Discourse styles of Pakistani Fiction in English: A Multidimensional Analysis

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Abstract

The present research uses multidimensional analysis to explore new discourse styles in Pakistani Fiction in English. 'Corpus Stylistics' approach with the help of corpora and computational techniques has helped in exploring the new discourse styles in Pakistani Fiction in English. Previous quantitative studies conducted on Pakistani Fiction in English in general have rarely studied the full set of core linguistic features. The present study is pioneering in nature and has compiled a large special purpose corpus of Pakistani Fiction in English corpus based on substantial collection of novels and short stories .Statistical factor analysis has been applied taking into account the full set of core lexico-grammatical features used in Pakistani Fictionalized writing. Drawing on the data from the large specialpurpose corpora of Pakistani Fiction in English, the present research identifies new discourse styles and labelled them as: '*Expression of Thought vs. descriptive discourse production', 'Context-oriented Discourse' ',Concrete Action discourse vs. Abstract Exposition','Narrative vs. Dialogic Discourse'*.

Keywords: Pakistani Fiction in English, Discourse styles, textual dimensions, multidimensional analysis

1. Introduction

Creativity in literature has gone beyond monolingualism in conjunction with contact literatures. Contact literatures have emerged as a result of the diffusion of English in multilingual and multicultural non-native contexts across the globe. Pakistani literary texts, representative of powerful contact literatures, are contributions towards the invention of new form of literary creativity with its unique flavour of linguistic and cultural norms. Pakistani literary writings in English largely depend upon the remaking of English language to compensate for indigenous thoughts and sociocultural experiences. Pakistani fiction writers writing in English language seem to exhibit the same trend. Bilingual Pakistani fiction writers use certain linguistic and textual strategies that contribute to the acculturation of English, thereby, imparting the uniqueness to nation's identity as well as to Pakistani fictionalized English variety. Fictionalized

Pakistani English variety is dominated by the nativisation of its contexts, of ideas, of style and its culture. Creativity in literature has gone beyond monolingualism in conjunction with contact literatures. Contact literatures have emerged as a result of the diffusion of English in multilingual and multicultural non-native contexts across the globe. Pakistani literary texts, representative of powerful contact literatures, are contributions towards the invention of new form of literary creativity with its unique flavour of linguistic and cultural norms. Pakistani literary writings in English largely depend upon the remaking of English language to compensate for indigenous thoughts and sociocultural experiences. Pakistani fiction writers writing in English language seem to exhibit the same trend. Bilingual Pakistani fiction writers use certain linguistic and textual strategies that contribute to the acculturation of English, thereby, imparting the uniqueness to nation's identity as well as to Pakistani fictionalized English variety. Fictionalized Pakistani English variety is dominated by the nativisation of its contexts, of ideas, of style and its culture.

The language of Pakistani Fiction in English has gained its strength over the years and it has become a key area for the researchers in Pakistan as well as abroad. Pakistani fiction in English is replete with innovative linguistic, textual and contextual extensions resulting in linguistic hybridity. These contextual extensions and strategies include the use of neologism, transliteration, code mixing, code switching, glossing and literal translations. As Pakistani fiction writers writing in English comfortably modify English language to their purpose, their writings seem to transmit the pragmatic, pluralistic, enlightened and its variant cultural norms into the living Pakistani English Language. Ahmad (2011) endorses the same notion:

> In this era of internationalization and globalization, postcolonial Pakistani English writers cannot afford to refuse their woks for the wider global readership; hence they must capture and remold and re-modify English Language as an alternative trustworthy medium for inscribing distinctive linguistic and variant cultural norms in the creative Pakistani English writings (p. 43).

Regarding the individuality of Pakistani Fiction in English, Shamsie (1988) quotes Aamer Hussein's argument as "I claim, with fiction as my only instrument, the native's right to argue

and discuss my history with my compatriots. I guess that makes me a Pakistani writer" (P-xxiv). Sidhwa (1993) remarks about the linguistic identity of Pakistani Fiction in English as:

> And this useful language, rich also in literature, is no longer the monopoly of the British. We, the ex-colonised have subjugated the language, beaten it on its head and made it ours! Let the English chafe and fret, and fume, the fact remains that in adapting English to ours use, in hammering sometimes on its head, and in sometimes twisting its tail, we have given it a new shape, substance and dimension. (In Baumgardner 1993, p. 212).

Previous studies conducted on the style of Pakistani Fiction in English show their inability in presenting any framework which can be used for the comparison of styles taking into account the wide range of linguistic features. These studies face validity concerns due to unrepresentative data, reliance on individual linguistic features and lack of internal and external comparisons. Biber's (1988) study regards multidimensional analysis as the most suitable alternative approach to investigating register/style variation which is corpus-based, quantitative, empirical and comparative in nature.

Biber (1988) investigated the linguistic variation across the sub-genres of British English Fiction by applying Multi-Dimensional Analysis. He has also introduced the idea of 'Co-occurrence' of linguistic features. Like Biber, many other linguists have shown their dissatisfaction with the register studies based upon individual linguistic features (e.g., Bernstein, 1970; Ervin-Tripp, 1972; Hymes, 1974; Halliday, 1985). The concept of co-occurrence of linguistic features, no doubt, was already identified by these linguists but Biber introduced this concept in his seminal 1988 study. The sets of co-occurring features in any text are recognized through statistical factor analysis. These sets of co-occurring features are interpreted either functionally or stylistically according to their shared communicative functions and named as textual dimensions.

The present study has investigated the discourse styles after applying new multidimensional analysis on Pakistani fiction in English drawing on the special purpose corpus of Pakistani fiction in English.

2. Literature Review

In the field of corpus stylistics, corpus-based and corpus- driven approaches have been found helpful in elucidating the claims based on literary criticism. Both of these approaches have been used in analyzing the language of Pakistani fiction in English, thereby, imparting the new insights and new interpretations to literary criticism. In this regards, Mahmood, A (2009) and Mahmood, R (2009) conducted variety based study on Pakistani Written English including various genres along with Pakistani English fiction. Based on the individual linguistic features, the studies conclude that Pakistani English is a separate variety with distinct linguistic features of its own. Later on, Mahmood and Perveen (2013), Mahmood and Batool (2013), Ali (2013), Zahoor (2014), Mahmood and Ahmed and Ali (2014) conducted studies on the language of Pakistani fiction in English. These studies were based on individual linguistic features and its raw frequency counts without applying any suitable model for making comparison between British English Fiction and Pakistani English Fiction.

Watson (1994) examines the prose works of Australian Aboriginal writer Mudrooroo Nyoongah by using the methodological framework of Biber known as MD Analysis. A study by Baker and Eggington (1999) explores the literatures written in five Englishes: Indian, West African, British, Anglo American and Mexican American. The study uses MD analysis approach to identify differences across five varieties in American English. Egbert (2012) in his study entitled "Style in Nineteenth Century Fiction" states that "although it (MD analysis) was originally designed for comprehensive linguistic descriptions of register (e.g. Biber, 1988; 1995; 2006; Quaglio, 2009; Conrad & Biber, 2001; Conrad, 2009), MD analysis is equally applicable to stylistics research" (p. 169).

3. Research Methodology

The current study has used new multidimensional analysis to explore the new discourse styles in Pakistani Fiction in English. The present study has compiled data of Pakistani Fiction in English spanning over the years from 1940 to 2014. Since Pakistani English Fiction is not available online, the researcher took pains to make sure the availability of Pakistani English Fiction from different sources. After selecting 91 novels and 277 short stories required for the complete design of PFC, the data was converted from print data into word editable form using OCR which was a tiring process. Other available corpora of Pakistani Fiction in English were neither exhaustive nor representative but the present study deals with special purpose corporaof

Pakistani fiction in English. Every care has been taken by the researcher to make the data more comprehensive and representative. Following are the key notes regarding the representativeness of the PFC.

1. Equal weightage has been given to both and female authors.
2. Due weightage has been paid to the novels as well as short stories.
3. Both diaspora and indigenous writers have been made the part of the corpus.
4. Classical writers as well as young voices writing fiction in English have been incorporated into the corpus.
5. Entire corpus has been prepared keeping in view the ratio of sample and population. With respect to novels, almost entire population has been taken leaving behind few texts that were not available. With respect to short stories, well acclaimed and renowned authors have been included in PFC.

6. In LOB and PWE, only the initial 2000 words were made the part of respective corpora and results were generalized for the whole texts. While the present study takes into account the complete texts of the authors to make the corpus more representative and to get reliable and valid results. Jesse Egbert, Andrea Nini, and Bethany Gray also endorsed the idea of taking complete texts of the novels and short stories to analyse the discourse patterns in the PELF.

The complete data of Pakistani Fiction in English was sent to Biber Corpus Laboratory USA and was tagged by using Biber's tagger.Normalization of raw counts is done in order to avoid any error due to varying lengths of the texts. The raw counts of linguistic features were computed out of 1000 words, a standard set by Biber (1988) study. Biber has given the formula to normalize the frequency of the raw counts i.e., actual frequency divided by total number of words in a text multiplied by 1000. The next step is standardization of normalized frequencies. The normalized frequencies were standardized to the mean of 0.0 and a standard deviation of 1.0. For standardization process, the individualized normalized score were subtracted from the mean normalized scores and the resulting score was divided by the standard deviation.

3.1 Factor Analysis

A large number of variables can be reduced to a smaller set of factors or dimensions by using a statistical procedure called Factor Analysis. A factor is made up of features that co-occur to represent overall shared variance among the linguistic variables. Linguistic variables that co-occur do not mean that they co-occur by mere chance, rather they indicate underlying dimensions that can be interpreted functionally or stylistically. The correlation matrix determines the patterns of co-occurrence among the linguistic features. The correlation can either be positive or negative. Co-occurrence of features with positive loading generate one type of discourse that would be opposite in nature with negative loading on one dimension. In other words, two sets of linguistic features with positive and negative loadings are in complementary distribution on one dimension which means if one feature with high loading is present , the other may either be absent or it may be relatively infrequent and vice versa.

Conducting Factor analysis is only the part of new MD analysis. As far as the new MD analysis is concerned, it explores new textual dimensions based on new factor solution. Different studies has identified different textual dimensions based on new factor analysis. The new textual dimensions identified by Biber (2006) are: Dimension3 Procedural vs. Content-focused Discourse and Dimension4: Academic Stance. Shakir (2013) introduced new dimensions in Pakistani Print ads: D1: Directive vs. Informational discourse, D2: Expression of Organizational Policy Vs. Other Concerns, D3: Impersonal vs. Audience-centered style. Jesse (2012) identified three new dimensions regarding style in nineteen century fiction by developing FLAG corpus. The names of these dimensions are: Dimension 1: Thought Presentation vs. Description, Dimension 2: Abstract Exposition vs. Concrete Action, and Dimension 3: Dialogue vs. Narrative. Through new factor analysis of PFC, the present study has identified four new textual dimensions.

For the present study, Program R (R Development) was used to run the factor analysis for the present study. It was done using the R function 'fa' (factor analysis), with 'fm' (factoring method) set to 'pa' (principal axis). Following Biber's1988 study, rotation method (Promax) was used in order to see the minor correlations among the linguistic features. Variable can load either positively or negatively on more than one factor, so those variables were included which showed strongest loadings. A scree plot with eigenvalues was generated in order to determine the number of factors to be included for present study. Keeping in view the scree plot,six factor solution was

chosen but factor fifth and sixth did not show strong co-occurrence patterns to generate any interpretable discourse so they were dropped along with their linguistic features. Resultantly, total four factors were selected for the present study and these factors were labelled according to their co-occurrence patterns of linguistic features. Features with positive loadings were separated from the negative features after determining the factors to which they belong.

As far as New MD analysis is concerned, it deals with 150+ linguistic features included not only those used by Biber's 1988 study but also had those new linguistic features later on added by Biber's tagger. After reviewing the descriptive statistics for each linguistic feature, many features were eliminated because their frequencies were too low to be included in the new factor analysis. 108 linguistic features relevant to the present study were chosen for the new factor analysis. After running factor analysis, the loadings of the factors were noted in order to set a cut-off value. A cut-off value of +/- 0.40 was fixed in the present study due to heavy loadings of the linguistic features while Biber has set it at +/- 0.35 in his 1988 study. Few features were further dropped having cut-off value below than+/- 0.40. Finally, 82 linguistic features retained for the present study. Descriptive statistics of 82 linguistic features included in the new MD analysis have been attached in appendices section.

3.2 Calculating Dimensions Score

 Dimension score of each text in the new MD analysis of PFC was calculated by subtracting the standardized scores of negative features from the sum of standardized scores of positive features. The dimensions having no negative features consist of only sum of positive scores of linguistic features. In this way, dimension score of each text new MD analysis of PFC was calculated.

4. Results of New Multidimensional Analysis in Pakistani Fiction in English.

The present section discusses the results of new MD analysis of Pakistani Fiction in English.
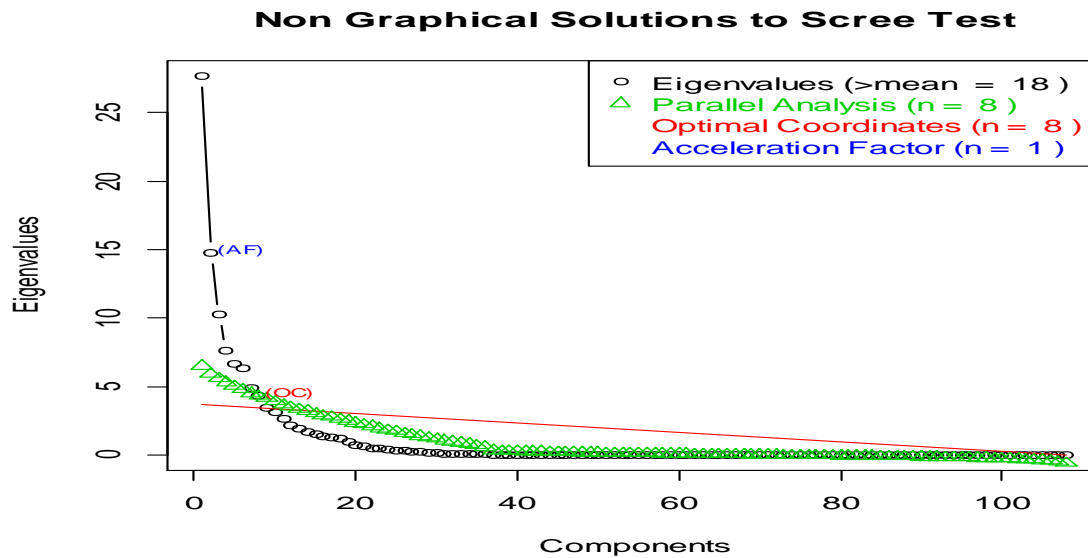
Fig4.2: Scree plot showing Eigen values of new factor analysis

4.2.1 Interpretation of Factors

Then current section offers the interpretation of factors taking into account the matrix derived through new factor solution. According to new factor solution matrix, four new factors have been identified. Each dimension includes both positive and negative features and both positive and negative features on the same dimension point towards the complementary distribution of features i.e. if the texts has larger frequency of positive features, the negative features will be diminished and vice versa. Four sets of co-occurring were recognized and each dimension may include both positive and negative features. It is also a fact in MD studies that factor/dimension show complementary distribution i.e. if the text has large frequency of positive features, the negative features will be decreased and vice versa.

Dimension 1: Expression of Thought vs. descriptive discourse production

Dimension 1 appears to be a powerful factor with 30 linguistic features: 24 positive and 6 negative linguistic features. As the new factor analysis included new linguistic features, so the functional interpretation of new co-occurring features seem to be significant one on this dimension.

Among all positive features on this factor, private verbs with loading of (0.80) seem to co-occur with That-deletion (0.08) and this co-occurrence seems to be quite expected pattern in fiction genre as both are used to express the thoughts and the feelings of the characters in Pakistani Fiction in English. Similarly, discourse particles with loading (0.50) appear to co-occur with conjunctions on subject positions with loading (0.48) and this co-occurrence indicate the continuation of discourse related to the feelings and thoughts of the characters.

That-complement clauses controlled by factual verbs with loading (0.84) seem to co-occur with To-clauses controlled by verb desire with loading of (0.88) and this co-occurrence appears to be very meaningful in conveying the personal feelings and emotions of the characters in fiction. Biber (1988) has also exclaimed the same fact that many subordination features "seem to mark the range of affective functions related to the elaboration of personal attitudes of feelings" (p. 107).

Likewise, That-complement clauses controlled by stance verbs with loading of (0.93) seem to co-occur with mental verbs with loading of (0.88) which also refer to the personal thoughts and attitudes of characters in Pakistani fiction in English. Similarly, modals of possibility (0.53) seem to co-occur with verb BE (0.42) and discourse particles (0.50) and this co-occurrence appears to highlight the emotionally charged language of characters in Pakistani Fiction in English.

Similarly, To-clauses controlled by all stance verbs with loading of (0.67) appear to co-occur with public verbs (0.71) and the simultaneous co-occurrence of wh-clauses with loading of (0.64) appear to be referring to the stance and thoughts of the characters in the fiction thereby pinpointing the personal and thought-oriented discourse in Pakistani Fiction in English.

The functional interpretation of positive linguistic features on this dimension co-relates the 'Thought-Presentation' discourse style from Semino and Short's (2004) corpus stylistics framework. They discuss the Thought-Presentation as narrator's interference which makes the "reader feel close to character's thinking process (Semino and Short, 2004, p. 215). On the basis of positive linguistic features on this factor, this positive polarity can be labelled as "Expression of Thought". The following excerpt from PELF highlights the dense quantity of positive linguistic features indicating the Expression of Thought discourse in PELF:

"I **believe** in my work and in saving lives and serving my kind that way, that's my only mission; I don't **believe** in faith, or in a Creator. My father was an unbeliever and he brought me up that way. I'm amazed that an intellectual like you can **believe** in a first cause. I **think** it's just accidental collisions and a fusion of particles. You **know** what my dream is?" (Hussein, p. 32).

On the negative polarity, the functional interpretation seems to be quite obvious one. The presence of prepositions (-0.63), co-occur with word length (-0.56) hint at the informational and interpretive stance in the Pakistani Fiction in English. Attributive adjectives with loading of (-0.48) co-occur with nn-human (-0.53) and nn-place (-0.47) thereby, indicating the elaborated and descriptive stance of Pakistani Fiction in English.

On the basis of positive and negative linguistic features on this factor, the present factor has been labelled as Expression of Thought vs. descriptive Discourse production in PELF. It is also a notable fact here that negative polarity on D1 of Pakistani Fiction in English Corpus has been found similar to Biber's D1 negative polarity and Egbert's (2012) of FLAG corpus.

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

21. Discourse particle	0.50
22. Subordinating conjunction – conditional	0.48
23. 'That' complement cl. controlled by verb of likelihood	0.47
24. Verb "be" (uninflected present tense, verb and auxiliary)	0.42

Negative Loadings:

1. Preposition	-0.63
2. Average word length	-0.56
3. Nouns—Animate	-0.53
4. Attributive Adjective	-0.48
5. Nouns—Place	-0.47
6. all THE	-0.43

Dimension 2:Context-oriented Discourse

Factor 2 is marked with 15 positive linguistic features and no linguistic feature appear on negative polarity in this factor. The functional interpretation of this factor seems to be quite apparent as most of adverbs are found in dense quantity on this factor.

Fact-adverbs with loading of (0.77) seem to co-occur with sum of That-clauses controlled by stance adverbs with loading of (0.76) and it appears to be quite meaningful as Biber (1988) makes it clear that adverbs "interprets the distribution of adverbs as marking situated, as opposed to abstract, textual content. Adverbs are used to hint at the context dependent, specific and situation-dependent reference" (p. 110).

Biber (1988) supports the fact that about the place adverbials: "They often mark direct reference to the physical context of the text, or in the case of fiction, to the text internal physical world. They also relate to the logical relations in a text and play a major function in its interpretation" (p. 224). Adverbs of place with loading of (0.74) contextualize the discourse based upon concrete action in Pakistani Fiction in English.

The co-occurrence of nominal pronouns with loading of (0.51) and Det-stance-nouns (0.50) and the presence of Demonstrative pronouns with loading (0.47) also seem to be the more elaborated discourse being generated from certain context.

Place adverbs co-occur with sub-ordinate-conjunction with the loading of (0.72) along with the presence of adverbs/qualifiers, emphatics with the loading of (0.72) and this co-occurrence seem

to stress upon the fact the discourse generated from certain non-nativecontext of Pakistan. The bold words in the following example hint at the dense use linguistic features referring to context-oriented discourse in Pakistani Fiction in English.

"If you do, you weren't **there**, that's how **much** it rocked.And come on, Aunties, splurge **alittle** with the kitty. That's what it's there for. Well, aside from making money for The Heart Centre, of course. Let's not forget **all** those poor people who have eaten **too** many greasy **paratha**s during their lifetimes and who have **never** heard of cholesterol reduction.Boring, boring, boring! For those in the mood for **a** little more spice, The Cancer Trust's **Arabian** Nights, with its imported Moroccan band Zazoon, was far **more** vibrant and alive. Most people **just** relocated.Zazoon, who had **never** been to **Pakistan** before, were **clearly a** little stunned by the way **Karachi** parties,**especially** when our favorite soap-manufacturing king, **Murtaza** Ali, made off with one of their belly dancers against her wishes in a drunken rampage. I'm not joking. **Physically** grabbed her off the stage and made a run for it". (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

Dimension 3 is marked with 23 linguistic features: 10 positive and 13 negative linguistic features. Among all positive linguistic features, concrete nouns with the loading of (0.69) co-occur with progress verbs which seem to be purposeful in the functional interpretation of this

factor. In general, concrete nouns refer to things or entities that are capable of acting or being acted upon such people, objects and places, whereas; progress verbs with loading of (0.77) refer to ongoing dynamic action or activities. Their co-occurrence seems to refer to concrete actions ongoing in the Pakistani Fiction in English. Egbert (2012) also states the same fact that "the presence of progress verbs refer to the dynamic and ongoing state of action in fictional discourse" (p.176).

Similarly, Tpv with loading of (0.65) co-occur with Ipv with loading of (0.64) and this co-occurrence seems to refer to the continuation of action in the language of fiction. Contractions with loading of (0.61) co-occur with hedges (0.57) which also indicate the continuation of action as contraction carry more weight and convey the oral and conversational touch to language of Pakistani Fiction. The bold words in the following example from PELF speak categorically of the Concrete action discourse.

"By **now** they must have started **eating**. And what am I **doing** but **standing** here with a giant turd in my fist? Not only that, my fingers seem to adhere to the turd; bits of my flesh are pulled away and my hand is **turning** brown. I must have eaten something unusual, because my nails and the palms are **turning** the colour of gravy. My love's radiant eyes, her **loving** softness. But in all ways she is a **demanding** girl. She insists on **trying** other drugs,And in the afternoons we play like children, **dressing** up and **inventing** characters" (Kureishi, p. 135).

On the negative polarity, the negative features indicate the fact that the real difference is not between explicit and implicit, rather the real difference exists between the amount of action vs. abstract exposition. In other words, use of Passives deemphasize the agent and transform a description of action into an abstract statement of fact. Nominalizations with loading of (-0.54) co-occur with That-complement clauses (-0.52) which no doubt refer to explicit style of discourse but the presence of agentless passive verbs (-0.71) with the process nouns (-0.88) and all relative clauses with loading of (-0.43) depicts the abstract style of discourse in PELF. The co-occurrence of Stance nouns with loading of (-0.40) with the adverbial-qualifiers (-0.53) along with the presence of predicative adjectives (-0.48) refer to more abstract style of discourse in Pakistani English language Fiction.

On the whole, the positive and negative linguistic features on D3 differentiate between concrete action and abstract style of discourse. On the basis of positive and negative linguistic features, this dimension may be labelled as Concrete Action discourse vs. Abstract Exposition. The bold words in the following example from PELF exhibit the abstract discourse style:

"The caricature of the pahalwan as a dying beast and the implied suggestion that in the eyes and minds of people the pahalwan's art and his world **weredoomed,were not lost** on Ustad Ramzi. The wedge of antipathy that had slowly **beendriven** between him and the world had left Ustad Ramzi unruffled; he had learnt to take in disparaging words without feeling outrage.Tamamien the akhara **was allotted** to Ustad Ramzi's ancestors, its five buildings **wereused** asLiving quarters by pahalwans and their retainers. Only three buildings stood now, in varying stages of ruin. One **had beenlocked** up after its roof caved in." (Farooqi, 2012, p. 15).

A clear similarity can be drawn between D3 of Pakistani Fiction corpus and D2 of FLAG corpus explored by Egbert (2012) as FLAG's D2 was termed as Abstract Exposition vs. Concrete 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

7. New stance nouns	-0.51
8. Predicative Adjective	-0.48
9. Nouns—Cognitive	-0.48
10. Adverb within auxiliary (splitting aux-verb)	-0.46
11. stance noun + Prep P	-0.44
12. All wh- relative clauses	-0.43
13. stance nouns in other contexts	-0.40

Dimension 4: Narrative vs. Dialogic Discourse

The functional interpretation on D4 seems quite obvious as the positive features are marked with an emphasis on the narration in the language of Pakistani English fiction. Past tense (0.80) co-occurs with perfect aspect verbs (0.76) and the presence of pro-3 (0.72) lays emphasis on the narrative discourse in PELF. Biber (1988) makes it clear: "Third personal pronouns co-occur frequently with past tense and perfect aspects forms, as a marker of narrative, reported style" (p. 225).

Likewise, the co-occurrence of coordinating conjunctions (0.62) with the wh-relative pronouns on the subject position with the loading of (0.57) highlights the continuation of narrative discourse in PELF. The bold words in the following example speak categorically of the dense narrative linguistic features in PELF:

"**Heleft** her there, saying **he** would fetch drink.In the rain **he went** to the off-licence and was paying for the wine when **he noticed** through the window that a taxi had **stopped** at traffic lights. **Heran** out of the shop to hail the cab, but as **heopened** the door couldn't go through with it. **He collected** the wine and **carried** it back. **Hewaited** in her living room while **shecooked**, pacing and drinking" (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

8. Third person pronoun (except 'it')	0.72

9. Negative Loadings

1. verb (uninflected present, imperative & third person)	-0.77
2. Second person pronouns	-0.70
3. Verb 'have'	-0.52
4. First person pronoun / possessive	-0.76
5. Modal of prediction	-0.46
6. Modal of necessity	-0.47

On the negative polarity, the linguistic features have been found to be involved and interactive in nature. The co-occurrence of pro-1 (-0.76) with the present verb (-0.77) and the presence of the second person with the loading of (-0.70) makes clear about the discourse based on dialogue and oral features. The categorical presence of first person pronouns and second person pronouns refer to the involved and conversational discourse in Pakistani English language fiction. Modals of necessity with loading (-0.47) co-occur with modals of prediction (-0.46) and both features have been termed as the features which indicate the "reasoning and reliability in the interactive discourse" (p.241). On the basis of positive and negative linguistic features, this dimension can be labelled as "Narrative vs. Dialogic Discourse". The bold words in the following example highlight the dialogic discourse style in Pakistani English language fiction.

"**You**'ve grown up," she says.

"So have **you**."

"Do **you** still watch movies?"

"Not that much. Sometimes."

"I'm an addict. **I** go to sleep in front of the DVD player

every night."

"Every night?"

She raises an eyebrow and smiles inscrutably. "Not every

night. Often. When **I**'m alone."

"**I** live with my father. Well, he lives with me. But **I** have

my own place now."

"Are you married?"

"No. Are **you**?"

She laughs. "No. **I**'m not sure **I**'m the type men marry."

"**I**'d marry **you**."

"**You**'re adorable. Maybe **I** meant **I**'m not the type men

Should marry."

"Why not?"

"**I change**."

"Everybody changes."

"When **Ichange**, **I** let myself change." (Hamid, 2013, p. 86-87).

5. Conclusion

The present study has used MD analysis to identify the new Discourse styles in Pakistani Fiction in English. With the help of Corpus stylistics approach, the current study has justifiably explored the new discourse styles in Pakistani Fiction in English. After the application of new factor analysis on 92 novels and 227 short stories of Pakistani Fiction in English corpus, the resulting three dimensions were given the labels as : '*Expression of Thought vs. descriptive discourse production'*, *'Context-oriented Discourse'* *',Concrete Action discourse vs. Abstract Exposition','Narrative vs. Dialogic Discourse'*.Pakistani Fiction in English has been found to be exhibiting more tilt towards descriptive, abstract and Dialogic discourse production in nature which reflects the particular style of Pakistani writers in depicting non-native culture and indigenous norms of Pakistan.

Future researches are needed in the form of replication studies that use the same methodology but incorporate more linguistic variables of stylistic interest in Pakistani Fiction in English.The findings of the current study will be of a valuable help to researchers working in the area of Pakistani fiction in English with its unique discourse styles. Future researchers can analyze the linguistic variation among the sub-categories, leading novelists, leading short story writers on the discourses identified in the current study. The present study will be valuable to people working on linguistic variation within the texts of novels on the new Discourses identified in the current study.

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