much popular and very distinct and frequently used in Pakistani English. Words *like shaadi, dulha, dulhan, mayun, dholki, luddi, mehndi, baraat, rukhsati, nikah, valima* are quite common. Baumgardner also highlights that Urdu nouns and adjectives are quite popular in the Pakistani English and used in all the publishing material in Pakistan on frequent basis.

Another important contribution is of Rahman (1990) who focused on the phonology, lexis and grammar of the Pakistani English. His approach highlighted some distinct morphological and syntactic features in the Pakistani English and pointed out the use of progressive aspect with the habitual and completed action frequently found in Pakistani English.

Many researchers tried to identify Pakistani English as an independent variety. Talaat (2002) studied the form and functions of the English language in Pakistan and pinpointed the impact of Urdu language upon the English language in Pakistan. She studied text analysis to identify the ongoing process of change in any non-native language like Pakistani English. She took the investigation of study away from the item analysis to text analysis to investigate the process of variation in a comprehensive manner. She also investigated the form and functions of the English language in Pakistan and put forward the impact of Urdu language upon the English language in Pakistan.

Empirical approach towards investigating Pakistani English as an independent variety which focused on the deviant features of Pakistani English through corpus-based studies was introduced by Mahmood, A. (2009) and Mahmood, R. (2009). Mahmood, R. (2009) studied the lexico-grammatical aspects of the nouns and noun phrases in Pakistani English. The different patterns of the nouns and noun phrases were studied in comparison with the British and American Corpus. Mahmood, R. (2009) also worked on the Collocations, Colligation (grammatical Collocation) and word-grammar in Pakistani English.

Mahmood, A. (2009) worked on different trends in the Pakistani English through a corpus-based study and verified the authenticity of claims made by previous researchers working on Pakistani English. Majority of exact quoted examples by Talaat (2002), Baumgardner (1993) and Rahman (1990) were studied and differences were analyzed. Further investigations were carried on Verb-particles; Verb-complementation, adverbs, lexical words, and differences were analyzed. 300 lexical words

were also studied being chosen on the gender and culture-specific basis and their pattern of use was observed in the available Pakistani English Corpus and a comparison was made with the different patterns of use in Standard British English.

Register Variation

The quantitative sociolinguistics has found variation in language in different forms: "Variation associated with constraints in the linguistic environment, variation associated with the social or demographic characteristics of speakers, and variation associated with situations of use" (Biber, 1995, p. 316). Other linguists have stressed upon the importance of register variation studies. Ure (1982) also highlighted the importance of register variation by saying "Each language community has its own system of registers, corresponding to the range of activities in which its members normally engage" (p. 5).

Registers differ from social dialects precisely because they serve different purposes, topics, and situations. They naturally differ in content as well as in form. Speakers do not typically "say the same thing" in conversation as in lectures, reports, academic papers, and complimentary messages. Thus, variation across registers includes *different* linguistic features, rather than semantically neutral variants of a single feature. In register studies, the linguistic differences are focused and elaborated. The basic working idea found in sociolinguistic study of register variation is "a communication situation that recurs regularly in a society (in terms of participants, setting, communicative functions, and so forth) will tend over time to develop identifying markers of language structure and language use, different from the language of other communication situations" (Biber, 1994, p. 48).

Register analysis always includes three basic features i.e., the situational background, the linguistic features, and the functional relationship between situational background and the linguistic features. Registers are marked with specific lexical and grammatical features and all these grammatical features are seen in the situational context in which all these registers are used and described. All these linguistic features in registers exhibit functional content in general: "Linguistic features are always functional when considered from a register perspective. That is, linguistic features tend to occur in a register because they are particularly well-suited to the purposes and situational context of the register" (Biber & Conrad, 2009). Language used in a register belongs to different contexts, different circumstances and motives. Therefore, the register differences are also important like the sociolinguistic based study of a non-native variety. "The register perspective differs from the traditional sociolinguistic

studies in both regards: it describes the patterns of language use in all spoken registers, and it describes patterns of language use in terms of the full inventory of Lexico-grammatical characteristics" (Biber, 2009, p. 825). Pakistani English being a non-native variety has its distinct registers which exhibit variation at different levels of language. Register variation is widely considered to be intrinsic to all cultures. Ferguson (1983, p. 154) emphasized the fact that "register variation in which language structure varies in accordance with the occasions of use, is all-pervasive in human language." Hymes (1984, p. 44) argues that the analysis of register variation i.e. "Verbal repertoire" in his terms - should become the major focus of research within linguistics, "The abilities of individuals and the composite abilities of communities cannot be understood except by making Verbal repertoire, not language, the central scientific notion." The present study also explores linguistic variation in a register of Pakistani English and investigates the following research question:

Q. How far is the language of press reportage register in Pakistani print media different from British press reportage register analyzed in Biber's 1988 study?

Need of Multi-Dimensional Analysis for Register Variation Studies

The present research uses multi-dimensional (MD) approach for the register analysis of press reportage in Pakistani print media following the register variation model presented by Douglas Biber (1998) in his seminal work *Variation across Speech and Writing.* MD analysis was actually developed to indicate the prominent linguistic co-occurrence patterns in a language in an empirical manner. The basic idea of MD approach lies in the fact that individual linguistic features cannot distinguish among registers; rather, sets of co-occurring features work together towards getting a shared a communicative goal. These are marked in MD analysis as dimensions. The primary research goal of the approach is to focus on the linguistic analysis of texts and text types and it undermines the analysis of individual linguistic features.

MD approach lays stress on the fact that different kinds of text differ linguistically and functionally, so it is not proper to make conclusions about any discourse after analyzing one or two text-varieties. Biber (2009) emphasizes upon the need of sets of co-occurring features in a register analysis of any genre:

> It turns out, though, that the relative distribution of common linguistic features, considered individually, cannot reliably distinguish among registers. There are simply too many different linguistic characteristics to consider, and individual features often have idiosyncratic

distributions. However, when analyses are based on the co-occurrence and alternation patterns for groups of linguistic features, important differences across registers are revealed. (p. 824)

Linguists like Hymes (1964), Firth (1966), Trippe (1972), Brown and Fraser (1979), and Halliday (1985) also emphasized the need of analysis of co-occurrence of features. In addition, Conrad stated "it can be misleading to concentrate on specific, isolated (linguistic) markers without taking into account systematic variations which involve the sets of co-occurrence of markers" (2009, p. 5). The MD approach is *multi-dimensional* which indicates the fact that no single dimension or parameter is sufficient enough to highlight the differences among registers.

Three major theoretical differences have been found between earlier studies on register variation and the MD approach. Most investigations have proved that a single parameter/dimension is not proper to explore the situational differences among registers; whereas, MD approach focused upon the idea that different sets of co-occurring linguistic features highlight the different functional interpretations e.g. interactiveness, planning, informational focus, etc. Second, previous studies revealed the fact that register variation can be analyzed in the form of dichotomous distinctions. On the contrary, MD approach reveals that there is no continuous range of linguistic variation linked with each of these dimensions. Therefore, MD investigations are quantitative and continuous parameters of variation which unfold the differences among the continuous range of texts or registers. That's why; dimensions may be used as a parameter to evaluate the extent to which registers are found similar or different. Third, it is not certain that groupings of linguistic features selected on intuitive level co-occur for certain in the texts; whereas, MD approach uses quantitative statistical techniques and provides the identification of the prominent co-occurrence patterns in a language.

Multi-dimensional approach of register variation synthesizes quantitative and qualitative functional methodological techniques. The basic part of MD approach is that the statistical analyses are interpreted in functional ways to evaluate the underlying communicative functions related with each distributional pattern. Thus, MD approach focuses on the notion that statistical co-occurrence patterns explore the underlying shared communicative functions.

Biber (1988) made it clear that no single dimension can differentiate between spoken and written form of texts. Previous studies upon the language of press reportage are marked with one feature: those

studies try to distinguish press reportage from other register on one dimension. Past studies (Anwar, 2011; Mahmood 2012; Uzair, 2012) investigated the language of press reportage and emphasized the individual features of Pakistani press reportage but these studies prove to be unreliable and face validity threats on only one point, that is, they did not discuss the functional interpretation of linguistic differences found in Pakistani journalistic register. Biber (1988) has proved through MD approach that studies of press reportage register based upon one parameter are not valid and emphasized the fact that language of press reportage should be studied in MD parameters to explore the functional interpretations for the variation found among the sub-categories of British press reportage register.

Biber (1988) also made clear that textual dimensions in multi-dimensional studies are investigated through the process of factor analysis in which the co-related linguistic features are further explored for their shared communicative function. Biber (1988) discussed the concept of factor analysis in MD analysis, "Factor analysis enables quantitative identification of underlying dimensions within set of texts. Factor analysis provides primary analysis, but it is dependent on the theoretical foundation provided by an adequate data base of texts and inclusion of multiple linguistic features" (p. 65). In MD analysis, factor analysis is a major statistical procedure used to identify the systematic co-occurrence patterns in a set of variables. The use of factor analysis here is purposeful in a way because it explores the register differences involving underlying linguistic co-occurrence patterns, that is, "When applied to linguistic data, factor analysis can therefore be used to identify sets of linguistic features that tend to co-occur across the texts of a corpus" (Grieve, 2010, p. 5).

It is also a notable fact in multi-dimensional analysis, although the sets of co-occurring features or dimensions are not only quantitatively calculated but also their functional content is interpreted accordingly. So, MD analysis includes both linguistic and functional content. Once, the sets of co-occurring features are derived through statistical factor analysis, the co-occurring features are given names as dimensions in a functional way. In Biber's (1988) study, five textual dimensions were recognized:

1. Involved versus Informational Discourse

2. Narrative versus Non-Narrative Concerns

3. Explicit versus Situation-Dependent Discourse

4. Overt Expression of Persuasion/Argumentation

5. Abstract versus Non-Abstract Information

No study has been conducted so far on the press reportage in Pakistani media using Biber's (1988) multi-dimensional analysis. The current research work has explored variation across different sub-categories press reportage along five textual dimensions.

Previous Register-Based Studies in Pakistani English

Very few people have worked on register variation of Pakistani English. All the research work so far has been conducted to prove Pakistani English on individual linguistic differences but the functional interpretation of linguistic differences have not been explored which is a marked feature of register studies. There is only one study conducted on advertising register in Pakistani print media by Shakir (2013) that used MD approach which investigated the linguistic variation based on internal and external comparisons. This study is pioneering in its nature and lays stress on the fact that other registers of Pakistani English should also be explored to highlight the linguistic variation and linguistic identity of Pakistani English as a non-native variety. This study disregarded already conducted researches on advertising due to their reliance on frequency of individual linguistic features and being based upon unrepresentative data. Drawing on data from 137 magazines and 37 newspapers, his research work investigated how far Pakistani print advertisements varied with reference to source, audience and product category on five textual dimensions propounded by Biber (1988). His study proved that Pakistani print advertisements showed significant variance in accordance with source and product category. The present study has also explored another register i.e., press reportage register of Pakistani print media.

Language of Pakistani Press Reportage & Previous Studies

Pakistani print media exhibits local cultural influences which have been arousing interests for researchers over a certain period of time. The print news media has gained its strength in Pakistan over the years and its language has become the key area for the researchers. News is determined by values and the kind of language in which that news is told reflects and expresses those values. Audience feel that the way in which language is used by media. Bell (1991, p. 4) also emphasized upon the importance of language of news media, "The uses in which language is put in the mass media are intrinsically important to us as language users and receivers. The linguistic means are adopted purposefully. How does the media use language, is often larger than life."

Within the media, news is the primary language genre. Daily newspapers are filled with news of all kinds. In Pakistan, language of print media has gained importance over the years. It reflects the frequent public opinion about how the language is used purposefully by Pakistani media.

Language is the most important part of the content of what Pakistani media communicates to public at large. Thus, language is a tool and expression of Pakistani media messages. That's why; the language of media is always of high importance for researchers due to its valuable content. It is always easy for the researchers working on Pakistani media language because of its availability. It is easier to collect data of language of Pakistani print media than that of conversation. Moreover, it is always available in large quantities. On average, each newspaper contains 100,000 or more words of text and the real problem faced by researchers how much data should be enough for the analysis (Cotter, 2010, p. 21).

> The news stories that we read or hear are structured in a certain way, following a set of reporting, writing, and editing rules. News is embodied in stylistic consistency, rhetorical accessibility, and brevity as well as story structure, use of quotes and a well-wrought lead. (Cotter, 2010, p. 27)

As compared to foreign researches, the language of Pakistani print media has not been explored so much. Most of the studies have been conducted from the content analysis framework in Pakistani print media. Sadaf (2011) investigated the language of Pakistani English and Urdu newspapers. Focusing on the content analysis approach of studying Pakistani print media, she conducted a comparative content analysis of the coverage of English and Urdu dailies of Pakistan on the issue of judicial restoration. Similarly, Mansoor (2013) investigated the language of Pakistani print media from gender-based perspective and explored the gender stereotypes and gender prejudices in the print media.

From variationist's perspective, Uzair, Mahmood & Raja (2012) studied the role of Pakistani English newspapers in promoting the lexical deviations. Their study investigated how the language of newspapers reflected the mindset of people of that particular society. It was made clear how writers borrowed words, used hybridization or exploited words according to their convenience in such a way as to remove the social barriers. Their study proved the impact of lexical deviations and indigenization on the language of newspapers to validate the individual morpho-syntactic features of Pakistani English.

In Pakistan, the English language has established its status and has become a Lingua Franca. It has proved a major link language and bridged the country with the whole world. The English language is not only used for the official purposes but also in Islamic law and *Sharia*. Platt (1984) put forward four basic criteria to declare any variety as New English. First, he highlighted that New English is to be preferred as a subject in the

educational institutions. New English should be taught as the mode of instructions above all other native languages. Second, New English must have developed as a non-native variety in the form of pidgin or creole. Third, New English must perform various country internal functions and should be used in different departments of that country. It should be performing the function of a Lingua Franca. Fourth, it should be localized in the pronunciation and intonation and form and expressions. English in Pakistan meets all the four criteria and takes the title of New English. English language came in the sub-continent when the English needed the office staff for their work; therefore, they started the teaching of English language in the 19th century. At present, the English Language is taught in Pakistani educational arena as a compulsory subject up to graduation. English-medium educational institutions are preferred and most of the syllabus of all the subjects is set in English language.

      The study conducted by Anwar (2011) on the register of Pakistani newspaper English is the prominent work which studied the individual linguistic characteristics of Pakistani Journalistic English. Drawing on the data from Pakistani English newspapers, he investigated the different grammatical and syntactic features of Pakistani journalistic English. Exploring the grammatical features like plural marking, quantifiers, adjectives, use of genitives and omission/addition of particle, it was made clear that Pakistani Journalistic English exhibits deviant linguistic characteristics in comparison with British English. He also studied the syntactic features of Pakistani journalistic English like word order, WH-clauses, tense & aspect, conditional clauses and the use of connectives and double intensifiers. In this way, he explored the Pakistani press reportage register and validated Pakistani English as a non-native independent variety with reference to news register. This study faces validity threat due to its reliance on analysis of individual linguistic features of Pakistani journalistic register and excited the present research work to study the Pakistani press reportage register by using multi-dimensional approach of register variation which has categorically highlighted the distinct linguistic identity of news register of Pakistani English. Muhabat, Noor & Iqbal (2015) also claimed Pakistani journalistic register as independent register in comparison with British English and worked on the divergence in hyphenated lexemes in Pakistani Journalistic English. Drawing on data from Pakistani newspapers, they proved that hyphens in Pakistani Journalistic English are used for emphasis. The deviant use of hyphens was found productive in forming new prefixes, adjective-compounds, noun compounds and compound adjectives. But, this study just focused on the individual linguistic features of Journalistic English and does not meet the requirements of register variation studies.

Douglas Biber in his well-acclaimed work (1988) established the fact that any effort to study linguistic variation based upon individual linguistic features instead of co-occurring linguistic features is misleading and cannot produce correct results. He suggested a multi-dimensional approach which is corpus-based, empirical, quantitative and comparative in nature. The present study investigates the press reportage in Pakistani print media based on multi-dimensional analysis and compares its findings with the results of British press reportage analyzed in Biber's 1988 study.

Corpus Construction Process and Multi-Dimensional Analysis

The present research uses multi-dimensional approach to study the sub-categories of Pakistani press reportage by constructing a representative corpus of press reportage in Pakistani print media. The following table describes the sub-categories of press reportage in Pakistani print media included in the current study.

Table 1: Sub-Categories of Press Reportage in Pakistani Print Media along with Abbreviations

S. No.	Sub-Categories of Press	Abbreviations
1	Business Press Reportage	BU.PR
2	Metropolitan Press Reportage	ME.PR
3	Political Press Reportage	PO.PR
4	Sports Press Reportage	SP.PR

It is also a notable fact that the comparison of Pakistani press reportage has been made only with four categories of press reportage and found similar to the categories in Biber's 1988 study. Pakistani print media has fixed special pages to these categories in Pakistani newspapers and these categories are apparent in Pakistani newspapers. Most of the newspapers fix more than one page to business category and a few newspapers publish business survey on weekly basis by publishing additional pages to the newspaper. Similarly, metropolitan news reportage is quite apparent section in Pakistani print media and most of the newspapers have fixed more than two pages to this kind of reportage.

As regards political category, this section is also a key 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, few key political news items are also given space to 1/8 page as well. As far as, sports reportage in Pakistani media is concerned, this category is also most prominently found

in all newspapers and enough space is dedicated to this category as well. Like all other categories, more than two pages are fixed to this category and even special editions are also published based upon this category on weekly or fortnightly basis. There is hardly any corpus available so far based upon the categories of press reportage and special purpose corpora based upon sub-categories has always been a need to explore the press reportage register of Pakistani English. Anwar (2011) collected only general news items in his study without taking into account the apparent categories found in Pakistani press reportage, so the proposed model in the current study based upon sub-categories in press reportage of Pakistani print media is pioneering in nature for the exploration of register based studies related to press reportage.

Pakistani News Corpus was constructed based on four sub-categories of press reportage in Pakistani print media. The data was collected from five leading newspapers in Pakistani print media according to the list provided by ministry of information, Islamabad, Pakistan. The representativeness of the newspapers (sample) was taken care of by selecting editions from the five provinces of Pakistan. The editions of the newspapers included in PNC were selected in the following way: Daily Dawn newspaper (Quetta edition representing Baluchistan province of Pakistan), The Daily Times newspaper (Karachi edition representing Sindh province of Pakistan), The Frontier Post (Peshawar edition representing KPK province of Pakistan), The Daily Newspaper (Lahore edition representing Punjab province of Pakistan), and The Daily Nation newspaper (Islamabad edition representing capital of Pakistan). The data was collected from 1st March to 30th April, 2014.

The number of words for each sample of the text was the issue to be sorted out in the process of collection of the texts. All newspapers having been available online were accessed easily and therefore, full texts of news items were collected. We decided to collect 50 texts per category of press reportage in Pakistani print media. Thus, 200 texts were collected per category of each newspaper. During the data collection process, it was also kept in view to take consecutive readings of each newspaper so that the linguistic characteristics used in each category by every newspaper may not be missed and total representation of each category of each newspaper may become part of the Pakistani News Corpus. The collected corpus comprising 1000 texts of sub-categories of five leading newspapers was reviewed for any formatting errors. The following table displays complete information about collected Pakistani News Corpus.

Table 2: Details of Pakistani News Corpus

Total number of newspapers	5
Total number of sub-categories	4
Total number of texts per category	50
Average number of words per category	57,786
Total number of words in PNC	11,55,705

Once the corpus was compiled, the corpus was sent to Douglas Biber at Northern Arizona University, America. Using the Biber Tagger and additional program called Tag Count, the corpus was tagged for parts of speech and the multi-dimensional analysis was carried out on press reportage register of Pakistani print media. The data of British press reportage has been taken from Biber's 1988 study and all the frequencies of linguistic features of Brit.PR have been analyzed in that study in detail.

The data analysis in the current study includes three basic steps: tagging for different linguistic features of press reportage, taking raw counts of linguistic features, turning the raw counts into normalized frequencies and counting of dimension scores.

Step 1: Tagging of Pakistani News Corpus

Pakistani News Corpus was tagged by using Biber's tagger. First, the tagger tagged the PNC using all linguistic features on different textual dimensions of 1988 MD analysis. The list of linguistic features relevant in 1988 study is given in (Appendix II). Detailed explanation of these features is available in Biber (1988) and *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber et al., 1999).

Step 2: Computation of Raw Counts and Turning them into Normalized and Standardized Frequencies

Using Biber's tagger and tag counts program, the data was tagged for different linguistic features; the raw counts of the frequencies of different linguistic features were counted and were later turned into normalized frequencies. Normalizing of the data is also necessary to avoid any error due to varying length of texts and that is why, the raw counts of linguistic features were computed out of 1000 words, a standard set by Biber (1988) and was followed in all other researches conducted using this model. The process is quite useful as has been discussed in Biber (1988) and is very easy to use, that is, actual frequency divided by total number of words in a text multiplied by 1000.

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 were subtracted from the mean normalized scores and the resulting score was divided by the standard deviation.

Step 3: Calculations of Dimension Scores

Each dimension score of each text in the 1988 MD analysis 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 was calculated. The co-occurring linguistic features on five textual dimensions of 1988 MD analysis of press reportage are given in (Appendix III).

Results of Multidimensional Analysis

Previous researchers like Anwar (2011), Muhabat, Noor & Iqbal (2015) claimed that Pakistani English is an independent variety and its news register is also different from British news register with norms of its own. The present study has analyzed its results by making a comparison between British Press reportage (Brit.PR) and Pakistani Press reportage (Paki.PR) in Biber's (1988) study and evaluated these claims.

Figure 1 given below compares the mean dimension scores of Pakistani press reportage register with British press reportage register on Biber's 1988 five textual dimensions. Biber (1988) made it clear in his study that British press reportage exhibited high positive score and showed more informational and spoken discourse production. It is quite clear on dimension 1 that both Pakistani and British news registers have been found informational in discourse production which seems quite obvious norm in press reportage register to provide maximum information to its readers. Pakistani press reportage register has been found highly informational as compared to British press reportage register which calls for detailed analysis of grammatical features on this dimension. On dimension 2, it is quite interesting to observe that both registers exhibit different trends as Pakistani press reportage shows narrative trend; whereas, British press reportage exhibits least narrative nature .

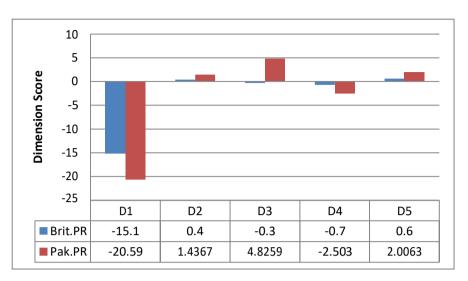|	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
Brit.PR	-15.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.7	0.6
Pak.PR	-20.59	1.4367	4.8259	-2.503	2.0063

Figure 1: Comparison of Brit.PR with Pak.PR on Five Textual Dimensions

Language of press reportage register has to be studied taking into account that the cross-cultural factors that have resulted in the birth of different varieties of English. Pakistani English being a non-native variety has its registers whose language has to be seen keeping in view the context of its non-native culture. On dimension 3, the comparison between British press reportage and Pakistani press reportage seems to be interesting as the trend between both registers has been found quite opposite. British press reportage register has been found situation dependent whereas, Pakistani press reportage register has been found explicit. Therefore, both these two dimensions call for detailed analysis. On dimension 4, both registers have been found similar in producing least overt expression of persuasion/argumentation and both registers seem to imply that features in other dimensions seem to be working to produce argumentation/persuasion in press reportage register. On dimension 5, both Pakistani and British press reportage register speak of their similar trend towards producing impersonal and objective press reportage which is again to be the norm of press reportage genre.
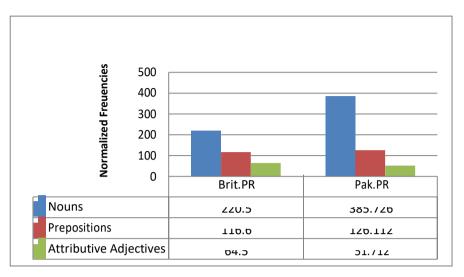
Figure 2: Informational Features in Brit.PR and Pak.PR

Figure 2 given above shows the grammatical features of both Pakistani press reportage and British press reportage on dimension 1. The grammatical features like nouns with mean score (220.5), prepositions (116.6) and attributive adjectives (64.5) being used by the Pakistani press reportage speak of high informational as compared to low values of grammatical features being used by British press reportage register. The following words in bold in Pak.PR exhibit the high informational focus of Pak.PR as the text has dense pattern of nominal information through prepositions and attributive adjectives.

Example: At least **four people**, **including** a girl and an **assistant sub-inspector** (ASI), were gunned **down in** three **separate violence incidents in** Quetta on Saturday. **The first incident** took place at Sariab Road **near** Bamra hotel, where ASI **Qudratullah** was mowed **down by unidentified gunmen** and his son wounded, according to Superintendent of Police Imran Qureshi. "Qudratullah and his son Najeebullah were heading towards a **market** when they came **under** an **attack**," the official added. (See appendix for more examples).

Figure 3 given below discusses the dimension 2 between Pakistani press reportage and British press reportage and the narrative grammatical features have been compared. Pakistani press reportage has high ratio of past tense whereas, the British press reportage has low ratio of past tense which indicates the differences between both registers due to their cross-cultural background differences among their readership of press reportage. Among other features, British press reportage register exhibits high ratio of third person narration as compared to low ratio of third person narration in Pakistani press reportage register.
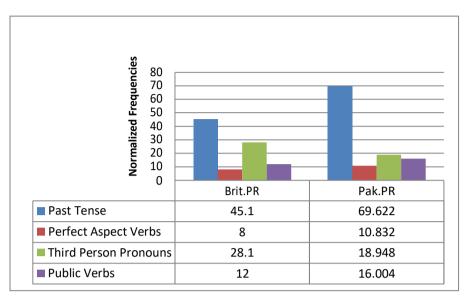
Figure 3: Narrative Features in Brit.PR and Pak.PR

	Brit.PR	Pak.PR
■ Past Tense	45.1	69.622
■ Perfect Aspect Verbs	8	10.832
■ Third Person Pronouns	28.1	18.948
■ Public Verbs	12	16.004

The following example of Pak.PR speaks for high presence of narrative focus to grab the attention of readership. Past tense and wh-relative pronoun and phrasal connectors being the key narrative linguistic features can be seen in dense use.

Example: At least two people **were gunned** down **and** three others **sustained** injuries in a firing incident in Pedarak area of Kech, on Tuesday. Balochistan Levies official Abdul Qadeer **told** the Daily Times **that** a convoy of three vehicles **was** on its way from Civil-Kor to Pedarak **when** unidentified people, riding a motorcycle, **opened** fire. As a result, two people **were killed** on the spot **and** three others **sustained** injuries. **Balochistan Levies officials rushed** to the spot soon after the incident and **cordoned off** the area. The deceased **and** the injured **were taken** to the district headquarters hospital for autopsy. "The victims **went** to Civil-Kor for a meeting **and** they **were returning** to Pedarak when **they were targeted**," Qadeer Said. The deceased **were identified** as Shahmeer, a resident of Aabsar, **and** Jamal, a resident of Shahi Tump. The local administration **registered** a case **and opened** investigation.

Figure 4 discusses both Pakistani and British press register on dimension 3 and analyzes the differences between grammatical features of explicitness and their usage in both respective registers. The categorical difference may be seen in the use of nominalizations in both registers as Pakistani press register shows high value of nominalizations (70.2) which lend explicitness to discourse of Pakistani press reportage register as compared to much low value of nominalizations (19.2) in British press

reportage register that marks its trend towards situation dependent discourse according to needs of readership in British culture.

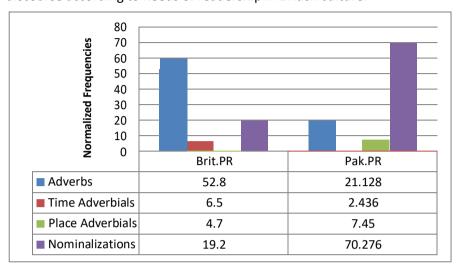|	Brit.PR	Pak.PR
■ Adverbs	52.8	21.128
■ Time Adverbials	6.5	2.436
■ Place Adverbials	4.7	7.45
■ Nominalizations	19.2	70.276

Figure 4: Features of Explicitness in Brit.PR and Pak.PR

The results of the current study on dimension 1 and dimension 3 in comparison with British Press reportage seem to endorse the claims made by previous researchers (Jan et al., 2013; Rosas-Moreno & Bachmann, 2012) that language of Pakistani press reportage has become highly informational and explicit over the years. British press reportage exhibits high value of adverbs with mean score (58.2) on this dimension as compared to low use of adverbs with mean score (21.12) in Pakistani press reportage register which accounts for the cross-cultural differences between Pakistani and British press reportage register. The following text manifests high frequency of wh-pronouns and nominalizations of Pak.PR and exhibits explicit discourse in Pakistani print media.

Example: Bhutto was born to accomplish great deeds. His finest hour came **when** he saved his war-weary and famished country from a total **collapse and** utter **ruination.** Pakistan, politically shattered and economically **doomed,** entered 1972 under the wise and dynamic **leadership** of Bhutto. The frustrated **and** defeated **nation** of the 1971 war with India slowly gained **momentum**, power **and** prestige **while** he brought 90,000 prisoners of war with honor from Indian military camps **and** won back 5,000 square miles of territory lost in war (Daily Times newspaper).

Comparison of British BU.PR with Pakistani BU.PR Category

The comparison on the first sub-category of business has also been carried out which describes differences between both registers due to their cross-cultural differences. On D1, both Pak.BU.PR and Brit.BU.PR

have been found highly informational in nature. On D2, Pak.BU.PR has been found narrative in nature; whereas, Brit.BU.PR has been found non-narrative in nature. On D3, Pak.BU.PR has been found explicit in nature; whereas, Brit.BU.PR has been found situation dependent in business discourse production. On D4, both registers have been found least overt in expression of argumentation/persuasion; whereas, on D5, both registers have been found impersonal in business discourse production. Significant differences can be seen on D2 and D3 and cross-cultural variation factors seem be quite obvious as Brit.PR has been found non-narrative and situation-dependent in comparison with explicit and narrative Pak.BU.PR. Figure 5 below displays the comparison of Pakistani Business press reportage and British press reportage on five textual dimensions. It seems quite obvious that Pak.BU.PR shows consistent non-narrative nature due to the technical lexicon of this press reportage. The non-narrative nature of BU.PR shows that it focuses on the informational purpose of this reportage. Barnhurst (2005, p. 1) speaks about the same notion in media, "Competition among news media pushes media organizations to focus more on people, on informational focus, and on local angles."
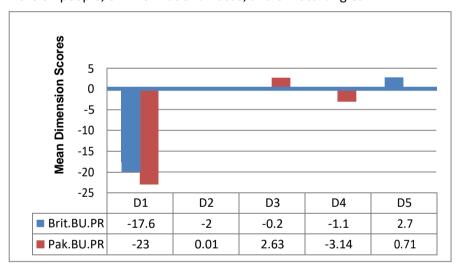
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
Brit.BU.PR	-17.6	-2	-0.2	-1.1	2.7
Pak.BU.PR	-23	0.01	2.63	-3.14	0.71

Figure 5: Comparison of British BU.PR with Pakistani BU.PR

Comparison of British ME.PR with Pakistani ME.PR Category

The comparison on the second category of metropolitan has also been carried out. It presents differences between both registers due to their cross-cultural differences. On D1, both Pak.ME.PR and Brit.ME.PR have been found highly informational in nature. On D2, Pakistani Metropolitan press reportage has been found narrative in nature; whereas, British Metropolitan press reportage has been found non-narrative in nature. On D3, Pak.ME.PR has been found explicit in nature.

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This trend is found similar in Brit.ME.PR as it has also been found explicit in metropolitan discourse production.

On D4, both registers have been found least overt in expression of argumentation/persuasion; whereas, on D5, both registers have been found impersonal in metropolitan discourse production. In this category, it becomes evident that Pakistani and British press reportage registers show differences in metropolitan discourse production on D2 and D5. Language of metropolitan press reportage has been found non-impersonal and non-narrative which seems to be evident of the cross-cultural differences between Pak.PR and Brit.PR. Pakistani metropolitan press reportage has shown marked variation on D3 which also speaks for the non-native background of Pakistani press reportage and its demands for their readership. Figure 6 given below compares the mean dimension scores of Pakistani metropolitan press reportage with British metropolitan press reportage on five textual dimensions.
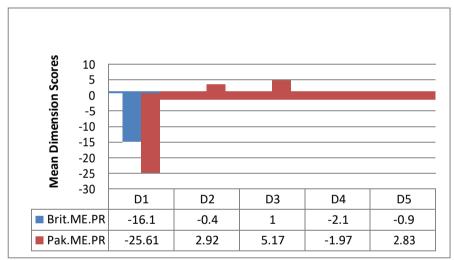

Mean Dimension Scores	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
■ Brit.ME.PR	-16.1	-0.4	1	-2.1	-0.9
■ Pak.ME.PR	-25.61	2.92	5.17	-1.97	2.83

Figure 6: Comparison of British ME.PR with Pakistani ME.PR

Comparison of British PO.PR with Pakistani PO.RP Category

The data in Pakistani press reportage register reveals the fact that four categories in Pakistani press reportage are found similar to categories of British press reportage register results found in 1988 study of Biber and the current study compares the results of four categories to further analyze the variation between Pakistani and British press reportage register.

Figure 7 displays the differences on political (PO) reportage between Pakistani and British press reportage registers. On D1, both Pak.PO.PR and Brit.PO.PR have been found informational with negative

dimension scores which certainly is the norm of press reportage register. On D2, Pak.PO.PR shows trend towards non-narrative discourse production with negative scores in comparison with Brit.SP.PR positive score and this difference certainly accounts for the cross-cultural background differences between Pakistani and British press reportage readership. On D3, the results have been found opposite in both Pakistani and British press reportage. Pak.PO.PR speaks for situation dependent discourse as compared to the explicit discourse of Brit.PO.PR. In the political reportage category, Pakistani political press reportage presents facts according to situational realities of Pakistani politics and the opinionated discourse in Pakistani press reportage seems to be in prevalent use which has made Pakistani press reportage situation-dependent. Whereas, British press reportage has been found explicit in nature. On D4, Pak.PO.PR has been found least overt in expression of persuasion/argumentation whereas, Brit.PO.PR has been found overt in expression of argument and these differences speak for the cross-cultural background differences between readership of both registers. On D5, both registers have been found impersonal in discourse production which is norm of press reportage register.
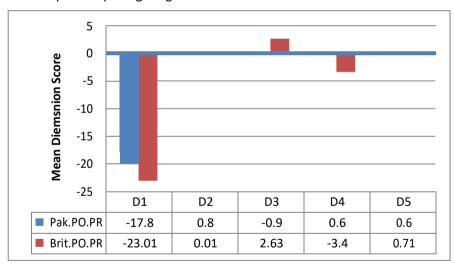

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
Pak.PO.PR	-17.8	0.8	-0.9	0.6	0.6
Brit.PO.PR	-23.01	0.01	2.63	-3.4	0.71

Figure 7: Comparison of British PO.PR with Pakistani PO.PR

Comparison of British SP.PR with Pakistani SP.PR

Figure 8 displays the comparison on the category of sports which accounts for the differences between both registers due to their cross-cultural differences. On D1, both Pakistani and British Sports reportage have been found highly informational in nature. On D2, Pak.SP.PR has been found narrative in nature; whereas, Brit.SP.PR has been found non-narrative in nature. On D3, Pakistani press reportage has been found

explicit in nature; whereas, British press reportage has been found situation dependent in sports discourse production. Pakistani press reportage register seems to exhibit maximum ratio of nominalizations which emphasizes explicitness of Pakistani press reportage. On D4, both registers have been found least overt in expression of argumentation/ persuasion; whereas, on D5, both registers have been found impersonal in sports discourse production.
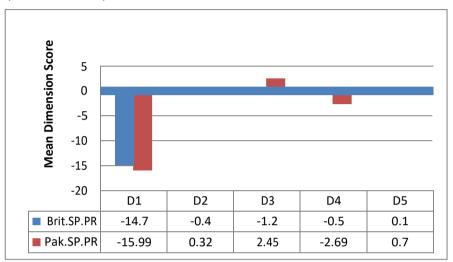
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
■ Brit.SP.PR	-14.7	-0.4	-1.2	-0.5	0.1
■ Pak.SP.PR	-15.99	0.32	2.45	-2.69	0.7

Figure 8: Comparison of British SP.PR with Pakistani SP.PR

Conclusion & Future Directions

The current study has compared the Pakistani press reportage register with British press reportage register on 1988 five textual dimensions and has found out differences on different dimensions. On dimension 1, both Pakistani press reportage register and British press reportage register have been found highly informational as it justifies the norm of press reportage register. On D2, Pakistani press reportage register has been found highly narrative in nature; whereas, British press reportage register has been found non-narrative in press discourse production which certainly speaks for the cross-cultural differences between both varieties of English. On D3, British press reportage has been found situation dependent in discourse production of press reportage in comparison to Pakistani press reportage register which has been found highly explicit in nature. On D4 and D5, no differences have been observed between both varieties of English.

On further exploration of grammatical features on D2 and D3, it has been found that Pakistani press reportage uses adverbs; past tense and third person in great number as compared to low ratio of British press reportage register which also accounts for the cross-cultural needs of

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readership of respective varieties. On further comparison of four similar sub-categories between Pakistani press reportage register and British press reportage register, differences seem to have been found on D2 and D3 as well. On business, metropolitan, political and sports press reportage, Pak.PR has shown preference for narrative and explicit news discourse production; whereas, Brit.PR has shown trend towards usage of non-narrative and situation-dependent news discourse and certainly these differences speak of the cross-cultural factors of both British and Pakistani English. Categorically speaking, the findings of the current study prove the fact that Pakistani Journalistic English has been found highly informational, narrative, explicit and non-abstract and least overt in expression of persuasion/argumentation. Moreover, it emphasizes the distinct linguistic characteristics of Pakistani Journalistic register which speaks of its categorical independent existence with its own independent norms.

The results of current study have been compared with British press reportage register analyzed in Biber's 1988 study and only a general comparison has been made between Pakistani press reportage register and British press reportage register due to non-availability of any research work on British press reportage based upon its sub-categories. The results of the present research could be a useful resource to researchers working in the area of identification of Pakistani English as an independent variety. One of the significant uses to which MD studies have been put in many earlier studies is to observe the historical change in the registers of Pakistani English as being a non-native variety. Future researchers might observe language change in the Pakistani press reportage register by conducting a diachronic study of press reportage of Pakistani print media after collecting the last ten years press reportage corpus and comparing its results with the present study to evaluate the language change in the press reportage register. So far, one Pakistani register of print ads has been studied through MD analysis. The results of press reportage in Pakistani print media can be compared with results of print advertisements register and the comparison may be valuable one as it will evaluate the linguistic differences and similarities between two distinct non-native registers of Pakistani English.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix I

Mean Dimension Scores of Sub-Categories of Five Newspapers

BU.PR	Mean	Min.	Max.	SD
D1	-25.26	-24.48	-8.23	3.5973
D2	-0.13432	-2.974	3.57	1.51698
D3	4.56772	-2.64	7.21564	2.48024
D4	-2.532	-6.062	0.8264	1.98778
D5	1.65424	-2.1	10.03	2.88518
ME.PR	Mean	Min.	Max.	SD
D1	-24.61	-24.238	-16.144	4.74804
D2	2.21268	0.012	7.3736	2.21598
D3	6.24444	4.138	9.13504	2.31322
D4	-2.5594	-3.062	0.732	2.14106
D5	2.1804	-0.62	7.11	2.0118
PO.PR	Mean	Min.	Max.	SD
D1	-22.198	-25.31	-14.074	3.57666
D2	-22.447	-27.8125	-14.836	3.573915
D3	1.92416	0.0184	6.1372	1.947596
D4	6.63325	2.3395	11.2225	2.197365
D5	2.0583	0.078	6.67	1.96932
SP.PR	Mean	Min.	Max.	SD
D1	-15.766	-24.346	0.9	6.24142
D2	0.27036	-2.246	3.592	1.39194
D3	2.03636	-4.33	9.278	3.20428
D4	-2.723	-5.914	1.952	1.89398
D5	0.81588	-2.5	6	2.06476

Appendix II
Linguistic Features Relevant to 1988 MD Analysis of Press Reportage

Private verb (e.g., believe, feel, think)
'That' deletion (e.g., I think[that] he did it)
Present tense verb (uninflected present, imperative and third person)
Pro-verb 'do'
Demonstrative pronoun (that, this, those, these)
Adverb/Qualifier-emphatic (e.g., just, really, so)
First person pronoun (e.g., we, our)
Pronoun it/its
Verb 'Be' (uninflected present tense, verb and auxiliary
Subordinating conjunction-causative (e.g., because)
Discourse particles (sentence initial, well, now)
Nominal pronoun (e.g., someone, everything)
Adverbial-Hedge (e.g., almost, may be)
Adverb/ Qualifier, amplifier (e.g., absolutely, entirely)
Wh-question
Modals of possibility (can, may, could, might)
Coordinating conjunction-clausal connector
Wh-clause (e.g., he believed what I told him)
Stranded preposition (appearing at sentence end)
Noun (excluding nominalization and gerund)
Preposition
Attributive adjective (e.g., national interest, annual return)
Past tense verbs
Third person pronoun (except 'it')
Verb-perfect aspect
Public verb (e.g., assert, complain)
Wh-pronoun- relative clause-object position (the person who he likes)
Wh-relative clause-subject position (e.g., the participants who like to join…)
Wh-relative clause-object position with prepositional fronting ('pied piping')
Co-ordinating conjunction-phrasal connector
Nominalization (e.g., organization, development)
Adverb-time (e.g., instantly, soon)
Adverb-place (e.g., above, beside)
Adverb other (excluding adverb/Qualifier, Hedge, Emphatic, Time, Place, Amplifier
Infinitive verb
Modals of prediction (will, would.)
Suasive verb (e.g., ask, command)
Subordinating conjunction-conditional (if, unless)

Modal of necessity (ought, should, must)
Adverb within auxiliary (splitting aux-verb)(e.g., the product is specifically meant)
Adverbial-conjuncts (however, therefore, thus)
Agentless passive verb (e.g., however, therefore, thus)
Agentless passive verb (e.g., the scheme was introduced)
Passive verb+ by (e.g., the plan was introduced by principal)
Passive post nominal modifier (e.g., the message conveyed by)
Subordinating conjunction-other (e.g., as, excepts, until)
Present tense verbs (uninflected present, imperative and third person)
2nd Person Pronoun
Ist Person Pronoun
Verb 'Be'
Noun (excluding nominalization and Gerund)
Preposition
Verb perfect aspect
Predictive adjectives
Passives all
That-complement clause controlled by stance verb
To-complement clause controlled by stance verb
To-complement clause controlled by stance adjective
Process nouns, (isolation)
Other abstract nouns (e.g., idea)
Activity verb (e.g., give, take)
Mental verb (e.g., believe, enjoy)
Seem
Contractions
Split infinitives
NOT neg.
P-and
O_AND
FINAL PREP.

Appendix III

Co-occurring Linguistic Features on Five Textual Dimensions of 1988 MD Analysis of Press Reportage

Dimension 1: Involved vs. Informational Discourse

Positive Feature	Negative Features
Private verbs	Nouns (excluding gerund)
Nominalization	Preposition
'That' deletion	Attributive Adjective
Verb (uninflected present, imperative & third person)	
Second person pronoun/possessive	
Verb 'do'	
Demonstrative pronoun	
Adverb/Qualifier-emphatic (e.g., just, really)	
First person pronoun/possessive	
Pronoun 'it'	
Verb 'Be' (uninflected present tense, verb, and auxiliary)	
Sub-ordinating conjunction-causative	
Discourse particle	
Nominal pronoun	
Adverbial-Hedge	
Adverbial/Qualifier-amplifier	
Wh-question	
Modals of possibility	
Co-ordinating conjunction-clausal connector	
Wh-clause	
Stranded preposition	

Dimension 2: Narrative vs. Non-narrative Concerns

Positive Feature	Negative Features
Past tense verb	(No negative Features)
Third person pronoun (except 'it')	
Verb-perfect Aspect	
Public verbs	

Dimension 3: Explicit vs. Situation-Dependent Discourse

Positive Feature	Negative Features
Wh-pronoun-relative clause-object position	Adverb of time
Wh-pronoun-relative clause-subject- position	Adverb of Place
Wh-pronoun-relative clause-object position	Adverb Other
With prepositional fronting (pied-piping)	
Coordinating conjunction–phrasal connector	
Singular noun-nominalization	

Dimension 4: Overt Expression of Persuasion/Argumentative

Positive Features	Negative Features
Infinitive verb	(no negative features)
Modal of prediction	
Suasive verb	
Subordinating conjunction-conditional	
Modal of necessity	
Adverb within auxiliary	

Dimension 5: Impersonal (Abstract vs. Non-Abstract Style)

Positive Features	Negative Features
Adverbial-conjuncts	(no negative features)
Agentless passive verb	
Passive verb + by	
Passive post nominal modifier	
Subordinating conjunction-other	

Example: Highly Informational Discourse in Pak.PR
The **provincial governments** all over the country, including **Punjab administration,** are not serious **to** provide **security to Fruit & Vegetable Markets** across **Pakistan** despite deadly incident **of terrorism** in **federal capital**, leaving more than two dozen fruit vendors dead. All **Pakistan Fruit & Vegetable Market Ittehad president Ch Zaheer** stated that **Fruit & Vegetable Markets** are not being provided security **after** the **blast** incident in **Islamabad** (The Nation newspaper).

Example: Explicit Vs Situation-Dependent Discourse in Pak.PR
Americans used **more** health services and spent **more** on **prescription** drugs **in 2013**, reversing a recent trend, though greater use of cheaper generic drugs helped control **spending**, according to a report issued *on Tuesday* by a leading healthcare information company. Spending on medicines rose 3.2 percent in the **United States** *last year to* *$329.2* **billion**. **While** that was far less than the double- digit increases seen in previous decades, it was a rebound from a 1 percent **decline** *in 2012*, the report by IMS Health Holdings Inc found. Among factors driving the increased **spending** were the cost of new medicines**,** price increases on some branded drugs, a $10 **billion** reduced impact of patent **expirations** (The Nation newspaper).

Example: Highly Narrative Discourse in Pak.PR
Some unknown **people gunned** down two persons and **injured** three at Pedak in the outskirts on Tuesday morning here, Local TV **reported.** Levies Force **confirmed** that some unidentified **people** abruptly **opened** fire on five passers-by in Pedak town, **killing** Shah Mir and Jamal on the spot, while the other three **sustained** injuries. The **injured were shifted** to Turbat Civil Hospital for medical aid. The motive behind the firing could not be immediately **known** (The Nation newspaper).