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# Linguistic Variations in the Autobiographies of Pakistani Political Figures: A Multidimensional Analysis

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**Abstract**

This study uses multidimensional analysis to investigate linguistic variations in the autobiographical works of four Pakistani political figures. The analysis is grounded in the 67 linguistic features defining different dimensions of the texts introduced by Biber. The results unveil several compelling trends. Dimension 1, assessing the informational style of the text, manifests a shift towards a more factual and objective tone over time. Dimension 2, measuring the narrative quality of the text, exhibits a growing emphasis on storytelling and the engagement of readers through compelling narratives. Dimension 3, quantifying the explicitness of discourse, demonstrates that autobiographies are becoming more direct and explicit in their language. Dimension 4, assessing the argumentative quality of the text, indicates that these autobiographies are becoming increasingly argumentative and persistent in their presentation of arguments. Finally, dimension 5, evaluating the abstractness of discourse, illustrates a trend towards a more abstract style of discourse over time. These findings offer valuable insights into the evolving linguistic landscape of autobiographies by Pakistani political figures. The study concludes by discussing the implications of these findings for the understanding of the role of language in Pakistani

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politics by highlighting the dynamic nature of the linguistic environment in the autobiographical works of Pakistani political figures.
**Keywords:** co-occurring linguistic features; linguistic variation, multidimensional analysis, Pakistani political autobiographies,

## 1. Introduction

An autobiography is the stock of a person's life from the particular moment of composition which is used as a self-expression means. It constitutes a distinct literary genre that provides valuable insights into the personal experiences and life stories of individuals. It serves as a lens through which a diverse range of topics, from personal relationships to current political landscapes can be examined (Bacon, 2023; Pascal, 1960; Sargar, 2013; Šenkár, 2020). Pakistani political figures' autobiographies, in particular, offer a unique and enlightening window into the historical and contemporary narratives of Pakistan. This genre has a long history in the context of Pakistan. Its origins can be traced back to religious leaders and Sufis who, in these accounts, documented their spiritual journeys. Subsequently, political figures in Pakistan produced autobiographical narratives to record their life experiences during the 20th century, contributing to the popularity of this literary form. The political autobiographies of Pakistani leaders not only serve as a valuable record of personal histories and motivations but also encapsulate the political transformations that have shaped Pakistan's evolution. In addition to their historical and cultural significance, autobiographies can be examined to investigate the linguistic attributes intertwined with the diverse political ideologies and rhetorical approaches. Therefore, this study focuses on the autobiographies of four Pakistani political figures (i.e., Imran Khan, Benazir Bhutto, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, and Pervez Musharraf) subjecting them to a multidimensional analysis that encompasses 67 linguistic features (Table 2) as delineated by Biber (1988). Our objective is to pinpoint the linguistic characteristics closely tied to distinct political ideologies and rhetorical strategies.

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This study hypothesizes that the autobiographies of the said political figures exhibit notable linguistic variations. For instance, Pervez Musharraf's autobiography is marked by a pragmatic and strategic orientation, centering on his political career. These findings will not only enhance our understanding of the linguistic features associated with varying political ideologies and rhetorical modes but also provide insights into the deliberate use of language in autobiographical narratives to create unique self-images. It is worth noting that the language of autobiographies can be influenced by a number of factors beyond those examined in this study, including the author's gender, socioeconomic background, and educational history. Additionally, the intended readership and the specific genre of the autobiography can exert their own influences. The analysis of linguistic variations within autobiographies is instrumental in shedding light on how language is used to construct identity and steer political discourse. The findings of this study will pave the way for future investigations into the intricate interplay between language and autobiographical narratives, as well as their role in shaping political discourse.

**2. Literature Review**

The influence of language on the lives of Chinese Americans is explored in Tan's (2006) essay "Mother Tongue". Tan (2006) reflects upon the challenges and advantages of bilingualism, drawing upon her personal experiences as a Chinese American. She reinforces her arguments by recounting her own life experiences and those of other Chinese Americans, and references the studies that explore the impact of bilingualism on cognitive development. By skillfully weaving personal narrative, storytelling, and scholarly research, Tan (2006) underscores the power of language. She also integrates interviews with other Chinese Americans to gain diverse perspectives on the subject. Tan (2006) contends that language has the potential to both include and exclude individuals. On one hand, language can foster a sense of community and unity, while on the other it can perpetuate biases and alienate individuals from certain groups. She acknowledges the limitations in her study,

notably the small sample size and the fact that not all Chinese Americans may be affected by her findings. However, she underscores the importance of recognizing the influence of language and advocates for further research into how bilingualism impacts cognitive development. In conclusion, Tan's (2006) essay provides valuable insights into the role of language in the daily lives of Chinese Americans, emphasizing its significance in identity formation, communication, and social interaction.

Rosenberg (1989) delves into the author's personality by analyzing character descriptions in his semi-autobiographical work. The study's objective is to find out the primary trait dimensions used by Wolfe to characterize his self and others and explore the connections between these dimensions. The data source consists of 91 characteristics employed by Wolfe to describe himself and 100 other characters in "Look Homeward, Angel". A hierarchical clustering method was used to categorize these attributes into eight clusters. The findings reveal that Wolfe's self-descriptions and descriptions of others can be divided into two broad categories, that is, family and nonfamily. The family dimension is characterized by attributes such as passion, nervousness, and wildness, while the nonfamily dimension is marked by traits like quietness, kindness, and gentleness. The study highlights that Wolfe's self-perceptions evolved over time, initially identifying with his parents and later with his brother, and father as he matured. This study, however, has limitations, including its reliance on a single data source and the absence of an evaluation of the accuracy of Wolfe's self-perceptions. Despite these limitations, it provides valuable insights into Thomas Wolfe's personality, emphasizing the role of familial experiences in shaping self-perceptions and identity development, with implications for the study of personality development.

Another study (Huang & Ren, 2020) focuses on the multidimensional analysis of editorial writing styles in The New York Times and China Daily. The study aims to compare the editorial writing styles of American and Chinese newspapers, utilizing two corpora comprised of 200 texts from each publication, sourced from their official websites. The

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texts span a range of topics, with data analysis conducted using Biber's Tagger after CLAWS Tagger annotation. The study reveals that China Daily's editorial language is more informational and impersonal compared to that of The New York Times, which displays a more narrative and contentious style. In conclusion, the study finds that China Daily's editorials exhibit a more formal and readable quality. This research provides insights into persuasive writing techniques employed in Chinese and American editorials.

Westin and Geisler (2002) utilized the multidimensional approach to examine diachronic variations in the British newspaper editorials. Their primary objective was to analyze editorials from British newspapers published throughout the 20th century employing Biber's multidimensional model. The corpus for this study consisted of editorials from three newspapers i.e. The Guardian, The Daily Telegraph, and The Times spanning over a decade. The study reveals that the language used in the British newspaper editorials transitioned from a narrative and abstract style to the one that was more persuasive and argumentative. Additionally, the analysis shows that language variations in the British newspaper editorials occurred particularly in the latter half of the 20th century. The comparison of these publications further underscores the differences in language, with The Guardian's language appearing less formal. Despite the robust methodology and decade-by-decade analysis, the study's limitations include a relatively limited corpus of 554 samples.

Alvi (2017) employs multidimensional analysis to examine the language employed in Pakistani English newspaper editorials and compares them with the British English newspaper editorials. The corpus for the study includes 1500 editorials from five major newspapers, categorized into personal editorials, organizational editorials, and letters to the editors. Utilizing Biber's (1988) model of linguistic variation, the study employs qualitative and quantitative methods to evaluate the corpus for 147 features across nine dimensions. The findings indicate linguistic differences within editorials from Pakistan's top five newspapers, across editorial categories, and between Pakistani and British editorials. The

study concludes that Pakistani English editorials exhibit linguistic diversity on both national and international scales, though some limitations include variations in font types and text size. This research contributes to a comprehensive understanding of newspaper editorial writing.

Ahmad and Ali (2010) use multidimensional analysis to explore linguistic diversity in Pakistani press reporting. Their objective is to investigate register variation through a multidimensional analysis of press reports from Pakistan. The study employs a qualitative, and corpus-based methodology, utilizing Biber's (1988) multidimensional model for dimension-based analysis. Data is collected from the five most prestigious newspapers published in Pakistan, and the findings reveal internal diversity across editorial categories in the newspapers. According to Biber's (1988) textual dimensions, it is evident that The Frontier Post exhibits distinct language characteristics. Furthermore, Pakistani news reporting is depicted as more narrative and explicit as compared to British press reporting.

Some studies are also conducted on the autobiographies in the Pakistani context. For example, Siddique, Shah and Ahmad (2019) conducted a corpus-based study on the original (English), and the translated (Urdu) versions of the texts of an autobiography penned by a Pakistani political leader. The analysis was conducted using Parts of Speech Tagger alongwith AntConc software. The results revealed epistemic, and deontic modalities in frequent use, maintainance of translation equivalance at the meaning level, and the use of positive shades which indicated the writers objectivity. Another study conducted by Siddique, Mahmood and Ahmad (2022) investigated the attitudes, and shades marked by a Pakitani writer in his political autobiography using corpus expressions developed specifically for this purpose. In this regard, the researchers used Parts of Speech Tagger, and the AntConc software to obtain the results. The results showed variations in the use of different modalities, e.g., ability, attitude, likelihood, possibility, point of view, and so on. The use of these modalities suggested negative, and positive undertones in the

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autobiography. The analysis of both of these studies (Siddique et al., 2019; Siddique et al., 2022) was non-multidimentional. Salahuddin, Yaqoob, Islam, Khan, Naveed and Hayat (2021) presented a comparative multidimensional analysis of the autobiographies, and travelogues in order to explore functional variations in the non-fiction genre. For this purpose, they applied triangulation methods of analysis. The results, obtained through statistical methods of analysis revealed significant variations in the corpus of autobiographies, and travelogues, and the travelogues were specifically found to be less persuasive, more informational, and explicit. These studies serve as a reference to the research practice on the copus of autobiographies, and provide a base to explore this genre for further interesting findings.

With a growing body of research on language variations in political autobiographies, this study aims to fill a gap in the literature by applying multidimensional analysis to analyze the language variations in the autobiographies of four Pakistani political figures. Biber's (1988) multidimensional tagger is employed in this study to assess the language used in these autobiographies, identifying 67 linguistic features associated with various linguistic variations. Subsequently, the study investigates the link between these linguistic features and the authors' political ideologies through multidimensional analysis. While the scope of the study may be constrained by the limited number of autobiographies available, it is anticipated to provide valuable insights into linguistic variations in the autobiographies of Pakistani political figures. The research will also contribute to the growing body of literature on the application of multidimensional analysis in the exploration of linguistic diversity.

**2.1 Research Questions**

1. What are the linguistic variations in the autobiographies of Pakistani political figures?
2. What roles do linguistic variables play in shaping textual dimensions?

3. How much linguistic diversity exists within the texts of autobiographies by Pakistani political figures, in relation to Biber's (1988) textual dimensions?

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Research Model for the Study

The research model employed for this study is based on Biber's (1988) multidimensional analysis (MDA) technique. This approach encompasses 16 distinct categories, encompassing a total of 67 linguistic features, such as phrasal coordination, sentence relatives, proverbs, questions, nominal forms, passives, subordination features, prepositional phrases, adjectives, adverbs, lexical classes, modals, and negation. By utilizing this method, we aim to conduct a comprehensive examination of language variation across a range of registers and discourse domains.

### 3.2 Corpus of the Study

The corpus for this study comprises autobiographies sourced from Pakistani English newspaper editorials, accessible in electronic document format. These autobiographies were obtained from the online sources where they are available as digital documents. The collection of autobiographies was carried out manually from websites presenting them in portable document format. The details of the corpus can be seen in Table 1.

**Table 1. Description of Corpus**

| Sr. | Autobiographies | File No | No. of words |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A Personal History by Imran Khan | 1 | 105478 |
| 2 | Daughter of Destiny by Benazir Bhutto | 2 | 157247 |
| 3 | If I am Assassinated by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto | 3 | 106166 |
| 4 | In the Line of Fire by Pervez Musharraf | 4 | 108027 |

Source: Authors

### 3.4 Data Analysis

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The analysis of the data in this study was conducted employing the MAT tagger that is a tool used for tagging and analyzing the study's data. The primary objective of this analysis was to explore linguistic variations within the data through multidimensional analysis. Within the MAT tagger panel, specific configurations were selected. The Zscore correction was enabled with a "Yes" setting, and the count mode was adjusted to "Only VASW tags" to refine the analysis. For effective data categorization and analysis using the tagger, a token ratio of 400 was established. The first five dimensions were selected for analysis, while the sixth dimension was deemed less pertinent for this study.

The initial stage of data analysis and tagging with the MAT tagger involved the calculation of the frequencies of linguistic features. To ensure equitable comparisons across files of varying lengths, the frequencies were normalized using the normalization formula (F1):

**F1.** Normalization = Actual frequencies / total number of words in a text x 1000

Subsequently, the data's mean, range, and standard deviation were computed in the subsequent phase of the analysis. To obtain dimension scores, the Z-score was calculated using F2.

**F2.** $z = x - \mu / \sigma$

In the final phase of the analysis, dimension scores were derived by calculating the difference between the sum of the Z-score values of positive and negative characteristics using F3.

**F3.** Dimension Score = (Positive Aspects - Negative Aspects)

The five textual dimensions were selected based on the presence of intriguing language elements with a Z-score of at least two. These dimensions were chosen as they exhibited substantial linguistic significance. Values for all 67 linguistic features were obtained through the utilization of the MAT tagger. A comprehensive statistical table was compiled to present the distribution of linguistic characteristics and dimension scores throughout the entire editorial corpus. This table served as a foundation for the subsequent graphical representation which

visually portrayed the five dimensions along with their respective dimension scores.

To further analyze the use of linguistic features, the study conducted an examination of the overused and underused features employing AntConc that ia a text analysis tool. This additional step contributed to a more comprehensive understanding of the language variations within the autobiographies of the selected Pakistani political figures (Table 1).

## 4. Results and Discussions

This section begins by presenting the results using tables and graphs, followed by a discussion of the findings through interpretations.

**Table 2. Distribution of Linguistic Features across Pakistani Political Autobiographies**

| Linguistic Features | Mean | Max. Value | Min. Value | Range | S.D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AWL | 4.65 | 4.74 | 4.47 | 0.27 | 0.124499 |
| TTR | 219.5 | 222 | 214 | 8 | 3.785939 |
| AMP | 0.1875 | 0.29 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.070415 |
| ANDC | 0.525 | 0.86 | 0.28 | 0.58 | 0.243653 |
| [BEMA] | 1.56 | 1.68 | 1.37 | 0.31 | 0.132916 |
| [BYPA] | 0.1425 | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.03304 |
| CAUS | 0.1225 | 0.18 | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.056199 |
| CONC | 0.0625 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.017078 |
| COND | 0.225 | 0.38 | 0.16 | 0.22 | 0.103763 |
| CONJ | 0.2 | 0.24 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.048305 |
| [CONT] | 0.2475 | 0.76 | 0.02 | 0.74 | 0.344032 |
| DEMO | 0.7475 | 1.06 | 0.38 | 0.68 | 0.280164 |
| DEMP | 0.3275 | 0.43 | 0.15 | 0.28 | 0.122848 |
| DPAR | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.021602 |
| DWNT | 0.275 | 0.33 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.05 |
| EMPH | 0.485 | 0.67 | 0.38 | 0.29 | 0.127148 |
| EX | 0.2225 | 0.26 | 0.2 | 0.06 | 0.0263 |
| FPP1 | 3.935 | 5.93 | 2.17 | 3.76 | 1.542498 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GER | 0.4175 | 0.51 | 0.37 | 0.14 | 0.063966 |
| HDG | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0 | 0.02 | 0.008165 |
| INPR | 0.0575 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.009574 |
| JJ | 5.7925 | 6.35 | 4.66 | 1.69 | 0.772976 |
| NEMD | 0.1475 | 0.18 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.032016 |
| NN | 24.155 | 25.04 | 23.43 | 1.61 | 0.668256 |
| NOMZ | 2.665 | 3.72 | 1.92 | 1.8 | 0.762649 |
| OSUB | 0.16 | 0.22 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.042426 |
| [PASS] | 1.1225 | 1.35 | 0.96 | 0.39 | 0.165404 |
| [PASTP] | 0.0575 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.009574 |
| [PEAS] | 1.1875 | 1.28 | 1.1 | 0.18 | 0.073655 |
| PHC | 0.85 | 0.93 | 0.68 | 0.25 | 0.11804 |
| PIN | 11.5275 | 12.39 | 10.92 | 1.47 | 0.645826 |
| [PIRE] | 0.0575 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.022174 |
| PIT | 0.955 | 1.24 | 0.6 | 0.64 | 0.26489 |
| PLACE | 0.3025 | 0.38 | 0.18 | 0.2 | 0.086554 |
| POMD | 0.43 | 0.45 | 0.41 | 0.04 | 0.01633 |
| PRED | 0.6125 | 0.63 | 0.6 | 0.03 | 0.012583 |
| [PRESP] | 0.215 | 0.33 | 0.11 | 0.22 | 0.09037 |
| [PRIV] | 1.2475 | 1.4 | 0.99 | 0.45 | 0.192592 |
| PRMD | 0.5925 | 0.66 | 0.5 | 0.16 | 0.072744 |
| [PROD] | 0.1175 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.009574 |
| [PUBV] | 0.6775 | 0.92 | 0.47 | 0.45 | 0.226329 |
| RB | 3 | 3.34 | 2.24 | 1.1 | 0.510621 |
| [SERE] | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.021602 |
| [SMP] | 0.0525 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.015 |
| [SPAU] | 0.4025 | 0.44 | 0.35 | 0.09 | 0.04113 |
| [SPIN] | 0.015 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.005774 |
| SPP2 | 0.28 | 0.67 | 0.1 | 0.57 | 0.263944 |
| [STPR] | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.049666 |
| [SUAV] | 0.45 | 0.52 | 0.38 | 0.14 | 0.080829 |
| SYNE | 0.2325 | 0.27 | 0.18 | 0.09 | 0.038622 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THAC | 0.0425 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.005 |
| [THATD] | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.1 | 0.16 | 0.073937 |
| THVC | 0.3575 | 0.48 | 0.19 | 0.29 | 0.1279 |
| TIME | 0.4525 | 0.5 | 0.34 | 0.16 | 0.076322 |
| TO | 1.8925 | 2 | 1.71 | 0.29 | 0.132508 |
| TOBJ | 0.1625 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.040311 |
| TPP3 | 2.69 | 3.01 | 2.29 | 0.72 | 0.302985 |
| TSUB | 0.11 | 0.2 | 0.04 | 0.16 | 0.073937 |
| VBD | 6.0025 | 7.11 | 3.73 | 3.38 | 1.552619 |
| VPRT | 2.715 | 3.94 | 2.16 | 1.78 | 0.823266 |
| [WHCL] | 0.075 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.01291 |
| [WHOBJ] | 0.0275 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.012583 |
| [WHQU] | 0.0625 | 0.11 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.03304 |
| [WHSUB] | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.09 | 0.1 | 0.04761 |
| [WZPAST] | 0.165 | 0.2 | 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.028868 |
| [WZPRES] | 0.2225 | 0.29 | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.053151 |
| XX0 | 0.7725 | 1.02 | 0.59 | 0.43 | 0.212818 |

Source: Authors

### 4.1 Dimension Scores of Autobiographies through Multidimensional Analysis

The dimension scores of autobiographies from four autobiographies with respect to the five textual dimensions, as the sixth one was deemed insignificant, are as follows.

**Table 3. Dimension Scores of Autobiographies through Multidimensional Analysis**

| Autobiographies | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Personal History by Imran Khan | -10.21 | 1.87 | 3.75 | 0.03 | 1.55 |
| Daughter of Destiny by Benazir Bhutto | -9.02 | 3.91 | 2.22 | 0.41 | 0.5 |
| If I am Assassinated by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto | -12.11 | 0.95 | 5.94 | 0.57 | 1.33 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In the Line of Fire by Pervez Musharraf | -9.66 | 1.47 | 2.81 | 0.22 | 0.68 |

Source: Authors

**Table 4. Overused and Underused Linguistic Features in Each Factor Based on the Multidimensional Analysis in Autobiographies**

| **Overused Linguistic Features** | **Scores** |
|---|---|
| Phrasal coordination (PHC) | 1.89 |
| Sentence Relatives [SERE] | 2 |
| Speech Presentation Indicators [SPIN] | 1500 |
| Tense, Modals, *Subordination*, and Behavioral Verbs (TSUB) | 1.88 |
| Nouns (NN) | 1.72 |
| **Underused Linguistic Features** | **Scores** |
| Adverbs (RB) | -2.02 |

Source: Authors

**Table 5. Overused and Underused Linguistic Features in each Factor Based on the Multidimensional Analysis in Autobiography "A Personal History" by Imran Khan**

| **Overused Linguistic Features** | **Scores** |
|---|---|
| Phrasal coordination (PHC) | 2.19 |
| Sentence Relatives [SERE] | 2.25 |
| Speech Presentation Indicators [SPIN] | 2000 |
| Tense, Modals, *Subordination*, and Behavioral Verbs (TSUB) | 2 |
| **Underused Linguistic Features** | **Scores** |
| Adverbs (RB) | -1.89 |

Source: Authors

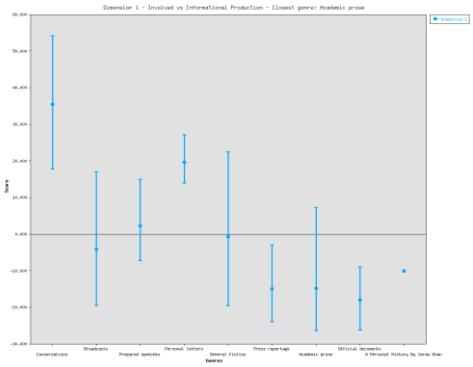
### 4.2 Interpretation of Dimensions for the Autobiography "A Personal History" by Imran Khan

#### 4.2.1 Dimension 1: Involved vs. Informational Production

Dimension 1 underscores (Table 5, Figure 1) a distinct preference for "Informational Production" over the "Involved" style in the text. The language primarily centers on the objective and succinct presentation of

factual information, rather than employing a personal or expressive style. This informational style is notably influenced by linguistic elements such as phrasal coordination, sentence relatives, and speech presentation indicators. When categorizing the text type, the analysis identifies academic prose as the closest match to this specific style.

**Figure 1. Representation of Dimension 1 in "A Personal History" by Imran Khan**



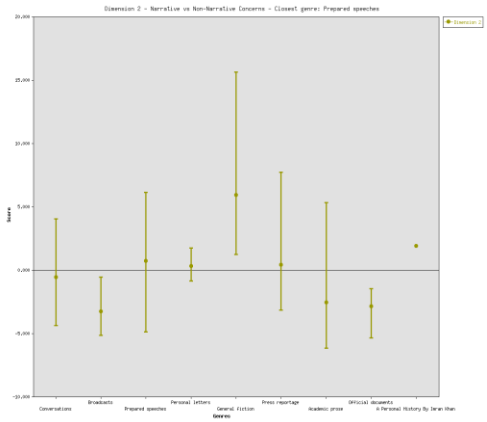
Source: Authors

### 4.2.2 Dimension 2: Narrative vs. Non-narrative Concerns

Dimension 2 highlights (Table 5 and Figure 2) a distinct preference for a "Narrative" style within the text, surpassing the "Non-narrative" style. The language predominantly not only centers on narrative aspects but also accommodates non-narrative elements. This style is characterized by an emphasis on explanatory and descriptive language use. When categorizing the text type, the analysis identifies prepared speeches as the closest match to this specific style.

**Figure 2. Representation of Dimension 2 in "A Personal History" by Imran Khan**

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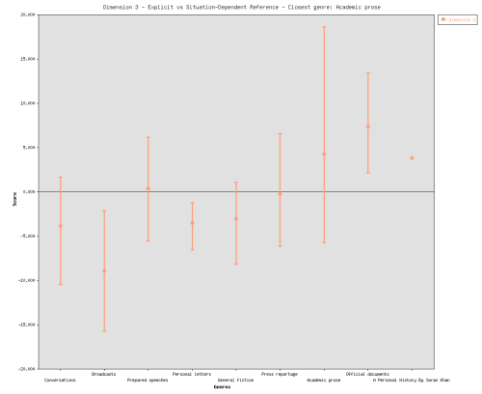


Source: Authors

### 4.2.3 Dimension 3: Explicit vs. Situation Dependent Reference

Dimension 3 indicates (Table 5 and Figure 3) a substantial utilization of the "Explicit Reference" style in the text. The text consistently employs explicit and precise referencing techniques, contributing to enhanced clarity and specificity, as indicated by the significant score. This explicit reference style is manifested through linguistic elements such as phrasal coordination, sentence relatives, and other nominal variables. In terms of text type, the analysis aligns this style most closely with academic prose.

**Figure 3. Representation of Dimension 3 in "A Personal History" by Imran Khan**

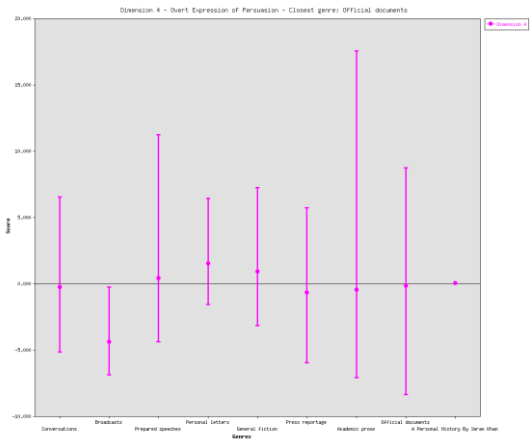


Source: Authors

### 4.2.4 Dimension 4: Overt Expression of Persuasion

Dimension 4 reveals (Table 5 and Figure 4) a subtle inclination towards "Overt Expression of Argumentation" in the text. While the text does incorporate certain argumentative components, as indicated by the positive score, it does not over emphasize persuasive or forceful language. This mild argumentative style is reinforced by the presence of elements like modals and persuasive verbs. In terms of text type, the analysis identifies official documents as the closest match to this specific style.

**Figure 4. Representation of Dimension 4 in "A Personal History" by Imran Khan**



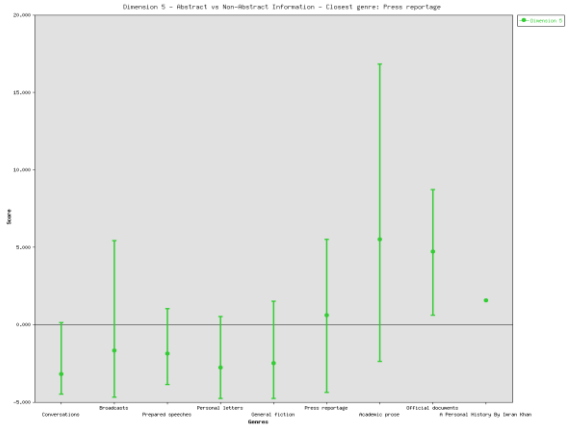

Source: Authors

### 4.2.5 Dimension 5: Abstract vs. Non-Abstract Information

Dimension 5 reveals (Table 5 and Figure 5) a modest preference for an "Abstract Style" in the text. The presence of elements associated with the use of abstract and conceptual language is evident based on the text's score. This slightly more abstract style is characterized by the inclusion of clauses with past participles and other adverbial subordinators. In terms of text type, the analysis aligns this preference most closely with 'press reportage'.

**Figure 5. Representation of Dimension 5 in "A Personal History" by Imran Khan**

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Source: Authors

**Table 6. Overused and Underused Linguistic Features in each Factor Based on the MD Analysis in the Autobiography "Daughter of Destiny" by Benazir Bhutto**

| **Overused Linguistic Features** | **Scores** |
|---|---|
| Nouns NN | 1.72 |
| Speech Presentation Indicators [SPIN] | 2000 |
| **Underused Linguistic Features** | **Scores** |
| Adverbs (RB) | -1.91 |

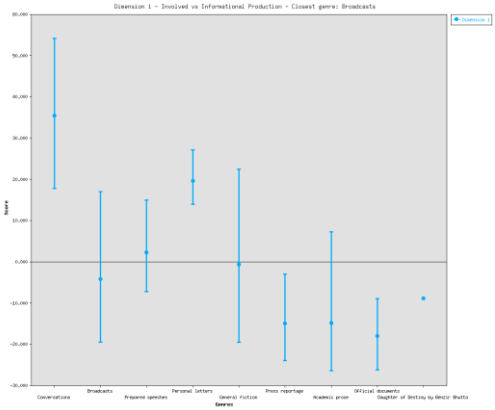
Source: Authors

### 4.3 Interpretation of Dimensions for the Autobiography "Daughter of Destiny" by Benazir Bhutto

#### 4.3.1 Dimension 1: Involved vs. Informational Production

Dimension 1 underscores (Table 6 and Figure 6) a pronounced preference for "Informational Production" over the "Involved" style in the text. The language primarily centers on the objective and succinct presentation of factual information, while also incorporating elements of a personal and expressive style. This informational style is notably influenced by linguistic elements such as nouns and speech presentation indicators. When categorizing the text type, the analysis identifies broadcasts as the closest match to this particular style.

**Figure 6. Representation of Dimension 1 in "Daughter of Destiny" by Benazir Bhutto**

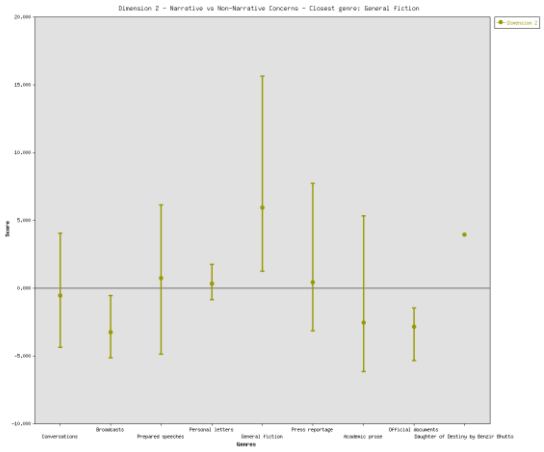



Source: Authors

### 4.3.2 Dimension 2: Narrative vs. Non-narrative Concerns

Dimension 2 highlights (Table 6 and Figure 7) a distinct preference for a "Narrative" style within the text. The language predominantly leans towards narration, with a focus on bringing the story to life. However, it also incorporates some non-narrative aspects. This narrative style is more pronounced than in other autobiographies and aligns most closely with the characteristics of general fiction in terms of text type.

**Figure 7. Representation of Dimension 2 in "Daughter of Destiny" by Benazir Bhutto**



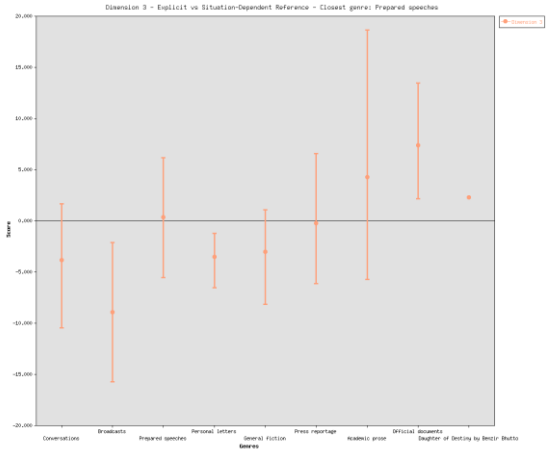

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Source: Authors

### 4.3.3 Dimension 3: Explicit vs. Situation Dependent Reference

Dimension 3 reveals (Table 6 and Figure 8) that the text significantly utilizes the style of "Explicit Reference". The text consistently employs explicit and precise referencing techniques, leading to enhanced clarity and specificity, as underscored by the substantial score. This explicit reference style is manifested through linguistic elements such as phrasal coordination, sentence relatives, and other nominal variables. In terms of text type, the analysis identifies prepared speeches as the closest match to this particular style.

**Figure 8. Representation of Dimension 3 in "Daughter of Destiny" by Benazir Bhutto**

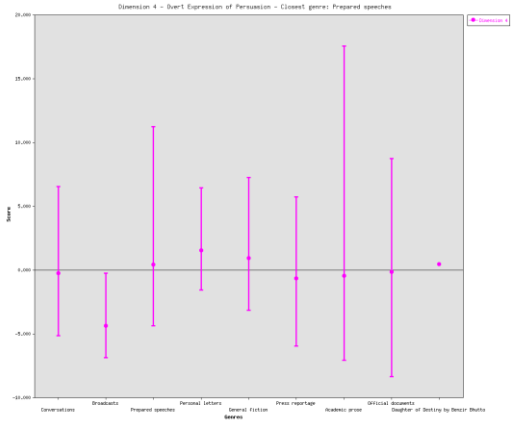



Source: Authors

### 4.3.4 Dimension 4: Overt Expression of Persuasion

Dimension 4 reveals (Table 6 and Figure 9) a subtle inclination towards an "Overt Expression of Argumentation" in the text. While the text does contain some argumentative components, as indicated by the positive score, it does not over emphasize persuasive or forceful language. This mild argumentative style is characterized by the presence of elements like modals and persuasive verbs. In terms of text type, the analysis aligns this tendency most closely with prepared speeches.

**Figure 9. Representation of Dimension 4 in "Daughter of Destiny" by Benazir Bhutto**

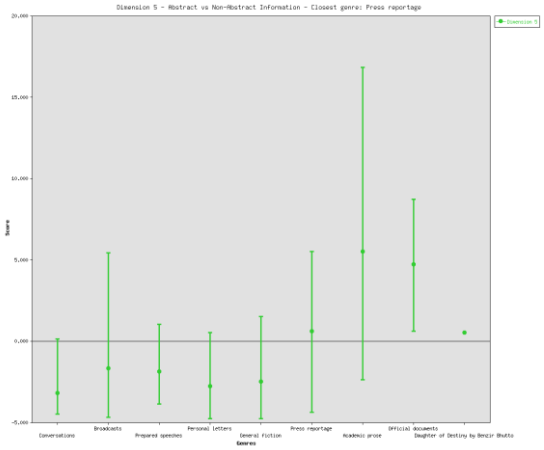



Source: Authors

### 4.3.5 Dimension 5: Abstract vs. Non-Abstract Information

Dimension 5 highlights (Table 6 and Figure 10) a modest inclination towards an "Abstract Style" in the text. The presence of elements associated with the use of abstract and conceptual language is discernible based on the text's score. This slightly more abstract style aligns with characteristics found in the text type closest to press reportage.

**Figure 10. Representation of Dimension 5 in "Daughter of Destiny" by Benazir Bhutto**




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Source: Authors

**Table 7. Overused and Underused Linguistic Features in each Factor Based on the Multidimensional Analysis in the Autobiography "If I am Assassinated" by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**

| **Overused Linguistic Features** | **Scores** |
|---|---|
| Phrasal coordination (PHC) | 2.19 |
| Speech Presentation Indicators [SPIN] | 1000 |
| Nouns (NN) | 1.96 |
| **Underused Linguistic Features** | **Scores** |
| Adverbs (RB) | -2.45 |

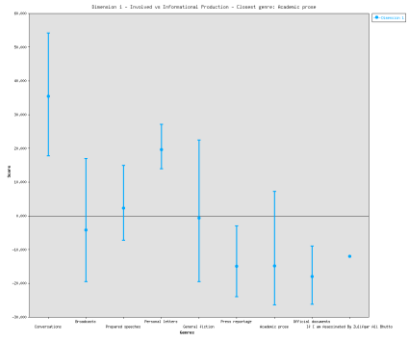
Source: Authors

### 4.4 Interpretation of Dimensions for the Autobiography "If I am Assassinated" by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

#### 4.4.1 Dimension 1: Involved vs. Informational Production

Dimension 1 underscores (Table 7 and Figure 11) a pronounced preference for "Informational Production" over the "Involved" style within the text. The language primarily revolves around the objective and concise presentation of factual information but also incorporates the elements of a more personal and expressive style. This informational style is notably shaped by the linguistic elements such as phrasal coordination, nouns, and speech presentation indicators. When categorizing the text type, the analysis identifies academic prose as the closest match to this particular style.

**Figure 11. Representation of Dimension 1 in "If I am Assassinated" by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**

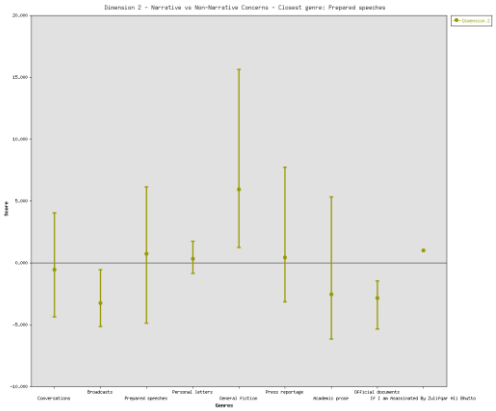


Source: Authors

### 4.4.2 Dimension 2: Narrative vs. Non-narrative Concerns

Dimension 2 highlights (Table 7 and Figure 12) a distinct preference for a "Narrative" style within the text, which notably surpasses the "Non-narrative" style. The text predominantly adopts a narrative approach but also accommodates non-narrative elements. This style is characterized by an emphasis on explanatory and descriptive language. In terms of text type, the analysis identifies prepared speeches as the closest match to this specific style.

**Figure 12. Representation of Dimension 2 in "If I am Assassinated" by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**



Source: Authors

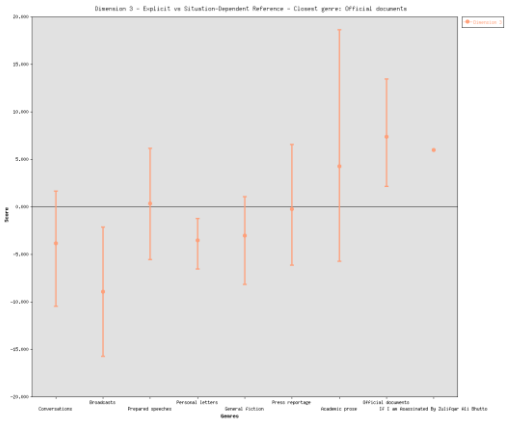
### 4.4.3 Dimension 3: Explicit vs. Situation Dependent Reference

Dimension 3 reveals (Table 7 and Figure 13) that the text prominently employs the style of "Explicit Reference" particularly when compared to

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other autobiographies. The text consistently utilizes explicit and precise referencing techniques, contributing to the heightened clarity and specificity, as indicated by the significant score. This explicit referencing style aligns most closely with the characteristics of official documents in terms of text type.

**Figure 13. Representation of Dimension 3 in "If I am Assassinated" by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**

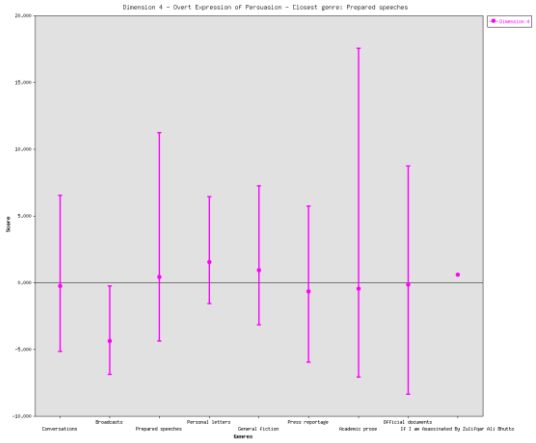



Source: Authors

### 4.4.4 Dimension 4: Overt Expression of Persuasion

Dimension 4 reveals (Table 7 and Figure 14) a modest inclination towards the "Overt Expression of Argumentation" in the text. The text does contain certain argumentative elements, as indicated by the positive score, although it does not heavily emphasize persuasive or forceful language. This mild argumentative style draws strength from elements such as the use of persuasive verbs. When considering text type, the analysis aligns this tendency most closely with the prepared speeches.

**Figure 14. Representation of Dimension 4 in "If I am Assassinated" by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**

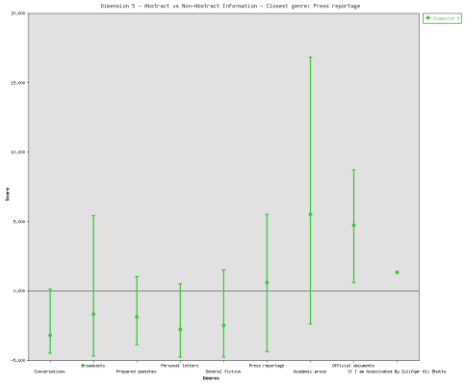



Source: Authors

### 4.4.5 Dimension 5: Abstract vs. Non-Abstract Information

Dimension 5 suggests (Table 7 and Figure 15) a mild inclination towards an "Abstract Style" in the text. This dimension points to the presence of elements associated with the use of abstract and conceptual language, as evident from the text's score. The text's leaning towards a more abstract style is influenced by elements such as the presence of past participle clauses and other adverbial subordinators. In terms of text type, the analysis aligns this preference most closely with press reportage.

**Figure 15. Representation of Dimension 5 in "If I am Assassinated" by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**




Source: Authors

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**Table 8. Overused and Underused Linguistic Features in Each Factor Based on the Multidimensional Analysis in the Autobiography "In the Line of Fire" by Pervez Musharraf**

| **Overused Linguistic Features** | **Scores** |
|---|---|
| Sentence Relatives [SERE] | 2.5 |
| Speech Presentation Indicators [SPIN] | 1000 |
| NN | 1.67 |
| **Underused Linguistic Features** | **Scores** |
| Adverbs (RB) | -1.83 |

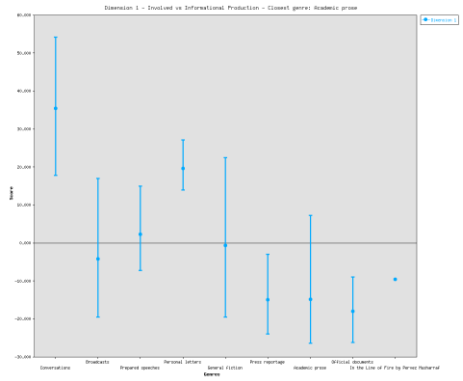
Source: Authors

### 4.5 Interpretation of Dimensions for the Autobiography "In the Line of Fire" by Pervez Musharraf

#### 4.5.1 Dimension 1: Involved vs. Informational Production

Dimension 1 underscores (Table 8 and Figure 16) a conspicuous preference for "Informational Production" over the "Involved" style in the text. The language primarily centers on the objective and concise presentation of factual information, but it also incorporates elements of a more personal and expressive style. This informational style is shaped by linguistic elements such as sentence relatives, nouns, and speech presentation indicators. When categorizing the text type, the analysis identifies academic prose as the closest match to this particular style.

**Figure 16. Representation of Dimension 1 in "In the Line of Fire" by Pervez Musharraf**

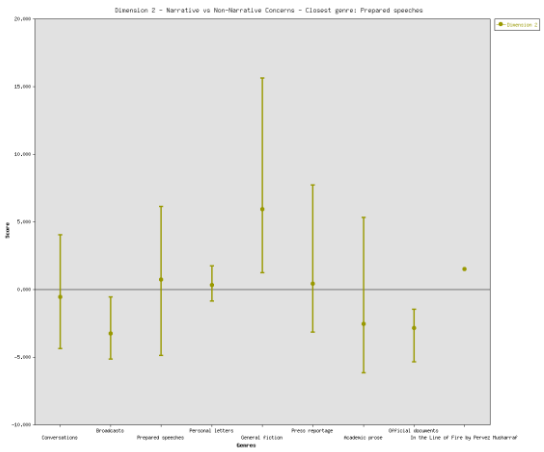


Source: Authors

### 4.5.2 Dimension 2: Narrative vs. Non-narrative Concerns

Dimension 2 highlights (Table 8 and Figure 17) a distinct preference for a "Narrative" style in the text, which surpasses the "Non-narrative" style. The language within the text predominantly gravitates towards a narrative approach, but it also accommodates non-narrative elements. This style is characterized by an emphasis on explanatory and descriptive language. In terms of text type, the analysis aligns this preference most closely with prepared speeches.

**Figure 17. Representation of Dimension 2 in "In the Line of Fire" by Pervez Musharraf**



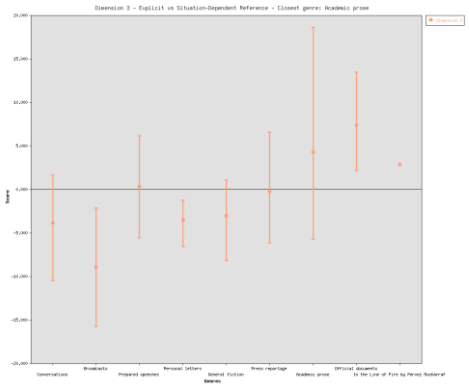

Source: Authors

### 4.5.3 Dimension 3: Explicit vs. Situation Dependent Reference

Dimension 3 reveals (Table 8 and Figure 18) a notable emphasis on the style of "Explicit Reference" within the text. The analysis suggests that the text extensively employs explicit and precise referencing techniques, contributing to the heightened clarity and specificity. This explicit reference style is observed through various linguistic elements such as phrasal coordination, sentence relatives, and other nominal variables. When considering text type, the analysis aligns this style most closely with academic prose.

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**Figure 18. Representation of Dimension 3 in "In the Line of Fire" by Pervez Musharraf**

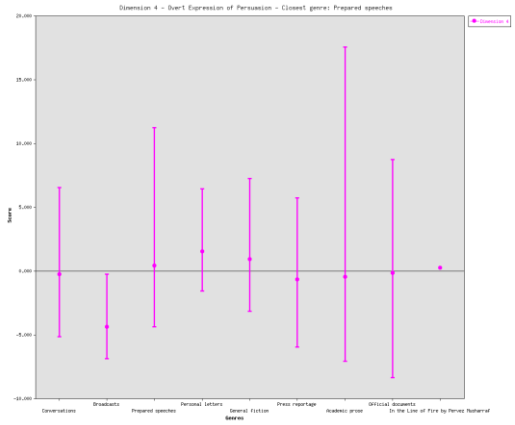


Source: Authors

### 4.5.4 Dimension 4: Overt Expression of Persuasion

Dimension 4, reflecting a mild inclination (Table 8 and Figure 19) towards the "Overt Expression of Argumentation" in the text, is notable in the analysis. The text does exhibit certain argumentative elements, as indicated by the positive score, although it does not over emphasize persuasive or forceful language. In terms of text type, the analysis aligns this tendency most closely with prepared speeches.

**Figure 19. Representation of Dimension 4 in "In the Line of Fire" by Pervez Musharraf**

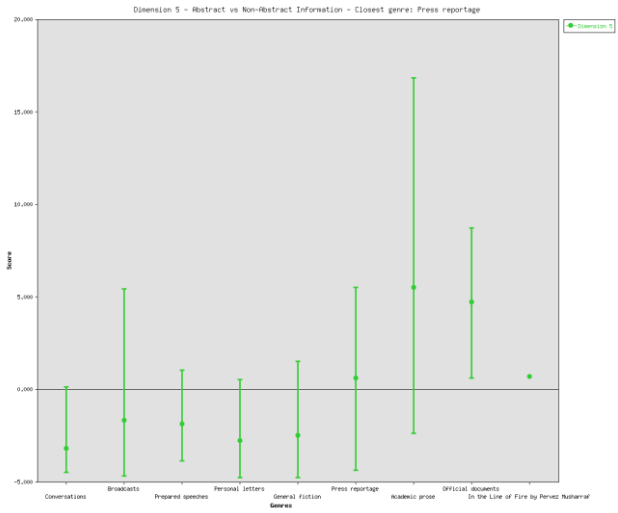


Source: Authors

### 4.5.5 Dimension 5: Abstract vs. Non-Abstract Information

Dimension 5, which represents (Table 8 and Figure 20) a preference for a slightly "Abstract Style" in the text, emerges as a prominent aspect in the analysis. This dimension highlights the utilization of abstract and conceptual language within the text. The discernible inclination towards an abstract style can be attributed to various linguistic elements, including the presence of past participle clauses and other adverbial subordinators. In terms of text type, the analysis aligns this abstract style most closely with press reportage.

**Figure 20. Representation of Dimension 5 in "In the Line of Fire" by Pervez Musharraf**




Source: Authors

## 5. Conclusion

This study examined the linguistic variations found in the autobiographies of four prominent Pakistani political figures. The outcomes of our analysis revealed a distinct shift towards the more informative style characterized by the dissemination of factual information and the presentation of unbiased commentary. In addition, the autobiographies also exhibited a pronounced narrative quality,

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indicating a growing emphasis on storytelling techniques, effectively engaging readers through compelling narratives.

While this study provides valuable insights into the evolving linguistic landscape of autobiographies authored by Pakistani political figures, several limitations should be acknowledged. Firstly, the corpus was confined to just four autobiographies that offers a limited scope. Future research could enrich the corpus by incorporating a broader array of autobiographies authored by other Pakistani political figures. Additionally, this study exclusively examined five textual dimensions via multidimensional analysis. Subsequent research efforts may explore additional textual dimensions using alternative analytical approaches that may offer further insights into the autobiographies of Pakistani political figures.

Despite these constraints, the findings of this study carry noteworthy implications. Firstly, the results suggest a growing inclination within Pakistani political figure autobiographies towards an informational and narrative orientation. This transformation seems likely to mirror reader expectations, which increasingly demand autobiographies that seamlessly blend factual information with captivating narratives. Secondly, the findings propose a burgeoning explicit and argumentative nature within Pakistani political figure autobiographies. This shift is likely rooted in the mounting polarization of Pakistani politics, which has prompted a heightened focus on defending one's political convictions and critiquing opposite viewpoints.

In brief, the outcomes of this study contribute to our understanding of the distinct linguistic evolution observed within autobiographies over time. This study not only offers insight into the evolving nature of autobiographies but also lays the foundation for future research endeavors investigating the intricacies of language development in this genre. Emphasizing the significance of register variation and linguistic elements, this corpus-based multidimensional analysis underscores the pivotal role of linguistic nuances in comprehending language evolution and serves as a stepping stone for future research in this domain.

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