

Linguistic Variation across Press Reportage in Pakistani Print Media: A Multi-Dimensional Analysis

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Abstract

Press reportage in Pakistani English newspapers is a great source of public education. It narrates every topic ranging from news to literature. The present study tries to explore the linguistic variation across press reportage in Pakistani print media by conducting multi-dimensional analysis based on Biber's (1988) textual dimensions, which is regarded as the best alternative approach to analyzing register variation studies. Statistical linguistic differences have been found among newspapers on each sub-category of Pakistani press reportage on Biber's (1988) textual dimensions. The analysis of the study reveal that the language of The Frontier Post newspaper is most distinct on all Biber's (1988) textual dimensions. Findings also reveal, that unlike British Press reportage, Pakistani press reportage is more informational, narrative, explicit, covert in persuasion and there is more abstract discourse production.

Key Words: *Register variation, Press reportage, Newspapers, Multi-dimensional analysis, Statistical interaction*

Introduction

The primary purpose of the present study is to explore the register variation based on multidimensional analysis of press reportage in Pakistani print media like all studies in multidimensional analytical framework presented by Biber in his (1988) study. Factorial ANOVAs were applied to find out the statistical linguistic differences among the leading Pakistani English newspapers on Biber's (1988) textual dimensions.

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Corpus linguistic research has emphasized upon the fact that register is a key predictor of linguistic variation (e.g., the survey in Atkinson & Biber, 1994). Register studies always have three basic features: the elaboration of situational characteristics, description of the linguistic characteristics and the analysis of functional associations between the situational and linguistic features.

Register variation is quite common in language and a single speaker always makes choices in pronunciation, morphology, word choice, and grammar which exhibit a range of situational factors. "Register differences are realized through the relative presence or absence of register features-core lexical and grammatical features-rather by the presence of a few distinctive register markers" (Biber & Conrad, 2009, p. 823). Register studies are based on co-occurring of linguistic features and this single factor disregards the previous studies which explored language of press reportage and emphasized on the individual linguistic features.

Press reportage in Pakistani English newspapers is a great source of public education. The public and government both explain their points of views through newspapers. With the help of democratic press, Pakistani democracy has flourished over the years and Pakistani press media is now well-acknowledged as the fourth pillar of the state.

In his seminal research work which introduced the multidimensional approach for register variation studies, Biber (1988) investigated the news reportage genre in his study of variation across speech and writing. Through the statistical factor analysis of the 67 variables in the 481 texts, Biber arrived at six

factors or dimensions of textual variation:

1. Involved versus Informational Production
2. Narrative versus Non-Narrative Concerns
3. Explicit versus Situation-Dependent Reference
4. Overt Expression of Persuasion
5. Abstract versus Non-Abstract Information
6. On-Line Informational Elaboration

The current research studies the language of press reportage from the leading English newspapers in the Pakistani print media. The sub-categories of Pakistani English newspapers speak of the non-native context of Pakistani English and exhibit its own independent categorization as compared to British newspapers sub-categories analyzed in Biber's (1988) study. In this study, factorial ANOVAs were used in order to account for possible interaction effects between the two main variables in this corpus: newspaper and category (see Egbert, 2015). The present study explores the following key question:

Are there differences among the different newspapers as well as among the sub-categories of press reportage in Pakistani print media in their use of the linguistic features associated with Biber's set of (1988) textual dimensions?

Literature Review

Language of press reportage has been studied from different approaches in the foreign context. The clause level syntax and grammar of front page headlines were given much interest by researchers. The characteristic features of the headlines of a range of English newspapers were revealed by Mardh (1980). The language

of sports has also been investigated on the basis of individual linguistic features as well. The collocation patterns of different lexico-grammatical features in the British newspaper sports commentary were studied by Ghadessy (1988) whose work pointed out the importance of written sports commentaries as a discourse genre.

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. Uzair, Mahmood and 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. Anwar and Talaat (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. The present study on press reportage in Pakistani print media is based on multidimensional analysis which is the most suitable approach for studying press reportage language in comparison with other registers and it also

finds out the internal variation among different categories of newspapers in Pakistani press reportage on Biber (1988) textual dimensions.

Research Methodology

Pakistani News Corpus Compilation and MD Analysis

After having perused all previous studies of language of press reportage and news, the eight sub-categories of press reportage in Pakistani print media were explored in the present study as under:

1. Political press reportage
2. Business press reportage
3. Cultural press reportage
4. Sports press reportage
5. Crime press reportage
6. National press reportage
7. International press reportage
8. Metropolitan press reportage

Special purpose corpora based upon eight sub-categories in Pakistani press reportage was named as Pakistani news Corpus (PNC). The compilation of PNC needed a careful process. Pakistani News Corpus (PNC) based upon the sub-categories of Press reportage in Pakistani print media was made representative of Press reportage in Pakistani Print media by collecting the data from top five leading newspapers from the list provided by ministry of Information Govt. of Pakistan in the following way. We decided to collect the leading newspapers based upon its edition representing each province of Pakistan: 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 next step was to select the number of words for each text in the sample to be taken as representative of press reportage of Pakistani Print media and for this purpose, Pakistani leading newspapers were explored and accessed. It was found that all of the leading newspapers of Pakistani press reportage are available online, so access to these newspapers was relatively convenient. The number of words for each sample of the text was the issue to be sorted in the process of collection of the texts. It was advised to collect the whole text of news item from each Pakistani newspaper because the access was quite easy.

Table 1: List of leading Newspapers along with Abbreviations

Newspapers	Abbreviations
Daily Dawn Newspaper	DQ
Daily Times Newspaper	DT
Daily Frontier Post	FP
Daily Nation	NI
Daily News	NL

PNC consisted of 50 full texts for each category of five leading newspaper and total collected PNC was worth 2,311,410 words based upon 400 texts of each of the five leading newspaper in Pakistani press reportage. PNC included average text length of 1,156 words and average words in each newspaper were counted worth 462,282. Total PNC comprised 2000 texts based on eight sub-categories of press reportage in Pakistani print media. During the data collection process, it was also kept in view to take consecutive readings of each newspaper throughout the months from 1st March to 30th April 2014, 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 the part of Pakistani News Corpus (PNC). The first two letters of each category were taken as code and all categories were coded in this way. The table below describes the codes of all categories with number of texts in each category and indicates the representativeness of PNC.

Table 2: Representativeness of sample selected for Pakistani News Corpus

Sr. No.	Sample of Texts	Abbreviations
1	Press Reportage	PR: 2000
2	Business	BU: 50
3	Crime	CR: 50
4	Cultural	CU: 50
5	International	IN: 50
6	Metropolitan	ME: 50
7	National	NA: 50
8	Political	PO: 50
9	Sports	SP: 50

The complete analysis was performed at Douglas Biber's system, Northern Arizona University, USA whereas; multivariate factorial ANOVAs were carried out by the researchers to measure the significant statistical differences among the categories of Press reportage. The corpus was sent to Douglas Biber at Northern Arizona University America in the US. Using the Biber Tagger and additional program called Tag Count, the corpus was tagged for part of speech and the multidimensional analysis was carried out on press reportage register of Pakistani print media. In the last phase, Factorial ANOVAs between/among dimension and five newspapers with reference to each category has been carried to measure the statistically significant differences among the newspaper on each category.

Results of MD Analysis of press reportage

The present section discusses the results of the multidimensional analysis of press reportage based on Biber's (1988)

multidimensional analysis.

Variation across Press Reportage among Newspapers with reference to Business Category

Table 3 compares the mean dimension scores of five newspapers on five (1988) textual dimensions with reference to BU press reportage. ANOVA results describe that there lie statistical significant differences among newspapers in BU press reportage on D1 and D3, whereas; other dimensions appear to have been found non-significant.

Table 3: Variation across BU Press Reportage among Five Newspapers

Ds	Dimension x Newspaper interaction mean ±SE News Paper					Mean
	DQ	DT	FP	NI	NL	
D1	-21.90±0.48l	-20.03±0.68k	-23.00±0.44l	-25.26±0.45m	-22.03±0.69l	-22.44±0.27E
D2	-0.15±0.17ghi	-0.31±0.21ghi	0.01±0.17gh	-0.17±0.23ghi	0.01±0.23gh	-0.12±0.09C
D3	3.44±0.30cd	4.15±0.34bc	2.63±0.29cde	7.24±0.33a	5.46±0.40ab	4.58±0.18A
D4	-3.21±0.24j	-2.51±0.28j	-3.14±0.24j	-1.80±0.30hij	-1.97±0.28ij	-2.53±0.12D
D5	1.04±0.27efg	1.19±0.26efg	0.71±0.27fg	3.10±0.40cd	2.25±0.32def	1.66±0.15B
M	-4.16±0.59B	-3.50±0.57A	-4.56±0.61B	-3.38±0.74A	-3.26±0.64A	

Note: Means sharing similar letter in a row or in a column are statistically non-significant (P>0.05). Small letters represent comparison among interaction means and capital letters are used for overall mean.

On D1, the most informational trend of NI newspaper speaks of its certain political outlook, history and particular facilitation for the readership at large. Similarly, D2 is also of special importance because, the three newspapers, DQ (-0.15), DT (-0.31) and NI (-0.17) have been found non-narrative while NI (0.01) and FP (0.01) have been found narrative in their description of BU press reportage. This certain deviant trend of these newspapers in BU category of Pakistani press reportage reflects certain policy of these newspapers to enhance their readership in Pakistani print media. This entire trend seems to be also according to the needs of this press reportage category as BU category needs more special lexicon for businessmen community and thus, more emphasis is laid on the information rather than narration.

On D3, apparently all newspapers appear to use explicit

discourse but NI newspaper with dimension score (7.24) appears to have been found more explicit than all other four newspapers and it has also been found statistically significant as well. The most explicit nature of NI newspaper among all other newspapers can be understood keeping in view the factors of non-native culture, certain political outlook and history of this particular newspaper.

D4 is also of special importance as all five newspapers appear to have been using BU press reportage with no focus on overt expression of argumentation/ persuasion as all newspapers exhibit negative features which manifest no argumentation in BU press reportage keeping in view the non-native cultural background of Pakistani audience. On D4, FP newspaper stands most distinct among all other newspapers with mean value (-3.14) and thus appears to be least overt in argumentation/ persuasion in BU press reportage. On D5, it is also clear that all five newspapers have been found impersonal and objective in the description of BU press reportage with no negative features. Out of five newspapers, NI newspaper with mean score (3.10) appears to have been found more impersonal and objective in nature. This trend of NI newspaper can be understood taking into account the demands of its readership and audience.

The results seem to depict the fact that BU press reportage is always meant to impart technical knowledge relating to the business terms for the businessmen; therefore, it has been found less narrative and more informational in Pakistani press reportage. The high focus of informational features in NI newspaper with reference to BU category certainly speaks for the policy the newspaper in

imparting explicit information in BU press reportage of Pakistani print media to capture better marketing and readership as compared to other newspapers. It also lays emphasis on the history of this newspaper in communicating the social conditions of Pakistan in more comprehensive manner. Barnhurst (2005) claims 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" (p. 329).

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** (Nation newspaper, BU 24).

Variation across Press Reportage among Newspapers with reference to Crime Category

Table 4 compares the mean dimension scores of five newspapers on five textual dimensions with reference to CR press reportage through statistical test ANOVA and its results reveal statistical significant differences among newspapers in CR press reportage on D1 and D3.

Table 4: Variation across CR Press Reportage among Five Newspapers

Ds	Newspapers					Mean
	DQ	DT	FP	NI	NL	
D1	-25.38±0.48hi	-24.52±0.49gh	-26.46±0.32i	-23.24±0.46fg	-22.72±0.56f	-24.46±0.23D
D2	2.96±0.21bcd	2.45±0.25d	3.31±0.17a-d	2.82±0.17bcd	2.82±0.22bcd	2.87±0.09B
D3	3.31±0.32a-d	4.60±0.31a	2.67±0.27cd	4.25±0.29abc	4.35±0.27ab	3.84±0.14A
D4	-4.54±0.21e	-4.05±0.24e	-4.49±0.20e	-4.07±0.20e	-4.16±0.22e	-4.26±0.10C
D5	3.71±0.28a-d	3.82±0.33a-d	3.97±0.26a-d	3.65±0.35a-d	3.29±0.28a-d	3.69±0.13A
M	-3.99±0.72BC	-3.54±0.71AB	-4.20±0.74C	-3.32±0.67A	-3.28±0.66A	

Note: Means sharing similar letter in a row or in a column are statistically non-significant (P>0.05). Small letters represent comparison among interaction means and capital letters are used for overall mean.

It has been found on D1 that FP newspaper with mean value (-26.46) is observed most informational, while NL (-22.24) has been found least informational for its audience which emphasizes the accommodation for the readership of FP newspaper. Moreover, it also reveals the fact that FP newspaper has not large readership taking into account the less backward literate readership and only information is imparted to the public without any illustrations and detailed contexts (Amjad, 2012). On D2, almost all newspapers have been found narrative in their crime discourse production according to the needs of readership with reference to crime press reportage and FP newspaper with mean score (3.31) appears to be the most narrative as compared with all other newspapers which reflect the certain policy of this newspaper in narrating the CR category in Pakistani press reportage. Whereas, DT newspaper with mean score (2.45) has been found to be least narrative in CR category of

Pakistani press reportage which also unfolds certain history and consistent trend of this particular newspaper. On D3, linguistic variation is statistically observed as DT (4.60) newspaper has been found most explicit in comparison to FP newspaper (2.67) which seems to be inclining towards the situation-dependent discourse according to the demands of its audience. D4 has been found statistically non-significant and all newspapers manifest almost equal stance of no argumentation or persuasion in the production of crime press reportage. Similarly, D5 has been found impersonal and objective as all newspapers objectively and impersonally present the crime reportage in Pakistani print media according to the needs of readers and that is why, no statistically significant linguistic differences have been found among the newspapers on this dimension.

A suicide **bomber detonated** an explosives-rigged vehicle at a checkpoint in northern Iraq on Sunday, killing seven police, and **gunmen shot dead** three people, **officials said**. The latest violence **came** amid a protracted surge in nationwide bloodshed that **claimed** more than 2,550 lives so far this year and **sparked** fears of **Iraq** slipping back into the all-out sectarian killing of 2006 and 2007. The unrest **had been driven** principally by widespread anger among the Arab minority (NI, BU, 24).

Variation across Press Reportage among Newspapers with reference to Cultural Category

Table 5 compares the mean dimension scores of five newspapers on five textual dimensions with reference to CU press reportage through statistical test ANOVA. The results in the table reveal that

there lie statistical significant differences among newspapers in CU press reportage only on D1; whereas, the other dimensions seem to have been found non-significant.

Table 5: Variation across CU Press Reportage among Five Newspapers

Ds	Newspapers					Mean
	DQ	DT	FP	NI	NL	
D1	-13.05±0.96d	-12.49±1.00d	-19.72±0.45e	-14.12±0.76d	-14.26±0.78d	-14.73±0.39D
D2	0.18±0.24b	0.14±0.23b	2.32±0.24ab	1.08±0.20b	0.89±0.20b	0.92±0.11B
D3	4.03±0.37a	4.01±0.38a	4.42±0.45a	3.66±0.37a	3.79±0.31a	3.98±0.17A
D4	-3.12±0.23c	-2.94±0.24c	-2.72±0.24c	-3.01±0.22c	-3.13±0.23c	-2.98±0.10C
D5	1.15±0.24b	1.12±0.23b	1.22±0.17b	1.16±0.22b	1.25±0.25b	1.18±0.10B
M	-2.16±0.43AB	-2.03±0.43A	-2.90±0.57B	-2.25±0.44AB	-2.29±0.44AB	

Note: Means sharing similar letter in a row or in a column are statistically non-significant (P>0.05). Small letters represent comparison among interaction means and capital letters are used for overall mean.

On D1, FP newspaper with mean score (-19.72) has been found to be the most informational in discourse production, whereas; DT newspaper with mean score (-12.49) appears to be the least informational and it also seems obvious for some reasons. The audience of DT seems to be well-educated and well-read as this newspaper focuses on the capital of Pakistan, Islamabad readership as compared with the audience of FP newspaper which needs more informational focus regarding CU press reportage due to readers living in less educated areas. On D2, FP newspaper with mean score (2.32) has been found the most narrative in nature as compared with all other newspapers. On D3, all newspapers have been found explicit in discourse production, while FP newspaper (4.42) has been found more explicit than all other newspapers. On D4, NL

newspaper with mean score (-3.13) appears to be the least overt in argumentation as compared with other newspapers. On D5, the discourse has been found objective and impersonal in nature which is sufficient evidence to make the claim that CU press reportage in Pakistani print media is most impersonal and objective in nature. On D5, NL newspaper (1.25) appears to be the most distinct with mean score (1.22) which depicts the most impersonal reporting of this newspaper.

The features in bold in following example speaks of the highly informational status of FP newspaper in CU press reportage. Grammatical features of attributive adjectives, prepositions, nouns can be seen in abundance which speaks for the informational pattern of the text.

They fled Algeria **to** escape **the violence** ravaging the country in the 1990s, but now more and more **young exiled** Algerians are returning, lured **by better economic prospects** linked **to government financial enticements**. **With** unemployment in the oil-rich **North African nation** hovering at 21.5 percent **among** under-35s. (Frontier Post Newspaper).

Variation across Press Reportage among Newspapers with reference to International Category

Table 6 displays the variation of IN press reportage among the five newspapers and the ANOVA results also reveal the statistically significant linguistic variation among the five newspapers with reference to IN category. D1 and D3 have been found statistically significant as differences can be seen between FP and other newspapers. Table also compares the mean dimension scores of five

newspapers on five textual dimensions with reference to IN press reportage.

Table 6: Variation across IN Press Reportage among Five Newspapers

Ds	Newspapers					Mean
	DQ	DT	FP	NI	NL	
D1	-19.19±0.53g	-18.59±0.50g	-23.02±0.60h	-17.69±0.55g	-18.74±0.45g	-19.45±0.26D
D2	2.29±0.22e	2.03±0.19e	2.71±0.35cde	2.02±0.28e	1.52±0.23e	2.11±0.12B
D3	4.43±0.42bc	4.29±0.40bcd	6.44±0.29a	5.16±0.35ab	4.95±0.38ab	5.05±0.17A
D4	-2.84±0.22f	-2.53±0.23f	-1.64±0.27f	-2.58±0.25f	-2.28±0.26f	-2.37±0.11C
D5	1.53±0.22e	1.51±0.27e	2.55±0.23de	2.19±0.21e	1.60±0.25e	1.88±0.11B
M	-2.76±0.56A	-2.66±0.54A	-2.59±0.69A	-2.18±0.54A	-2.59±0.55A	

It seems evident from results that on D1, all newspapers exhibit highly informational discourse and FP newspaper seems to have been found highly informational as compared to all other newspapers with reference to IN press reportage which speaks of demand of the certain community of this newspaper. On D2, IN press reportage in all newspapers is narrative in nature and FP newspaper again speaks of its high narrative nature as compared to other four newspapers. Similarly, on D3, the discourse of Pakistani print media has been found highly explicit in nature and FP newspaper speaks of its highly explicitness due to apparent demands of its readership. On D4, it is categorically clear that stance of all newspapers in presenting the IN press reportage is covert in its sense of persuasion/argumentation. It also seems quite plausible as IN press reportage is informational in nature and no sense of argumentation is required in this category. On D5, the language of

all newspapers has been found impersonal and objective in presenting the IN pressreportage. Moreover, FP newspaper has been found to be presenting more impersonal and objective reporting as compared to other newspapers. The language of press reportage of FP newspaper has been highly situation- dependent and context-oriented in IN category reportage which also speaks for the objective reportage and this could be further explored by examining the explicit grammatical features.

In general, the language of Pakistani press reportage has been found situation-dependent with reference to IN press reportage which also seems to indicate the cross-cultural factors that force the media language to report according the needs of non-native-context of Pakistani readership at large. The tilt of using situation-dependent discourse of NI newspaper certainly speaks for the certain policy of this newspaper in depicting the nonnative culture and enhancing its readership at large.

The following example with bold words from NI newspaper speaks of highly situation-dependent references as compared to all other newspapers as the text exhibits dense use of all kinds of adverbs in the text.

Pope Francis attended an emotional night **of prayersfor hot-button social issues** including domestic abuse, prison overcrowding and unemployment **to mark the Good Friday before Easter**. The candle-lit Way of the **Cross procession** ceremony was held **outside the Colosseum in Rome in memory of the Christians** killed for their faith.

Variation across Press Reportage among Newspapers with reference to Metropolitan Category

Table 7 discusses the variation of ME press reportage among the five newspapers and the ANOVA table results suggest that ME press reportage in Pakistani print media is of special importance on two dimensions D1 and D3 where statistical significant differences have been seen among the five leading newspapers in Pakistani Print media. On other dimensions D2, D4 and D5, no statistical significant differences have been observed among the newspapers in Pakistani print media.

Table 7: Variation across ME Press Reportage among Five Newspapers

Ds	Newspapers					Mean
	DQ	DT	FP	NI	NL	
D1	-20.03±0.99e	-22.96±0.56f	-25.61±0.31g	-23.00±0.48f	-23.65±0.52fg	-23.05±0.30D
D2	1.58±0.30c	2.01±0.27c	2.92±0.20c	1.25±0.24c	2.87±0.26c	2.12±0.12B
D3	6.96±0.30ab	7.40±0.34a	5.17±0.41b	7.72±0.33a	6.87±0.29ab	6.82±0.16A
D4	-2.36±0.32d	-1.49±0.30d	-1.97±0.34d	-1.46±0.30d	-1.59±0.25d	-1.77±0.14C
D5	2.79±0.30c	2.74±0.29c	2.83±0.26c	2.32±0.32c	2.18±0.27c	2.57±0.13B
M	-2.21±0.64A	-2.46±0.69A	-3.33±0.73B	-2.64±0.69A	-2.66±0.70A	

It is also evident that press reportage in Pakistani print media exhibits linguistic variation within as well as across the newspapers. On D1, FP newspaper seems to be highly informational while DQ newspaper has been found least informational in discourse production according the demands of audience of the respective newspapers. On dimension 2, all newspapers evidently have been found narrative in nature and the newspapers like FP and NL have

been found highly narrative in nature as compared to other newspapers. On dimension 3, the comparison seems to be interesting. The language of ME press reportage category has been found highly explicit in NI newspaper as compared to all other newspapers which seem to be focusing on situation-dependent reference discourse. It can be studied in the further analysis of grammatical features on D3.

NI newspaper has been found to be using highest level of explicit discourse in press reportage as the grammatical features of nominalizations (92.54) and the ratio of adverbs (2.32) have been found lowest which accounts for the policy of the NI newspaper to attract maximum readership and thus, enhance the circulation of the newspaper at large. On the contrary, NL newspaper has been found to be using situation-dependent reference which speaks for the need of Pakistani press reporting taking into account the Pakistani culture. On dimension 4, all the newspapers manifest ME press reportage in minimum extent of overt expression of argumentation as persuasion is done in the form of more informational and narrative discourse production. The dimension 5 with all positive features speaks high of the objective and impersonal press reportage in all newspapers of Pakistani print media. DQ newspaper seems to be least overt in expression of argumentation than all other newspaper in this dimension.

Variation across Press Reportage among Newspapers with reference to National Category

Table 6 indicates that the statistical significant differences among newspapers with reference to NA category. ANOVA table suggests

that statistical significant differences can be seen on D1 only among DQ, DT and FP newspapers on NA category of Press reportage.

Table 8: Variation across NA Press Reportage among Five Newspapers

Ds	Newspapers					Mean
	DQ	DT	FP	NI	NL	
D1	-23.76±0.55e	-21.96±0.54d	-24.55±0.35e	-22.80±0.55de	-21.81±0.60d	-22.98±0.24E
D2	2.01±0.23b	1.30±0.26b	2.95±0.24b	1.96±0.27b	1.49±0.26b	1.94±0.12C
D3	5.83±0.38a	7.02±0.30a	6.19±0.33a	6.38±0.32a	6.58±0.35a	6.40±0.15A
D4	-1.88±0.27c	-1.63±0.24c	-0.97±0.29c	-1.27±0.26c	-1.32±0.26c	-1.41±0.12D
D5	2.82±0.26b	2.17±0.24b	2.50±0.29b	2.64±0.28b	2.75±0.27b	2.57±0.12B
M	-3.00±0.69A	-2.62±0.65A	-2.78±0.72A	-2.61±0.68A	-2.46±0.66A	

D1 and D3 have been found statistically significant as differences can be seen between FP and other newspapers. It seems evident from results that on D1, all newspapers exhibit highly informational discourse and DQ newspaper with mean value (-19.19) appears to have been found the most informational as compared to all other newspapers with reference to IN press reportage which lays stress on the demands of the readership of this newspaper. DT newspaper with mean score of (-12.49) elaborates the least informational focus of this newspaper in presenting the IN press reportage in Pakistani print media. This least trend of this newspaper can be better understood keeping in view the certain history and marketing concerns of this newspaper. On D2, IN press reportage among all of the newspapers is found narrative in nature and FP newspaper (2.71) again speaks of its high narrative nature as compared with the other four newspapers. Similarly, on D3, the discourse of Pakistani print media has been found highly explicit in nature and FP

newspaper (6.44) exhibits more explicitness due to apparent demands of its readership.

The language of press reportage of FP newspaper has been found highly situation- dependent and context-oriented in IN category reportage which also highlights the objective reportage and this could be further explored by examining the explicit grammatical features. The following example with bold words describes highly informational focus of FP newspaper in Pakistani Print Media as nouns with prepositions have been used for the nominal description in FP newspaper in dense quantity:

Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif on Friday announced that **government** would ensure provision **of natural gas** to each and every city **of Balochistan** **within** three years. **The Prime Minister directed Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi** to personally **monitor this project** and ensure **its completion** on time (Frontier Post Newspaper).

Variation across Press Reportage among Newspapers with reference to Political Category

As far the PO press reportage description in Pakistani media, table 9 describes the statistical significant differences among the newspapers on D1 only; whereas D2, D3, D4, D5 have been found statistically non-significant but the graphic representation will tell the extent to which different newspapers may be seen against five textual dimensions.

Table 9: Variation across PO Press Reportage among Five Newspapers

Ds	Newspapers					Mean
	DQ	DT	FP	NI	NL	
D1	-22.58±0.51f	-20.82±0.48f	-16.54±0.67e	-21.77±0.57f	-21.28±0.52f	-20.60±0.28D
D2	2.18±0.27b	1.31±0.25b	0.55±0.20bc	1.91±0.26b	1.56±0.28b	1.50±0.12B
D3	6.54±0.35a	6.74±0.34a	1.69±0.34b	7.08±0.23a	6.64±0.29a	5.74±0.19A
D4	-1.78±0.25d	-1.91±0.26d	-2.98±0.26d	-1.23±0.25cd	-1.48±0.26d	-1.88±0.12C
D5	2.17±0.29b	1.74±0.23b	0.69±0.19b	1.87±0.26b	1.92±0.26b	1.68±0.11B
M	-2.70±0.67A	-2.59±0.62A	-3.32±0.46B	-2.43±0.65A	-2.53±0.63A	

Note: Means sharing similar letter in a row or in a column are statistically non-significant ($P>0.05$). Small letters represent comparison among interaction means and capital letters are used for overall mean.

On D1, DQ newspapers has been observed as highly informational in discourse production which accounts for the wide readership demands about political press reportage; whereas, FP newspapers have been found as least informational because of restricted readership community of this newspaper. On D2, it is categorically evident that all newspapers with positive features account for the narrative nature of PO press reportage in Pakistani print media out of all newspapers. On D2, FP newspaper has been found least narrative in PO press reportage description. On D3 of PO press reportage category, all newspapers in Pakistani press reportage manifest positive features which indicate the explicitness in the PO press reportage category and it accounts for the demands of their readers to gain maximum knowledge about political affairs in clear and categorical manner. Out of five newspapers, FP newspaper has been found as least explicit in PO discourse production. The

language of PO category needs further explanation as this category always demands interpretative journalism based upon opinions and comments. Table indicates that there lie significant statistical differences among newspapers on D3 which can further be explored.

It seems quite obvious that the out of all grammatical features, FP with lowest frequency of nominalizations (35.43) seems to be using explicit and more situation-dependent discourse that shows the policy of this newspaper in discussing PO category of press reportage taking into account the needs of readership. On the other hand, NI newspaper with high ratio of nominalizations (92.54) seems to be using highest quantity of explicitness features to attract maximum readership and circulation of this category.

On D4 with reference to PO press reportage category, all newspapers exhibit least extent of overt expression of persuasion/argumentation and FP newspaper has been found to be using covert expression of argumentation to least extent which again accounts for the restricted readership demands of this newspaper. On dimension 5, all newspapers exhibit positive feature and make Pakistani Print media as highly impersonal and unbiased in the description of PO press reportage at large. FP newspaper again on this dimension has been found least impersonal and objective out of all newspapers with reference to PO press reportage discourse production. The language of press reportage in PO category always involve interpretive journalistic techniques to assert the opinion and ideology of media organization as many critics have quoted the same fact (Barnhurst 2005; Umbrecht&Esser,

2013).

Variation across Press Reportage among Newspapers with reference to Sports Category

Table 10 describes that there lie no statistical significant differences among the newspapers on D1 in SP category of press reportage.

Table 10: Variation across SP Press Reportage among Five Newspapers

Ds	Newspapers					Mean
	DQ	DT	FP	NI	NL	
D1	-15.99±0.84g	-16.09±0.83g	-23.00±0.44g	-15.56±0.89g	-15.06±0.89g	-17.14±0.40D
D2	0.32±0.17b-e	0.00±0.19e	0.01±0.17de	0.23±0.19b-e	0.22±0.18cde	0.16±0.08B
D3	2.45±0.40abc	2.53±0.42ab	2.63±0.29a	2.31±0.52a-d	1.16±0.44a-e	2.21±0.19A
D4	-2.69±0.24f	-2.43±0.25f	-3.14±0.24f	-2.58±0.27f	-2.97±0.25f	-2.76±0.11C
D5	0.70±0.29a-e	1.10±0.32a-e	0.71±0.27a-e	0.80±0.24a-e	0.70±0.32a-e	0.80±0.13B
M	-3.04±0.47A	-2.98±0.47A	-4.56±0.61B	-2.96±0.47A	-3.19±0.44A	

On D1, all newspapers have been found highly informational in discussing SP press reportage and FP newspaper has been found the highest in the production of informational discourse. The languages of FP newspaper in Pakistani Press reportage register has been found highly informational with reference to SP category. It certainly speaks for the different factors like readership, wide circulation and cultural factors.

On D2, all newspapers collectively prove with positive features that Pakistani SP press reportage has been found highly narrative in nature which accounts for the description of sports events in detailed manner. Among all newspapers, the language of DQ newspaper has been found highly narrative in nature which

emphasizes upon the fact that this newspaper focuses on the more use of past tense verbs in its narration to make its sports reportage more readable and comprehensive for its readers.

The dimension³ with all positive features by all newspapers in the description of SP press reportage has been found highly explicit in nature which seems apt to the suitability of sports press reportage as sports press reportage is highly read by youth and old age people in Pakistan equally. The dimension⁴ shows more or less same stance among all newspapers in describing SP press reportage. All newspapers exhibit positive features and evidently speak of their being least overt in expression of persuasion/argumentation in the description of SP press reportage in Pakistani Print media. On D₅, all newspapers exhibit positive features and unequivocally speak of the impersonal discourse in description of SP press reportage as this reportage includes objective reporting about the results of games and all other affairs pertaining to sports. ANOVA results in table 4.2.9 reveals the fact that there lie statistical significant results on D₁ which could be further explored by exploring the frequencies of grammatical features on D₁ among the five newspapers in Pakistani Press reportage. On the basis of above discussion on SP category press reportage in Pakistani print media, it can be claimed that SP press reportage has been found highly informational, narrative, highly explicit, and impersonal and to least extent found overt expression of persuasion/argumentation.

Conclusion

The present study, being the first in its nature, has discussed the results of press reportage in Pakistani print media on Biber's (1988)

five textual dimensions and explored the internal variation of press reportage with reference to each category among five newspapers in Pakistani print media. On dimension 1, (Involved vs. Informational discourse), all categories with negative dimensionscores have been found highly informational in nature in press reportage of Pakistani print media due to higher frequency of nouns, prepositions and attributive adjectives which conforms to results of British press reportage analyzed in (1988) study by Biber. On dimension 2 (Narrative Vs. Non-narrative), only BU category has been found non-narrative in nature with negative features; whereas, all other categories with positive features have been found narrative in nature which also seems to be the norm of Pakistani press reportage genre. Similarly, all the newspapers have also been found high or less narrative in all categories in this dimension which is quite opposite to Westin& Geisler (2002) study of British press editorials which were found less narrative in nature. But the results of Pakistani press reportage conform to the results of Biber's (1998) study on D2 except one BU category which has been found non-narrative in nature.

On Dimension 3, all categories have been found explicit in nature which also seems to be norm of press reportage genre of Pakistani print media and it has been found least situation-dependent. The results also conform to Biber's (1988) where no striking differences among sub-genres of British press reportage on this dimension were found. On Dimension 4, categories of Pakistani press reportage have been found least argumentative/persuasive in nature whereas, Westin & Geisler(2002) found the language of

British press editorial more argumentative in nature. Similarly, the categories in leading newspapers have also been found least argumentative and more narrative in nature. On Dimension 5, categories showed variation in the degree of abstractness. Few categories have been found highly abstract in nature but PO category has been found in less impersonal/abstract in nature.

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