

## AN EXPLORATION OF DISCOURSE STYLES IN PAKISTANI ENGLISH FICTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

*The current study explores emergent discourse styles in English-language Pakistani fiction using multiple levels of analysis. The modern discourse styles in Pakistani English-language fiction have been explored using the "Corpus Stylistics" methodology and computational tools. In the past, the quantitative research on Pakistani fiction in English as a whole has hardly ever examined the entire collection of fundamental language elements. The current study is ground-breaking in that it has assembled a sizable corpus of Pakistani fiction in English for a specific goal based on a sizable collection of novels and short tales. Applying statistical factor analysis, the whole collection of essential lexico-grammatical elements presents in fictionalized writing in Pakistan has been taken into consideration. The current research introduces innovative discourse styles and labels them as: "Expression of Thought vs. Descriptive Discourse Production," "Context-oriented Discourse," "Concrete Action Discourse vs. Abstract Exposition," and "Narrative vs. Dialogic Discourse." it does this by marking information from the large substantial corpus of English-language Pakistani fiction.*

**Keywords:** English language, literacy, English and fiction, Pakistan education system

### INTRODUCTION

Literary creativity has expanded across monolingualism and into contact literatures. As a consequence of the widespread use of English in multicultural and multilingual non-native situations around the world, contact literatures have evolved. The literary works of Pakistan, which are examples of prominent contact literatures, provide contributions to the development of fresh literary originality with their distinct linguistic and cultural characteristics. In order to account for native views and sociocultural experiences, English is substantially transformed in Pakistani literary compositions. Those fiction writers of Pakistan who write in English appear to follow a similar pattern. Bilingual fiction writers in Pakistan employ specific linguistic and textual tactics that provide benefit to the socialization of English, ultimately contributing originality to the nation's heritage as well as the Pakistani fictionalized English variation. The nativization of its settings, ideas, style, and culture dominates fictionalized Pakistani English. Literary innovation has expanded above monolingualism and into contact literatures. As a result of the spread of English in multicultural and multilingual non-native situations around the world, contact literatures have evolved. With its own sense of language and cultural standards, the literary texts of Pakistan, are examples of strong contact literatures, make contributions to the production of new literary originality. In order to account for native views and sociocultural perspectives, English is substantially transformed in Pakistani literary compositions. The similar pattern appears to be applied to English-language novels written by Pakistani authors. Bilingual fiction writers of Pakistan employ textual and linguistic tactics that assist to the socialization of English, hence contributing distinctiveness to the nation's identity, in addition to the Pakistani

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fictionalized English variation. The nativization of its settings, ideas, style, and culture is predominant in fictionalized Pakistani English.

In past few years, English-language fiction created in Pakistan has grown in popularity and become a focus for both domestic and international studies. English-language fiction from Pakistan is rife with inventive textual, contextual, and linguistic expansions that produce linguistic hybridity. Neologism, transliteration, code switching, code mixing, literal translations and glossing are some of these context adaptations and methods. The pragmatic, pluralistic, enlightened, and its various cultural standards appear to be transmitted into the live Pakistani English language by Pakistani authors who fluently adapt English to their purposes. According to Ahmad (2011), postcolonial Pakistani English writers must capture, reshape, and re-adjust English as a cost-effective and reliable channel for incorporating unique linguistic and varied cultural values into their innovative Pakistani English scriptures because they cannot manage to simply deny their works for the bigger international readership in this era of internationalization and globalization (p. 43). Quotes of Aamer Hussein is quoted by Shamsie (1988) as saying, "I demand, using fiction as my only instrument, the native's right to dispute and discuss my history with my countrymen" with reference to the distinctiveness of Pakistani fiction in English. I suppose it qualifies me as a Pakistani author (P-xxiv). The linguistic uniqueness of Pakistani fiction in English is addressed by Sidhwa (1993) in the following manner: "And this actual language, also rich in literature, is no more the privilege of the British." We, the former colonizers, have hammered the languages into submission and creates it our own. Let the English chafe, fret, and fume all they want; the reality left which we have given English a unique shape, substance, and aspect by adjusting it to our usage, sometimes by knocking on its head and other times by curling its tail (In Baumgardner 1993, p. 212).

Earlier research on the genre of English-language Pakistani fiction reveals its failure to provide a paradigm for comparing genres while considering into a broad spectrum of linguistic traits. Owing to non-representative data, dependence on specific linguistic traits, and a dearth of internal and external comparisons, this research raises validity questions. According to Biber's (1988) study, multifaceted analysis, that is based on corpus, empirical, quantitative, and comparison in nature, is the most appropriate alternative method for examining register/style variance.

Using mixed methods study, Biber (1988) examined the linguistic diversity among the British English fiction subcultures. Additionally, he proposed the concept of linguistic feature "co-occurrence." Like Biber, numerous linguists have expressed their displeasure with register studies that focus on certain language traits (e.g., Bernstein, 1970; Hymes, 1974; Ervin-Tripp, 1972; Halliday, 1985). Undoubtedly, the linguists already had recognized the idea of linguistic elements co-occurring, but Biber first proposed it in his groundbreaking 1988 study. The numerical component study identified the clusters of co-occurring elements in any text. Thus, according to its common communicative roles, these collections of co-occurring elements are evaluated either aesthetically or operationally and given the name "textual dimensions." By using a novel multidimensional analysis on Pakistani fiction in English and a specially created corpus of fiction work of Pakistan in English, the current study has looked into the discourse styles.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the subject of stylistics corpus, corpus-dependent and corpus-driven methods have proved to be useful in clarifying the assertions based on literary criticism. Both of these methodologies were employed in evaluating the vocabulary of Pakistani fiction in English, providing novel perspectives and judgments to the literary criticism. Regarding to this, Mahmood (2009) and A collection-based research of English written Pakistani work, spanning numerous genres and English fictional work of Pakistan, was undertaken by Mahmood (2009). Based on the individual linguistic traits, the research draws the conclusion that Pakistani English is a distinct variation with unique linguistic traits. Later, Mahmood and Batool (2013), Mahmood and Perveen (2013), Ali (2013), Mahmood and Ali and Ahmed (2014), Zahoor (2014) performed research on the Pakistani English written literature. such studies did not use a proper model to compare British English Fiction and Pakistani English Fiction; instead, they relied solely on individual linguistic variables and their raw frequency distribution.

Watson (1994) studies the prose writings of Australian 'Aboriginal' writer 'Mudrooroo Nyoongah' utilizing Biber's MD Analysis methodology framework. The literatures published in the five Englishers—Indian, West African, British, Mexican American and Anglo American—are

examined in research by Baker and Eggington (1999). To distinguish between the variations among the five types of American English, the research utilizes MD analysis. In his work "Style in Nineteenth Century Fiction," Egbert (2012) writes that "while it (MD analysis) was mainly created for detailed linguistic explanations of register (e.g., Biber, 1988; 1995; 2006; Quaglio, 2009; Conrad & Biber, 2001; Conrad, 2009), MD analysis is equally appropriate to stylistics research" (p. 169).

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The present research utilized a novel multifaceted approach to investigate emerging discourse forms in Pakistani fiction written in English. The current research has collected information on Pakistani fiction written in English start from the year 1940 to the year 2014. Although, English fictional work of Pakistani writers is not easily obtainable online on Net, the investigator went to great lengths to ensure that English fiction of Pakistan was available through several sources. After choosing the 91 books and 277 short tales needed for the structure designed of PFC, the data was laboriously transformed from printed material into modifiable lexical form by using OCR. Other extant corpora of the writers of Pakistani fiction in English were neither thorough nor representative, however the current research work with legitimate purposed corpora of Pakistani fictional work of English language. The investigator has made every effort to increase the data's completeness and representativeness. The main points regarding the PFC's representativeness are listed below.

1. Both male and female novelists have been offered the same consideration.
2. Both novels and short stories have been given the appropriate consideration.
3. The corpus now includes writers from the diaspora as well as native authors.
4. The corpus now includes both classic and contemporary authors of English-language fiction.
5. The sample to participation rate was taken into consideration when preparing the whole corpus. In terms of novels, practically the whole population has been wiped out, leaving only a few unobtainable works. Well-known and highly regarded authors of short tales have been featured in PFC.
6. Only the first 2000 words from each corpus were included in LOB and PWE, and findings were extrapolated to the entirety of the texts. Whereas the current study considers the full texts of the writers in order to increase the corpus's representativeness and obtain trustworthy and accurate result. To analyze the speech patterns in the PELF, Andrea Nini, Jesse Egbert, and Bethany Gray all agreed the full texts of the novels and short stories should be used.

The entire collection of English-language Pakistani fiction was transmitted to the Biber Corpus Center in the United States and labeled there using the Biber tagger. To prevent any errors caused by the messages' varied lengths, raw numbers are normalized. As determined by Biber's study from 1988, the linguistic features with raw counts were calculated using 1000 words. Biber provided the equation to split the real frequency by the total amount of words in a text and multiply the result by 1000 in order to normalize the regularity of the raw counts. The standardization of normalized frequencies is the following stage. The averages and standard deviations of the standardized normalized frequencies were 0.0 and 1.0, respectively. For the normalization procedure, the mean normalized frequencies were subtracted out of the individual normalized numbers, and the finding value was multiplied by the deviation of standard type.

### **FACTOR ANALYSIS**

A huge a variety of variables may be decreased to a trivial number of components or dimensionality adopting a statistical process known as Factor Analysis. A component is comprised of factors that simultaneously occur to show total shared variance amongst some of the variables of linguistic. Co-occurring linguistic variables don't imply because they did so by accident; rather, they point to subcomponents that might be operationally or stylistically evaluated. The sequences of co-occurrence between some of the linguistic features are determined by the interconnection matrix. Both negative and positive correlations are possible. When certain characteristics co-occur, they produce a certain sort of discourse that would be quite different if one dimension had negative loading. Likewise, two pairs of linguistic traits with negative and positive dynamic loads are distributed in a complimentary way on one plane, such that if one trait with a higher density is present, the other may either be missing or only occur occasionally, and vice versa.

One part of new MD analysis is carrying out Factor analysis. Utilizing a brand-new factor solution, the new MD analysis examines unique textual dimensions. Using novel factor analysis,

many studies have identified numerous textual dimensions. Dimension 3: Procedural vs. Material Discourse, and Dimension 4: Academic Stance are the two new textual dimensions that Biber (2006) describes. D1 contrasts directive and instructional discourse, D2 contrasts organizational policy expression with other concerns, and D3 contrasts indifferent and public-focused communication were new additions to Pakistani print advertisements by Shakir (2013). Jesse (2012) developed the FLAG corpus to identify three new stylistic characteristics in nineteenth-century fiction. These three perspectives are thought exposition vs. explanation, abstract presentation vs. Physical action, and dialogue vs. narrative, respectively. The current study has discovered four new textual dimensions using novel factor analysis of PFC.

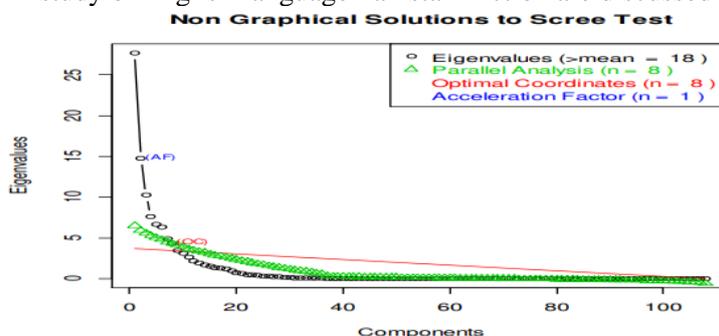
Program R (R Development) was utilized to conduct the factor analysis for the current study. The R function "fa" (factor analysis) was used, with the "FM" (factoring method) parameter set to "pa" (principal axis). In order to see the small connections among the linguistic items, the rotation approach (Promax) was applied in the manner of Biber's 1988 work. The variables with the greatest cyclic loading have been included because a variable can have an impact on multiple factors in either a positive or negative way. To decide how many components ought to be included in the current investigation, an orthogonal scree plot was created. Six-factor approach was picked while keeping in mind the scree plot, but factors 5 and 6 did not exhibit congealed co-occurrence patterns to produce any understandable speech, therefore they were removed also with the characteristics that belong to linguistics. As a result, four criteria were chosen for the current investigation and labelled based on their co-occurrence sequences of linguistic traits. After identifying the factors toward which they correspond, characteristics with positive loadings were segregated from those with negative loadings.

Regarding the New MD analysis, it interacts with 150+ linguistic elements, including both those that Biber's 1988 study employed as well as others that were afterwards contributed by his tagger. Several lexical items were dropped after analyzing the descriptive statistics for each feature since their frequency were too insufficient to be taken into account in the new factor analysis. The new type of factor analysis is included 108 linguistic characteristics associated with the current study. Following factor analysis, the load of the factors was recorded with the purpose to determine a cut-off number. Due to the significant loadings of the linguistic elements, a cut-off value of +/- 0.40 was determined in the current investigation, although Biber put it at +/- 0.35 in his 1988 study. Just few features with cut-off values less than +/- 0.40 were also removed. 82 linguistic features were ultimately kept for the current investigation. 82 linguistic features that were utilized in the current MD analysis have descriptive data linked in the appendices section.

### Calculating Dimensions Score

The dimensional value for every written text within new MD analysis of PFC was determined by deducting the sum of the standardized values for positive and negative aspects.

The total of the linguistic attribute scores for the dimensions with no negative characteristics. The dimension score for every text within new MD analysis of PFC was computed in this manner. Outcomes of New Multidimensional Analysis in English-language fiction of Pakistani writers. The effects of a recent MD study of English-language Pakistani fiction are discussed in this section.



**Fig. No. 1** Screen plot of the Eigen values from the new factor analysis  
**Factors' Interpretation**

The analysis of factors is then provided in the subsequent section, that takes into account the matrix created by the new factor model. Four new factors have indeed been discovered, in accordance with the new factor solution matrix. Every proportion comprises both negative and positive aspect, and

these both negative and positive aspects in the similar proportion indicate to a complimentary diffusion of attributes, i.e., Positive features will be emphasized in a text if they are highly prevalent, and vice versa. There were identified four categories of co-occur, and every part may have both as positive aspects as well as negative features. That is too true in MD research that factors/dimensions have complimentary distributions, which means that if the text contains a high rate of positive aspects, the negative elements would be reduced and vice versa.

### **Dimension 1: Expression of Thought vs. descriptive discourse production**

Along with the thirty linguistic aspects—24 of positive and 6 pf negative—Dimension 1 seems to be a significant factor. New language features were added in the new factor analysis; thus, the interpretation of functional type of these co-occurring aspects appears to be important on this dimension.

Confidential verbs appear to co-occur with That-deletion (0.08) across all positive characteristics on this component, and this co-occurrence looks to be a pretty predictable pattern in the fictional genre given that both serve to represent the feelings and emotions of the dramatis persona in Pakistani Fiction in English. Similarly, connectives on subject positions with loading of 0.48 tend to co-occur with discourse elements with loads of 0.50, indicating the discourse continuation regards to the sentiments and emotions of the role-players.

That-complement clauses with load (0.84) appear to co-occur with To-clauses having load of (0.88), and this simultaneous occur seems as extremely relevant in portraying the inner emotions and sentiments of imaginary characters.

The similar truth that several subordinate features "looks to indicate the orbit of operative functions connected to the formation of personal behavior and emotions" were also proclaimed by Biber (1988). (p. 107).

Similar to position verbs, which clearly allude to the innermost emotions and behaviors of characters in the writers of the Pakistani fictional works written in English, that-complement clauses governed by verbs with loadings of (0.93) and (0.88) appear to co-occur with one another. Moreover, modals of possibility (0.53) appear to simultaneous occurrence with discourse particles (0.50) and verb BE (0.42), highlighting the intense emotional vocabulary of characters in Pakistani Fiction in English.

The synchronous presence of wh-clauses having load of (0.64) seem to be alluding to attitude and ideas of the fictional characters, so highlighting the personalized and sort of assumed discourse in English-language Pakistani literature. Additionally, all stance verbs with loads of (0.67) govern to-clauses, which frequently displayed with popular verbs (0.71).

Positive linguistic qualities on this dimension are functionally interpreted in relation to the discourse style known as "Thought-Presentation" in Semino and Short's (2004) paradigm of the stylistics corpus. They talk about the idea-display as storyteller intervention that helps the "reader stay connected with the character's thought pattern" (Semino, & Short, 2004, p. 215). Such positive polarities can be classified as "Expression of Thought" based on the positive linguistic characteristics of this element. The PELF extract that follows exemplifies the abundance of advantageous linguistic traits indicative of PELF's Expression of Thought discourse is as follows:

"I do not really believe in faith or in a Maker; all I believe in is my work, saving people, and helping my people in this way. My father was an atheist and raised me in that manner. That you, an academic, can hold the first cause in belief astounds me. I believe it's just unintentional particle fusion and collisions. You are aware of my dream? Ibrahim, p. 32.

O The functional interpretation appears to be particularly evident with the negative polarity. Prepositions (-0.63) and lexical diversity (-0.56) together point to the informative and analytical perspective in English-language Pakistani fiction. The co-occurrence of attributional adjectives with loadings of (-0.48) with nn-human (-0.53) and nn-place (-0.47) reveals the descriptive and detailed tone of English-language fiction of Pakistan.

The current factor is classified as Expression of Thought vs. Descriptive Discourse Production in PELF based on the positive and negative linguistic aspects of this factor. Another noteworthy feature is that the polarity of negative type on D1 of the Fictional work of Pakistan in English language Corpus was exposed as comparable to Egbert's (2012) FLAG corpus and Biber's D1 negative polarity.

## Factor 1 Positive Loadings

1. Sum stance 'that' comp. clauses controlled by vbs	0.93
2. 'To' complement clauses controlled by verbs of desire, intention and decision	0.88
3. Sum stance 'that' comp. clauses	0.88
4. Verbs—Mental	0.87
5. communication V in other contexts	0.85
6. All wh- words	0.85
7. Verbs—Communication	0.84
8. 'That' complement clause controlled by factive verb	0.80
9. factive verb in other contexts	0.80
10. private verb	0.81
11. 'that' deletion	0.79
12. Wh- question	0.78
13. 'That' complement clause controlled by a communication verb	0.71
14. Public Verbs	0.67
15. Sum stance 'to' comp. Clauses controlled by vbs	0.64
16. Wh- Clause	0.62
17. 'WH' complement clause controlled by factive verb	0.60
18. Pro-verb 'do' (substitutes entire clause)	0.60
19. Sum stance 'to' comp/. Clauses	0.60
20. Modals of possibility	0.53

## Dimension 2: Context-oriented Discourse

There aren't any linguistic features on the negative polarity in Factor 2, which is labelled by 15 positive linguistic features. Due to the abundance of adverbs on that point, the interpretation of functional type of this attribute appears to be remarkably obvious.

According to Biber (1988), who make these plain adverbs "elucidate the dispersion of adverbs as signifying located, as in opposition to abstract, textual content, fact-adverbs tend to simultaneous occurrence with aggregate of That-clauses governed by stance adverbs with loadings of (0.76). Adverbs are employed to allude to the situation-specific, context-dependent reference (p. 110).

According to Biber (1988), location adverbs frequently make direct references to the external setting of the text or, in the instance of fictional, to the underlying physical world of the text.

They are also use to comparison between a text's logical relationships and are crucial to how that text should be interpreted (p. 224). Place adverbs with a load of (0.74) giving background to the given context in Pakistani fiction written in English that is based on actual events.

It also appears that more complex discourse is emerging from particular contexts based on the simultaneous occurrence of pronouns of nominal types with loadings of (0.51) besides this, the Det-stance-nouns (0.50), as well as the existence of demonstrative pronouns having load (0.47).

Place adverbs use simultaneously with subordinate conjunctions bearing the weight of (0.72), together with the existence of qualifiers, emphatic words having wight of (0.72), and this simultaneous occurrence appears to provoke the fact that the discourse was created in a particular, Pakistani non-native environment. The preceding example's bolded words give a hint about how Pakistani fiction written in English uses linguistic elements densely to relate to context-oriented discourse.

Because of how much it swayed, if you do, you weren't there.

And please, Aunties, treat the cat to a little luxury. That is its intended use. Of course, apart from earning wages just for the sake of The Heart Centre. one shouldn't forget about the underprivileged individuals who have consumed an excessive number of oily parathas throughout their lives and have never heard of cholesterol lowering. boredom, boredom, boredom! A little extra spiciness is available in The Cancer Trust's Arabian Nights, with its introduced Zazoon, a band 'Moroccan', is very much energetic as well as dynamic. The majority of people just moved. Zazoon, who hadn't visited to Pakistan before, was definitely tiny bit surprised by Karachi's celebrations, particularly after our favorite king of soap-making, Murtaza Ali, used among one among them exotic dancers oppose her will while on a drunken spree. I am not kidding. pulled her away from the onstage and fled. (Phillips, 2010: p. 7).

## Factor 2 Positive Loadings

1. All conjunctions	0.79
2. Subordinating Conjunction – Causative	0.77
3. Factive adverbs	0.77
4. Sum stance adverbs	0.76
5. Adverbial – conjuncts	0.72
6. Subordinating conjunction – Other	0.72
7. Adverb / Qualifier – Emphatic	0.72
8. Adverb (not including counts 8,15,16,34,35,49)	0.66
9. Pronoun "it"	0.58
10. Coordinating conjunction – clausal connector	0.53
11. Nominal pronoun	0.51
12. Det + stance noun	0.50
13. Nouns—Quantity	0.49
14. Demonstrative pronoun	0.47
15. epistemic adjectives in other contexts	0.40

### Dimension 3: Concrete Action discourse vs. Abstract Exposition

There are 23 linguistic traits in Dimension 3, including 10 positive and 13 negative ones. In the functional explanation of this component, material nouns bear load of (0.69) simultaneously occur with progress verbs, that appear with an intention. Concrete nouns typically describe persons, things, or events that may act or be acted upon, while progress verbs with loadings of (0.77) describe continual active activity. Their coincidence appears to be a reference to actual events taking place in English-language Pakistani fiction. The existence of progress verbs "speaks to the dynamic and continual condition of activity in narrative speech," it is further stated. Egbert (2012) adds that this is true (p.176).

The co-occurrence of Tpv with weight of (0.65) and Ipv with loads of (0.64) in the language of fiction appears to be referring to the persistence of action. Omitting with loadings of (0.61) simultaneously use with the hedges (0.57), that also denote the continuity of an action since contractions have a stronger emphasis and give the language of Pakistani fiction an oral and colloquial feel. The next PELF sample uses bolded terms that speak specifically of the discourse on concrete action.

They must have started to eat by this point. And I am doing what here other than holding a huge turn in my fist? Additionally, my hand is getting dark and pieces of my flesh are being peeled away as my fingers seem to stick to the excrement. My palms and nails are taking turn of the color of gravy, so I must have eaten something strange. Her loving tenderness and her dazzling eyes, my love. However, she is a picky girl in every manner. She is adamant about trying different medications, and in mid of an afternoon, we pretend play by deck out and making up characters (Kureishi, p. 135).

The negative aspects of the negative polarity point out that the fundamental distinction between explicit and implicit is not between explicit and implicit, but rather between the amount of action and the amount of abstract explication. To put it another way, using the passive deemphasizes the agent and turns a elaboration of the movement into a generalized assertion of fact. However, the existence of procedure nouns (-0.88), agentless passive verbs (-0.71), as well as every relative clause with load of (-0.43) illustrates the non-concrete nature of conversation in PELF. Nominalizations with weight of (-0.54) come at the same time of occurrence with clauses of That-complement (-0.52) that, without any confusion, mention the explicit style of discourse. The existence of predicative adjectives (-0.48) and stand nouns with loads of (-0.40), together with qualifiers of adverbial clauses (-0.53), indicate a further the abstracted speech style used in Pakistani English-language literature.

Overall, the D3 negative and positive traits of linguistic distinguish between abstract style of discourse and tangible behavior. This domain might be classified as Concrete Action discourse vs. Abstract Exposition because of characteristics of positive and negative language information. The bolded text in the following PELF sample demonstrates the abstract discourse tense:

"Ustad Ramzi was not ignorant of the stereotype of the Pahlavan as a beast at death-door and the insinuation that the art of Pahlavan and his world were doomed in people's minds and imaginations. Ustad Ramzi was unruffled because of the wedge of hostility that had been gradually erected between him and the outside world; he had mastered the ability to tolerate insults without becoming indignant. When Tamamien the Akhara was given to Ustad Ramzi's forefathers, pahalwans and their retainers lived in its five buildings. Only three structures, all in various states of ruin, remained. One's roof collapsing, so it was locked up. (2012) Farooqi, p. 15.

The D2 of the FLAG corpus studied by Egbert (2012) and D3 of Pakistani fiction can be compared directly because FLAG's D2 was described like metaphysical or non-concrete Exposition vs. Physical action.

### Factor 3

#### Positive Loadings

1. Verb – Present Progressive		0.77
2. Adverbs-place	0.74	
3. Stranded Preposition		0.70
4. Nouns—Concrete		0.69
5. Phrasal Verbs--Activity – Transitive		0.65
6. Phrasal Verbs--Activity – Intransitive		0.64
7. Contraction		0.61
8. Adverbial - Hedge		0.57
9. Verbs—Existence		0.51
10. Verbs—Activity		0.46

## Negative Loadings

1. Nouns—Process	-0.88
2. Agentless passive verb	-0.71
3. Passive all	-0.70
4. Adverb / Qualifier – Amplifier	-0.53
5. Nominalizations	-0.54
6. "That" - complement clause controlled by verb	-0.52

### Dimension 4: Narrative vs. Dialogic Discourse

Given that the positive characteristics are highlighted with a focus on the narration in Pakistani English literature, the functional interpretation of D4 seems to be rather evident. Past verbs (0.80) appear with the perfect tense (0.76) and also the existence of pro-3 (0.72) emphasizes narrative speech in PELF. Pronouns of third person typically together place with the past tense and the perfect tense aspect variants, as a hallmark of narrative, reporting style, according to Biber (1988). (p. 225).

Further emphasizing the continuity of narrative discourse is the simultaneous occurrence of linking conjunctions (0.62) also with pronouns of wh-relative on the determined location with the weight of PELF (0.57). The following example's bolded words speak eloquently about the PELF's complex narrative language features:

He told her he would go get a drink before leaving her there.

He walked to the off-licence in the pouring rain and was paid for the wine when he saw a cab paused at traffic lights through the window. Heran attempted to leave the store and get a cab, but as he approached the door, he was unable to do so. The wine was gathered, and he brought it back. He paced and drank while waiting in the living room while she dined (Kureishi, p. 56).

### Factor 4

#### Positive Loadings

1. Past Tense Verb	0.80
2. Verb – Perfect Aspect	0.76
3. Coordinating conjunction – phrasal connector	0.62
4. Wh pronoun – relative clause – subject position	0.57
5. Verbs—Aspectual	0.53
6. Verbs—Occurrence	0.49
7. mental/attitudinal verb in other contexts	0.45

Within the negative polarity, the language elements are indeed found as to be dynamic and interactive. The second person's appearance with weight of (-0.70), the pro-1's (-0.76), and the present verbs' (-0.77) all indicate that the dialogue is heavily focused on oral and conversational elements. First and second person pronouns are categorically present in Pakistani English-language fiction, and they signify the conversational and engaged discourse. The co-occurrence of modals of inevitability with loads (-0.47) and modals of prediction (-0.46) have been referred to as evidence of "Reasoning and dependability in dialogic interaction" (p.241). This domain could be categorized as "Narrative vs. Dialogic Discourse" based on the positive and negative linguistic characteristics. In the sample below, the bold text draws attention to the dialogic discourse style used in Pakistani fictional literature that written in an English-language.

## CONCLUSION

The updated styles of Discourse in English-language fiction work of Pakistan have been identified in the current dissertation using MD analysis. The present project has appropriately studied the emerging discourse patterns in English-language Pakistani fiction using a corpus stylistics technique. 92 numbers of novels, besides these 227 numbers of Pakistani short stories fictional work within English language were subjected to a new factor analysis, and the derive three dimensions were labelled as "Expression of Thought vs. Descriptive Discourse Production," "Context-oriented Discourse," "Concrete Action Discourse," and "Abstract Discourse" vs. Exposition; "Dialogic vs. Narrative Discourse."

It has been discovered that Pakistani English-language fiction has a tendency to lean more toward abstract, descriptive and dialogic that discourse production, which represents the distinctive manner in which Pakistani writers portray non-native culture and endemic standards of Pakistan.

Advance studies which employ the similar methodology but include other linguistic factors of stylistic interest in English-language Pakistani fiction are required. The current study's findings will be of great assistance to scholars who are working in the domain of Pakistani fictional work which is in English language, which has distinct discourse styles. On the discourses revealed in the present study, future researchers can examine the language diversity among the subcategories, top novelists,

and top short story writers. The present research will be beneficial for those researching linguistic variance in novel texts that reflect the new Discourses discovered in this study.

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