JELLE

JOURNAL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE LITERATURE & EDUCATION (JELLE)

Vol.4 Issue 1 (July - September 2022)

Lahore Garrison University, Lahore

Journal of English Language, Literature and Education (JELLE) Volume 4, Issue 1, July - September, 2022

Investigation of the Caste and Gender-Based Subjugation of the Dalit Community

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Abstract

The present study focused on the Dalit community in general and its women in particular as a muted group. The Dalit community is one of these marginalized communities who have been muted, deliberately, by society even in this era, the 21st century. Using a Muted Group Theory (MGT) as a conceptual standpoint, the study attempted to problematize the caste system in today's India and proved the Dalit community as a muted group, which has been strategically muted for centuries and it goes on. The primary texts for analysis are Ants among Elephants (2017) by Sujatha Gilda, and The Weave of My Life (2008) by Urmila Pawar. The Weave of My Life, a memoir, recounts three generations of Dalit women who struggled to overcome the burden of their caste; the untouchables, the poorest class of Dalits, and Ants among Elephants also deals with the fighting of Dalits with the issues of caste system in India. Both of these texts unearth the subjugation of Dalits, particularly Dalit women, due to caste, gender, and language barriers. This study answered the questions of how the Dalit community is a muted group; and what ways are used to subjugate them in modern-day India. The study concluded with a need to write and study Dalit literature and to boost Dalit women in any possible way.

Keywords: Caste, Dalit, Gender, Subjugation, Sufferings

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Introduction

The present study explores the complex and unjust relationship between the dominant group and the subordinate group, the Dalit community, by untangling the deep-seated structures in the relevant society in *Ants among Elephants* (2017) by Sujatha Gilda, *and The Weave of My Life* (2008) by Urmila Pawar. Muted Group Theory (MGT) takes the top position in the minority discourse explaining its intricacies, stereotypes, and latent muting

process. The inability of articulating their experiences of the muted group is called *muteness*. This is not like dumbness and silence; they just cannot clearly express themselves with the available language. This is because the language is designed and formed by the dominant group which ultimately serves its creator. The muted group is supposed to learn the language and they always try to be the best at the language.

Muted groups can be seen across the world, but the most marginalized and subjugated group in India is the Dalits, the 'untouchables', the 'meanest' group. The mainstream Indian society is under a stronghold of the caste system, which is not being lessened even in this era, the 21st century. The social norms, values, religious rituals and practices, the hidden bigots and biases in the government, the hypocritic media, and the institutions of the county want the Dalits to be more subjugated and marginalized. The grim situation necessitates that the Dalits should be treated equally, by recognizing their existence and supporting and giving space to their representation in mainstream Indian society.

In literature, outstanding and famous contemporary writers, like, Sujatha Gilda, and Urmila Pawar portray challenging, and burning issues in Indian society, including gender-oriented concerns, and caste-oriented discrimination and subjugation. Unhappy with the uncomfortable discriminatory situation and their social roles, the muted group and its member characters are portrayed by these writers, in such an unequal and unjust setting where they are struggling and striving for making their voices heard in the mainstream discourse.

After reading and reviewing the relevant literature, it has become clear that both the text *Ants among Elephants*, and *A Weave of My Life* problematize and explain the caste-ridden structures, contestations, lucid

imagery, allegories, subject matter, and anxieties of the society of India. Hence, the current research is delimited to the analysis of the theme of caste and gender-based subjugation of the muted group, which in this case, is the Dalit community, the untouchables, in modern-day India. Thus, this study can help understand the subjugation present in other countries having similar issues, like that of India, of caste and gender discrimination as in Pakistan where the trouble of caste has prevailed so much that people do not like to dine, work or marry in the lower castes. So, this study can help Pakistani researchers too in understanding the lives of the subjugated people.

Research Objective

The main objective of this qualitative study is to analyze the condition of marginalized Dalit men and women, because of their caste and gender, in society.

Research Question

How do Dalit men and women suffer due to caste and gender-based subjugations in Gidla's *Aunts among Elephants* and Pawar's *The Weave of My Life?*

Literature Review

In the history of Indian society, there have been structures that marginalize a specific group of individuals, continuously neglecting their voices. The Sudras are also known as Dalits, Untouchables, and Scheduled Castes in historical classifications (Singh, 2015). Within the four Varna, there was no special group for women, yet women were regarded to be less fortunate. Sudra women were always abandoned in the rituals of educated people's daily lives. The concept of purity was pervasive in society, as was the punishment for touching a Dalit woman. Within these Dalits, the Dalit women seem invisible enough. It is obvious to understand that Dalits always seem to be neglected, within

the larger community of India (Turner, 2014).

Dalit women, like other oppressed communities, have talked of their struggles and pleas for justice in their narrations for ages when there have been holes in oppressive institutions (Irudayam S.J. et al 2011). Such voices must be audible to a social science student. So, in this article, we'll talk about Dalit women's voices in South Asian history. The term 'Dalit' has several different connotations. The Rigveda is the first extant scripture to discuss the partition of society into four varnas— Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, and Sudras. Sudras are also known as Dalits, Untouchables, and Scheduled Castes in historical classification processes (Singh, 2015). Within the four varnas, there was no special category for women, although they were regarded to be less fortunate. Sudra ladies were constantly cast aside in the daily routines of educated people. In society, the concept of purity and the punishment for touching a Dalit woman were widely held.

A dvija (twice-born) was forbidden from seeing or being near a Sudra lady. If a Sudra woman is seen, one must pause his Vedic recitations (Olivelle, 1999). As a result, history becomes more discriminating and excludes a Dalit lady. Dalit male authors have neglected Dalit women's tales of agony in favor of portraying their perspective of it (Rajan, 1993), and have emphasized the historic problem of Dalit women being raped as part of upper-caste people's crimes against the Dalit community in general. The male Dalit protagonist in most short tales by male Dalit writers is portrayed as suffering throughout the story, one who eventually seeks emotional and political reawakening as a Dalit (Brueck, 2014).

Autobiographies written by Dalit women are also known as auto-ethnography (Periasamy, 2012; Haider, 2015 Sharma, 2021). Carolyn

Ellis, a well-known auto ethnographer, describes autoethnography as "research, writing, story, and technique that connects the autobiographical and intimate to the cultural, social, and political" (Ellis, 2004). Sharma (2021) stresses that Dalit women's narratives are auto ethnographies, cultural histories, and social descriptions of hitherto unseen facts and that the collective voice of Dalit women authors is a literary practice of Dalit Feminist Standpoint. Similar sentiments of poverty and marginality are depicted in Hindi Dalit literature, although the terminology used differs. Newer Dalit writings in Hindi and other languages are "far removed from the early virulence of the Dalit Panthers poetry" and use style politics to create an "essentialist concept of Dalit Chetna (Dalit consciousness) in an effort to contain and define the political, social, and aesthetic attributes of Dalit literature, thereby establishing a tangible Dalit public identity" (Brueck, 2014).

In the majority of Dalit short stories, the Dalit character embodies absolute, morally pure psychic integrity and is embattled by a world filled with elaborately drawn upper-caste villains. The ensuing melodramatic struggles, set in a location and situation based on the aesthetic standards of social realism, demand that readers' sympathies align unquestionably with the side of the Dalit, the side of the 'good' and hence the 'good Dalit'. (Brueck, 2014).

So far, most research covered female suppression, but this study helps fulfil the gap to understand the subjugation of the Dalits through a comprehensive picture including both genders and their problems because of caste and gender.

Theoretical Framework

The present study is qualitative and is based on the critical investigation and analysis of *Ants among Elephants* by Sujatha Gilda,

and *The Weave of My Life* by Urmila Pawar. The research is carried out in the light of Muted Group Theory (MGT). The central string of this theory is that language always serves those who create it and benefit them; not those who from other groups learn and want to master the language in its usage only (Richard, 2017). *Muteness* in this theory represents the lack of ability of a group to express itself just because of injustice (Richard, 2017). The relationship between the downtrodden group or groups and the dominant group is the main concern of this conceptual framework which is based on the following two ideas: a) the dominant group enjoying the position constructs the language which is laden with social norms and values, and diction; b) the subjugated group is bound to learn this language for expression, and to fit in the society. This practice brutally distorts the message because the subjugated groups are always unable to express

themselves easily (Richard, 2017). Besides, the dominant group might turn a deaf ear to the subjugated group. Hence, the 'other' group experience *muteness*.

This theory loudly speaks about the men/women divide. It suggests that women are made a "muted group" because the language in use is mostly developed by men group, and eventually it serves men (Borchers, 2006, p. 131). This way language becomes a tool that is used by men to subjugate women as they are bound to learn a man-made language, therefore, "… men often have difficulties understanding women …" (Wozniak-Sanford). Women are unable to speak their experiences because the language lacks the feminine part (Kramarae, 1981) besides they fear expressing themselves in front of men, who in this case, are the dominant group (Wall & Gannon-Leary, 1999). Initially, started with deciphering the divide between men and women,

MGT has broadened its scope and it may be used to understand any relationship between a dominant group and muted/subordinate group.

The present study explored the intricacies of the relationship between the Dalit community and other castes of India through the lens of MGT. In addition to this, the gender-based discrimination and marginalization of Dalit women was also a significant task of this study. This particular conceptual framework provides the basis for qualitative exploration of the two antagonistic factions of Indian society: the Dalit community, and the rest of the Indian megastructure. MGT details the ways in which the process of muting the subordinate group was done by the dominant group. West and Turner (2019) outline four muting strategies, although they were related to men and women, they can easily cover the broader context; dominant group and subordinate group:

1. **Ridicule**: The subordinate group is silenced by ridiculing their languages; belittling their thinking and, ideas; and repressing their emerging voices.

2. **Ritual**: The potential voices are silenced through social rituals, which eventually lead to the subordination of the whole group.

3. **Control**: As the name suggests, the dominant group, always enjoys power and therefore it controls and puts a check on every platform from where any voices could be heard, i.e., history, academia, media, etc.

4. **Harassment**: It happens in every public place, for example, on the road, in offices, schools, and other institutions.

Results and Discussion

Control through Caste System

Ant among Elephants presented the lives of the Dalit community and its residents who were divided into different groups based on caste. Caste was the framework within which a person's life was shown. The Caste System was a system of labor division based on birthrights supported by moral and religious principles. In the novel, the 'control' muting strategy of muted group theory can be observed as the dominant group that always enjoyed the power and therefore it controlled and put checks on every platform from where any voices could be heard. In Hindu culture, the Brahmins wielded the highest influence; they were priests who served as the community's spiritual and intellectual leaders. The Kshatriyas, who were the society's rulers and warriors, were the second Varna in the social structure. Their mission was to safeguard, administrate, and promote material well-being in society. The Vaishyas, who were farmers, merchants, and traders who contribute to India's economy, are ranked third in the social order. The Sudras were the fourth and last were the Varnas, and they are laborers who provide the manual labour required for India's economic well-being. The fifth group was not officially considered a Varna, the Calendulas, or "untouchables" as they had so low status that they did not belong to a caste at all. They were assigned to do the filthiest works, they could not be merged with other people, they were bound to live outside the village, and they cannot go to the temple and sit with people of other castes. Even many other untouchable castes were superior or inferior to each other based on the work they do. But to others they all were untouchable.

The author belonged to the untouchable caste and she described the subjugation people face due to this caste system. There had been

differences between people based on the colour of their skin which was apparent. But this caste system had created such a difference that several people were treated as being the lowest or even less than that and they didn't even know why was it so except that of the virtue of birth. The caste system divided the people and made their enmity; they not only tortured each other physically or killed them but also mentally killed themselves. The author presented a series of events that portrayed the lives of people in the Dalit community. One of the basic needs they were deprived of was good food as good health requires a healthy environment and lifestyle which was not for them. This can be estimated by her description of her weight which was seventy-five to eighty pounds at the age of sixteen. She also described a woman and the way she was crawling because of her poor health condition. They could have apples only on Christmas Day. A

couple of apples for the whole family they had. Otherwise, their food was just making them starve.

Marginalization of Dalit Women

Urmila Pawar explained the sensitivity of women, as they were very sensitive, and they could be afraid of rumors or supernatural stories. It is shown in Chapter one of *The Weave of My Life* where she says

> "Then there was a huge deep well on the way, without any protective walls around, shrouded amid chilling stories of evil spirits lurking there. All of these would strike one's heart cold with terror." (p.27)

In this text, Pawar represented the soft-heartedness of women by talking about their sensitivity. Pawar represented how women were subjugated by society and the male. The society called them Dalit, which meant they were "Untouchable". It was because of their low caste and gender. Pawar easily understood the

problems of Dalit's because she too belonged to that society.

Maternity

There was also an issue of maternity facilities for women in the Dalit community. They suffered from not only physical but also mental torture by the Hospital authorities who were obviously from the other castes. The woman in all her pregnancy was ready to die because of her conditions and health. They do not have money to fulfill their hunger so how can they manage the medical expenses, that's why the result was that they keep on suffering until death. Also, they had to travel on a rickshaw to reach the hospital, all their money had gone there. And the pain keeps on going. People were treated according to their status in society even at the death bed generally but for the Dalit community, it was even worse than that.

Marriage was one of the biggest changes in a person's life and

for a Dalit community; it could be a savior or even worse for them. Because men and women both were suffering from this caste system the struggle of a woman never stopped because she was always under the supervision of men. According to Muted Group theory, men were the gateways and women were muted ones. The marriage also took place after a lot of frustration. The girls were always looking upon them for the points which would reject them for being a better match. The struggle of a woman was also been portrayed by the character of Manjuli and through her marriage.

> "Maybe from sitting on the floor my foot might have become numb and I walked funny." (p 233) the girl is thinking about what could be the reason for rejection. But there are many other aspects which every girl's family faces this is dowry. "You must give us five thousand rupees as a dowry." (p. 233)

A family, who can barely fulfill their hunger was being demanded with a box of money. And in this way girls never saw themselves being married. These were the conventional sufferings but there was also the suffering that was the reflection of the filthy nature of upper castes people who could not touch the untouchables because they were superior but they could use them to fulfill their sexual desires but could not marry them because of their so-called superiority. They made children with each other but did not get married. This all happened in a Dalit community.

The woman was educated since she became conscious that what she should be like and in the Dalit Community a child also learns how to live with the misery of being untouchable not knowing what made them untouchable and not others as they all looked the same. The author herself realized that she was untouchable when she was 18 months of age. There was also a description of the situation when a girl was going to be married, she was told that:

> "At the wedding, try not to look like a woman who has lost everything in life. Remember to smile once in a while." (p. 238)

Matrimony

The woman who has been living a life of suffering and was not sure about what new sufferings would come with this marriage is advised to be happy. As they know the economic conditions of the people. In the Dalit community, economic conditions are also so low as the one who belongs to the upper caste gets most of the economy while the lower or lowest one spent their life starving.

> "One rupee per day—barely enough to buy a meal. So, with this income how one can run a family? And the result is the suffering and knowing that they cannot get over it many men stops struggling as can be seen through the description that is "Why does she have to live

under other people's roofs? You are her husband. Her children are your children. Get yourself a job, take care of your family." (Page 228)

Women vs. Women

A woman was not only subjugated by men but also by the women of her in-laws. She had to serve them as she was supposed to serve her husband. She was not only bound to follow the orders of her husband but also his mother and sisters and all.

Ridicule

The author portrayed the sufferings of the Dalit community through her own life and the lives of people around her. This showed the 'ridicule' strategy of the muted group theory in which the subordinate group was silenced by ridiculing their languages; belittling their thinking, and ideas; and repressing their emerging voices. In the novel, the author had been put into prison and

tortured. And, commonly, untouchables were tortured. They were tortured badly on trivial matters. The caste and gender-based subjugation of the Dalit community were much more than that as the people living there know each other and their caste and treat each other according to that, but the author also shared her journey abroad and she said that once her boyfriend was eating the food she has touched. The escape for them was to live in a place where nobody knows about their caste. But how could it be possible because where ever they go people ask about their life and in the Dalit community their life was their caste and their caste was their life, one could not escape from it? Then they had to deal with the conception of truth and lie. If they lied about their caste meant they had lied about their life and if they told the truth they did not have any idea about escape from that and within themselves, they always carried the pain of being

untouchable. People call that caste system was not the one which caused subjugations as it divided the people morally and religiously according to the virtue of birth by their religion but what kind of religion it was that spared his people from all the tortures and miseries all for their life span and generation to generation. People of the other castes think of it as a form of worship to torture them and kill them and they did not feel it as bad and about him was what humanity was for them. Humanity had no religion and caste but caste gender and religion had been on the front to subjugate humanity. Urmila Pawar told in her novel that, at School, her Teacher Herkeker Guruji, often picked on her to clean the dung on the school grounds when it was the turn of her class to do so. Once he ordered her to clean the dung, saying it was their cow that had dirtied the school compound and she felt very insulted. She refuses because it was not the turn of her class. For this curt reply,

Guruji slapped her hard and sent her back home with her cheek swollen. As in chap one page five, she says,

> "Guruji got up. I could feel the heat weave of his anger, Aaye used to tell me that if one comes across a tiger or a python, one is paralyzed with fear, I felt just the same. Guruji came closed and slapped me hard." (p.77)

Her Mother intercepted this Teacher on his way back and threatened him with dire consequences if he dared to beat her daughter again. She told him that he should not ill-treat her children even though she was a widow. She said that she worked hard so that her children would be well educated and do well someday. Urmila recalled the tremendous sense of support that she experienced for the first time from her mother. Once the girls in her class had decided to cook a meal for themselves, they had intended to give her a slip. So, when she joined in, she was asked to contribute money

instead of food and was not allowed to touch the food that was being cooked. Nevertheless, she enjoyed the meal and ate well and the girls discussed this at school, ending up calling her names. Urmila Pawar tells of a "friend" who would not eat at her home, but borrowed Urmila's sari for a wedding, and returned it in a spoiled condition. Similarly, she recalled how two of her close friends who were Muslims, and stayed in a room rented out by her mother, suddenly stopped interacting and eating with her. They did so after a relative of theirs Advised them to Observe the Customary distance from the Mahars.

Harassment

The humiliation and injustices that Urmila went through during her childhood, because of being from such a lower class, enabled her to depict the inequality and discrimination faced by such people, in the modern world both in villages and in Cities. The Dalit Community was facing inequality and was cursed by the upper class. Other people watched all of it silently because of fear. It depicted the 'harassment' muting strategy of muted group theory in which it happened with muted groups of the society in every public place, for example, on the road, offices, schools, and other institutions. About, an irritated woman once asked the rhetorical question on page number two of chapter one,

"Just give us one good reason why we shouldn't abuse him?" (p.28) It represents their hate and anger for Brahmins or the upper strata of people who created the concept of "Untouchable". They curse them as;

"May his dead body rot … why did he have to come and stay here, in this godforsaken place?",

"May his face burn in the stove." …. "Was that bastard blind or what? Couldn't he see this bloody land for himself?" … "Didn't that motherfucker see these deadly hills, paths, forests? How I wish

somebody had slapped him hard for making this decision!" (p.28)

Pawar represented those Aryan castes like Bhirmans, Kshatriyas, and Vaishyas who claimed hate publically towards the Non-Aryans as Shudras, while Shudras hated them too but silently. Pawar's mother belonged to that cursing woman as she says on page two of chapter one, "My mother also belonged to the group of the cursing women. We heard so many cursed from her!" (p.28) Her mother cursed the Aryans because they had an inferiority complex if a woman walked far from them, they abused her for they thought these women saw us as Dalit, as in Chap one page nine she says "Look at them! See how they kept far from us! As if they were wearing the holy cloth like the Brahmin women!" It shows that Brahmin women's clothes were seen as holy and they walk far from non-Aryans because they were seen to be filthy. Brahmins did not even take part in their holy events and marriages. It was depicted in chapter one, page ten. Pawar writes,

> "At that time Brahmin priests performed the rituals of marriage and ceremonial worship for the lower castes, like the Mahars and Chambers. But the priest would never enter the Maharwada to perform these tasks. He would climb a tree on the outskirts of the neighbourhood, muttering some chants." (P.36)

It told about their narrow-mindedness toward non-Aryans, they did even not enter that place where the poor people were living because of Dalit. They faced this kind of attitude just because they were neither Aryans nor pure. Pawar's father was a stingy man and his children were afraid of him. As she says, "He would get angry even if we asked for money to buy a pencil. When he was angry, he looked like a monster" There she compared her father with a monster, to show his horrible behaviour. It also

represented how a Dalit woman was suppressed by Dalit men. Pawar also talks about Susheela who was her cousin, married to a drunkard man and his mother was a tyrant, they both beats her badly and drive her out of the house on a dark stormy night, the poor woman with children and broken bodies comes back to home with the hope of Sympathy and love from parents but when she reached home, Baba says,

> "Who's that? Susha? All right, give her something to eat and send her back the way she's come. She must stay with her in-laws!" (p.51)

This kind of rejection broke her internally, there was no place left for her. She was not accepted by her in-laws or by her parents. She still was forced to live with her In-laws despite being neglected, insulted, and beaten. Nobody dared to conflict with him, to send Susheela back with an aching body and aching mind.

Rituals

During the Holi Festival, it was the Mahars boys who were working there but they were not allowed to participate in the ritual of actually lighting the fire. The 'ritual' point of the muting strategy of muted group theory is obvious here, in which the potential voices are silenced through social rituals, which eventually leads to the subordination of the whole group. In fact, "the Marathas, Bhandari's, and kulwadis who were in for front of the ritual sought the blessing of the goddess and then set the woods on the fire. Pawar says:

> "Mahar youth is made to do the hard work of cutting down Branches and trunks of trees and carrying them to a field where a fire will be lighted at dusk, but they are not allowed a place in celebration; it is the upper caste men who carry the palanquin of the goddess, and the Mahars are forbidden to touch it." (p.19)

This done, they would start praying loudly. This ceremony was called Garhane. It featured lots of prayers for the village's wellbeing and averting calamities. But funnily enough, they also prayed for diverting the calamities to the Mahars. Then the ritual of howling and cursing began. Again, the terrible curse would Target the Mahars. But the Mahars dared not to protest against this. On this occasion, the kulwadis, Marathas, and Brahmins would make sweet chapattis called Puran Poli. The Mahar women would be excited and eager to go to the houses of these upper caste People to beg for festive food.

Urmila Pawar, like other Dalit women, writing in Marathi, has her style in dealing with the subject of suppression and degrading beliefs associated with religion. Giving these up was an important part of Ambedkar's mobilization of the Dalit community. However, Urmila Pawar noted towards the end of her autobiography that, when she visited her village years after she left, she found new roads, buildings, and signs of Prosperity; but inside the houses of new Buddhists, she was dismayed to see that old icons and talismans had reappeared. Harishchandra Throat, her perspective husband had quit his job because of being at the receiving end of caste prejudice.

Conclusions

In this era of economic and social globalization, the Dalit community was recognized to be inferior humans of the erstwhile untouchable communities from their rage against inequality, urge for humanity *Ants among Elephants and A Weave of My Life* portray the lives of people in the Dalit Community. The Dalit community is divided into groups based on the caste system. The castes followed the Brahmin religion in which people were thought to be made from different parts of their god and according to that they cast themselves as superior and inferior.

The lowest of the caste was that of untouchable, as the name suggested they could not be touched by other people and the things they use were filthy for others, they cannot enter the temple and they were bound to live at the boundaries of the village and there were many restrictions upon them.

The potential voices were silenced through social rituals, which eventually lead to the subordination of the whole group. The subordinate group was silenced by ridiculing their languages; belittling their thinking, and ideas; and repressing their emerging voices. As the name suggested, the dominant group always enjoyed the power, and therefore it controlled and put checked every platform from where any voices could be heard, i.e., history, academia, media, etc. It happened in every public place, for example, on the road, in offices, schools, and other institutions.

The Dalit Community survived under the influence of many problems. They suffered subjugation based on caste and gender. People treated them as the lowest being or even worse than that. The woman was the ones that suffer the most due to the low medical facilities available for them. Their economy was also the least one that they could barely fulfill their hunger. Their health showed their suffering they were low-weighted people living under the shade of starvation. And they had been told about it at a little age that they were going to suffer all their life. They could escape from this only by shifting to other regions where people did not know about their caste but they could not escape from the questions about their life and eventually their life is their caste.

During the Holi festival, it was Mahars boys who collected the logs of woods for lightning the fire but they were not allowed to participate in the ritual of actually lighting the fire. Marathas, Bhandari's, and kulwadis who were at

the forefront of the ritual sought the blessing of the goddess and then set the woods on the fire. This started praying loudly. This ceremony was called Garhane. It featured lots of prayers for the wellbeing of the village and averting calamities, but funnily enough, they also prayed for diverting calamities to the Mahars. But Mahars dared not protest against this. On this occasion, Kulwadis, Marathas, and Bhirhamans would make sweet chapati called poran poli. The Mahars women would be excited and eager to go to the houses of these upper caste people to beg for festive food. One of Urmila's cousins Susheela who was married to a drunken man and had a stingy mother-in-law was once beaten badly by both her husband and mother-in-law. They drive her out of home on a dark stormy night, the lady with children and a broken body returned to her parent's home with the hope of sympathy but her father saw her with an eye of anger and asked her mother to give her some food and returned to her home, she had to live with in-laws in every condition and nobody had dared to refuse from his order. Harish Chandrathroat, her prospective husband had quit his job because of being at receiving end of caste prejudice. However, Urmila Pawar noted at the end of her Autobiography that when she visited her village after years she had left, she found new roads, buildings, and signs of prosperity but inside the house of neo-Buddhist, she was dismayed to see that the old icons and talismans had reappeared.

Future Implications

This research will be helpful for future researchers to understand and analyze the literature of marginalized people all around the world, with multiple dimensions to understand their lives and problems, to help them to tackle their social, cultural, economic, and biological problems, etc.

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A Study of Earthly and Ethereal Oscillations in Happy Birthday Wanda June by Kurt Vonnegut

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Abstract

Discourse analysis is a broad term for the study of the ways in which language is used by people, both in written texts and spoken contexts. It is "the study of real language use, by real speakers in real situations," wrote Teun A. van Dijk in the "Handbook of Discourse Analysis, Vol. 4 (2001)." This study expounds upon the "Discourse Analysis of earthly and ethereal oscillations in Happy Birthday Wanda June by Kurt Vonnegut.". This study is significant because it explores how the exposition of temporal distortions in Vonnegut's play (1971) offers a panoramic view of life against the non-linear structure of the play. It also reveals why the impacts of socio-political and historic-religious figures on the fabrication of vice/virtue relationships among the human race are important to focus on in this research. It explores the ordeals that thwart the afterlife notions on the principle of poetic justice. The purpose of this study is to explore (I) the dichotomy between the playful life of Iscariot, Hitler, and other minor characters in heaven, and (II) the victimized existence of Penelope on earth due to the sudden resurrection of her husband (Harold Ryan) after eight years from the rain forests of Amazon. Discourse Analysis has been applied as a research tool. The conceptual framework of James Paul Gee's (1999) "six buildings tasks" (pg:104) has been used, which helped us to evaluate the language used by the author to build up his narrative. Basing on Gee's theory this study finds the absolute connectedness of the mortal characters bracketed by futile frustrations and the immortals waiting upon more menace to radically ravish them for their sports. This paper has further implications for future researchers to analyze other literary texts by Kurt Vonnegut to unveil various aspects of geospatial distinctions by applying post-modern theories.

Keywords: *Discourse analysis, Dichotomy, Manifestation, Post-modern theories, Temporal distortion*

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Introduction

Human existence problematizes the human journey of life and life after death in a swinging movement of earthly and ethereal manifestations. Man- the fallen man- lives temporarily on earth and ultimately routes back to the lost heavens. Vonnegut zooms in to let us peep into the human affairs in heaven as a continuation of zooming out of the violent world. Vonnegut projects the two levels of settings i.e., Earthly: Harold's house and Ethereal: the open streets of heaven without any suggestion of the gardens of Eden. The language of the dramatist targets the need, manifestation, and aftermaths of the fluctuating setting of the play from earth to ethereal and vice versa.

Significance

This study is significant for the exposition of temporal distortions Vonnegut (1971) offers against the non-linear structure of the play. The impacts of socio-political and historic-religious figures on the fabrication of the vice/virtue relationship among the human race are the pivotal focus of this research. This study is significant to outright the traditional expectations of the human race towards the idea of poetic justice. The depiction of Paradise as a perpetuated place for suffering questions the concept of eternal bliss. The rouges, sinners, and criminals are equated to the innocent little kids in heaven to play shuffleboard.

Objectives

The aim of this study is:

- to evaluate the language used by the author to build his narrative and explain:
- the dichotomy between the playful life of Iscariot, Hitler, and other minor characters in heaven
- the victimized existence of Penelope on earth due to the sudden resurrection of her husband (Harold Ryan) after

eight years from the rainforests of the Amazon

Research Questions

The research carries the following questions:

- How does the language explore the dichotomy between the playful life of Iscariot, Hitler, and other minor characters in heaven?
- How does the victimized existence of Penelope on earth construct the idea of resurrection and ethereal life through narration?

Literature Review

The play *Happy Birthday Wanda June*is a multi-dimensional drama. Different critics have analyzed it through various types of lenses. The New York Times Reviews this play in "Toxic Masculinity, Vonnegut Style, in Happy Birthday Wanda June" in these words: (Paul's) image of his father is larger than life, woven from the mythology of the hunt and the romance of war: so much killing such a paragon of manhood". Laura Collins further adds that the cult of masculinity that Vonnegut lampooned

is still with us, absurd and menacing and terribly, terribly vain.

Josh Simpson in his research "Kurt Vonnegut, Modernity, and the Self: A Guide to the Good Life" opines: "The problem for Vonnegut and his characters is that modern world, that is, a world of global war, genocide, industrialization, ever expanding technology, environmental destruction, and atomic annihilation is not inherently conducive to human life".

Aydin Gormez and Zehra Ekineker in their research, compare the male characters of Kurt Vonnegut and Ernest Hemingway in an apt manner. They comment: "…the attention is drawn to Vonnegut's parodying Odysseus' homecoming after some twenty years and Hemingway's portrayal of war heroes who could kill many people pitilessly and have macho attitudes towards women". There are deep streaks of intertextuality between the literary works of Vonnegut and Hemingway.

Methodology

This research study is qualitative and descriptive in nature. The researcher has used the technique of Discourse Analysis in the light of Gee's (1999) 'six-building tasks' (pg.: 104) which highlight the meaning in association with the signs used by the writer, the use of actions to convey meaning, the construction of different situations to present a particular idea and to create social identities and power relations. The text of the play *Happy Birthday Wanda June by Kurt Vonnegut* has been analyzed to find out the earthly and ethereal oscillations by applying the technique of Discourse Analysis.

Theoretical Framework

The conceptual framework of Gee's (1999) "six buildings tasks" (pg:104) is used, to evaluate the language used by the author to build up his narrative, i.e.;

- *Semiotic building*, that is, using cues or clues to assemble situated meanings about what semiotic (communicative) systems, systems of knowledge, and ways of knowing, are here and now relevant and activated.

- *World building,* that is, using cues or clues to assemble situated meanings about what is here and now (taken as) "reality," what is here and now (taken as) present and absent, concrete and abstract, "real" and "unreal," probable, possible, and impossible.

- *Activity building*, that is, using cues or clues to assemble situated meanings about what activity or activities are going on, is composed of what specific actions.

- *Socio-culturally-situated identity and relationship building,* that is, using cues or clues to assemble situated meanings about what

identities and relationships are relevant to the interaction, with their concomitant attitudes, values, ways of feeling, ways of knowing and believing, as well as ways of acting and interacting.

- *Political building*, that is, using cues or clues to construct the nature and relevance of various "social goods," such as status and power, and anything else taken as a "social good" here and now (e.g., beauty, humor, verbalness, specialist knowledge, a fancy car, etc.).

- *Connection building*, that is, using cues or clues to make assumptions about
    - how the past and future of interaction, verbally and non-verbally, are
    - connected to the present moment and each other – after all, interactions

- always have some degree of continuous coherence.

Sample

The sample for this study is *Kurt Vonnegut*'s play *Happy Birthday Wanda June*. The text of the play is taken as a sample and the technique of Discourse Analysis has been applied for finding the earthly and ethereal oscillations in the play.

Results and Discussion

Content Analysis

Vonnegut opens the play with a non-traditional style to allow the main female character to call the other characters onto the stage for their own introduction to avoid the charge of being an unreliable narrator. **Earthly inhabitants** include **Penelope** who was a symbol of marital fidelity in Odyssey but here is betrothed with the two suitors after eight years' absence of her husband. **Mr. Shuttle** is an earthly symbol of modern consumerism trying to win Penelope's hand as a realization of

the American dream. **Dr.Woodly** is an earthly metaphor for spiritual healing and an advocate for peace all the time. His fondness for violin reveals his aesthetic bent of mind. **Harold Ryan** is a symbol of brutality and materialism who prefers the quest for diamonds in the jungles of Africa over his familial relations. The portrayal of **Col. Loose leaf** as an atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki symbolizes the callousness of man at the beck and call of the high authorities. This eponymous play deals with Wanda June as an innocent little girl who died in a road accident by an ice cream truck. **Konigswald** the beast of Yugoslavia serves as a statistical competitor of Harold in killing more human beings than any other killer. **Mildred** a voluptuous lady denotes the moral deterioration regarding extramarital relations and is responsible for reporting to the readers about **Hitler** and others happily living in heaven.

The eight years lost Harold visits home and finds Penelope gone for a date with Mr. Shuttle to watch wrestling. Harold further gets disillusioned that his wife is going to be engaged to Dr.Woodly who wants to take Penelope "to an emergency ward sometime—on a Saturday night, that is also fun (4)" The parameters of fun for the earthly creatures are reduced to the visitation of the hospitals. The ultimate pleasure for Dr.Woodly is to serve the sick humanity instead of jubilating with his wouldbe wife into some ice cream parlor or some cinema house. In addition to that, the victimized existence of Penelope has been satirically labeled as an infidel to indicate the thwarted identity of the female gender on post-modern earth. Though there is no worldly connection between the husband and wife still she is called Penelope Ryan which shows her sense of belonging to show her more like her misery. In the words of Penelope "This is a

tragedy. When it's done, my face will be as white as the snows of Kilimanjaro" (6).

The human greed to collect diamonds led Harold and Looseleaf to spend eight years in the jungles of the Amazon. The priority to accumulate wealth over familiar relations is what the earth is proffering for in post-World War II. Mr. Shuttle proves himself as the second generation in the shoes of Harold and Looseleaf. Vonnegut shapes the house of Mr. Harold on the mode of a jungle by projecting the doorbells as the laughs of hyenas, and roars of lions. These were the actual recordings of animal cries, often complementing the situation when rung, sniggering upon the despondent condition of the inhabitants of that house.

Penelope nostalgically embarks upon the idea that "My husband, who kills so much, has been missing for eight years. He disappeared in a light plane over the Amazon Rain Forest, where he hoped to find diamonds as big as cantaloupes. His pilot was Colonel Looseleaf Harper, who dropped the bomb on Nagasaki". (Hyena laughs). (7) Her frustrated memories of unhappy married life suffered her to fall into an identity complex.

Frustrated sexuality gulfs the early post-wartime from the late post-war time. This stigma is revealed through the words of Looseleaf with Ryan "Something very important about sex must have happened while we were gone" (24). This statement contextualizes the rapid increase of nudity in the magazine that Looseleaf comes across after eight years of return from Amazon jungles to an American State. Kurt suggests that modern man cannot have sexual gratification sprouting from love and care but rather from visual pornographic images available in print media. Penelope adds to this notion of frustrated sexuality by uttering "There is no one in here of any earthly use to anyone…" (46). Penelope's remark about Ryan that he's a ghost shows that a sense of companionship was missing in her. During eight years of absence, on one

hand, Penelope believed her husband dead and consequently felt unleashed from the bond of marital enchainment while on the other hand, Paul is a constant reminder of her dual sexual positionality when he asserts "You're married! You've already got a husband". Penelope was not ordained by the emotion of love but the brutality of Harold exploited her. "Most men shunned me even when I nearly swooned for want of love. I might as well have been girdled in a chastity belt. My chastity belt was not made of iron and chains and chicken wire, but of Harold's lethal reputation" (6). She had a suffocating sense of marriage after the sudden disappearance of her husband.

The domestic power hierarchy was reshaped over the eight years. The submissive, toyed wife of Harold gets the Master's degree in English Literature and redefines her role as a wife above sexuality and domesticity by following the modern vogue of feminism. Her imaginative powers were polished and she started to perceive the world aesthetically instead of mourning over her wife cum widow status during Harold's absence.

Vonnegut bifurcates the earthly level of human existence into two further categories in the play. He depicts the human inclination towards peace and war through the dialogues of different characters. Dr.Woodly describes the value of intellectual power over physical energies when he tries to convince Paul to exhibit good morality instead of developing good musculature. Woodly's suggestion "Their magic was in their muscles. Your magic is in your brain" (10) reflects the human aspiration to make the earth a place full of peace and intellectual prosperity. This dialogue draws a comparison between the physical and intellectual powers of human beings. He takes physical strength as violence against the people of the past. Whereas, the brain i.e., intellect is the talk of the present

times that he demands from the present generation. Woodly further directs Penelope "Wear a coat of domestic mink. For the love of God,…don't lightheartedly advertise that the last jaguars died for you"(10). In contrast to such peace lovers, the other group of worldly inhabitants is prone to destruction by competing for the statistical number of people they killed. Kingsway is only one example of it.

Vonnegut sustains the parallel by portraying the two levels of the Heavenly world. On the first Ethereal domain, the little innocent Wanda June is placed into the traditional face of heaven i.e. victimized by a road accident at the hands of an ice-cream truck driver. Wanda June is singular to support such type of innocent people residing in heaven. On the second Ethereal level, the cruelest and cunning people are eternalized such as Iscariot, the betrayer of Jesus, and Hitler, the German dictator along with multiple other criminals and sinners. Vonnegut sabotaged the thin threshold of vice and virtue by

mingling the earth and heaven into a continuation of worldly affairs.

Vonnegut's depiction of Hitler in heaven playing shuffleboard thwarts the worldly parameters of vice and virtue as called poetic justice. Germans' collective guilty consciousness still laments the human mutilation during wartime but Vonnegut places Hitler in paradise to portray heaven as a piece of cake to attain. The dramatist projects the ethereal world as a perpetuated setting of worldly drama without any suggestion of poetic justice. Mildred, the mother-in-law of Looseleaf, appears as the most voluptuous lady in the play. She is also in heaven. It is through her eyes that Vonnegut presents the parade of the Nazi party in paradise. Mildred articulates: "You know what happens in Heaven today? There was a tornado. I'm not kidding you. There was a Goddamn tornado. Torn up Fifty-six houses. Nobody got killed. Nobody ever gets killed" (68). She reinforces the idea of continuity of sufferings in the above world. Apart from the sufferings of the

victimized, the hegemonic practices of the high powers are also perpetuated in the play. Furthermore, their savagery of Harold is belittled by The Beast of Yugoslavia when he bombarded the words: "Harold said he killed maybe two hundred guys. I killed a hundred times that many, I bet" (36). The Beast of Yugoslavia is a resident of paradise but is still in competition with the worldly resident Ryan to stand above all in his savagery. Vonnegut makes it interesting that the worldly sense of rivalry lasts long enough to reach the ethereal world.

*Happy Birthday Wanda June*documentizes that "The sound of the Nazi rally come up slowly Sieg Heil Sieg heil …in full ceremonial uniform (35). It revealed that the post-war generation did not attempt any legislation against the dark chapter of human history where the human race was butchered in the name of race and religion. Vonnegut's satire really becomes poignant when he referred to the post-modern man as prone to petty legislation to stop "magazines show(ing) tits today…Used to be against the law…must have changed this law" (21). The legislation for human welfare is not the cup of tea of the political powers who were just engaged in bringing amendments to the aesthetic laws. The trodden downs on earth stay smashed in Ariel's world as well.

Dr.Woodly carried a PEACE poster and was bullied by the savage Harold. Harold thought of Woodly as his rival teases in every possible way. The suitors' triangle. e. Ryan, Shuttle, and Woodly, to win the hand of Penelope provokes Harold to thrush apart Woodly's source of pleasure, the violin, to bring an end to his aesthetic self. Ryan decided to bereave all of their pleasure whosoever attempts to snatch his Penelope, whom he considers the source of pleasure from himself only. Ryan not only smashed the violin of

Woodley who serves humanity but also threatened him to take away his life. It is juxtaposed to the human deprivations one undergoes while attempting to bring positivity to the world.

Vonnegut philosophized the need of developing love and peace in this world. Because it was all that was prevalent on this earth and would continue to appear in the ethereal world. He asserts that "Chinese maniacs and Russian maniacs and American maniacs and French maniacs and British maniacs have turned this lovely, moist, nourishing blue-green ball into a doomsday device. Let a radar set and a computer mistake a hawk or a meteor for a missile, and that's the end of mankind". Vonnegut's stern comment upon modern technology and the concept of political hegemony invites the human race to sow peace on Earth to reap it in the Ethereal world.

Conclusions

The study highlighted the earthly and ethereal oscillations in the play under the light of Gee's (1999) 'six building tasks. While applying the discourse analysis as a technique, the researcher found that the so-called earthly sophistication had been paralleled to the nasty continuation of earthly disasters and deprivations through the readers' transportation in these two spheres.

Based on Gee's (1999), theory this study found the absolute connectedness of the mortal characters bracketed by futile frustrations and the immortals waiting upon more menace to radically ravish them for their sports. Penelope's narration of time and the time of events depict the situational cues of now and then portraying 'reality'.

Harold's pantomimes aid the connection building in the story. Penelope's use of repetition served to unveil her vulnerable condition as a parallel to human resurrection in the life hereafter. The oscillation between assertive and surrendering dialogues manifests the power positionality of the characters from hegemonic to pathetic existence.

The play *Happy Birthday Wanda June by Kurt Vonnegut* highlights the human suffering and pains in both worlds, the writer established the fact that the modern man needs to maintain peace in this world in order to get relief in the heavens, the presence of Hitler and other callous figures in heaven shows that man was suffering even after the materialistic shutter of the world is down for him. The world needed peace and love to end the sufferings of its residents, people like Woodly and Penelope needed to end the miseries and pains of humanity with their continuous dedication and facilitating nature.

Recommendations

This research is open to future researchers and the text of the play can be further analyzed in the light of Post-Modern theories. Critical Discourse Analysis of the play can also be done for finding out the hidden agenda and ideology of the writer for writing this play and recreating figures like Hitler and Konigswald in the play while placing them in Heavens with the same power and authority.

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Exploring the Work-Family Interface: Perceptions of University Teachers

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Abstract

The research study intended to explore whether there is any relationship between work-family interference and family-work interference. This quantitative research adopted correlational research and a cross-sectional survey was used to collect the data. Teachers at the University of Education Lahore made up the study's population. Carlson's work-family conflict scale was disseminated among the instructors using the census sampling technique. Before collecting the data, permission was taken. Through pilot testing, the validity and reliability of the instrument were insured. The researcher applied descriptive as well as inferential statistics to analyze the data. The ethics of research were observed. Teachers reported more work interfering with family than family interfering with work. Work-family conflict and family-work conflict were shown to have a strong association. There was a significant difference in WIF and FIW based on marital status, but no difference in WIF and FIW based on gender, qualification, age, or the number of children was observed.

Keywords: *Employee attitude, Family-work Conflict, Family life, Organizational Support, Role conflict, Workplace*

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Introduction

Family is a vital element of daily life and it is made up of people who are linked by cultural connections. Employees are more anxious than ever before about balancing their work and family life in today's workplace. Work and family are the two most important aspects of a person's life. Multiple responsibilities in the professional and personal arenas need a large

expanse of time as well as energy. Balancing several responsibilities in both domains can result in larger interpersonal and intrapersonal conflict. It could lead to work-family conflict. Dual-earner families, which supplanted the traditional family model as the main family form typified by the role of males as breadwinners and females as caregivers for the home and children, are now uncommon (Chopur, 2011). People are nowadays faced with the issue of balancing family and job demands (Bodla & Danish, 2009; Hsu et al., 2001; Hennessy, 2007). Personal role conflict arises as a result of job and family duties (Anafarta, 2011).

To fulfill the work and family tasks, time and energy are required. Researchers (Beutell, 2010; Kinnunen et al., 2010) are of the view that balancing various duties in both domains can raise interpersonal and intrapersonal conflict, leading to work-family conflict. Multiple role demands suggest that conflict between roles is unavoidable inside

an adult (Bodla & Danish, 2009; Carlson, 2000; Pohlman & Gardiner, 2000). Work-family conflict is inherent since both are pulling in opposite directions that are misaligned with each other (Fredriksen & Scharlach, 2001; Shaffer et al., 2016). The demands coming from one domain make the performance of roles in the other domain more difficult (Boles et al., 2001). People from dual-income households have a harder time managing their household commitments and professional obligations. Expectations can lead to disputes at work and at home (Akintayo, 2010; Karatepe & Magaji, 2008).

Family-work conflict equally differs from work-family conflict. Demands of the job, the time spent on it, and the stress it causes interfere with family responsibilities. According to Makela and Suutari (2011), family-work conflict is a sort of inter-role conflict in which the family's general requirements, time spent with them, and the stress they

produce make it difficult to perform work-related obligations (Turner et al., 2014). Both types of conflict arise from an individual's effort to fulfill an overflow of expectations arising from the individual's home/family and work environments (Ansari, 2011; Byrne & Barling, 2017; Byron, 2005).

The literature has identified the three most critical characteristics of WFC. Short periods are spent with family or at work in time-based WFC, whereas major job responsibilities are included in strain-based WFC. Communication with superiors is a challenge in behavior-based WFC. These are only a handful of the contributing elements of WFC (Carlson et al., 2000). Work overload, workplace stress, long, inconsistent, and inflexible work hours, interpersonal challenges, extensive travel, career transitions, and an unsupportive boss or organization are all factors that contribute to WFC (Amstad et al., 2011). It is a conflict in which the immediate impact of two

sets of demands exerts pressure on one another, making compliance with one difficult as compliance with the other becomes problematic. Because each aspect requires time, energy, and attention, it is tough for an individual to meet all of his or her family and career obligations (Karatepe & Uludag, 2007). In this light, this research study is important because the results can help instructors and other stakeholders improve the satisfaction of university instructors with their professional and personal life, hence reducing the high turnover rate in the teaching profession. The purpose of this study was to look into work-family conflict among university professors, as well as look into work-family conflict among university teachers in relation to demographic factors.

Research on WFC ignores the teaching profession. Teaching is a profession that possesses a high possibility of experiencing conflict. According to researchers (Achour & Boerhannoeddin, 2011; Prieto et al.,

2010), teaching has been identified as one of the occupations with the highest amount of stress on a global scale. This element is even more important to consider when studying at educational institutions. These educational institutions are the major source of human resources. They are solely responsible for educating the nation's intellectual aptitude. The teaching profession necessitates satisfaction and a sense of balance between home and work life (Cunanan, 2006; Karatepe & Magaji, 2008). Employees try to balance work and family commitments; they are more worried about the conflict that exists between job and family obligations. This conflict might have serious consequences (Butler & Skkattebo, 2004). According to studies, conflict arises not only as a result of work but also as a result of family duties that interfere with professional performance (Choi & Kim, 2012). The intent of the present research was to explore the perception of work-family conflict as

well as family-work conflict in university teachers. It also explored the difference between the work-family conflict and family-work conflict based on demographic variables.

Methodology

This research study was conducted with the intent to explore the relationship between WIF and FIW. It was quantitative research that adopted a positivist research paradigm. It was most appropriate to use a correlational research design as the relationship between the variables was explored without manipulating them but described as they exist. A cross-sectional survey was used to collect the data. This study focused on teachers at The University of Education Lahore. It was decided to utilize the census sampling technique. As a consequence, the sample comprised all of the teachers of the university. Information regarding the population was obtained from the website of the university.

Table 1: *Demographic Properties of the Sample*

Demographics		N	%	Cumulative %
Gender				
	Male	179	56.6 %	56.6 %
	Female	137	43.4 %	100 %
Marital Status				
	Married	157	49.7 %	49.7 %
	Single	158	50.3 %	100 %
Qualification				
	Masters	134	42.4 %	42.2 %
	MPhil	126	39.9 %	82.3 %
	PhD	56	17.7 %	100 %
Age				
	29 and below	107	33.9 %	33.9 %
	30-39	132	41.8 %	75.7 %
	40-49	58	18.3 %	94.1 %
	50 and above	19	6 %	100 %
Designation				
	Lecturer	230	72.8 %	72.8 %
	Assistant Professor	61	19.3 %	92.1 %
	Associate Professor	18	5.7 %	97.8 %
	Professor	7	2.2 %	100 %
Number of Siblings				
	Above 4	10	3.2 %	3.2 %
	3-4	44	13.9 %	17.1 %
	1-2	154	48.7 %	65.8 %
	No children	108	34.2 %	100 %

Table 1 presents the picture of the sample based on demographic variables. The researcher obtained information regarding the demographic variables of the teachers like gender, age, qualification, marital

status, designation, and a number of siblings.

Work-family Conflict Scale (WFCS)

With permission taken via email, WFCS was adapted for this research study. Dawn Carlson (2000) of Baylor University developed the instrument. The instrument was based on five points Likert-type rating scale consisting of five choices per item. The scales ranged from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1).

Table 2: *Description of WIF and FIW Sub Scale*

Scale	Item number in scale	Items	A
TB WIF (Time Based WIF)	1,7 and 13	3	0.8
SB WIF (Strain Based WIF)	3,9 and 15	3	0.9
BB WIF (Behavior Based WIF)	5,11 and 17	3	0.9
TB FIW (Time Based FIW)	2,8 and 14	3	0.8
SB FIW (Strain Based FIW)	4,10 and 16	3	0.8
BB FIW (Behavior Based FIW)	6,12 and 18	3	0.9

Negatively worded items were found in the WFCS. Items with negative wording (i.e. 5, 6, 8, 17, and 18) were reverse scored. The researcher conducted pilot study with the intent to confirm the validity as well as reliability of the instrument. Three professors working in the universities validated the instrument. They commented on the clarity and suitability of the instrument. Reliability analysis was performed to confirm the reliability ($\alpha=.9$). The researcher incorporated minor changes keeping in view of pilot testing. The researcher collected questionnaires during the scheduled meetings. In addition, when respondents had finished the surveys, the remaining questions were gathered. The instrument took almost 25-30 minutes to rate the statements. The return rate was 73%. This research study concentrated on The University of Education Lahore might confine the capacity to generalize the

results. In the light of research inferential statistics were applied to questions, descriptive as well as the data.

Table 3: *Alignment of Objectives and Research Questions, An instrument with data Analysis*

Objectives	Research Questions	Instrumentation	Data analysis
Explore the perception regarding work-family conflict in university teachers.	What is the perception regarding work-family conflict of university teachers	WFCS	Mean and standard deviation
Explore the perception regarding family-work conflict in university teachers	What is the perception regarding family-work conflict of university teachers	WFCS	Mean and standard deviation
Explore the relationship between work-family conflict and family-work conflict in university teachers	Is there any relationship between work-family conflict and family-work in university teachers	WFCS	Pearson r
Explore the difference in WFC and FWC with respect to demographic variables	Is there any difference in WFC and FWC with respect to demographic variables	WFCS	Independent samples t-test and ANOVA

Results and Discussions

Table 4: Descriptive Statistics of WIF and FIW

Sr. No.	Items	*SD*	*D*	*UD*	*A*	*SA*	*M*	*SD*
1	WIF 1	34	126	31	116	9	2.81	1.131
2	WIF 2	56	119	9	127	5	2.70	1.211
3	WIF 3	19	131	14	150	2	2.95	1.075
4	WIF 4	20	125	69	98	4	2.81	1.989
5	WIF 5	40	106	30	129	11	2.89	1.175
6	WIF 6	6	128	80	102	1	2.88	.890
7	WIF 7	80	82	49	104	2	2.57	1.197
8	WIF 8	38	80	64	107	27	3.02	1.191
9	WIF 9	13	42	32	187	42	3.64	1.006
10	FIW 1	27	111	16	153	9	3.02	1.138
11	FIW 2	22	115	12	159	8	3.05	1.117
12	FIW 3	12	126	42	128	8	3.01	1.036
13	FIW 4	19	110	35	152	2	3.17	1.159
14	FIW 5	39	60	36	169	12	2.74	.891
15	FIW 6	6	158	63	89	2	2.93	1.263
16	FIW 7	71	47	34	161	3	2.91	1.200
17	FIW 8	27	65	20	148	56	3.45	1.237
18	FIW 9	11	61	47	190	7	3.38	.937

Table 4 presents descriptive statistics for Work Interference with Family (WIF) and Family Interference with Work (FIW) scales. It provides a clear picture of the scales (WIF and FIW).

Descriptive Statistics of the WIF and FIW Sub Scales

For a better comprehension of the data, the table given below provides a quick and concise

summary of the variables. Frequency distribution as well as range (both potential and actual), were calculated. In order to confirm the normality of the data, skewness, as well as kurtosis, are calculated. Its values fall within the range of +1 to -1. Hence it was concluded the data is normally distributed. Data analysis reveals that teachers at The University of Education Lahore face more conflict originating from their Family (FIW) as compared to conflict originating from their work(WIF). Teachers reported greater FIW (*M=27.74, SD=6.53*) as compared to WIF (M=26.28, SD=4.68).

Table 5: *Descriptive Statistics of WIF and FIW Scales*

Variable	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*MPI*	Range		Skewness	Kurtosis
					Potential	Actual		
TB WIF	316	08.19	2.78	02.73	03-15	03-13	0.09	-1.13
SB WIF	316	08.61	02.18	03.16	03-15	04-12	-0.68	-0.06
BB WIF	316	09.47	01.84	03.16	03-15	03-12	-0.97	1.07
TB FIW	316	08.96	02.90	02.99	03-15	03-13	-0.48	-1.27
SB FIW	316	09.67	02.84	03.22	03-15	03-14	-0.54	-0.64
BB FIW	316	09.11	01.91	03.04	03-15	03-13	-0.30	-0.12
WIF	316	26.28	4.86	02.92	18-90	15-34	-0.12	-1.12
FIW	316	27.74	6.53	03.08	18-90	9-38	-0.65	-0.68

Relationship between WIF and FIW

Table 6: *Relationship between WIF and FIW*

Variables	*M*	*SD*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. TB WIF	08.19	2.78	--						
2. TB FIW	08.96	02.90	.71**	--					
3. SB WIF	08.61	02.18	.30**	.66**	--				
4. SB FIW	09.67	02.84	.51**	.77**	.77**	--			
5. BB WIF	09.47	01.84	.34**	.31**	.31**	.45**	--		
6. BB FIW	09.11	01.91	.46**	.57**	.57**	.71**	.55**	--	
7. WIF	26.28	4.86	.83**	.82**	.82**	.70**	.61**	.70**	--
8. FIW	27.74	6.53	.65**	.91**	.91**	.93**	.47**	.82**	.84**

** significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed)

In order to know whether a relationship exists between WIF and FIW, Pearson r was run in SPSS. The results are given above. There were twenty-eight pairs of variables that were substantially associated. The association was found to be significant (r=.84, p.05). Keeping in mind the guidelines suggested by Cohen (1988), the analysis revealed a strong positive correlation between WIF and FIW. It appears that as WIF rises, FIW rises as well.

Table 7: *Gender wise Comparison of WIF and FIW Score*

Scale	Gender	*M*	*SD*	*df*	*t*	*p*	Effect size r/ Cohn's *d*
TB WIF	Male	8.32	2.89	314	.917	.360	.105/.052
	Female	8.03	2.63	2			
TB FIW	Male	9.14	2.87	314	1.247	.213	1.142/.071
	Female	8.73	2.92	2			
SB WIF	Male	8.60	2.08	314	-.040	.968	-.004/-.002
	Female	8.61	2.30	2			
SB FIW	Male	9.77	2.46	314	.809	.419	.091/.046
	Female	9.54	2.58	2			
BB WIF	Male	9.46	1.82	314	-.183	.855	-.022/-.011
	Female	9.50	1.86	2			
BB FIW	Male	9.01	1.83	314	-1.028	.305	-.115/-.057
	Female	9.23	2.00	2			
WIF	Male	26.38	4.75	314	.436	.663	.049/.025
	Female	26.14	5.02	2			
FIW	Male	27.92	4.75	314	.564	.573	.086/.043
	Female	27.50	5.01	2			

The researcher applied independent samples t-test to explore whether any difference exists in WIF and FIW scores based on gender. Results are shown in table 4. Data analysis revealed to the researcher thatthere is no significant difference in WIF scores of male(M = 26.38, SD = 4.75) and female university teachers (M = 26.14, SD = 5.01); t = .463, p = .663 with small effect size (.049/.025).As far as the perception regarding FIW is concerned, no significant difference regarding the the perception of male (M = 27.92, SD = 4.75) and female teachers (M = 27.50, SD = 5.01); t = .564, p = .573

was observed with moderate effect size (.086/.043).

Table 8: *Comparison of WIF and FIW Score on the basis of Marital Status*

Scale	Gender	*M*	*SD*	*df*	*t*	*p*	Effect size r/ Cohn's *d*
TB WIF	Married	8.49	2.66	314	2.83	.00	.166/.337
	Single	7.55	2.92	2			
TB FIW	Married	9.10	2.91	314	1.22	.23	.074/.149
	Single	8.67	2.86	2			
SB WIF	Married	8.55	2.29	314	-.70	.49	-.034/-.085
	Single	8.73	1.91	2			
SB FIW	Married	9.74	2.39	314	.72	.47	.045/.089
	Single	9.51	2.76	2			
BB WIF	Married	9.69	1.82	314	3.1	.00	.182/.731
	Single	9.02	1.79	2			
BB FIW	Married	9.09	1.85	314	-.26	.79	-.015/-.031
	Single	9.15	2.03	2			
WIF	Married	26.73	4.82	314	2.4	.01	.146/.294
	Single	25.31	4.83	2			
FIW	Married	27.93	6.39	314	.75	.45	.045/.089
	Single	27.34	6.84	2			

To compare WIF and FIW concerning the marital status of teachers, independent samples t-test was applied. According to table 5, a significant difference was seen in the WIF scores of married (M=26.73, SD=4.82) and single teachers (M=25.31, SD=4.83); t=2.4, p=.01 with a large effect size (.146/.294). Regarding the perception of FIW, it was observed that no significant difference exists in the perception of married (M=27.93, SD=6.39) and single teachers (M=27.34, SD=6.84); t=.75, p=.45 with a small effect size (.086/.043).

Table 9: *Comparison of WIF and FIW Score on the basis of Qualification of Teachers*

Scales	Source	df	SS	MS	F	P	η²
TB WIF	Between groups	314	2.732	1.366	.176	.84	.001
	Within groups	2	2428.5	7.759			
TB FIW	Between groups	314	33.48	16.74	2.01	.14	.012
	Within groups	2	2610.1	8.34			
SB WIF	Between groups	314	6.657	3.329	.70	.50	.004
	Within groups	2	1486.7	4.750			
SB FIW	Between groups	314	1.725	.863	.136	.87	.001
	Within groups	2	1986.0	6.345			
BB WIF	Between groups	314	8.430	4.215	1.251	.29	.008
	Within groups	2	1054.4	3.369			
BB FIW	Between groups	314	1.206	.603	.165	.85	.001
	Within groups	2	1143.1	3.652			
WIF	Between groups	314	14.905	7.453	.314	.73	.002
	Within groups	2	7434.1	23.751			
FIW	Between groups	314	49.731	24.865	.582	.56	.004
	Within groups	2	13378.7	42.744			

To compare WIF and FIW concerning the qualification of teachers, one-way ANOVA was applied. Based on qualifications, university teachers were grouped into BS/MA/MSc (group I) MPhil (group II) and PhD (group III). No statistically significant difference was observed in WIF (p=.73; F=.583) with a small effect size (.002). The researcher observed no statistically significant difference in FIW (p=.56; F=.582) with a small effect size (.004).

Table 10: *Comparison of WIF and FIW Score on the basis of Age*

Scale	Source	df	SS	MS	F	p	η²
TB WIF	Between groups	3	36.91	12.305	1.603	.19	.015
	Within groups	312	2394.3	7.674			
TB FIW	Between groups	3	31.66	10.554	1.261	.29	.011
	Within groups	312	2611.9	8.371			
SB WIF	Between groups	3	48.10	16.034	3.462	.02	.032
	Within groups	312	1445.2	4.632			
SB FIW	Between groups	3	8.406	2.802	0.442	.72	.004
	Within groups	312	1979.4	6.344			
BB WIF	Between groups	3	25.505	8.502	2.557	.05	.024
	Within groups	312	1037.3	3.325			
BB FIW	Between groups	3	16.934	5.645	1.562	.20	.015

	Within groups	312	1127.4	3.613			
WIF	Between groups	3	49.43	16.476	0.695	.56	.007
	Within groups	312	7399.6	23.717			
FIW	Between groups	3	100.37	33.458	0.783	.50	.007
	Within groups	312	13328.3	42.719			

To compare WIF and FIW concerning the age of teachers, one way ANOVA was applied. Concerning age, university teachers were divided into four groups i.e. Group 1: 29 and below; Group 2: 30-39, Group 3: 40-49, and Group 4: 50 and above. No statistically significant difference was observed in WIF (p=.56; F=.695) with a small effect size (.007). Similarly, no statistically significant difference was observed in FIW (p=.50; F=.783) with a small effect size (.007).

Table 11: *Comparison of WIF and FIW Score on the basis of Designation*

Scale	Source	*df*	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*P*	η^2
TB WIF	Between groups	5	95.56	19.112	2.53	.03	.001
	Within groups	310	2335.66	7.534			
TB FIW	Between groups	5	109.392	21.878	2.67	.02	.013
	Within groups	310	2534.15	8.175			
SB WIF	Between groups	5	62.548	12.510	2.71	.02	.004
	Within groups	310	1430.79	4,615			

		5	74.260	14.852	2.41	.04	.001
SB FIW	Between groups	5	74.260	14.852	2.41	.04	.001
	Within groups	310	1913.51	6.173			
BB WIF	Between groups	5	16.021	3.204	0.95	.45	.008
	Within groups	310	1046.77	3.377			
BB FIW	Between groups	5	80.465	16.093	4.69	.00	.001
	Within groups	310	1063.88	3.432			
WIF	Between groups	5	325.74	65.148	2.84	.02	.002
	Within groups	310	7123.31	22.978			
FIW	Between groups	5	639.301	127.860	3.10	.01	.004
	Within groups	310	12789.4	41.256			

In order to compare WIF and FIW on the basis of the designation of teachers, the researcher applied one-way ANOVA. Teachers were divided into four groups based on their designation (Group 1: Lecturer; Group 2: Assistant Professor, Group 3: Associate Professor, and Group 4: Professor). Statistically, a significant difference was observed in WIF (p=.02; F=2.84) with a small effect size (.002). Similarly, Statistically significant difference was observed in FIW (p=.01; F=3.10) with a small effect size (.004).

Table 12: *Comparison of WIF and FIW Scoreon the basis of Number of Sibling*

Scale	Source	*Df*	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*P*	η²
TB WIF	Between groups	3	17.305	5.768	.746	.53	.007
	Within groups	312	2413.9	7.737			
TB FIW	Between groups	3	42.187	14.062	1.689	.17	.016
	Within groups	312	2601.36	8.338			
SB WIF	Between groups	3	65.616	21.872	4.780	.00	.044
	Within groups	312	1427.72	4.576			
SB FIW	Between groups	3	17.616	5.872	0.930	.43	.009
	Within groups	312	1970.16	6.315			
BB WIF	Between groups	3	15.565	5.188	1.546	.20	.015
	Within groups	312	1047.23	3.357			
BB FIW	Between groups	3	8.411	2.804	.770	.51	.007
	Within groups	312	1135.93	3.641			
WIF	Between groups	3	112.447	37.482	1.594	.19	.015

	Within groups	312	7336.60	23.515			
FIW	Between groups	3	173.089	57.696	1.358	.25	.013
	Within groups	312	13255.6	42.486			

To compare One way the WIF and FIWbased on the number of children, one-way ANOVA was applied. Teachers were divided into three groups based on their number of children (Group 1: 0; Group 2: 1-2; Group 3: 3-4 and Group 5: above 4). No statistically significant difference was observed in WIF (p=.19; F=1.594) with a small effect size (.015). Similarly, no statistically significant difference was observed in FIW (p=.25; F=1.358) with a small effect size (.013).

Discussion

Employees are increasingly under pressure at work and home, and many everyday annoyances arise from employment obligations that are incompatible with family needs. This research paper aimed to outline the relationship between WIF and FIW. Concerning WFC, the study affirms that university teachers perceived increasingly high level of FIW as compared to high level of WIF. Similar results have been reported in the literature (Yang et al., 2000). Similar findings were reported by Emmanuel et al. (2014), while in conflict with the findings of Akintayo's (2010). These findings might be related to instructors' inability to separate work and family life owing to family or job responsibilities. The findings of this study indicate a strong positive association between WIF and FIW. Findings from this study suggest that increased levels of WIF are positively related to FIW. Scrutiny of the existing literature suggests consistent findings concerning the relationship reported in the present research study (Arslaner & Boylu, 2017; Boles et al., 2001; Frone et al., 1992; Howard et al., 2009; Karatepe, 2013; McElwain,

2004; Miheli, 2014; Peeters, 2009; Posing & Kikul, 2004; Treistman, 2004; Zhang 2012).The results are contradictory to a past study (Abubakar, 2018).

Regarding the role of gender in WFC, it was found that gender cannot be held accountable for change in WIF and FIW. Similar findings were reported by researchers (Akintayo; 2010; Cinamon, 2002; Katarina, 2014; Lingard et al., 2010)but contradict the findings revealed by Kinnunen et al. (20014). Many researchers (Maria et al., 2004; Duxbury & Higgins, 1991 & Frone et al., 1992) also revealed similar findings in their research. According to the findings, both male and female university lecturers experience conflict at work and in their personal lives. The mixed family arrangement, which decreases the severity of the conflict, might be one reason for this. The importance of a joint family structure, as well as assistance from the husband and other family members, in lowering the amount of WFC, cannot be overstated. Like previous researches by Elisa and

Stewart*,* 2001 as well as Maria et al. (2004) marital status was not found to be responsible for the change in WIF but contradict the work of Boyar et al. (2008). In terms of the function of qualification in WFC, it was shown that there was no significant difference in WIF and FIW amongst instructors of different age groups. These findings back with prior studies that found comparable results (Maria et al., 2004), while being in conflict with the findings of (Boyar et al., 2008; Emmanuel et al., 2014). One possible explanation of these findings may be that faculty members have a tendency and energy to support their spouses.

There was a substantial difference in teachers with various age groups, according to the findings. Findings are aligned with research (Bandanadam, 2018; Boyar et al., 2008; Demerouti et al., 2012; Huffman et al., 2013) but contradict with many pieces of research (Lingard et al., 2010; Maria et al., 2004). The difference in WIF and FIW based on the designation was revealed. The reason for these

findings may be that young teachers have more zeal and energy to cope with WFC while comparatively older teachers have less workload and more time to deal with WFC. These findings are backed by the work of previous researchers (Huffman et al., 2013; Maria et al., 2004). The present study found no significant differences in WIF and FIW based on the number of children. These findings are consistent with previous researches (Bandanadam, 2018; Elisa & Stewart, 2011) but contradict some other research (Boyar et al., 2008, Duxbury & Higgins (1991). The probable reason behind the findings may be culture, society, and the context in which the research was conducted.

Conclusions

These findings may serve as a wake-up call to those involved in making decisions. The findings of the research support the occurrence of work-family conflict among teachers. These findings provide guidelines for the concerned authorities in developing work-family conflict-reduction plans, policies, rules, and regulations for the environment to reduce the conflict. The less work-family friction there is, the happier you will be. Organizations must consider innovative career development models that allow employees to balance family and work demands. Organizations may adopt initiatives that enable workers to better fulfill the needs of their families (e.g. on-site daycare facilities, flexible time arrangements, and provide more autonomy). Work-life rules that benefit both employees and employers are a win-win situation.

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A Corpus Driven Text Analysis of "Fake Social Media News": A Case Study of The Indian Chronicles

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Abstract

Online media has become a huge strategy for the tremendous extent of information, it spread in all occupations, including publicizing, and news-projecting, and that is only the start. This use of change is a direct result of some novel features, for instance, adaptability, free speech, and insight. Thus, a layperson is always subjected to being exposed to illegitimate "news". Hence, the need to explore this phenomenon from the textual and linguistic perspective arose. This paper aims to investigate how "fake news" is generated linguistically and which textual features are employed by the "fake news" to make them look legitimate. The data was extracted from the report "The Indian Chronicles" – which is a source of certified counterfeit news. A systemic functional language approach is applied, where for exploration of textual features; a small corpus of fake news is compiled and tagged and through the software UAM, textual features are extracted and identified. Results have displayed, that fake news operates via centralizing participants: inanimate authority material the most, the strategy of manipulation, persuasion was most recurring, and so was foregrounding of inanimate material authority and lastly application of UAM to apply SFL concludes that the socio-cultural perspective of war and hatred in general, is the cause of this generation of fake news.

Keywords: CDA, Fake news, SFL, Social media, UAM

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Introduction

Online media has become a huge strategy for the tremendous extent of information, sharing of information, and correspondence in all occupations, including publicizing, news-projecting, and that is only the start (Zafarani, Abbasi and H. Liu 2014). This use of change is a direct result of some novel features, for instance, adaptability, free speech, and

insight. Nevertheless, the insignificant exertion, basic access, and quick dispersal of information of online media draw a huge crowd and engage the wide expansion of disinformation, and fake news i.e., news with deliberately false information. A customary way to deal with discourse analysis is to deal with language past a level of a sentence in the syntactic order; it transcendently revolves around connections between language and the setting (Nelson, 1998; Paltridge, 2012). All the more critically, visual pictures, which are emotional, polysemous, and culturally loaded, are joined into online messages occasionally for the movement of affiliated implications (Leech, 1976; Wilkins, 2012).

For such an explanation, other than Discourse-Centered Online Ethnography (e.g., Androutsopoulos, 2008), Multimodal Discourse Analysis (MDA), which dissects implications passed on by methods for a blend of text and pictures, can unquestionably be utilized to contemplate online discourse (Kress, 2011). Fake news about current social issues or strategy-focused issues is an over-accelerated spread of misinformation through online media with tremendous speed (Mehrdad and Anna, 2017).

Stories that emerge from Fake news can hoodwink individuals in its vicious net since their sources are limited to chiefly utilizing names the web delivers like legitimate news associations and few others.

There are additionally situations where fake news is produced unintentionally, however, it may likewise confound and delude crowds similarly to the way intentional fake news operates (Corner, 2017). Numerous individuals burn-through news and are educated about current political what's more; all parties from web-based media stages and organizes as cited by (Allcott and Gentzkow, 2017) and hence, it can prove to be a complicated process to distinguish

whether online stores are dependable or not.

A general non-attendance perception of how the web capacities, have furthermore added an extension in the fake news or stories which are not truthful which now has the overburden and in the absence of comprehension of how websites function to produce and spread fake news? Both online media and customers can have a significant impact in extending the spread of such stories (Spohr, 2017). Either way, solitary clients and client social events are acting to counter the spread of fake news through electronic media. These people's social occasions and their exercises are the focus of this investigation with the goal being a more complete understanding of how customers can perceive and combat infringing information can be made.

Major social media channels such as Google and Facebook have declared new measures to counter fake news with the presentation and announcement of call equipment, and

even conventional media associations such as the BBC and Channel 4 have established truth-checking destinations.

In this way, it is essential to analyze clients' demonstrations of control over spotting and controlling fake news via web media. The instruments and strategies they use to recognize a fake story, as well as how they connect to it can be used to gain valuable data on how customers might act online to counter fake news via web media.

Statement of Problem and Importance of Study

A scenario exists in Pakistan, where the social media handle of various politicians inclusive of representatives of both the government and the opposition provides the masses with a chance to directly approach and connect with these leaders.

For instance, internet user commitment over data, for example, news stories, including posting about

various things, remarking on, or suggesting the news via web-based media, bear certain decisions of the users to the news and could fill in as assistant data for information and news identification of any news affiliation with any political wing. Also, web-based media information is animated which makes it a sort of feeble oversight. Users in online media can be both aloof content buyers and dynamic substance makers, causing the nature of client-created substances to shift. Informal communities are likewise loud with the presence of vindictive clients, for example, spammers and bots.

A Global Digital Report has revealed a dynamic increase in online media customers in Pakistan by a significant percentage of 5.7% till January 2019. Pakistan's flexible web customers as a degree of the general population were recorded at 21% at end of January 2019, as per the report. Customers of online users with a passage of 22% are considered as powerful online media customers at 37 million with an invasion of 18% and versatile electronic media customers at 36 million with a passageway of 18%, as highlighted in the report.

This new (yet subtle) sort of information orders new computational examination moves towards consolidated social speculations and factual information mining strategies. Because of the idea of online media commitment, we term these signs as powerless social oversight.

Along these lines in this research, the endeavors of learning with frail social oversight to comprehend and recognize (dis)information and news by "The Indian Chronicles" of biased propaganda, creating an anti-Pakistan international political scenario via online media is explored. Specifically, it studies how provoking situations are created to inculcate hatred against Pakistan.

The Rationale of the Study

This research offers a gander at political explanatory contentions utilizing online media as a stage. There is still a considerable amount to be found out about the arrangement of explanatory contentions and how this is formed by web-based media specifically regarding the case of "The Indian Chronicles". Aristotle characterized the way of talking as the capacity "to see all accessible methods for influence" in each discourse circumstance. (Griffin, 1994) The call of Aristotle toward balance and manner of speaking is at the core of the reason and reasoning of this study.

Academic Contribution

As per one investigation by Stanford University, rudimentary, centre, and secondary school understudies are incredibly terrible at deciding truth from fiction (Turner, 2016). Considerably all the more stunning, the absolute most effortlessly confounded news articles introduced by the investigation

conductors were genuine notices found on websites. Truth be told, the research goes as far as to an extent that it aims to express that youngsters are more influenced by "how high a wellspring of data shows up on [internet] indexed lists as opposed to by the wellspring of the data" (Turner, 2016). Thus, the commitments of this exposition are summed up as: Provide instances of genuine news, parody, and phony news for understudies to analyze and separate between real and fake news.

Aims and Objectives

This study aims to explore textual features of fake news identified in the report "The Indian Chronicles". In such a manner, we dissect our study to aim at the exploration of the following:

- Recognize fake news by its style from standard news using textual features as a guideline.
- Identify fake news regardless of whether it is skeptical,

satirical, or parody by use of ideational features.

- Distinguish fake news by means of its style alone, using interpersonal features.

Literature Review

Definitions of Terms Used

- The following terms and definitions may aid readers in understanding the content of this study:

- Comment/Remark: On Facebook (social media), when a client makes a unique post, different clients may compose an underlying reaction to the post. This underlying reaction is known as a remark or a comment.

- News: Political information shared by official forums

- Fake News/Bogus News/Counterfeit News/Phony News: deliberate presentation of (typically)

false or misleading claims as news.

- Post: Facebook (Social Media) or on any online forum, any client may make unique substance for independently publishing on their public or private Facebook Profile. This unique substance is known as a post.

- Public: Public-confronting or available by the overall population; instead of private, in which exceptional authorizations are required.

- Political Discourse: Conversation or exchange related to the administration of a country; comprehensive of strategy, lawmakers, recent developments, ideological groups, and so forth.

- Reply: On Facebook (social media), the reaction of any client straightforwardly to an underlying remark on a post. On Twitter (social media), the

underlying reaction of a client to a unique tweet (answers on Twitter may likewise remain as Tweets).

- Tweet: On Twitter (social media), a posting made on the web-based media site, Twitter by an individual.

- User/Client: An individual (human individual) utilizing an individual (personal) web-based media account (e.g., Facebook client, Twitter client, and so on).

Definition of Fake News

In the simplest form, the definition of fake news can be summed up as "Counterfeit news" which is purposefully and unmistakably hoaxed and could deceive its recipients.

The term "fake news" is not new. Contemporary conversations, especially media thoughts, appear to portray fake news as viral posts that depend on fake records and are deliberately made to appear like news reports. Like a news report by Allcott and Gentzkow (2017), articles that are purposely joking and that could defraud readers are presented as fake news. As (Albright, 2016) points out, fake news has received snappy verbalization, especially after the 2016 US elections.

A direct but precise definition of the term fake news was given by Leonhardt and Thompson (2017) in their article in the New York Times, in which they portray fake news as such a decree and deceive the uncovering that contains mindful deception, disseminated through strategies for standard news sources (their print or online interpretations) or online electronic media. Of course, a news report (Tandoc, E, Lim, Z and Ling, R 2018) explains more about this by doing a study of the different types of fake news out there. The rating quickly perceives six types of fake news: news parody, news falsification, creation, control, publication, and disclosure (2018, p.147).

Examples of Fake News

For example, an article was dispersed on November 11th, 2020, by the European Chronicles, the news included was maintained by a sentence, that it was "news from European affiliation", proposing that it is "real" – which surely is a cognizant exertion to spread fake news in a precise way. The report was named "Pakistan-where the speed of advancement of the graveyard is more prominent than the monetary turn of events" with a side extension of naming it as an appraisal, while supporting information of it showed up with being more like real information. This story was reposted on different events by means of electronic media and it was recognized as a component of the subject.

Types of Mis and Disinformation

It can be argued that seven distinct types of content can be labeled as fake or problematic in a broader spectrum of online media in accordance with the scale, one that loosely measures the intent to deceive. They are as:

1. Satire or Parody
2. Misleading Content
3. Imposter Content
4. Fabricated Content
5. False Connection
6. False Context
7. Manipulated Content

Figure 1 Illustrates the types as shown below:
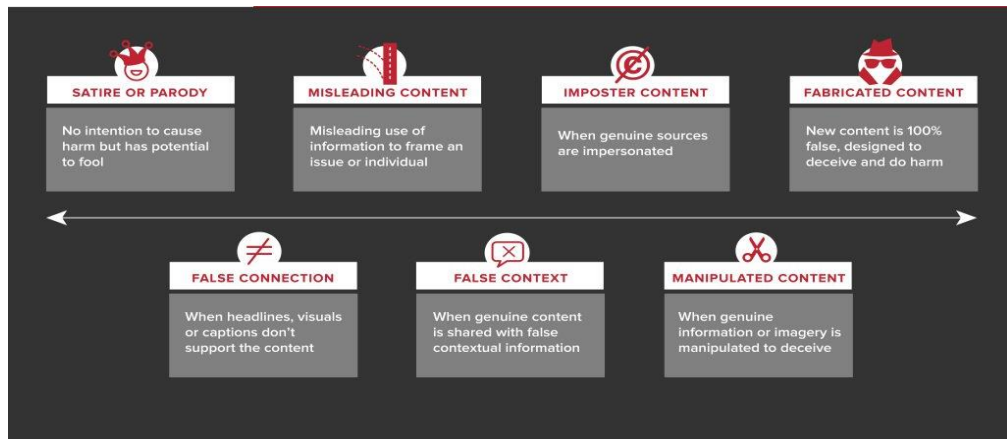
Figure 1: Types of Misinformation

Using Eliot's original list four additional motivations have been identified for the creation of this type of content: Poor Journalism, Parody, to Provoke or 'Punk', Passion, Partisanship, Profit, Political Influence or Power, and Propaganda, also known as 4P's. (Elliot, 2017). Figure 2, illustrates how these 4Ps work with the seven types of Fake News and is also called the Misinformation Matrix.

	SATIRE OR PARODY	FALSE CONNECTION	MISLEADING CONTENT	FALSE CONTEXT	IMPOSTER CONTENT	MANIPULATED CONTENT	FABRICATED CONTENT
POOR JOURNALISM		✓	✓	✓			
TO PARODY	✓				✓		✓
TO PROVOKE OR TO 'PUNK'					✓	✓	✓
PASSION				✓			
PARTISANSHIP			✓	✓			
PROFIT		✓			✓		✓
POLITICAL INFLUENCE			✓	✓		✓	✓
PROPAGANDA			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Figure 2: Misinformation Matrix

Background

Described as a free type, reports, which are stories not transiently sequenced, have unique primary and semantic characteristics just as orderly register factors (Rose, 2012, 2014). Being a sort of media discourse performing explicit socio-cultural capacities, the news is never the objective as far as language use is concerned, for language structures are setting reliant and ideational (Van Dijk, 1985).

Theoretical Basis

Social media and fake news

Undoubtedly, news sources have generated a lot of interest in creating and improving progressive thoughts in news, dispersing content due to its online characteristics, and expanding relationships through electronic media and the Internet, driving the use of electronic media (Ahn Y, Jeong, H, Han, S, Kwak, H and Moon, S., 2007), and thus the Internet media becomes one of the main stages of disseminating information (Xiang and Gretzel, 2010).

Who produces Fake News?

Fake news stories started with a couple of objections and are fully configured to print misleading and intentionally transmitted articles, for example, denverguardian.com - the design and layout of this website are intentionally catered to produce fake news. The names of these territories are reliably chosen to take those of certifiable news affiliations. Other crafty grumblings contain articles that might be translated as genuine when seen out of the setting, for instance, the blueprint of wtoe5news.com. Various regions, for example, www.endingthefed.com, print a combination of obvious articles, routinely with a partisan trend, close to some misleading articles. The

objections that give false news everywhere are fleeting; in addition, the only one that was huge at the high level towards the 2016 political election as of now does not exist.

Why Fake News is produced?

In this research, one cause of the production of fake news is stories for financial benefits and the other cause of motivation is philosophical; more inclined towards certain ideological agendas. Specifically, the latter is found to be the most probable cause of the production and generation of fake news as presented in *The Indian Chronicles.* Some fake news outlets are trying to attract new talent so they prefer to engage in the generation and spread fake news. For example, the Romanian who ran www.endingthefed.com explains that he started the website primarily to support Donald Trump's campaign (Townsend 2016). Various traditionalist fake news providers claim that they are recognized as leftists and expect to shame those who have the advantage by showing that

they would honestly stream fake stories (Dewey 2016; Sydell 2016).

Research Questions

To detect how fake news on social media operates specifically with the underlying agenda of maligning Pakistan's reputation at the international forum and global level, we are faced with several challenges: thus, this investigation is aimed at discovering the following:

- Which textual characteristics of fake news most frequently recur to form a pattern to produce specific discourse to alter the image of Pakistan globally?
- Based on the textual features, how does the spread of fake news in the social setting of online media structures quantify syntactic features?

Methodology

Design and Choice of Methods

This examination consolidates quantitative investigation. The

quantitative investigation is led on to explore frequently recurring textual structures, which may be attributed to designing fake news specifically. UAM software is used to analyze the syntactic patterns along with textual features employed in the generation of fake news.

The objective of the examination is to decide how fake news generates false propaganda against Pakistan in an open political talk utilizing computer-mediated - intervened web-based media and how this commitment ponders the exploration inquiries above.

Data Source

The data is sourced from a report called "The Indian Chronicles" which was originally published in the year 2019 internationally. The report was compiled as a result of a fifteen year long sting operation in which fake news was not only identified but their sources of production, linkages, and affiliations were found to be rooted from India. The content of most of the fake news circled around maligning Pakistan globally and to tarnish Pakistan's contributions against war on terror. The authenticity of the report is taken into consideration, and since it was presented as evidence by the Defense Ministry of Pakistan in the UN, and considered legit, thus this research takes it as it is.

Size and Sampling of Data

The report "The Indian Chronicles" consists of eighty pages in which fake news and its sources are identified. This research incorporates all the text written in the report, with the exception of the table of contents at the beginning and hyperlinks given at the bottom of each page (these hyperlinks are meant to track the fake post and its source plus what could have been the real post).

Data Analysis

Exploration of research question one, as recorded above, is concerned about how the substance— structure or form of conveyance is influenced by the media. These

inquiries serve to address the presence of logical influence; however, likewise, serve to break down whether the substance is molded by the media as Postman's (1992) innovative determinism proposes. Hence, a mini corpus was developed. For the development of the corpus, the report was sectioned into twenty-eight clippings; each clipping contains the fake news identified, its text, and its editorial by the report generators. As for research question two as mentioned above, textual features are then individually examined in their context with the help of software UAM – with which the text is then analyzed according to SFL and its three layers of Textual, Interpersonal and Ideational levels. This analysis brings insight into how the fake posts linguistically operate to appear more valid at their face value.

Results and Discussions

Textual Analysis

The following tables show the results extracted from analyzing the corpus, with the use of UAM software.

LENGTH:	
- Number of segments:	3306
- Tokens in segments:	43721
- Words in segments:	38175

TEXT COMPLEXITY:	
- Av. Word Length:	5.18
- Av. Segment Length:	11.55
- Min. Segment Length:	1
- Max. Segment Length:	55

Subjectivity:	
- Subjective Positivity:	0.160
- Subjective Strength:	0.239

LEXICAL DENSITY:	
- Lexemes per segment:	6.56
- Lexemes % of text:	56.77

REFERENCE DENSITY:	
- 1p Reference:	1.496
- 2p Reference:	0.236
- 3p Reference:	1.692

This table clearly shows that generators of fake news centralize the use of inanimate material authority to exert the impact of their content, and to validate it at face value by attributing the fake content to some random authority rather than some person or any specific office/chair.

For a better understanding, a visual chart is drawn below:
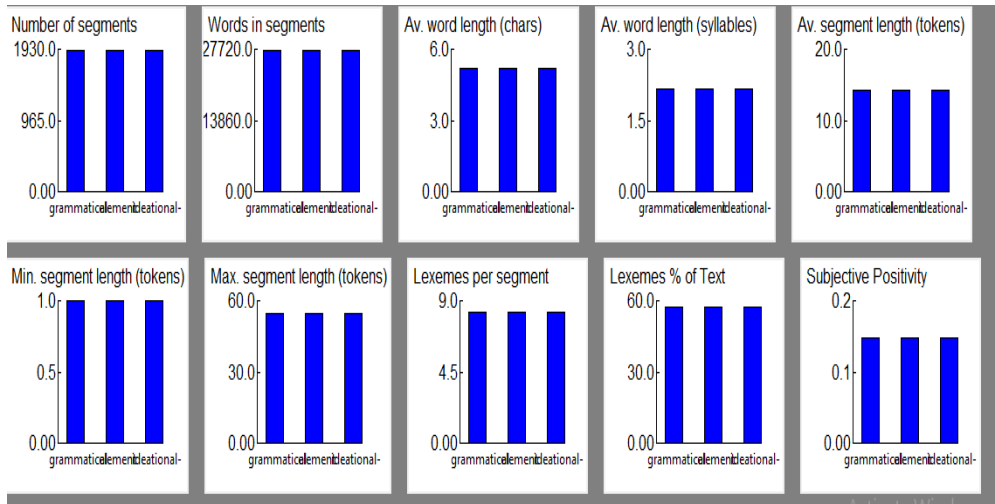
These results show that there is uniformity among the three layers of systemic functional language, which proves that this fake news is carefully curated for the audience to make it seem like real news and to increase its believability on social media.

The following table describes the Textual layer of the feature theme of the whole corpus.

Length:	
- Number of segments:	1642
- Tokens in segments:	7552
- Words in segments:	6896
Text Complexity:	
- Av. Word Length:	5.04
- Av. Segment Length:	4.20
- Min. Segment Length:	1
- Max. Segment Length:	39
Lexical Density:	
- Lexemes per segment:	2.25
- Lexemes % of text:	53.63%
Subjectivity:	
- Subjective Positivity:	0.181
- Subjective Strength:	0.275
Reference Density:	
- 1p Reference:	2.77%
- 2p Reference:	0.46%
- 3p Reference:	3.02%

Table: Textual layer of the feature theme of the whole corpus

The numbers show that, the token, segments, and words of the segment include the length of the corpus and that it is substantial enough to deduce that features such as text complexity, lexical density, and subjectivity showcase the careful customization of fake news which

derives that this production of fake news is intentional and is aimed at maligning a certain topic or misleading it recipients.

Analysis of Discursive Practices used

When compared with the checklist, it was found that the text of the fake news resides to opt the discursive strategy of manipulation, using the technique of foregrounding to enhance the impact of the fake news. For example, in the title of the fake news: *Pakistan summons Swiss ambassador over posters in Geneva*: here Pakistan is foregrounded to emphasize the actions of the country against another entity.

Mechanism of Study

The main task of this research so far is to establish a theoretical framework for analyzing the form of fake news that is systematically generated against Pakistan.

This investigation discovers legitimate logical influence created by the political inclination of "fake pages" on social media, the introduction and examination of information and news by posts. Aristotle expressed, "There are, at that point, these three methods for affecting influence… to reason intelligently, to comprehend the human character and goodness in their different structures, [and] to comprehend the feelings" (Aristotle, 1984, p. 25) Those considering and utilizing explanatory examination refer the enticing bids by their unique Greek words, logos (or consistent allure), ethos (moral allure), and sentiment (passionate allure). In a convincing contention, the three entreaties should cooperate to convey a viable contention (Barrett, et al., 2013).

Especially with research question one, for example, consequences of examination question one might be controlled by the

mathematical portrayal of occurrences of influence toward (or away from) arrangements, and individuals, separately. It employs the use of Corpus, where a small corpus is compiled using the news post excerpts enlisted in the certified report of "The Indian Chronicles". Through, these corpora, the frequency of the most used structures are extracted with the help of the software AntConc., additionally, a pattern associated with a particular affiliation of anti-Pakistan propaganda is derived.

Ethical Considerations

In respect of the privacy of social media users, the study uses only public content of the report The Indian Chronicles and does not divulge the name(s) of any users.

Limitations of the Study

To start with, the investigation zeroed in on the content identified as fake news spread on social media as identified in the report "The Indian Chronicles" inclusive of political news posts and tweets during a particular timeframe. Even though the information remains a sensible subjective marker of how people utilize web-based media, the Pakistani political atmosphere existing apart from everything else surely shapes that information. Likewise, the current polarization of Pakistani legislative issues may influence the information; that is, maybe if the examination were directed 2-4 years earlier or later, various other outcomes can be found.

Conclusions

Genuine worries have been raised about the concerns of "counterfeit news" in the discretionary cycles, most outstandingly the criticism of Pakistan by the Indian lobby to segregate Pakistan universally. This examination is a work to participate in contemplating "counterfeit news" by zeroing in on how "counterfeit news" has been characterized and verbalized by apparently ordinary citizens via virtual entertainment. Over the time of 10 years, the Report "The Indian

Chronicles" is a compilation of schemed systematic generation of fake news propagated as anti-Pakistan discourse about "fake news", which is increasingly characterized by identity-driven and affect-laden language from both the liberal and conservative sides. Moreover, similar people specifically enhance group messages to guarantee the ability to indicate misrepresentation and characteristic fault as per bunch interests. Discussing "counterfeit news" goes past the elite class technique and turns into a profoundly political practice in customary residents' internet-based discourses.

Future Recommendations

It is a recommendation for future researchers to include the comments and replies to the fake news post and analyze from a perspective of critical discourse analysis as well. Researchers may include data from fake news posts, along with the public response (in the form of online interactions under the original post) for a more comprehensive picture.

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Newsworthiness in the Reporting of Donald Trump's Presidential Victory: Linguistic Analysis of News Values in Pakistani News Channels

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Abstract

The win of Donald Trump in the 45th Presidential American Elections perverted the world's political views. This study focused on the analysis of News Discourse presented in the reporting of Donald Trump's victory by the two Pakistani News channels-PTV and Geo News. The study employed Bednarek and Caple's (2017) Discursive News Values Analysis (DNVA) which investigates how news values are constructed through linguistic devices; therefore, empowering judgments into shared news and adding linguistic focus to the news studies. Results revealed the use of news values such as Consonance, Eliteness, Impact, Negativity/Positivity, Personalization, Proximity, Superlatives, Timeliness, and Unexpectedness in the data sets; residing with variation in the 'preferred' norms specific to the organization. Moreover, the results highlighted the larger contribution of Consonance, Eliteness, Negativity, Proximity, and Superlatives in comparison with other ones. The findings also revealed Positivity in news discourse, while the impact of the event seemed to be highlighted.

Keywords: *Discursive News, Values Analysis, Newsworthiness, News Values, Linguistic Devices, News Discourse*

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Introduction

This study explores the news values in reporting of the event of Donald Trump's Presidential Victory as presented by the two Pakistani news channels i.e., Pakistan Television (PTV) and Geo Television. The former is a state own; public broadcasting television network and the latter is a private Pakistani news channel owned by the Jang Group of Newspapers. The victory of Donald Trump as the American President has turned many

tables around and culminated the World political realm with a shockwave and furthermore, ruthlessly broken down the orthodox political idealistic democratic vision of America. Moreover, his victory has indisputably created apprehensions among many American political reformists and for the world at large; therefore, Pakistani newsmakers construct newsworthiness out of the event that seems to reveal the expected change in the current politics both at the national and international level (Editorial; 2016). The current study thus explores how the event of Trump's Victory has been intellectualized as one of the massive political events through the news broadcasting that has been presented by the above-mentioned channels. The study investigates how well the channels shape and reshape the events to promote the news values and ultimately newsworthiness.

Galtung and Ruge (1965); Hartley (1982); Bell (1991); Fowler (1991) and Tunstall (1996) described news values as a gauge of measuring the newsworthiness of an event (as cited in Bednarek, (2016)). In addition to this Richardson (2007), Bell (1991), and Brighton and Foy (2007) regarded news values as a set of rules that aid the newsmakers to select an event to be presented as news. Moreover, Richardson (2007) and Caple and Bednarek (2012) explained news values from the perspective of receivers of the news and commented former to be the abstract 'preferences' of the anticipated viewers. Van Dijk (1988) also suggested news values be a set of rules that are conventionally shared by both the expected audience and the newsmakers and therefore work as a device that determines the newsworthiness of an event. Lastly, Cotter (2010) tags news values to be the main ingredient in creating a fact or an occurrence extraordinary. The significance of news values in incarnating an event as news is evident from these definitions. Apart from this, journalists regard the

expectations of their audiences to determine the worthiness of the event, and eventually, the decision of inclusion or exclusion of a fact is based on what and how to inform the audience (Bell, 1991; Bednarek, 2006; Bell, 2015).

The term news has been referred to as a 'reality' (Tuchman, 1976, p.97) modified and formulated by 'journalists' (Cohen and Young, 1973, p.97). Schudson (1989) referred news to be events not selected but the one, tailored. Eventually, the news formed, reflecting new values endorsed within the construction. The transformation of the event(s) into a set of news is determined by their value of being a part of important 'affairs', the repute of their social actors, and their synchronous relations in terms of economics, ideology, society, and politics with the medium transforming them (Tunez and Guevara, 2009, p. 2). Such nomenclatures of news values determine the providence of whether

an event as being newsworthy or not. Jiwani (2006) tagged an event as newsworthy on the basis of its capability of being worth narrated. Moreover, the criteria of newsworthiness are dependable on the newsmaker or the medium formulating it (Chermak, 1995). Nevertheless, in the global world with immense electronic advancements, the worthiness of an event seems to be determined by it being 'dramatic', 'unusual' or that is to be tailored in a continuum of themes. In addition to this, certain other characteristics such as tumult, 'action' and nonconformity add the probability of an event to be accounted for as news and newsworthy (Ericson and Chan 1987, 1991; as cited in Gilchrist, 2010, p.2)

It is evident that the prescription and description of news values tend to elucidate and expand with the increase in the exploration of news-making processes. However, this study restricts to the investigation of the news reported by the two

channels on the nine sets of news values presented by Bednarek and Caple (2017). These news values, hence create newsworthiness in the story or event being reported. The list includes Consonance (the stereotypical link of the event within the sociopolitical domain), Eliteness (the status identification of significant individuals, institutions, and nations, Impact (the aftermath of the occurring event), Negativity/positivity (negative or positive features of the event), Personalization (personal understanding and emotions for the event), Proximity (the geographical location and situation of the event), Superlatives (highlighted part of the event), Timeliness (significance of time in the event and Unexpectedness (an astonishing and unusual feature of the event). The current study in addition to the exploration of news values would also reveal the linguistic devices employed in the news-making process. The list of linguistic devices includes evaluative language (expressing thoughts), intensification

and quantification of various aspects of the events, comparison of analogous and dissimilar events, inculcating emotions of actors of the events, negative and positive lexical items, tropes, schemes, etc.

The studies on news values are mostly restricted to the fields of journalism and mass communication (Caple and Bednarek, 2012, 2013, 2016), and less emphasis is laid on the linguistic perspective of news value construction. The above-mentioned studies suggest the news-making nature of news values and seem to focus on the question of why some events make it to the newsroom and not others. Whereas, Bell (1991) proposed the linguistic dimensions such as 'brevity, clarity, colour' in news writing as one of the factors among 'news process' and 'news values in actors and events'; that increase the news value of an event. In addition to this, Bednarek (2006) suggested the evaluative perspective of the language and the construction of news, which inculcates the use of

linguistic expressions that instigate opinions in terms of positivity/negativity description of historical events, etc. Cotter (2010) focused on the ethnographic study of newsrooms and lastly, the various other linguistic approaches such as 'attitudinal expression' and 'expressions of stance' to news value were suggested by Caple and Bednarek (2012).

The literature review on the news values implies that news selection might fall into many categories such as the influence of journalists due to sociopolitical factors (Schultz, 2007; Phillips, 2015); the economists sponsoring the event and thus its formulation as news (Caple & Bednarek, 2015); peripheral sociopolitical, cultural and traditional effects (Brighton and Foy, 2007); and lastly, the ideological biases of the newsmakers themselves and their co-journalists within the organization (Phillips, 2015; Saeed et.al., 2021). It is evident through these studies that

much of the scrutiny on news values is covered by international researchers. Moreover, going through the literature also reveals that Pakistani newsrooms and news making have been less subjected to analysis and contrastingly one finds the studies related to news making process rather than a focus on the linguistic perspective of the news constructed. Therefore, this inculcated to explore and discover different dimensions of Pakistani New Media and instigated me to conduct a study that would highlight the news values employed by Pakistani news media houses (GEO/PTV) and the various linguistic devices being used to construct them. Moreover, even though the above-mentioned studies show how news values create newsworthiness, yet seem not to expose explicitly the linguistic devices used construct news values. Keeping in view the above discussion and the significance of news making, the study attempts to

answer the following research question:

How is newsworthiness constructed and developed in the reporting of Donald Trump's Presidential Victory through the linguistic use of news values?

Methodology

It is significant to take into account the variety of issues related to the collection of data, data analysis, and data representation. Therefore, the current section focuses on the description of data collection, ethical considerations, research procedure, and finally with the analysis of the data sets.

Nature of Data

The reporting of Donald Trump's victory as the 45th American President by the PTV and Geo news was chosen for the analysis. For this purpose, the news clips were downloaded from internet; 3 Geo news clips was downloaded from www.youtube.com and 3 clips from

PTV news were downloaded from the official web portal of the network i.e. www.ptv.com.pk. The news data was carefully transcribed. In this perspective, the nature of the data is that of a secondary one as it is collected from the archival videos of the two news channels. The linguistic items were selected and translated into Roman Urdu and English language to facilitate the reader.

Research Procedure

To investigate and explore news values employed by the two news channels, thematic analysis has been established keeping in view the Discursive News Values Analysis framework in terms of nine set of news values (see figure 1) (Braun and Clark, 2006). The research follows the procedural steps of a thematic analysis such as: the news data from both the news channels was transcribed; codes of the data were developed that were theory driven i.e. based on Discursive News Values Analysis.
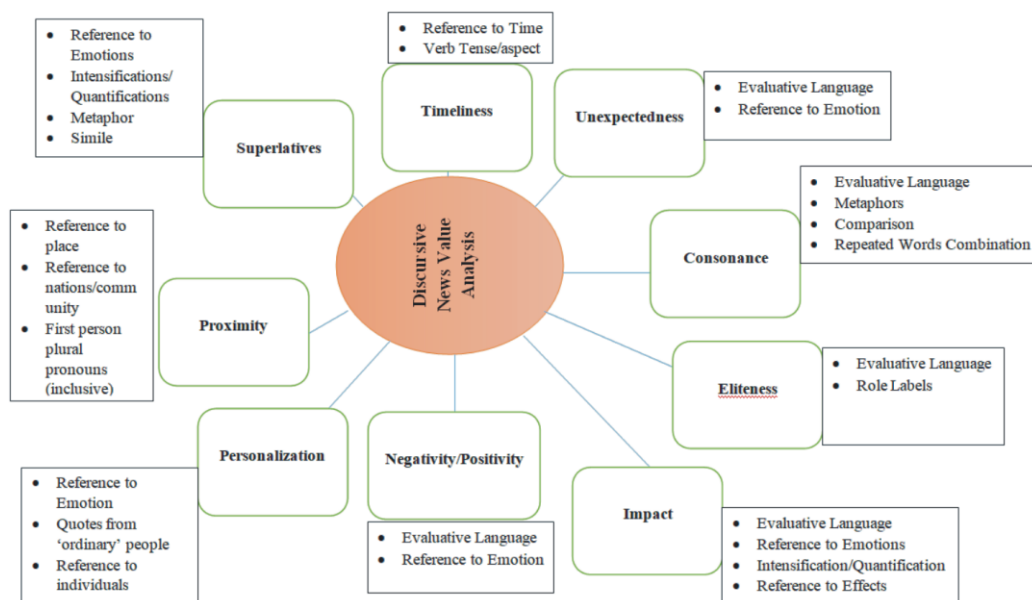
Figure 1: Thematic Network of Linguistic Devices and News Values

Finally, the data was further elaborated into organizing (News Values) and basic (Linguistic Devices) themes. The set of nine values construes the organizing themes of the thematic network and linguistic devices position the basic themes of the structure. The research aims to investigate and explore the organized data keeping in view the research question of the study. The answer to the two research questions was provided through scrutiny of the data in terms of nine set of news values and how linguistic devices are employed to construct a particular news value and therefore construct the event as meaningful and newsworthy.

Results and Discussion

Discursive News Values Analysis of PTV and Geo News

The current study employs Discursive News Values Analysis (Bednarek and Caple, (2017)) to explore the news presented on both the media networks i.e., PTV and Geo TV. The data sets are explored

thematically keeping in view the nine set of news values (Consonance, Eliteness, Impact, Negativity/Positivity, Personalization, Proximity, Superlatives, Timeliness, and Unexpectedness). The analysis is summed up by explicating their possible interpretations and implications in PTV news and Geo News.

Consonance

As discussed in the introduction, consonance is constructed in news discourse through language depicting stereotypes and traditional conventions. In addition to this, the structure of the story and comparative presentation of traditional events may also contribute to creating consonance in news discourse (Bednarek and Caple, 2012). This section elaborates and presents the data reflecting consonance in the data sets of PTV news and Geo News.

The reporting of Trump's victory as the American 45th President both by PTV and Geo news reflected the employment of consonance in varied places to create the worthiness of the event. Varied linguistic devices were used to develop newsworthiness such as evaluative language, metaphors, etc. The employment of these linguistic devices is discussed in detail below.

Evaluative Language

In this perspective, while describing the reaction toward Trump's victory, the news reporter using evaluative language depicted it as "heraankun Fateh" (astonishing Victory). The phrase depicts the unexpectedness of the event that happened. Moreover, the reporter seems to contemplate the idea of Trump being an unpopular politician as compared to his opponent Hilary Clinton both in America and around the globe at large. This view was again contemplated by the expression "America ki tareek ka aik naya aur herat angez baab likha gaya" <one of the astounding and momentous

chapters in American's history has been penned down>; yet again reflecting the victory of Trump as the American President to be one of the remarkable moments in World political history. Apart from this, in reporting the inauguration of the event, the reporter employed evaluative language to reveal the conventions of the state of New Hampshire during American Presidential Elections:

"Polling ka agaazrivaiti tor pr New Hampshire ke teen kasbon se hua" <the polling conventionally started from the 3 cities of the state of Hampshire>

The above statement clearly indicates the expected tradition of the American presidential elections and expresses how some traditions are followed in such big events. Moreover, the statement by the reporter also seems to implicitly express the significance of the state. The state of New Hampshire is the second presidential nominating state

and is the one that is believed to be supporting Democrats (Cook, 2016). Mentioning the polling and voting activity in the state and eventually the victory of Trump in the state; clearly indicated the conventional unexpectedness presented by the reporter. Furthermore, the reporter also indicates that the unusual happened and after "teen dehaayon" <three decades> a Republican has won peculiarly from the State.

Likewise, on the PTV news channel, Geo News words such as "upset","heraan-o-pereshaan" and bewilderment > were employed in the traditional reaction of the political connoisseurs and experts, thus apparently depicting the shocking reaction of the American Political forum and of the world at large.

Metaphors

Apart from employing evaluative language to construct news value of consonance, both channels also reflected the use of metaphors to

present traditional connotations and conventions of the event. PTV news revealed the use of metaphors such as "upset" to ostensibly depict the winning of Donald Trump as one of the major distraught in the history of world politics. This view seems to be inculcated due to the novelty of Trump in the field of Politics and attempts to highlight that his inexperience might be susceptible to the world political realm. Besides just the detailing of the event, the news constructed also included quotes from Donald Trump's first Victory speech to his proponents. Abridging the gaps, Trump, in his first victory speech, inculcated the whole nation (Americans) to unite and wipe out "wounds of division". This highlighted the sociopolitical and economic prevalent situation of America as a state and thus revealed the antithesis of America being distressed and grieved off mental walls of division on the basis of class, creed, and race. The metaphoric analysis also seems to reveal the

intolerant societal traditions prevalent in American Cultures. America being a nation of mixed races and creeds seems to be failing in creating unity and harmony among the various communities; therefore, making the new elect President asks for unity and accordance. Likewise, the report emphasizing the fact of a 'divided' America, endorsed and quoted words from a supporter of Trump, who asserted the country to be a "mess". This implicitly advocated the words of Trump and attempted to provide a glimpse of the American prevalent sociopolitical and economic situation.

Geo TV also used metaphors such as "business Tycoon" was also used to express the traditional profession of the newly elected president. In addition to this, the reporter tries to implicitly point out the inexperience part of the new president; therefore, again validating the point of his winning the elections as one of the most upsetting points in political history. On the contrary, the reporter might attempt to reveal the

experimenting nature of the American as nations, and thus Trump's slogan of bringing in real "tabdeeli" <change> made them to vote for a change. On the other hand; despite Barack Obama winning on the terms of bringing "tabdeeli" <change>, seem to be unable to satisfy his nation.

Comparison

Lastly, linguistic device comparison was also used to construct consonance and worthiness. In this perspective, the reporter of PTV while mentioning the statistics of votes, mentioned the characteristic conventional ways the voters voted. He pointed out the tradition that the "safaid faam"<white Americans> mostly voted for Trump. This appears to reflect the discrimination prevalent in American society, thus validating the address given by Trump to eradicate signs of disunion and stand up as one united nation.

Geo TV also employed a linguistic device of comparison to report the foreign policy presented by Trump and his elected government: "Donald Trump ne dosray mulkon ke saath tanzaeaat ki bjaye sharakatdari ki policy apnane ka elaan kia" <Donald Trump announced of developing cordial relations with other nations instead of hostility>

This statement reveals the traditional foreign policy of previous American governments; i.e. the reporter tends to point out the conventional hostile nature of America towards other nations of the World. Moreover, it also reveals and supports Trump's proposition of bringing change to the region by addressing his policy of cordiality towards the World.

Eliteness

Eliteness was also employed as one of the new values to develop the newsworthiness of the event. Eliteness may also be called

prominence as it indicates and identifies the 'statuses of social actors in the event through linguistic devices such as evaluative language and role labels (Bednarek and Caple, 2012). The following section attempts to explore the use of Eliteness in constructing news on the two news channels i.e., PTV and Geo News.

Role labels

The employment of Eliteness as a news value was revealed in various parts of the news presented by the PTV channel. While relating the victory of Donald Trump in various states of America, the reporter significantly used role labels and mentioned the names of two states i.e. Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and declared them as "ahem riyastain" (important states). The significance of these states lay in the fact that after almost three decades a representative of the Republican Party had won a majority number of votes. Role labels were also employed to differentiate and highlight various celebrities,

political figures, and politically significant places. These include names of politicians such as "Donald Trump, Hilary Clinton, Barack Obama", political party associations such as "Republican ke umeedwar <representative of Republican>, America ke 45th sadar<45th President of America>, Democratic Party ki Hilary Clinton <Hilary Clinton of Democratic Party>, US citizen, Republicans, Democrats, Independents, Americi Sadar <American President>" and places such as "New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania". These role labels were ultimately used to recognize the social actors of the event and therefore to create worthiness in the news story.

The newsmakers at the Geo network channel also employed role labels to create Eliteness in the news. Geo News role labels were on the basis of political figures and representation of political parties/nations and significant places quoting and unquoting Trump, such

as "Donald Trump, Hilary Clinton, Barack Obama, Nou Muntakhib sadar Donald Trump <newly elected president Donald Trump>, democratic hareef Hilary Clinton <Democratic opponent Hilary Clinton>, Democrats, Republicans, Democrats, Independents, White House". All these people and places were significant for the coverage and linguistic representation of the event.

Evaluative Language

PTV News used evaluative linguistic items to describe and recognize the dream of Donald Trump to convert America into a "great State". The use of the linguistic device revealed the goals that the newly elected president wants to achieve during his government term. In addition to this, the news on PTV quotes another dream expressed by Trump to create a nation of "united people". Here the news employing evaluative language defines the goals that Trump wants to achieve in his

interim. Besides, presenting Trump's dream, newsmakers of the channel also tend to highlight the absence of unity among the American nation, and thus creating a nation of united people tend to bring out the absence of integrity in the country. The evaluative language was also used to represent the achievements of Hilary Clinton by the channel through the use of words such as "siyasi aur intezami tajroba" <political and administration involvement> and expressed the significant figure of Hilary Clinton. Lastly, the voters were also described using evaluative language through words such as "electoral" to differentiate between any other types of voters.

The Geo news channel also employed the evaluative linguistic feature such as "Business Tycoon" as Donald Trump is known for his business projects. In addition to this, evaluative language through the use of the word "naya sabaq" <new lesson> was also used to recognize

the seemingly hard lesson learned by political scholars all over the world.

The lesson referred here is that of the victory of Donald Trump. The news makers of the channel using such words tend to mock the other politicians and political experts for their expert opinions. Likewise, PTV News and Geo News also quoted the words such as "united people" to share the dream of the newly elected president. Apart from this, terms such as "America's interest" was also quoted from the speech of Donald Trump to reveal the foremost goal of the President. The news value created tends to reveal the nationalist approach of the elected President and tends to put forward that in near future America is going to concentrate on its nationalism and nation-building.

Impact

The news value of impact was also employed by the two news channels. The impact is to describe the

effects and results of an event and it can be expressed through the use of linguistic devices such as evaluative language. Intensification/ quantification, reference to emotions and finally referring to effects (Bednarek and Caple, 2012).

Evaluative Language

PTV News employed impact as one of the news values to create newsworthiness in reporting the event. The linguistic devices used to employ impact varied from evaluative language to providing reference to effects. The evaluative language was used through terms such as "first time" that depicted an opponent talking about the shocking effects of Trump's Victory and expressing grief on the shocking results of the elections. Likewise, the phrase "Ameirici tareek ka Naya aur heratangez baab"<the astonishing and momentous chapter of American history>, apart from reflecting

consonance and Eliteness, also reveals the impact of the election results on the political analysis of the event.

In a similar fashion Geo news to develop impact used varied linguistic devices from evaluative language. Evaluative linguistic terms such as "halia tareek" <to date> tend to reveal the astonishing impact of the winning of Donald Trump. In a similar fashion, apart from just presenting news values of consonance and eliteness, the phrase "business tycoon ki siyasi Chalon ne aisa kamal krdia ke baray baray danishwar aur siyasi gar ho heran pareshaan, expert aur tajzeya kar takte reh gaye" <the political tricks of the business tycoon left the profound political scholars and expert groups astonished and overwhelmed>; also reflects the impact of the event and apparently reveals the political views of winning of Donald Trump.

Intensifications and Quantifications

In addition to evaluative language, the eliteness is also created through intensification and quantification. The words and figures such as "electoral college main Trump ne 568 main se 289 vote hasil kiye jabke Hilary ne 218 votes" <Trump won 289 votes out of 568 in electoral college while Hilary won 218 votes>, "45thSadarmuntakhib hue" <got elected as the 45th President> and "28 riyaston" <28 states> depicted the impact of the winning of Donald Trump. In a similar fashion, the linguistic device of referring to the emotions of the social actors playing a part in the event also reveals the impact news value of the event. PTV news revealing the feelings of social actors in the event employed impact news value. Quoting the opponents and proponents of the results of the elections such as "I am shocked, my friends are shocked, peers are shocked", "the country is fed up" and "peers are shocked" tend to reveal the

two sides of the story i.e., to present the apparent expectations of the common people of America.

Geo News used intensification to bring in the impact such as in describing the aftermaths of the presidential elections and the Democratic camp, the reporter used words such as "udasi"<sadness>, "aanso" <moans>, "mayousi" <despair> and "sanata"<desolation> to give an intensified picture of the Democrats; thus indicating their anguish towards the election results. On the other hand, intensification was also employed to describe the hopeful attitude towards foreign relations of the newly elected president by quoting his words such as "we expect to have great relationships", thus intensifying his extreme level of hope of having the proposition of developing cordial relation around the globe. Besides intensification, quantification was also used to develop impact. The reporter quantified the dream expressed by Trump towards his supporters using

such words: "Americi fakr karein gay iss naye dour pr jo 2, 4 baras taq mehdood na ho balke 8 baras taweel ho" < the Americans would feel proud on the upcoming new era which would be extended not just to 2 or 4 years but would be 8 years long>. Trump's words re-expressed by the reporter reveal his height of hopefulness and his dream to win the next interim of presidential elections again.

Negativity/Positivity

The news discourse is abundant with negative and positive happenings and their reporting (Bell, 1991 as cited in Bednarek and Caple, 2012). The news reporting of Trump's victory by both channels employed negative and positive vocabulary to establish the news value of negativity and positivity. Linguistic devices depicting evaluation, referring to emotions of individuals, and negative and positive vocabulary aid in constructing the new value Bednarek and Caple

(2012). This subsection explores the dimension of negativity and positivity in the news discourse of the two channels.

Negative/Positive Vocabulary

The words such as "bara upset" <big upset> also refer to the negative element of the event and seem to reveal that the election results are related as not something in favor of the American political realm and for the World at large. Similarly, the acceptance of failure on behalf of democratic representative, Hilary Clinton was concluded through the negative lexeme "shikist" <defeat>. Apart from this negative language was also employed to express emotions of individuals such as reporting oppositional views of the results of elections, the reporting news quoted opponents' views through the use of words such as "shocked" and "I was not expecting this" which expressed grief and despair. Apart from presenting

Consonance, the phrase "tamam tajzeye aur sarway galat Sabit"<all the analyses and surveys went wrong> also depicts the negativity of the event. Similarly, words such as "fed up, and mess" also represent negativity in addition to impact as a news value. Adding to the negativity and positivity of the event, words such as "khami" <drawback> present attributes of Donald Trump and "khubi" <eminence> to represent qualities of Hilary Clinton.

Likewise, Geo news also made use of negativity and positivity to increase the newsworthiness of the event. Geo news also made use of the evaluative language to produce negativity in words such as "upset", "tamam tajzeye our sarway galat sabit" <all the analyses and surveys went wrong>. In addition to this, positive and negative vocabulary was employed as a literary device of antithesis, i.e. while quoting Trump's speech, the reporter presented words such as "we would get along with all

of the nations/willing to get along with us", "common grounds/hostility" and "partnership/conflict", thus indicating the comparison of past socio-political situation of America with other nations of the world and future prospects and propositions of the newly elected president.

Personalization

Personalization refers to the highlighting personal interests and emotions of the social actors in an event. Likewise, the previously mentioned news values, personalization can also be constructed through referring to emotions of individuals, quoting ordinary people in the event and finally referring to other individuals in the event (Bednarek and Caple, 2012). In the reporting of the event of American presidential results, both the channels i.e., PTV and Geo news employed the news value. This subsection explores the linguistic feature used to construct personalization.

Emotive Linguistic Devices

The construction of personalization in the news discourse by the channel was done by providing reference to emotions of social actors of the event. The words such as "we need a change" and "completely unexpected" referred to the emotional expectations of the common people of America. Moreover, these words reflect the emotion of a supporter of the results and also that of an opponent respectively. Apart from referring to emotions, personalization was also created by including quotes and views of the common American in the report. For this purpose, the report exclusively quoted 6 common people; 3 of them supporters of Trump and the other opponents. Their opinion was shared as news by using words such as "Country is fed up. The country is a mess. Barack Obama promised us that he is gonna change things and make things better. Things aren't any better", and "There was no

way that Hilary Clinton was going to unite this country. We needed a change and Donald Trump has provided that change" and finally "congratulations Trump" were quoted to express the views of the supporters of Trump. The opponent's view was also shared to trying to rule out biasness from the report and to create balance of views. The views such as "Completely Unexpected", "What I am shocked! My Friends are shocked, every I think all my peers are shocked" and "I was not expecting this...today I had a mother who voted for the first time as a US citizen" were inculcated in the report to express the sides of opponents. Reference to other individuals was also presented in the report through use of words such as "my mother", "my friends, my peers" to provide reference of the emotions of other people as well.

Geo News also constructed the news value of personalization with the aid of linguistic devices such

as referring to emotions. The report reflected their emotions of Donald Trump after winning the elections by quoting his words such as "I will be the president for all America", "I pledge to every citizen that I will be President for all Americans and this is so important to me" and "I look very much forward to being your president". These phrases seem to reveal the happiness and satisfaction Trump had after winning the elections and through the use of such words, it seem that Trump is asserting his win over all America.

Proximity

Proximity is referring to places and nations/communities in the new report. This news value is developed through linguistic features referring to places, nations and also through the use of first-person plural pronouns such as 'we' (Bednarek and Caple, 2012). PTV and Geo news also employed linguistic devices to construct proximity in their reports.

Spatial Linguistic Items

Proximity in the report presented by PTV News was developed by providing references to significant places related to the event (New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania); giving references to nations and communities (America, the country, this nation, for America); and also through the use of first person plural pronouns such "we, us". The report presented at Geo News also revealed the construction of proximity through linguistic devices such as referring to places (White House), referring to nations/communities (Democrats ke camp< camp of Democrats>, America, other nations, world community, Republican, Democrats, independents) and through use of first-person plural pronoun (we, us). The construction of proximity revealed the relevance of report with the context of the event.

Superlatives

Superlatives are constructed to create escalation in the reporting of events. It is constructed through linguistic devices such as metaphors/similes, referring to emotions, and through quantification and intensifying an expression (Bednarek and Caple, 2012). This subsection explores the construction of the news value in both news channels.

The news value of superlatives was constructed by referring to the emotions of individuals as mentioned earlier (see section Personalization); using quantifiers and intensifiers such as "sabse bara upset<biggest upset ever>), employing metaphor and similes such as "wounds of division, change, azeem mulk bana do<create a great country>". This was done to develop newsworthiness in the story and make it more attractive for its viewers.

The reporting of elections by the Geo news channel also revealed the construction of superlatives through linguistic devices such as intensifiers (bara upset <huge upset>, great relationships); referring to emotions (this is so important to me<quoting Trump>), and metaphors (Business Tycoon, udasi <sadness>, anso <moans>, myousi <despair>, sanata <desolation>, wounds of division, tabdeeli <change>). The purpose of employing these devices is to intensify and highlight the significant aspects of the event.

Timeliness

Timeliness is constructing the relevance of the event with time. As Bell (1991) states the news that has just ensued is the most relevant one (Bednarek and Caple, 2012; Shaheen et.al, 2021). Timeliness is constructed through linguistic items that reflect reference of time, verb tense and aspect. PTV News and Geo News reflected timeliness through the use of

above-mentioned linguistic devices in the reporting of Donald Trump's Presidential Victory.

In the reporting of American election results, the news value of timeliness was developed through the use of language that refers to the time in past and history of voting style (Jahan peechle 3 dehayon se koi nae jeeta <where for 3 decades no one has ever won>), referring to emotions of one of the supporters (Barack Obama promised us that he is gonna change things <quoting supporter>), reflecting dream of the newly elected president (now it is time for America to bind the wounds of division, I say it is time for us to come together as one united people <quoting Donald Trump>) and finally comparing the statistics of votes for democrats in the past and in the present elections (uss josh-o-kharosh Hilary ki himayat nae ki jiss traha unho ne Obama ko vote daleinthay<they did not support Hilary with the valor and furor they supported Obama>). In addition to

this, timeliness was also constructed through use of verb tense in referring to past events and past participle to elaborate emphasis on the past events.

Geo News also employed linguistic devices such as verb tense and aspect and provided details of the past to express the timeliness of the event. Use of statements such as "2008 main Obama ne tabdeeli ka nara laga kr kamyabi hasil kit hi <in 2008, Obama used the slogan of Change and achieved success> and similarly quoting words of Donald Trump, expressed his hopefulness to be the president of America for 8 years. Apart from this, verb tense and aspects were also employed to construct relevance of the event with time.

Unexpectedness

The final news vale i.e. unexpectedness is the surprise element that is there in the event and is thus incorporated into news to develop interest of the viewers and thus ultimately the newsworthiness of

the event. Likewise, other news values, evaluative language, referring to emotions, and comparison of events can be employed to develop the surprise element in the news discourse. The current subsection explores the employment of the above-mentioned linguistics elements to construct the news value.

Evaluative Language

The reporting of the event of Donald Trump's victory by PTV news makers employed evaluative language to express novelty and the element of surprise in the event. The phrase "tamam tajzeye aur sarway galat sabit"<all the analyses and surveys went wrong> apart from presenting Consonance and Negativity of the event also tends to highlight novelty in the news discourse.

Geo News also employed linguistic devices to generate novelty in the event presented as news. The terms such as "heraan-o-pareshaan" <shocked and surprised> suggested

that the reporter tends to point out the winning of Donald Trump as somewhat miracle and marvel. The element of unexpectedness that was developed was restricted to the use of evaluative language in a report presented by Geo News.

Emotive Linguistic Devices

In a similar fashion, references provided to the emotions of the social actors involved in the event also revealed the novelty of the event. In addition to this, the voting of "safaid faam" <white people> and "siyah faam" <black people> was compared to present the unexpected element of the event presented on PTV News.

It is evident from the exploration of the data sets that the newsmakers, irrespective of the organization they belong to, tend to create stories immersed with news values. However, the news values constructed and the choice of linguistic devices to be adapted and

employed, tend to reflect the ideological and socio-political conventions one follows (Bednarek, 2016, Yousaf et.al, 2019).

Conclusions

The comparative analysis of the two data sets from the two news channels i.e. PTV News and Geo News apparently highlight the prominent news values employed. The diversity and variation in the construction of news values through the use of a particular set of linguistic devices have been illustrated in the data sets. It is evident from the data sets that the news values of Consonance and Eliteness seem to contribute to the larger part of the news discourse with respect to other news values. On the contrary, the impact of the news discourse is restricted and tends to subsidize less in newsworthy process. Apart from this description of significant places and use of negative and positive vocabulary has also seemed to take

part in news constructing process. It was observed during the analysis (see Section 2.3) that the news discourse seems to be positioned within equilibrium i.e., it inculcated views of both sides; supporters of election results and also of opponents of the results. On the contrary, the news presented on Geo News lacked the views of both sides and thus seem to create a biased viewership. This reveals the ideological perception carried by the two channels; PTV News being state-run, seems to monitor and check the content being displayed; while Geo News, being a privately run network, tends to highlight the ideological perceptions of the owners. Henceforth, the analysis of the two data sets, reveals the employment of almost all the news values, nevertheless with variation and deviation due to perceptions, preferences and choices of news makers.

This article using discursive news values analysis as the analytical framework has explored the use of linguistic devices in constructing news values and ultimately newsworthiness. The paper apart from revealing various linguistic devices employed by news agencies to promote, highlight, and even diminish some aspects of the study, also reflect the frequent use of evaluative language to construct news values. Moreover, the study also revealed that PTV news stating own has distributed the news in an order that covers all dimensions from quotes of the winning President, reporter comments, the procedural details of the elections, and lastly comments from the masses. On the contrary, the report presented by Geo News was more synchronic to a thriller movie rather than reporting the event. Furthermore, the news event presented by GEO News reflected biased views of adversity of election results, thus providing their audiences with an enforced viewpoint. The current study through the exploration of the steps adapted by Pakistani News channels to

present the significant event of World politics attempts to contribution in the field of news discourse and media studies (Hussain et.al, 2021) and to provide with an intention to present language as central and crucial to construction of news values and newsworthiness.

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