

AMERICANIZATION OF PAKISTANI ENGLISH: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF PAKISTANI, BRITISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS

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Abstract

Due to globalization, journalistic English in Pakistan has more inclination towards American standard. There is a switch from British English to American English in Pakistani newspaper and the purpose of this study is to demonstrate an exceptional corpus of journalistic trend of using American English in Pakistani English newspaper and scrutinizing in which aspects the American English is more standardized than British English among the English language learners in Pakistan. The objective of this study is to illustrate the influence of American standard variety over the British standard on the Pakistani English language learners through newspaper editorials. According to Kirkpatrick (2007), American standard English has a prestigious and brawny preference of English vocabulary. The use of American standard in Pakistani newspapers shows that Pakistani English speakers incline more towards American English than British English especially at lexical and grammatical level. Biber's (1998) Multidimensional analysis tagger (MAT) is employed on a corpus of 300 editorials from each newspaper (from 1st March to 30th February 2025) of Dawn, The Nation, Express Tribune and The News International from Pakistani news press; The Guardian, The London Times, The Courier and The Daily Telegraph from British press reportage and THE Washington Post, The New York Times, The Boston Globe and The Wall Street Journal from American news press. MAT is a tool for functional analysis of English text at multidimensional level. The finding of this study shows a remarkable difference at lexical and grammatical level reflecting an inclination of Pakistani English speakers towards American standard in Pakistani newspaper editorials over the British English. This study has a significant implication for educators and English language learners, accentuating the significance of American standard variety in Pakistani journalistic writings. In previous studies, Pakistani English standard is studied at distinct levels of variation between Pakistani and British standard. But the linguistically, Americanization is an emerging phenomenon in Pakistani newspapers which is proposed to inspect the nuances of this linguistic variation in World Englishes and purposively to fill this research gap. The findings confirm the significance of similar corpora for comparative evaluation of cross-linguistic varieties of inner and outer circle varieties and the necessity of MD analysis for understanding L2 written register.

Key words: Americanization, British standard, Multidimensional analysis, World Englishes

1. Introduction:

An equilibrium of development and extension was developed in the language policy right after the expansion and establishment of British Empire in Africa, Asia, but more specifically in Australia and North America. Here the English language became the language of its colonizers. The influence of local languages on English, it faced certain changes lexically, syntactically,

semantically, structurally which results in the invention of different varieties termed as World Englishes. The term World Englishes refers to a wide range of values and clarifications. It is an umbrella term covering a wide range of different approaches for the description and analysis of Englishes throughout the globe and some scholars termed it as “Global English” and “International English”.

Over the previous 400 years, the British English has been shifted into a modern variety known as American English. English language used in the United Kingdom is of archaic patterns and shapes while in United States, it is the American English. British and American varieties of English celebrate an equal level of superiority in Pakistani society. Due to colonization of Sub-continent by British Empire, British variety has framed the educational policies and even school systems of Pakistan. But with the effect of globalization and Pakistan's political and military alliance with America, the whole scenario is changed. The super power America exerts its impact in the form of cultural invasion through Hollywood movies in Pakistani school system and on other social and political activities.

A standard variety of English is referred to a variety used for textbooks, journals, newspapers or formal purposes. There are prominent differences found in American English(AE) and British English (BE) (Kirkpatrick and Deterding, 2011). This difference is found at written level. The variations at spoken level are considered more important pointing towards its long history of formulation and development. It motivates new varieties to be practiced by different communities. The difference between American and British standard is not present in accent, word and dialectal choices but because of regional change. Obtained speaking style is termed as Normal International Teaching English language. But this does not mean that Received Pronunciation(RP) is spoken by the people living in Oxford because the British Broadcasting does not follow it completely.

There is a huge influence of America on the politics and economics of many countries worldwide. So there is an inclination towards American English. This inclination is also observable in Pakistani journalism. The motive behind this shift is due to the prestige and international reputation associated with the American English. British and American varieties are considered as the Standard forms of English. According to Kachru (1981), American English is considered an example of linguistic pride which in turn a conscious effort to establish language identity (p. 23). British variety is modeled for non-native speakers of English although American variety is achievable substitute. Language evolution is an intriguing area, by proposing valuable discernments into vibrant nature of communication above time. The current research targets to explore the synchronic linguistic development of Pakistani English Newspaper Editorials by using MDA framework proposed by Biber (1998).

The evolution of language is an intriguing area of study, offering valuable insights into the dynamic nature of communication over time. In this context, the present research aims to delve into the diachronic linguistic development of PENE using MDA framework proposed by Biber (1988). For this purpose, 88 MDA framework is chosen owing to its wide-range exposure of 67 linguistic features to facilitate a deeper synchronic consideration of linguistic shift in PENE from British to American variety. The key difference of the current research is the use of synchronic corpus of PENE. Previous studies of World Englishes based on MDA highlighted the use of individual sub-registers in newspapers at the diachronic levels (Westin,2001). This study also

investigates all five textual dimensions of Biber's 1998 framework which was neglected in the previous studies on grammatical features (Latif and Chaudhry, 2016).

1.1. **Research Question:**

1. To what dimension has register variation arose in the language of PENEs' synchronically from British standard variety to American standard variety, with regard to 88 MDA framework?

1.2. **Objectives of the study:**

Objectives of this study are;

1. To explore the 6 dimensional variations in the written register of PENE with regard to Brit.NE and Amr.NE.
2. To examine the language change in PENE from British variety to American variety: inner circle varieties of World Englishes.

1.3. **Significance of the Problem Statement:**

In the current era, high stature is associated with American variety of English. Hollywood movies and music are the biggest source of this inclusive blowout over the globe but still it has to strive with British variety (Ooi, 2001). Due to technological encroachment and practice of internet in every domain of life, there is a great drift of using American variety among youngsters. In Pakistan, where British Variety is used and considered to provide a base for our academia, but there are still present traces of American variety on Pakistani English. The prime interest of this study is to highlight that American variety is increasingly practiced in Pakistani journals as compared to British English. This study talks about the investigation of editorials' linguistic features by adopting MDA based corpus to study register deviations at synchronic level. This is a more holistic approach to understand how linguistic features intermingle within the editorials within a specific interval of time. This study has a wider approach, covering the entire synchronic corpus of PENE, Brit.NE and Amr.NE.

2. **Literature Review:**

In the domain of World Englishes, different strategies for conducting research has been employed by different researcher to let the respondents give their response towards different varieties of World Englishes. Zhang and Hu (2008) examined the attitudes of Chinese ESL students towards British, American, and Australian varieties of English. For this, 30 Chinese post graduate and Doctoral students who were studying in different universities of USA. In this research, the respondents were first exposed to listen the recordings of a native variety. The study revealed that the respondents have a positive attitude towards British and American varieties of English and negative attitudes towards Australian variety.

Evans (2010) explored the attitudes of Chinese ESL learner's attitude towards standard varieties of British English and American English. Open ended questionnaire technique was used to get the data in which the respondents were given a choice whether they adopt British Standard or American Standard variety. The findings resulted in their selection of British English as they regarded it more pleasant and polite variety and American English as a casual and modern (275-276). This study did not use any tape recordings to elicit the respondents' attitudes.

Hundt et al., (2015) conducted a study on Fijian's EFL learner's attitude towards World Englishes, especially standard American and British English varieties. For this purpose, they employed open-ended questions, tape recordings and assembled writing samples strategies of data collection. For this purpose, 149 questionnaires were administered among Fijians university EFL

students. The questionnaire consisted on 4 open-ended questions, dealing with language usage and their inclination towards a specific standard English variety. The respondents were also asked to write down short essay about their ordinary use of English variety. The findings suggested that they are more inclined towards British variety among other varieties of World Englishes. But this study had a flaw as it lacks a direct interaction between researcher and the individual respondents as direct interaction among them ensures greater clarity and understanding of data collection and findings.

Tomkumoto and Sonata (2011) studied Japanese, South Koreans and Malaysian's EFL learners' attitudes towards their respective English varieties as well as the Standard British and American varieties of English by employing questionnaire technique of data collection. The participants were advised to answer the questions about the most appropriate and essential aspect of English variety which is spoken in their communicative purposes. The findings explained that Malaysian EFL learner's held a positive view about their variety of English being used in Malaysia but Japanese and South Korean learners held negative attitude towards their respective English variety. The drawback of this study lies in the methodology and Likert scale based analysis and paper based questionnaire. The interview technique of data collection is adopted for more real discussion and extensive opportunities for the respondents to elaborate their view points, beliefs and feelings.

Likewise, Bernaisch's (2012) study examined Sri Lankan's EFL learners' attitude towards World Englishes confirmed that British standard is high rated variety of English, followed by the rules of their regional variety of English. American variety of English language is place at the third place. This study concluded the attitudes of Sri Lankan EFL learners towards various varieties of World Englishes. The disadvantage of this method is that it could not capture any attitude later than the top order of preference and it does not permit for innumerable value of discernment.

The study of Yoshikawa (2005) demonstrated the perception of Japanese students towards American English standard variety. The results explained that majority of the respondents had cultivated opinions for New Englishes and favored only the standard English variety. The only envision in this works is that the researcher collected the data only by administrating a close ended questionnaire. If some qualitative aspects of data collection like data conducted by focused group discussions, interviews and meditative writing by the respondents are added then the results would have been more authentic and reliable.

Saddique et al., (2023) studied linguistics deviation in relationships to grammatical information, to distinguish PENE from other sub-registers of newspapers. He used both 1988s' and 2004 MDA framework of Biber for this purpose. This study gave the characteristic insight of the PENE by the use of a bulky newspaper corpus. Ali et al., (2020) conducted a study to explore linguistic variation among South Asian Englishes, and compared it to British variety and Antconc was engaged to conduct the analysis process. This study revealed similarities as well as differences in linguistics characteristics of each South Asian Variety. Westin (2001) used Biber's (1998) framework to discover the diachronic development in British newspaper editorials and examined changes in grammatical properties. Likewise, Saily (2014) worked diachronically on sociolinguistics variation from early modern to current English, while Baker and Levon (2015) studied discourse prosody of a gay man in a British newspaper editorial.

Butt et. al., (2022) examined the syntactic density in 5 major Pakistani e-newspaper editorials and their editors were non-native speakers of English language. The technique of L2

Syntactice Complexity Analyzer (L2SCA) was engaged to test the data. The editorials purpose was to explore the readers' view on debatable issues. This study illustrates 14 syntactic constructions and various production units by revealing that the Nation possess the most complex sentence structure in its production of unit length by correlating with greater proficiency levels than Daily Times which shows a higher degree of sub-ordination at initial and intermediate levels of proficiency. The research aims at increasing our acceptance of complexity of syntax in L2 writing, highlighting the linguistic characteristics of Pakistani e-newspaper's editorials. The findings have implications for language pedagogy, discourse analysis, to highlights the complex syntactic structure in evaluating written proficiency.

Ahmad et. al., (2020) studied the use of modal verbs in newspaper editorials. The study was conducted by using AntConc 3.4.4.0. The results showed that Pakistani editorial writers use prediction, possibility, inevitability, modal adverbs, press verbs, informational verbs, and common phrases, to express, report, or inform about current events. The study disclosed that prediction markers are mostly habitually used, demonstrating that prediction is a characteristic feature in Pakistani newspaper editorials. Moreover, the result that The Dawn editorial writers use fewer prediction markers as compared to The News International. The findings of this research advances consciousness about the attitude of editorial writers and its potential impact to provide a deep sense of understandings into the language used in newspaper editorials.

Asghar et. Al., (2003) studied the non-native variety of Pakistani English by considering its cultural significance that has emerged as an independent and institutionalized language in form. By diverging from Standard British English, Pakistani English possess distinct morphological, syntactic, lexical, grammatical and phonological properties characterized by socio, cultural, religious and regional encouragements to contribute its linguistic and cultural identity. This study is an in-depth analysis of its linguistics characteristics and highlights the distinction between Pakistani English and Standard British English, by using a mixed-methods approach that syndicates the qualitative analysis of linguistic data with ethnographic understandings. This study has its significance in advancing the linguistic and cultural studies by making cultural identity and enhancing communication worldwide.

The skimpy literature review about the inclination of different nations across the world is symptomatic of two wide ranges. First, a greater dissent is established among the people about the acceptance of different varieties of World Englishes. Different varieties are accepted at different levels of standardization. It is astonished that the purest English does not accept American English as a standard variety. According to them, there exists only one standard and that is British variety. Second, close ended questionnaire technique is used when the EFL learner's attitudes about World Englishes is investigated. On the other hand, open ended questionnaire technique gives an in depth understanding of the attitudes towards World Englishes. While the use of Biber's (1998) MAT gives an insight at different dimensional levels of English language variety as tis analysis tagger compares the written registers at different dimensions to uncover the differences between the writing style of native English writers and non-native English writers.

3. Methodology:

MDA approach offered by Biber (1998) was opted for the current research model. This approach is based on 67 linguistic features classified into 6 dimensions; involved, narrative, reference, persuasion, abstract and online. This approach gives an insight into a more inclusive

investigation of linguistics features through dissimilar registers and discourse realms. These linguistic features are all functionally related (Xiao, 2005).

In this method, many statistical techniques were employed to pinpoint the co-occurring linguistic features, but a contextual and well-designed clarification was also provided. Recognition of grammatical features, tagging of appropriate features, counting of frequencies in every text, factor analysis for computing the patterns of co-occurrence, interpretation of each dimension functionally, and comparing the editorials are some basic steps that were followed in this study.

Sr. No	Newspapers	Category	No of Editorials	Words
1.	PAKISTANI ENGLISH NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS	Dawn	25	11594
2.		The Express Tribune	25	9517
3.		The Nation	25	8969
4.		The News International	25	12075
Total			100	42155
5.	BRITISH NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS	The Guardian	25	17696
6.		The Times	25	9681
7.		The Courier	25	11735
8.		The Daily Telegraph	25	11223
Total			100	50335
9.	AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS	The Washington Post	25	9081
10.		The New York Times	25	10021
11.		The Wall Street	25	8230
12.		The Boston Globe	25	9564
Total			100	36896

The data of the study was collected from the corpus of Pakistani English Newspapers Editorials (Cor.PENE): Dawn, Express Tribune, The Nation and The News International, British Newspaper editorials (CorBrit.NE) from: The Guardian, the Times, the Courier the Daily Telegraph and American newspaper editorials (CorAmr.NE) from: The Washington Post, the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal and The Boston Globe for the month of March and April, 2025. As it is a synchronic study, aims at comparing the values of Pakistani Variety with the two inner varieties of English and find out the inclination of Pakistani linguistic variation from British to American variety in Cor.PENE, corpus was 25 editorials from each newspaper was carefully selected.

The data was tagged 67 linguistic features. Every text was standardized for the text dimension of per 1000 words.

Biber (1998) approach of MDA was applied and its dimensions are explained in a strict linguistic perspective to analyze the linguistics variations present in the corpus. According to Biber (1998), this approach is grounded on the premise that robust co-occurrence of linguistic features mark core functional dimension (p,13). After this, co-occurring positive and negative features were labeled depending on the nature of their group dimensions.

Table 3. Description of the corpus of PENE, Brit.NE and Amr.NE

4. Analysis and Conclusion:

This study intended to explore the degree of linguistics variations in PENE by comparing it with the linguistics variations presented in Brit. NE and inclination towards linguistics characteristics found in Amr. NE on Biber's (1988) dimensions. The findings, as shown in table below, highlights the treatment of linguistics properties found in the corpus of PENE, Brit. NE and Amr. NE. Furthermore, the table shows the variety of variances between Brit. NE and PENE in their linguistics properties and z-scores, revealing the substantial dissimilarities in their usage patterns and inclination of Pakistani linguistics usage pattern towards American variety of English.

Table 4.1 Dissemination of Linguistic Features across Pakistani, British and American Newspaper Editorials

Sr No,	Linguistic features	Scores PENE	Scores Brit. NE	Scores Amr. NE	Z-Scores PENE	Z-Scores Brit. NE	Z-Scores Amr. NE
1.	Average world length (AWL)	5.27	5.32	5.06	1.92	2.05	1.4
2.	Type-token ratio (TTR)	225	239	244	0.99	1.9	1.9
3.	Amplifiers (AMP)	0.11	0.09	0.11	-0.62	-1.04	-0.62
4.	Independent clause coordination (ANDC)	0.74	0.5	0.68	0.6	0.58	0.48
5.	Be as main verb (BEMA)	1.44	1.74	1.87	-1.46	-1.05	-1.01
6.	By-passives (BYPA)	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.23	0.54	0.23
7.	Causative adverbial subordinators (CAUS)	0.04	0.06	0.08	-0.41	-0.29	-0.18
8.	Concessive adverbial subordinators (CONC)	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.25	0.38	0.5
9.	Conditional adverbial subordinators (COND)	0.21	0.2	0.27	-0.18	-0.23	0.09
10.	Conjuncts (CONJ)	0.32	0.17	0.17	1.25	0.31	0.31
11.	Contractions (CONT)	0.07	0.34	0	-0.69	-0.54	-0.73

12.	Demonstrative (DEMO)	0.94	0.73	0.77	-0.12	-0.62	-0.52
13.	Demonstrative pronouns (DEMP)	0.47	0.55	0.09	0.02	0.19	-0.77
14.	Discourse particles (DPAR)	0.04	0.03	0.05	-0.35	-0.39	-0.3
15.	Down toners (DWNT)	0.28	0.21	0.26	0.5	0.06	0.38
16.	Emphatics (EMPH)	0.56	0.66	0.85	-0.17	0.07	0.52
17.	Existential there (EX)	0.14	0.21	0.3	-0.44	-0.06	0.44
18.	First person pronoun (FPP1)	0.45	0.5	0.26	-0.87	-0.85	-0.94
19.	Gerunds (GER)	0.46	0.68	0.55	-0.63	-0.05	-0.39
20.	Hedges (HDG)	0	0	0	-0.46	-0.46	-0.46
21.	Indefinite pronouns (INPR)	0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.55	-0.5	-0.5
22.	Attributive adjectives (JJ)	9.3	8.66	8.25	1.72	1.38	1.3
23.	Necessity modals (NEMD)	0.51	0.26	0.36	1.43	0.24	0.71
24.	Total other nouns (NN)	25.5	26.92	26.76	2.09	2.49	2.45
25.	Nominalizations (NOMZ)	4.46	3.49	2.9	1.72	1.04	0.64
26.	Other adverbial subordinators (OSUB)	0.3	0.23	0.11	1.82	1.18	0.09
27.	Agentless passives (PASS)	1.07	0.95	0.91	0.17	-0.02	-0.08
28.	Past participial clauses (PASTP)	0.08	0.11	0.07	1.75	2.5	1.5
29.	Perfect aspect (PEAS)	1.24	0.89	1.11	0.73	0.06	0.48
30.	Phrasal coordination (PHC)	1.2	0.97	0.94	3.19	2.33	2.22

31	Total prepositional phrases (PIN)	11.25	10.56	10.56	0.08	-0.19	-0.19
32.	Pied-piping relative clauses (PIRE)	0.04	0.11	0.12	-0.27	0.36	0.45
33.	Pronoun it (PIT)	1.29	1.31	1.11	0.37	0.39	0.11
34.	Place adverbials (PLACE)	0.37	0.4	0.26	0.18	0.26	-0.15
35.	Possibility modals (POMD)	0.52	0.64	0.8	-0.17	0.17	0.63
36.	Predicative adjectives (PRED)	0.63	0.74	0.6	0.62	1.04	0.5
37.	Present participial clauses (PRES P)	0.3	0.27	0.34	1.18	1	1.41
38.	Private verbs (PRIV)	0.94	0.97	1.01	-0.83	-0.8	-0.76
39.	Predictive modals (PRMD)	0.43	0.62	0.26	-0.31	0.14	-0.71
40.	Pro-verb do (PROD)	0.02	0.06	0	-0.8	-0.69	-0.86
41.	Public verbs (PUBV)	0.46	0.58	0.39	-0.57	-0.35	-0.7
42.	Total adverbs (RB)	3.11	3.11	3.11	-1.96	-1.96	-1.96
43.	Sentence relatives (SERE)	0.16	0.13	0.13	3.75	3	3
44.	Seem appear (SMP)	0.09	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.2	-0.3
45.	Split auxiliaries (SPAU)	0.66	0.51	0.43	0.44	-0.16	-0.48
46.	Split infinitives (SPIN)	0.04	0	0.06	4000	0	6000
47.	Second person pronouns (SPP2)	0	0.07	0.09	-0.72	0.67	-0.65

48.	Stranded preposition (STPR)	0.07	0.06	0.08	-0.48	-0.52	-0.44
49.	Suasive verbs (SUAV)	0.43	0.39	0.43	0.45	0.32	0.45
50.	Synthetic negation (SYNE)	0.19	0.2	0.09	0.12	0.19	-0.5
51.	That adjective complements (THAC)	0.05	0.05	0.17	0.33	0.33	2.33
52.	Subordinator that deletion (THATD)	0.13	0.18	0	-0.44	-0.32	-0.76
53.	That verb complements (THVC)	0.29	0.31	0.12	-0.14	-0.07	-0.72
54.	Time adverbials (TIME)	0.47	0.39	0.36	-0.14	-0.37	-0.46
55.	Infinitives (TO)	1.84	1.82	1.96	0.63	0.59	0.84
56.	That relative clauses on object position (TOBJ)	0.15	0.21	0.08	0.64	1.18	0
57.	Third person pronoun (TPP3)	1.02	1.64	1.4	-0.88	-0.66	-0.71
58.	That relative clauses on subject position (TSUB)	0.27	0.25	0.26	2.88	2.63	2.75
59.	Past tense (VBD)	1.54	2.24	2.09	-0.81	-0.58	-0.63
60.	Present tense (VPRT)	5.14	5.22	5.33	-0.77	-0.74	-0.71
61.	WH-clauses (WHCL)	0.02	0.04	0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6
62.	WH relative clauses on object position (WHOBJ)	0.01	0.02	0	-0.76	-0.71	-0.82
63.	Direct WH-questions (WHQU)	0.02	0.01	0	0	-0.17	-0.33

64.	WH relative clauses on subject position (WHSUB)	0.09	0.09	0.11	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5
65.	Past participial WHIZ deletion relatives (WZPAST)	0.19	0.19	0.17	-0.19	-0.19	-0.52
66.	Present participial WHIZ deletion relatives (WZPRES)	0.35	0.28	0.34	1.06	0.67	1
67.	Analytic negation (XX0)	0.72	0.72	0.94	-0.21	-0.21	0.15

Linguistic factors were made consistent by z-score. These factor loadings are organized by MDA 6 dimensions. The dimensions are interpreted depending upon the pattern of factors and through a thorough review of the corpus' textual pattern. The differences in PENE from Brit.NE is measured and compared with Amr.NE. This is a quantitative based study to highlights the co-occurring features of the corpus and later discussed in terms of the statistics.

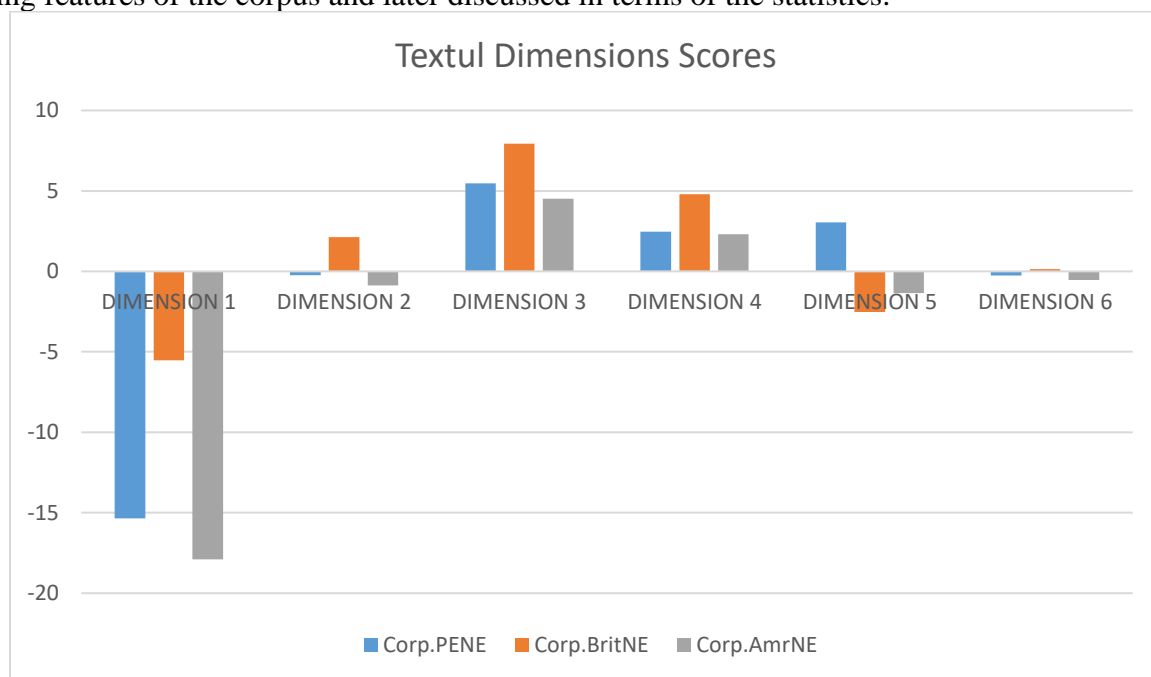


Table 4.2 Dimension 1: Involved vs Informed Production

Sr. No	Linguistic Features	PENE Scores	Brit. NE Scores	Amr. NE Scores
1.	Positive Features SPIN	4000	0	6000

2.	SERE	3.75	3	3
3.	NN	2.09	2.49	2.45
4.	AWL	1.92	1.3	1.4
5.	WHQU	0	-0.17	-0.33
6.	TTR	0.99	1.66	1.9
7.	JJ	1.72	1.38	1.3
8.	PIN	0.08	-0.19	-0.19
9.	PIT	0.37	0.39	0.11
10.	DWNT	0.5	0.06	0.38
11.	EX	-0.44	-0.06	0.44
	Negative Features			
12.	POMD	-0.17	0.17	0.63
13.	CAUS	-0.14	-0.29	-0.18
14.	DPAR	-0.35	0.39	-0.3
15.	WHCL	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6
16.	DEMP	0.02	0.19	-0.77
17.	HDG	-0.46	-0.46	-0.46
18.	THATD	-0.44	-0.32	-0.76
19.	XX0	-0.21	-0.21	0.15
20.	EMPH	-0.17	-0.07	0.52
21.	INPR	-0.55	-0.5	-0.5
22.	AMP	-0.62	-0.69	-0.62
23.	PROD	-0.8	-0.69	-0.86
24.	SPP2	-0.72	0.67	-0.65
25.	CONT	-0.69	-0.54	-0.73
26.	FPP1	-0.87	-0.85	-0.94
27.	VPRT	-0.77	-0.74	-0.71
28.	PRIV	-0.83	-0.8	-0.76
29.	BEMA	-1.46	-1.15	-1.01

The above table shows the mean scores of Dimensions 1 “Involved vs Informed Production” for the corpora of i.e. Pakistani English Newspaper Editorials, British Newspaper Editorials and American Newspaper Editorials. In general, American variety of English uses informed production and British variety uses involved production in formal or academic contexts. While analyzing this MDA’s dimension, it is clearly depicted that Pakistani International press reportage has higher z-score than Brit.NE, thus the register of Pakistani newspaper editorials is found to be more informed in nature as compared to the registers of Brit.NE.

As far the analysis of positive features of this dimension is concerned, SPIN are more commonly found in Pakistani variety just like in American variety than in British variety, which suggest PENE as having a more conversational and efficient style for purposeful communication. All these corpora use an equal number of SERE, NN, and AWL which suggest a balanced position between involved and informed production. Longer word length in PENE specifies as it has a complex vocabulary and informed content. In the negative features analysis, the features having

large negative value weights suggest more informed rather than involved. However, Biber (1998) suggested that newspaper editorials are dense in information on D1, due to excessive use of SPIN, SERE, NN, AWL and WHQU in case of PENE.

Table 4.3 Dimension 2. Narrative vs Non-Narrative Concern

Sr. No	Linguistic Features	PENE Scores	Brit. NE Scores	Amr. NE Scores
	Positive Features			
1.	PEAS	0.73	0.06	0.48
2.	SYNE	0.12	0.19	-0.5
3.	PRESP	1.18	1	1.41
	Negative Features			
4.	VBD	-0.81	-0.35	-0.63
5.	TPP3	-0.88	-0.66	-0.71
6.	PUVB	-0.57	-0.35	-0.7

The dimensional analysis of “Narrative vs Non-Narrative Concern” in the corpora of PENE, Brit.NE and Amr.NE shows a dissimilarity in features that is applicable to the narrative text with those originated in non-narrative texts. Positive features analysis shows that PEAS is present more in PENE and closely related to PEAS of Amr.NE than in Brit.NE suggesting that like an American English variety, Pakistani English includes more references that are relevant to the present actions. SYNE is higher in Brit.NE, indicating more frequent use of “shouldn’t” and “isn’t” to prompt categorical negation in narratives. PRESP are a bit more in PENE and close to Amr.NE, representing a slightly greater use of present participles (“stating”, “violating”), which are a part of dynamism and add details to narratives.

Negative feature analysis shows a greater use of VBD in Brit.NE that is an emblem of narrative texts that verify past actions. TPP3 are found more in Brit.NE, which is more common in narration. Amr.NE use a greater degree of PUVB (e.g., “declare”, “report”) which are more used in narrative contexts to explain events and actions. Consequently, Brit.NE have stronger connection with narration due to higher usage of VBD and TPP3. These two features are characteristics of recounting events and narration. PENE like Amr.NE have a weaker alignment with narration and greater tendency towards non-narrative contexts.

Table 4.4 Dimension 3: Explicit vs Situation-Dependent Expression

Sr. No	Linguistic Features	PENE Scores	Brit. NE Scores	Amr. NE Scores
	Positive Features			
1.	PHC	3.19	2.33	2.22
2.	TSUB	2.88	2.63	2.75
3.	NOMZ	1.72	1.04	0.64

4.	PRED	0.62	1.04	0.5
5.	CONC	0.25	0.38	0.5
6.	PIRE	-0.27	0.36	0.45
	Negative Features			
7.				
8.	PLACE	0.18	0.26	-0.15
9.	TIME	-0.14	-0.37	-0.46
10.	WHOBJ	-0.76	-0.71	-0.82
11.	RB	-1.96	-1.96	-1.96
	WHSUB	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5

The dimensional analysis of "Explicit versus Situation-Dependent Expression," shows contrasts in elements that provide explicit and context-independent information with those that are more dependent on context and situation for obtaining meaning. In this dimensional analysis, there is a noteworthy difference among PENE, Brit.NE and Amr.NE. Among the positive features, the higher ratio of PHC, TSUB, NOMZ in PENE suggest a more explicit style for the clear phrasal connection than the inner varieties of English in Bri.NE and Amr.NE. The position of relative clauses on subject shows a greater tendency to give information more explicitly. The huge difference in the values of NOMZ (e.g., "inclusion" instead of "include") in PENE from Bri.NE and Amr.NE is an evidence of more formal and explicit style of PENE. The greater ratio of PRED, CONC in Brit.NE shows that these features play major contribution to the explicit style of referencing in Brit.NE as compared to PENE and Amr.NE.

Analysis of negative features of this dimension, PENE is closely related to Bri. NE than Amr.NE. However, the frequency of PLACE is higher by specifying time more clearly in Brit.NE and has a more situational dependent style. The greater ratio of TIME in PENE from Brit.NE and Amr.NE pointing out towards a more situation dependent style by stating time explicitly. More use of WHOBJ in Brit.NE as compared to PENE and Amr.NE give a more exact detail about objects in British variety. The equal ratio of RB and WHSUB in PENE, Brit.NE and Amr.NE does not distinguish between the explicit and situation-dependent expressions in these varieties. The overall analysis of this dimension suggest the explicit and context-independent nature of PENE and Brit,NE and Amr.NE are taken as situation dependent in its negative and positive features.

Table 4.5 Dimension 4: Overt Expression of Persuasion vs. Covert Expression of Persuasion

Sr. No	Linguistic Features	PENE Scores	Brit. NE Scores	Amr. NE Scores
	Positive Features			
1.	TO	0.63	0.59	0.84
2.	NEMD	1.43	0.24	0.71
3.	SUAV	0.45	0.32	0.45
4.	POMD	-0.17	0.17	0.63
	Negative Feature			
5.	SPAU	0.44	-0.16	-0.48

The dimensional analysis of "Overt Expression of Persuasion vs. Covert Expression of Persuasion," show a contrasts in elements that clearly influence actions with those that suggest influence more finely. American English variety uses more overt expression of persuasion than British English variety. Positive features analysis points more use of TO in PENE than in Brit.NE argues the direct actions which portrays a greater tendency towards overt persuasion. NEMD are also found somewhat higher in PENE as equated to Brit.NE contribute to overt persuasion. The greater use of suasive verbs in PENE makes the genre more persuasive. The higher ratio of POMD foresee the results which can be a form of persuasion in Brit.NE. The only negative feature, split auxiliaries has been found higher in PENE pointing a bit more relaxed and conversational style, which can sometimes support with a less formal approach to persuasion. In short, PENE indicates a more overt style of persuasion by suggesting actions while Brit.NE exhibits a more covert persuasion of expressions.

Table 4.6 Dimension 5: Abstract vs Non-Abstract Information

Sr. No	Linguistic Features	PENE Scores	Brit. NE Scores	Amr. NE Scores
	Positive Features			
1.	CONJ	1.25	0.31	0.31
2.	OSUB	1.82	1.18	0.09
3.	BYPA	0.23	0.54	0.23
4.	PASS	0.17	-0.02	-0.08
5.	PASTP	1.75	2.5	1.5
	Negative Feature			
6.	WZPAST	-0.19	-0.19	-0.52

In dimension 5, Biber (1998) made a distinction between Abstract and Non-Abstract Informational style of different varieties of English language. In positive feature analysis, the ratio of CONJ is higher in PENE and equally present in inner circle varieties of English making PENE abstract. The higher ratio of OSUB makes PENE more complex in sentence structures and abstract in reasoning. The ratio of BYPA is higher in Brit.NE which contributes to its abstract style of focusing on actions. Agentless passives are more frequent in Brt.NE, suggesting a greater use of passive constructions without specifying the agent, which can also contribute to an abstract style by omitting concrete details. As for as WZPAST is concerned, there is an equal use of reduced relative clauses in both PENE and Brit.NE, suggesting a balance between abstract and non-abstract information. In short, this dimension demonstrates that PENE demonstrate a stronger inclination towards abstract information having higher values in CONJ, OSUB, PASS in its positive feature analysis and Brit.NE and Amr.NE becoming slightly less abstract with its use in BYPA and PASTP in positive feature analysis and WZPRES in negative feature analysis respectively.

Table 4.7 Dimension 6: Online Informational Elaboration

Sr. No	Linguistic Features	PENE Scores	Brit. NE Scores	Amr. NE Scores
	Positive Features			
1.	SMP	0.1	0.2	-0.3

2.	THAC	0.33	0.33	2.33
3.	THVC	-0.14	-0.07	-0.72
4.	TOBJ	0.64	1.18	0
5.	WZPRES	1.06	0.67	1
	Negative Features			
6.	COND	-0.18	-0.23	0.09
7.	GER	-0.63	-0.05	-0.39
8.	EX	-0.44	-0.06	0.44
9.	DEMO	-0.12	-0.62	0.52

The analysis of the dimension “Online Informational Elaboration”, disparities elements within the text that contribute to the explanation and for the improvement of information by providing an in-depth and additional detail. The values of SMP and THAC are closely related in both PENE and Brit.NE, suggesting that both registers use these verbs to qualify and contribute in online informational elaboration. Whereas the ratio of THAC in Amr.NE is high pointing towards adding more elaborated information. On the other side the value of THVC suggest that all three corpora add verb complements to give a detailed and elaborated information. Brit. NE has higher ability to use TOBJ which gives a detailed elaboration about objects in sentence construction. In the feature of WZPRES, PENE indicates a greater use of compact relative clauses that add complexity to the information. Greater use of COND in PENE gives hypothetical information for elaboration. Like-wise high value of GER and EX in Brit.NE gives additional information to the sentence. PENE and Amr.NE shows a balanced approach toward online information elaboration having higher values of COND and DEMO in negative feature analysis and WZPRES on its positive feature analysis while Brit.NE has strong inclination towards this dimension with the high values of GER and EX on its negative features analysis and SMP, THVC and TOBJ in its positive feature analysis.

Conclusion:

Based on Biber’s (1998) six dimensional Analysis, a detailed conclusion is drawn about the language variations between PENE and Brit.NE and its tendencies and inclination towards American English variety. In first dimensional analysis, it is clear that Pakistani English variety, is closely related with American variety as it is more informed by having a more conversational and efficient style for purposeful communication as compared to Brit.NE. In second dimensional analysis, it is evident from the result that British variety displays a stronger narrative concern by emphasizing on recounting the events and storytelling techniques while Pakistani variety displays a non-narrative feature, by stressing less on narrative style and having greater tendency towards non-narrative contexts which is a unique characteristics of American English. The third dimensional analysis of the corpus suggests a noteworthy difference among PENE, Brit.NE and Amr.NE. The overall analysis of this dimension suggest the explicit and context-independent nature of PENE and Brit.NE and Amr.NE are taken as situation dependent in its negative and positive features. In general, American English variety uses more overt expression of persuasion than British English variety. By doing the corpus analysis on fourth dimension, it is clear that PENE indicates a more overt style of persuasion by suggesting actions while Brit.NE exhibits a more covert persuasion of expressions.

The fifth dimension demonstrates that PENE validate a stronger inclination towards abstract information while Brit.NE and Amr.NE becoming slightly less abstract in the register under study. In the last dimension, PENE and Amr.NE shows a balanced approach toward online information elaboration while Brit.NE has strong inclination towards this dimension. The dimensional variations highlight the exceptional features of Pakistani Newspapers in style, focus and expression. The results emphasize on the diverse characteristics of Pakistani English variety as a non-native variety, and is shaped through unique linguistic shift because of the prestige and international reputation associated with the American English.

The world has become a global village where all its residents need a common language. English is considered as the most commonly used language. But having too many varieties, British and American English are the norm providing verities of English. Being the most dynamic and a fast growing language, so the changes in its varieties are somewhat acceptable under international influence. The findings reach on the conclusion that mixing up of these two varieties does not offer a great deal of problem. And if this process of mixing up varieties goes on, the learners will get benefits, and the differences in the varieties of inner circle will exist at a minimum level. The shift in Pakistani variety from following up the characteristics of standard British variety to Standard American variety is an evident and the language learner feel comfortable while dealing with this non-native variety in a native or even in a non-native context and soon the use of Pakistani English variety is recognized in a standard form for the purpose of global communication by developing its own unique characteristics.

Future Recommendations and Implications:

This study can be a milestone in media, educations especially in language learning and teaching and in determination and appreciation of linguistic diversity across different types of academic registers. This attentiveness can enrich the efficiency of communication within diverse social groups. the study has a much significance for the researchers in the field of linguistics, dealing with the register analysis. It will assist them in register analysis in 6 dimensions on Biber's (1998) Multidimensional Analysis Tagger for a detailed understanding of linguistics variations in different written discourses especially different literary genres of Pakistani English such as Pakistani English novels, short stories even in press reports, advertisements in newspapers, universities newsletter and annual reports of different NGO's working in Pakistan. The language learners can value this study by getting the idea of specific features of Pakistani English variety and its inclination from British English to American English in certain dimensions and able to explore the linguistics variations in non-native English settings for a better understanding of the universal dynamics of English language discourses in practice.

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