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A Corpus-Based Comparative Study of Experiential Perspective in Native and Pakistani English Short Stories

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ABSTRACT

Scholars have undertaken a comparative analysis of native and non-native English literature to examine how grammatical patterns influence the presentation of experiential perspective. Native writers often opt for a straightforward and easily understood approach when shaping their experiential perspective. This research delves into the utilization of the experiential meta-function by native and Pakistani English short story authors, seeking to discern the relationship between transitivity profiles and the experiential perspective conveyed in their respective short stories. Employing the UAM Corpus Tool (O'Donnell, 2008), we manually analyzed the corpora of a native English short story and a Pakistani English short story. These texts were subsequently interpreted in accordance with Halliday's theoretical framework for the experiential meta-function of language (2014). The findings revealed that native writers incorporated a greater number of processes and participants in their narratives compared to Pakistani writers. In contrast, Pakistani writers employed more circumstantial elements. This divergence underscores that native writers tend to adopt a more tangible and concrete approach, resulting in a narrative that is simpler and easier for readers to comprehend. On the contrary, Pakistani writers tend to favor a more abstract and philosophical approach, rendering their narratives more intricate and complex. The straightforward sentence structures employed by native writers serve to enhance the clarity, comprehension, and fluidity of events within their stories. This study bears significant implications for pedagogy. It has the potential to assist students in understanding the role of transitivity analysis in shaping the experiential perspective within a text.

Keywords: Experiential Perspective, Halliday, Short Stories, Native, Nonnative, Corpus, Comparative, UAM

1. INTRODUCTION

Experiential perspective, in literature, involves authors using a narrative technique to deeply immerse readers in a character's emotions, experiences, and perceptions. Rather than providing an external view of events, it delves into characters' inner worlds, revealing their thoughts, feelings, and sensory encounters. According to Halliday clause can be labeled as a fundamental unit of structure representing the experiential perspective, it constructs it through lexico-

grammar. Halliday(2014) underscores the importance of lexico-grammar in structuring the semantics of experience through transitivity choices. It serves as a foundational element to understand how language conveys meaning in the realm of experience, encompassing all relevant participants and experiential functions in a clause. In terms of the lexico-grammatical aspect, Halliday's standpoint on experiential perspective is that language used within a clause portrays a range of processes inherent in human experiences. It signifies how individuals employ different choices to express their understanding of the external world and their inner thoughts in a clause. The transitivity system plays a vital role in clarifying clause comprehension by identifying the specific process it contains. Using six categories—verbal, material, behavioral, relational, existential, and mental—to classify processes, enhances readers' understanding of a sentence's content and significance, elucidating the nature of the action or condition within a clause.

Various studies have examined the difference in the construction of the experiential perspective of native and Pakistani writers by using different aspects. For instance, Shah, Qasim, and Javed (2020) compared examined fiction of native and non-native writers with reference to the usage of phrases in fiction. They found that non-native authors tend to construct longer, more complex sentences characterized by their greater stringency. They use a smaller number of sentences but exhibit a higher level of complexity in their phrase structure when compared to native authors. However, they did not give empirical pieces of evidence for this difference. Moreover, Lewis, 2000 reported that non-native authors use longer expressions with more grammaticalization such as adverbs, prepositions, adverbial, and prepositional phrases which make the diction more complex and tough to understand. All these researches keep the question open what lexico-grammatical structures are responsible for such differences. The study aims to focus on lexico-grammatical choices in short stories to explore the differences between the Native and Pakistani Writers' construction of experiential perspective. It used the transitivity system in the Systemic Functional Linguistic framework of Halliday as a tool. Then, quantitative analysis of lexico-grammar choices in the transitivity helped to compare the differences in the construction of the experiential perspective of both writers.

Pakistan's rich cultural tapestry and complex socioeconomic conditions provide a deep exploration of themes like religious identity, family dynamics, class divisions, and the tension between tradition and modernity. Conversely, native English short stories cover a wide spectrum of cultural topics, including individualism, existentialism, the nuances of Western society, and universal human emotions such as love and sorrow. These stories draw from personal experiences and mirror the diverse socioeconomic and cultural landscapes of English-speaking countries. This requires a comprehensive comparative examination of short stories written by both Pakistani and native English authors. The objective of this work is

To investigate the differences in the construction of experiential perspective of Pakistani and Native short story writers

This research objective facilitated the exploration of the connection between transitivity patterns to present experiential perspectives by understanding how processes, participants, and circumstances contribute to its development. It is pursued by the following sub-question:

How do transitivity process types, participants, and circumstance types construct an experiential perspective?

What are the dominant features of transitivity profile present in Pakistani and Native English Short Stories?

To provide further insight into the exploration of experiential perspective, this study employed short stories written by three Pakistani and three non-native authors. Initially, the clauses within these short stories were systematically segmented. Then processes, participants, and circumstances were manually labeled. This meticulous process aimed to extract empirical data and draw conclusions regarding how Pakistani and native short story writers portray experiential perspectives in their work.

2. Literature Review

Experiential perspective, in the context of literature and narrative, refers to the way in which a story or narrative conveys the experiences, emotions, thoughts, and sensory perceptions of the characters to the reader. It involves providing the reader with a vivid and immersive understanding of what the characters are going through, both internally (their thoughts and emotions) and externally (their actions and sensory experiences). This work is a comparative analysis of native and Pakistani short story writers' construction of experiential perspective by using the transitivity system as a tool in Halliday's theoretical framework of SFL. Writers construct experiential perspectives through transitivity in short stories by carefully choosing process types, characters, and circumstance types to convey the characters' experiences, actions, and emotions. Transitivity refers to how processes operate in sentences, including what actions are performed, who or what performs them, and what or whom they affect. By manipulating transitivity, writers can shape the reader's understanding of the narrative's events and characters.

Hadilu, Vafa, and Rostami (2016) looked at Iranian and native English authors Simin Daneshvar and Joseph Conrad's short stories. The data were analyzed using Halliday and Hassan's (1976) taxonomy of lexical coherence. The findings showed that the two corpora used lexical links differently. Native English short stories had a higher density of lexical linkages than Iranian short stories. However, this study did not provide quantitative and qualitative analyses and fell short in explaining the effects of the differences in lexical linkages and insights into language patterns to realize writers' perspectives. Contrarily, the current study explores the differences between native and non-native Pakistani writers to fill this gap by using the transitivity system as a tool in the framework of systemic functional grammar to explore how different transitivity profiles influence the construction of an experiential viewpoint.

Brumfit's foundational study (1984) argues that non-native language users become completely engrossed in the grammaticalization process. Their language choices and sentence structures get more intricate. Furthermore, they use a wide variety of linguistic tools, including adjectives and adverbs, to achieve concreteness in their communication. Although such a writing style unquestionably assures grammar accuracy, it sacrifices the flow of events. It consequently makes the writing less comprehensible to readers.

Shah, Qasim, and Javed (2020) used a corpus of two Pakistani and two native books as data to examine the differences in phrase patterns used by native and non-native fiction writers in Pakistan. The program AntConc (version 3.5.8)'s n-gram/cluster tool was used to find their frequencies. The study showed that non-native writers frequently use long, complicated phrases, implying that their linguistic complexity is higher than that of native writers. The study did not discuss differences in linguistic choices for thematic exploration and perspective development. It used the UAM corpus tool for the description of language analysis in context. The study did not investigate the complex link between language choices and the representation of the experience viewpoint in fiction.

In their 2022 research, Ghani et al. conducted a comparative analysis of the experiential metafunction within a corpus of editorials related to the COVID-19 epidemic, sourced from both Pakistani and UK newspapers. They employed the Hallidayan framework for the experiential metafunction and utilized the UAM corpus tool for their analysis. The findings of the study revealed distinct approaches to constructing ideologies by authors from these two newspapers. Notably, both sets of writers predominantly employed material processes. In Pakistani newspapers, the subsequent most frequently used process type after material processes was verbal processes, followed by relational processes and mental processes. Similarly, in UK newspaper editorials, there was a higher occurrence of verbal processes compared to mental processes. The study highlighted that an examination of the experiential meta-function provides valuable insights into the perspective and viewpoint crafted by the writers. However, it did not delve into the role of participants in shaping this portrayal of reality.

Halliday and Hasan (1976) and Halliday (1978) have made significant contributions to our comprehension of text-based analyses. Hopper and Thompson (1980) represent a valuable resource when it comes to exploring transitivity in grammar and discourse. Their work provides readers with insights into the transitivity choices that play a crucial role in shaping our experiential understanding.

The above studies show that there are considerable differences between the diction development of native and non-native English writers. Native writers tend to convey their thoughts through very short and simple sentences that are pithy and precise and do not include unnecessary lexemes. They frequently speak clearly and sparingly, eschewing superfluous lexemes. Usually, their clauses include crucial words like nouns and verbs. Adjectives, adverbs, and prepositional phrases are rarely used by native authors in favor of the usage of content words to express their ideas. This strategy seeks to produce writing that is more pervasive and simpler for readers to

understand. In essence, native authors work to make their writing as straightforward and concise as possible. The writing style of non-native authors is more sophisticated, in comparison. They frequently overuse prepositional phrases, adverbials, adjectives, and adverbs in their sentences. This may be done in an effort to make their work simpler and easier to understand, but the English language ends up sounding less natural as a result. Despite having good intentions, the intricacy might make the writing seem less flowing and more difficult to understand.

To conclude native authors frequently use succinct, straightforward phrases that are simple and clear. Words with substance, such as nouns and verbs, are given precedence. On the other hand, non-native authors could unintentionally make their writing more difficult by overusing modifiers and phrases in an effort to improve clarity, which can make their writing seem less natural in the context of English linguistic rules.

The present research is an attempt to identify the variations in experiential perspective presentation in native authors' approaches that differ from those of non-native writers. The current study goes deep to analyze how native and non-native writers employ transitivity profiles in their short stories. It is based on Halliday's (2014) theory of language's experiential metafunction. According to him, a clause is the fundamental building block of language's experiential metafunction. A clause is made up of three parts: participants, processes, and circumstances. The variation in how these clause components is used has been examined in the current study. The results of the research study verify the results of the previous studies.

3. Research Methodology

The primary objective of this study was to establish quantitative profiles of the transitivity system in both Pakistani and Native short stories. To achieve this goal, the researchers conducted an analysis on a corpus containing two short stories, one authored by a Pakistani writer and the other by a Native writer. The researchers employed the UAM Corpus Tool (O'Donnell, 2008) to generate error-free frequency data. In a comprehensive examination of process types, participants, and circumstances, the researchers manually conducted the analysis, focusing on a manageable sample that aligned with the primary research objective, which was deemed representative of the broader dataset. The analysis of the construal network unveiled various participant types, each associated with specific process types and linked to intersecting options. The diverse distribution of process types, along with their corresponding participants and circumstantial elements, gave rise to distinctive domains of meaning.

4. Analysis & Discussion

Native and non-native Pakistani authors demonstrate differences in their application of transitivity participants, processes, and circumstances, underscoring unique experiential perspectives within their storytelling and communication in their literary works. Here, we present a brief distinction in their utilization of these elements through the lens of transitivity analysis.

Table 1 Experiential Perspective Type

Experiential Perspective Type	Native	Pakistani
Participants	39.70%	29.6%
Processes	30.10%	25.7%
Circumstances	30.20%	44.7%

Table 1 illustrates that Native writers tend to place a stronger emphasis on participants (39.70%) and processes (30.10%), implying a preference for a straightforward and action-oriented approach to convey their experiential perspective. This inclination often results in simpler sentence structures that prominently feature characters and their actions. In contrast, Pakistani writers make greater use of circumstances (44.7%), signifying their greater focus on contextual elements. This suggests that Pakistani writers lean towards a more philosophical approach, infusing their narratives with a deeper sense of place, time, and situation. In essence, while native writers seem to direct the reader's attention to "who is doing what," Pakistani writers appear to be more concerned with "under what conditions things are happening," offering a more intricate and immersive experiential perspective.

Table 2 Participants in Material Process Type

Participants in Material Process Type	Native	Pakistani
Actor Material	19.4%	25.3%
Animate Actor	77.1%	71.4%
In Animate Actor	22.9%	28.6%
Concrete Inanimate Actor	77.3%	66.7%
Abstract Inanimate Actor	22.7%	33.3%
Goal	12.0%	13.90%
Beneficiary	1.8%	1.20%
Recipient	33.3%	50.0%
Client	66.7%	50.0%
Scope	1.8%	2.4%

Table 2 reveals that Native writers tend to employ concrete elements in storytelling, offering a more vivid and tangible experiential perspective of struggle and sacrifice for love by dominantly using Material Processes. In contrast, Non-Native Pakistani writers employ a more abstract

approach, possibly capturing a broader, more philosophical range of material activities related to love's complexities. Non-native Pakistani authors use Actors (25.3%) more extensively, both Animate (71.8%) and Concrete Inanimate (28.6%), demonstrating an inclination toward abstract approaches in portraying the experiential perspective of struggle and sacrifice. Native authors tend to use Animate Actors (77.1%) with its subcategory Concrete inanimate Actors (77.3%) focusing more on creating vivid and observable depictions. Non-native Pakistani author's inclination towards beneficiary with (1.20%) and Scope with (2.4%) shows their focusing more on what is happening instead of who is doing what.

Table 3 Participants types in Mental processes

Participants in Mental processes	Native	Pakistani
Senser	3.5%	6.6%
Phenomenon	3.5%	6.6%
Specified Phenomenon	88.9%	100.0%
Hyper Phenomenal	68.8%	54.5%
Macro Phenomenal	54.5%	50.0%
Meta Phenomenal	45.5%	50.0%
Phenomenal	31.3%	45.5%

Table 3 shows, Native writers present a balanced and more concrete perspective to capture the inner complexity of love, whereas non-Native writers go farther into spiritual and abstract themes and recommend a more thoughtful approach to love's feelings and ideologies. Native (3.5%) used less mental participants like Sensor and Phenomenon than non-native Pakistani authors (6.6%) to portray the experiential perspective of characters' mental states. Non-native Pakistani writers use more abstract approaches with excessive use of Phenomenal for (45.5%) in their mental participants, possibly focusing on deeper contemplation.

Table 5 Participant Types in Verbal Process

Participant in Verbal Process	Native	Pakistani
Sayer	6.5%	2.4%
Receiver	1.2%	1.2%
Verbiage	6.7%	2.4%

Table 5 shows Native authors use Verbal Processes (6.5%) more extensively, emphasizing the accuracy and importance of communication in determining the focus of lovers' discussions to unfold the events. Through the excessive use of Verbiage (6.7%), they also seem to pay more

focus on the subject matter of the communication. Non-native Pakistani authors use Verbal Processes (2.4%) less, with a focus on generic semiosis, possibly emphasizing the universality and depth of communication. Pakistani authors may place more emphasis on conveying universal or widely applicable meanings through their writing. Pakistani authors might prioritize conveying messages or ideas that are universally relevant and meaningful to a wide audience. They may use language to explore profound and deep communication, possibly seeking to transcend cultural or regional boundaries in their writings.

Table 6 Participants Types in Behavioral Processes

Participants in Behavioral Processes	Native	Pakistani
Behaver	8.0%	11.4%
Behaviour	6.1%	4.8%

Table 6 displays there is a subtle distinction in the way that Native writers (6.1%) emphasize the category of "Behaviour," whereas non-Native writers (11.4%) place more emphasis on the "Behaver." Non-Native Pakistani writers choose behavioral processes as a deliberate stylistic choice to highlight actions and behaviors. It conveys emotions or intentions without explicitly stating them, adding depth to the narrative. The lack that Non-Native Pakistani writers have to create dynamism and concreteness through material processes seems to be filled by the Behavioural processes.

Table 7 Table 6 Participants Types in Relational Processes

Participants in Relational Processes	Native	Pakistani
Carrier attributive	9.4%	7.8%
Attribute attributive	9.4%	7.8%
Token identifying	3.5%	1.8%
Value identifying	3.5%	1.8%

Table 7 demonstrate Native authors show a preference for highlighting Carrier attributive and Attribute attributive (9.4%), making their narratives rich in descriptive detail and easier for readers to visualize. In contrast, Non-Native Pakistani writer's less emphasis to Carrier attributive and Attribute attributive (7.8%), possibly aims for a more concept-driven, abstract narrative. However, it may result in less structured narrative. Native writers demonstrate a stronger emphasis on Relational Token identification and Relational Value identifying (3.5%) as compared to Non-Native Pakistani writer's (1.8%) suggests a focus on logic and clear narrative structure with strong reasoning. This could be an effort to establish clearer causal and logical links between events, characters, and ideas, making the story more coherent for the reader.

Table 8 Participants Types in Existential Processes

Participants in Existential Processes	Native	Pakistani
Existent	1.6%	1.2%

Table 8 reveals. Native authors employ Existent Participant more frequently (1.6%) as compared to Non Native Pakistani author's (1.2%) shows their inclination to providing a comprehensive backdrop for their narratives. In contrast, Nonnative Pakistani writers focus possibly emphasize the actions or occurrences in the story at the expense of setting or context. Their approach possibly results in narratives with less vivid settings and descriptions. It might be concluded that different languages and cultures may have different preferences for how information is structured in sentences. This can affect the use of existential processes.

Table 9 Material Process Types

Material Processes Types	Native	Pakistani
Transformative Material	92.7%	89.1%
Elaborating transformative	33.7%	4.9%
Extending Transformative	25.7%	36.60%
Enhancing Transformative	40.6%	58.5%
Creative	7.3%	10.90%
Intransitive Impact	32.1%	41.3%
Transitive Impact	67.9%	58.7%

Table 9 explains Native authors focus on the Transformative Material (92.7%) to employ a more active, specific material approach suggesting a detailed and hands-on portrayal of love and life with concrete detail. Nonnative Pakistani authors, on the other hand, lean more towards Material Extending Transformative aspect (36.60%) and Material Enhancing Transformative (58.5%). It may be possible to reflect a more collective and receptive approach to represent love's complexities. Native authors tend to focus on the Material Creative subcategory Transitive Impact (67.9%) more. It develops such a storytelling style that values clear cause-and-effect relationships, whereas Nonnative Pakistani authors more use of the Material Creative subcategory Intransitive Impact (41.3%) showcasing a blend of direct and complex actions, often through a passive, receptive lens. This contrast suggests that Native narratives might aim for a nuanced interplay of activity and passivity in unfolding events, while Nonnative Pakistani tales seem to emphasize the unfolding of action through a more passive, yet intricately complex, abstract perspective. Non-native Pakistanis demonstrate an inclination toward abstract approaches in portraying the experiential perspective of struggle and sacrifice.

Table 10 Mental Process Types

Mental Processes	Native	Pakistani
Mental Processes	4.7%	7.60%
Perceptive mental	33.3% %	36.4%
Cognitive mental	33.3%	45.5%
Desiderative mental	22.2%	9.1%
Emotive mental	11.1%	9.1%

Table 10 showcases Native authors focus more on the Emotional (11%) and Desiderative (22.2%) Mental processes in their storytelling. It emphasizes the role of feelings and desires in love-related challenges and situations. On the other hand, Nonnative Pakistani writers give greater weight to Cognitive Mental Processes (45%), suggesting a more analytical or rational approach to the complexities of love. More frequent use of Perceptive mental (36.4%) by Nonnative Pakistani writers shows their inclination towards more abstract approach for the presentation of experiential perspective.

Table 11 Verbal Process Types

Verbal Processes	Native	Pakistani
Verbal Processes	8.8%	2.80%
Semiosis	97.1%	100%
Neutral quoting	87.9%	50.0%
Imperting	6.1%	50.0%

Table 11 reveals that Native author's place greater emphasis on the intricacies of communication between lovers, focusing on the Verbal Process (8.8%) to create a dialogue rich in directionality and precision. The Native writer's excessive use of Verbal Process helps them in conveying meaning, developing characters, advancing the plot, and creating an engaging and impactful narrative. In contrast, Nonnative Pakistani writers lean towards a more generalized form of communication, using the Verbal Process subcategory Semiosis (100%) to delve into the universality and depth of the emotions being conveyed. Native writers pay more focus to Neutral quoting (87.9%) as compared to Imperting (6.1%). In contrast Nonnative Pakistani writers use the both for (50%). Such technique by Nonnative Pakistani writers creates symbolic or allegorical elements in the story to convey deeper meanings and messages that resonate with readers. Non-native writers, being immersed in diverse cultural contexts and backgrounds, often utilize Verbal

Process subcategory Semiosis to infuse their narratives with elements influenced by their native language and culture, thereby contributing distinctive layers of meaning to their storytelling.

Table 12 Behavioural Process Types

Behavioural Processes	Native	Pakistani
Behavioural Processes	10.9%	13.20%
Near mental	40.5%	31.6%
Near verbal	19.0%	21.1%
Physiological processes	62.5%	25%
Near material	40.5%	47.4%

Table 12 exhibits Native authors put a greater emphasis on Behavioural Processes subcategory Physiological processes (62.5%) for describing behavioral aspects of love. It might be to highlight emotional realism or psychological dimensions of love. Non-native Pakistani writers extensive use of Behavioural Processes (13.20%) shows that they create the concreteness and dynamism through Behavioural Processes. Non-native Pakistani writers display a more balanced approach between Behavioural Processes subcategories Near Mental (31.6%) and Near Material (21.1%) elements, possibly to offer a multifaceted understanding of love that includes both cerebral and tangible components. However, Pakistani literature, including classical Urdu literature, has a rich tradition of focusing on the emotional and interpersonal aspects of behavior. This tradition may influence non-native Pakistani writers to emphasize "Near Mental" and "Near Material" elements in their narratives.

Table 13 Relational Processes

Relational Processes	Native	Pakistani
Relational Processes	17.1%	11.10%
Types of Relation	93.9%	100%
Attributive Relational	71.0%	84.60%
Membership specification entity/quality	74.4%	81.8%
Nominal groups with thing as Head	6.9%	11.1%
Nominal groups with epithet as head	93.1%	88.9%
Phase of neutral/phase	25.6%	18.20%
Reality Phase	70.0%	100%

Apparent	28.6%	50.0%
Perceptive	57.1%	50.0%
Circumstantial Attributive	11.4%	15.40%
Identifying Relational	29.0%	18.80%
Intensive identifying	88.9%	18.8%
Demonstration	25.0%	33.3%

Table 13 discloses Native authors show greater use of Relational Processes (17.1%) and Identifying Relational Processes (29%) for exploring complex themes, character dynamics, and the interconnectedness of events in a narrative. They also use Circumstantial Attributive(11.4%) and Perceptive (57.1%) to evoke empathy, engagement, and a sense of authenticity in their narratives. On the other hand, Nonnative Pakistani authors tend to use the Attributive Relational(84.60%) and Relational Intensive Identifying sub-category Demonstration (33.3%) to provide a clear and straightforward way to convey information about characters, objects, or relationships. They avoid the risk that readers might misinterpret or struggle to grasp the meaning of more complex relational structures. This divergence in stylistic choices suggests that Native authors aim for a more logical, vivid, and detailed storytelling approach, while non-native Pakistani authors may consciously prefer a straightforward, minimalistic writing style that avoids complex linguistic features. Native Pakistani authors tend to prefer clarity over logical reasoning in their storytelling.

Table 14 Existential Process

Existential Process	1.64%	1.70%
Neutral	80.00%	46.58%
Abstract	10.00%	33.42%

Table 14 shows Native Pakistani authors seem to invest in Existential Processes (1.64%), Neutral (80.00%) and Abstract(10.00%)to enrich their storytelling. They are likely to set the ground of action not through Existential Process specifically. They may rely on relational process or some other aspect. In contrast Nonnative Pakistani authors pay more focus on Existential Process (1.70%) and Abstract (33.42%). They seem to set the stage for the action through the use of Existential Processes. Linguistic and cultural backgrounds can influence the choices non-native writers make in their writing. This suggests that Native authors aim for a more detailed and textured story environment.

Table 15 Circumstantial Types

Circumstantial Type	Native	Pakistani
Circumstances	30.2%	44.7%
Enhancing circumstances	95.1%	96%
Extent circumstance	10.0%	7.10%
Location circumstance	66.7%	82.20%
Place location circumstance	72.8%	73.70%
Time location circumstance	27.2%	26.30%
Manner circumstance	17.6%	7.50%
Means Manner	7.7%	11.80%
Quality manner	69.2%	64.70%
Comparison Manner	15.4%	17.60%
Degree Manner	7.7%	5.90%
Cause circumstance	4.3%	2.50%
Contingency circumstance	1.4%	0.80%
Extending circumstances	3.4%	4.0%

Table 15 shows that both Native and Nonnative Pakistani authors employ a rich tapestry of narrative techniques, but they do so in distinct ways that reflect their differing narrative intentions, cultural backgrounds, and stylistic preferences. Native writers often focus on Existential and Identifying Relational Processes, providing a detailed, logical, and vivid narrative environment. On the other hand, Nonnative Pakistani authors employ Enhancing circumstances with greater frequency (96%) and Location Circumstances (82.20%) to provide a more dynamic and contextualized storytelling landscape. While both sets of authors aim to deepen emotional resonance, particularly in the realms of love, selflessness, and sacrifice. Native and Non-Native usage of elements like Manner Circumstances (17.5% & 7.5%), Quality Manner Circumstances (69.2% & 64.7%), Cause Circumstances, (4.3% & 2.5%) Contingency Circumstances (1.4% & 0.8%), and Extending Circumstances (3.4% & 4.0%) respectively varies significantly. These variations offer insights into the nuanced ways each group engages with storytelling, from focusing on the 'why' of events to the stylistic and experiential perspective choices that shape their narratives. Whether emphasizing logical links, temporal markers, spatial dynamics, or even narrative uncertainty, each group leverages their chosen techniques to craft stories that resonate within their own cultural and literary traditions.

Furthermore, Non-native writers may originate from cultural backgrounds with storytelling traditions that place a strong emphasis on descriptive and circumstantial elements, and this cultural influence can prompt them to incorporate additional context and vivid descriptions in their narratives.

5. Conclusion

In short, native authors tend to use a wider range of participants and may focus on more vivid and concrete portrayals of characters, actions, and communication. Non-native Pakistani authors, on the other hand, use fewer participants and may lean more toward abstract and passive elements in their narratives. These differences contribute to distinct narrative styles and themes in their works. Regarding processes, non-native Pakistani authors often use more mental cognitive and material processes, focusing on cognitive aspects and general material activities. In contrast, native authors use more mental emotional, relational transformative, and relational creative processes, emphasizing desires, emotions, tangible activities, and creative innovation. These differences in process usage contribute to distinct narrative styles and thematic choices in their works. Moreover, differences in the usage of circumstances in transitivity analysis reflect variations in narrative styles, cultural backgrounds, and thematic preferences between native and non-native Pakistani authors. Native authors often lean towards meandering and complex narrative structures, while non-native Pakistani authors tend to provide more specific and direct contextual information by using more circumstances, possibly influenced by cultural and thematic considerations.

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