

LANGUAGE, REPRESENTATION AND IDEOLOGICAL STANCE OF BRAHUI IN COMPARISON WITH URDU AND ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS HEADLINES

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ABSTRACT:

The aim of this study is to examine language, representation and ideological stance in Baluchistan newspapers headlines in Urdu and English languages with comparison to Brahui language and simultaneously this research has interpreted and evaluated micro speech acts because hidden ideologies and representations are assumed and manipulated in newspaper reports in accordance with agenda of statements. It is also endeavored to reveal imbued ideological stance and discursive strategies that how the power relations are exhibited in micro propositions. To accomplish the agenda of this research van Dijk's (2009) Critical Discourse Analysis Socio Cognitive Approach is merged with Speech Act Theory of Searle, J. R. (1969). The study adopted qualitative paradigms and random sampling techniques to get the results. The research is focused to fill up the gap in previous Brahui literature. For the selection of sample, forty statements are taken from three selected Baluchistan newspapers headlines i.e. Talar (Noshkay), Express (Quetta), and Baluchistan Time (Muhammad, R.et.al, 2020). These statements are initially interpreted according to Searle, J. R. (1969) taxonomy of speech acts which are then analyzed in the light of van Dijk's (2009) Critical Discourse Analysis and Socio Cognitive Approach. The analysis shows prevalence of representative speech acts in all newspapers but frequency is less in Talar (Noshkay) as compared to other newspapers. The highest frequency of representative speech acts also indicates the current affairs have been expressed in all three selected news headlines and there is internal bias between government and opposition. They are also striving for negative "them" and positive "us" in the discourse for hidden ideologies.

Introduction:

In human communication, language is a civilized weapon and various analysis and tools have been working for the long time to justify its origin and scientific knowledge, although complex phenomenon of this human unique capability is dire needed further exploration even now. Simultaneously, language has ability to perform many functions and creation/ recreation of world is one of these functions. Similarly, language is either reflection of our realities or it is generated through discourse (Taiwo, 2007). This view about discourse is coincided by Jorgensen and Phillips (2002, p.1) that "particular way of talking about and understanding the world".

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Van Dijk (1998a) has said that critical revision of social function in language is necessary in the sense that language always survives under the hegemonic authority of powerful institutions and ideologies although fundamental aspects of language are only transformation of information and source of communications (Brown and Yule, 1983,p.1) .Gee (2005, p.1) argued that language is not only used for provision and reception of information but also “scaffolding the performance of social activities” and “human affiliation within cultures and social groups”. In any community, society and country government and mass media are most powerful institutions that are fully authoritative to manufacture and reshape the social actions. Newspaper is one of the main parts of mass media which is considered the main source of power for maintaining agenda of powerful people e.g politicians, government institutions and public figures. But at present politicians’ agenda is dominating in Pakistan in main newspaper headlines as Chilluwa (2011) says that media construct and decorate our ideas of world and influence the world for our interaction. He (2011) further says that press is liable to hide realities which are required to disclose in specific representations and also have authority to legalize various identities and ideologies in the hidden interest of powerful people, politicians and government and Devereux (2009) has justified that it can be true because in this modern age of capitalization, print media has adopted the ideology of competitive vacuum and there is a power distribution all around. Therefore many social actors, institutions and ideologies are working with different power relations and interests and in their contest they struggling to achieve the power with the help of media. So media works for the representations of political hegemony and helps for the achievements of political consequences. In the light of foregoing discussion, this research scrutinizes representationideological stance of Brahui languageTalar (Noshkay) newspaper in comparison with Urdu Express (Quetta) and Baluchistan Time English languages newspapers headlinesin Baluchistan in order to evaluate micro speech acts, explore form of micro proposition, detect impregnate ideological stance and discursively manufacturedstructure, and finally understand that how micro speech acts decorate power relations.

Research Methodology:

For the purpose of language, representation and ideological stance, previously used forty statements sample (Muhammad, R.et.al, 2020) from three Baluchistan newspapers headlines i.e. Talar (Noshkay), Express (Quetta), and Baluchistan Time is taken for the evaluation micro speech acts.The study is descriptive and commonly qualitative data description and analysis is done by taking speech theorySearle, J. R. (1969) micro proposition and van Dijk’s socio cognitive approach (2009). These two approaches are hybridized simultaneously for better analysis of linguistic data. The synergism is made to justify the hypothesis and objectives of study more clearly. In this research, qualitative approach was used to study all the statements according togiven theory of classification by Searle, J. R. (1969) because qualitative design is useful in investigating the structures of micro propositions, identifying and describing the representation and ideologies and understanding the power issues in comparisonfrom all selected

newspapers statements. All the statements are taken from the front pages of all selected newspapers i.e. Talar(Noshkay), Express (Quetta) and Baluchistan Time. All the newspapers headlines are chosen from the statements of political personalities by giving main concern in exploring representation, ideologies and power relations. Both approaches are hybridized for developing maximum understanding of research, i.e. micro pragmatic understanding and critical survey. The selection of all samples of study are made from unequivocal sources that have already been published and have become uninfluenced source (Muhammad, R.et.al, 2020).

Statement of Problem:

Media has great impact on mind of people generally. Similarly print media e.g. newspapers have great influence on political process because this media source is present everywhere and political motives, power issues and ideological stance are very fluently flowing in newspapers headlines in present era because it is a social institution. Furthermore print media is being considered as most influential tool in creating and maintaining power and ideology in the whole world. So in newspapers representation and ideological stance of powerful people, it is not looking trivial and value free but various underlying agendas and power motives can be hidden for the achievements of political benefits in Baluchistan as well as in whole country. Therefore, it is a dire need to expose this hidden bias and complex ideology in newspapers headlines in Baluchistan in various languages newspapers and special focused is needed to be given to Brahui language in the sense of indigenous language. In Baluchistan generally and in Brahui literature especially such kind of interdisciplinary researches with the use of linguistic tool do not exist and it is diagnosed that research on language representation and ideological stance wrapped in power in Brahui literature is wide lacuna which is required to be studied.

Research Objectives:

The significant aim of the study is to examine representation and ideological stance in Brahui language with comparison to Urdu and English language in Baluchistan however the general objectives of study are:

- a. To investigate the structure of micro speech acts in selected newspapers reports to know the nature of representation and ideological stance.
- b. To evaluate the power relations for ideology in selected Newspapers.

Research Question:

1. What is the structure of micro proposition of speech acts and how ideological stance and discursive strategies are working to maintain the power issues in newspapers in Brahui language with comparison to Urdu and English languages newspapers in Baluchistan

Literature Review:

(A): Language and Discourse:

Bell(1997) have describes the social and cultural aspects of language and propagates that "language constitutes social reality as well as reflecting it" (Wang, 2009, p.736). The word "discourse" has equivocal concepts which have various meanings but all these are interdependent in language use (Alba-Juez, 2009).But the Formalist/ Structuralist views discourse as a specific unit of language above sentence level. Discourse analysis describes the patterns and structure descriptions above sentence level. Fairclough, N. (2015) has explained "discourse refers to the whole process of social interaction of which a text is just a part". Van Dijk (1997) justifies that political discourse is identified by its actors and institutions in political circumstances. Schaffner(1996) claims that political discourse is practical in nature, because it is an outcome of historical and cultural political ideology. Critical Discourse Analysis is determined to evaluate the complicated as well as simple structuralconnections of dominance, power, control and discrimination when these are exhibited in language and the aim of CDA is to probe critically social injustice which is presented, constituted and legalized in language use (Wodak, R.2006). Critical Discourse Analysis is enjoying reputation among numerous approaches but between all those van Dijk (1996, 2001) and Fairclough(1999) are very renowned and van Dijk has focused on Textual Linguistics and Social Cognition whereas Fairclough has considered the Sociological paradigms(Resende,2009,p.364). Fowler, R. (1991) believes that language is a social practice which creates reality. He has said further that any written or spoken discourse always culminate specific ideological stance. Critical Discourse Analysis also stresses for the critical evaluation of language in newspapers. The ideological agenda in newspapers is not superficial but it is concealed in linguistic components in crafty style and ideological stimulation in newspapers discourse can be unpacked by analyzing structures of language critically (Fowler, R.1991, p.10 as cited in Kuo&Nakamura, 2005, p.395). So CDA describes the source to examine the steps in which language is operated in social context. CDA is a universalization tool for the illumination of discourse in light of specific ideology which provides excess towards the maintenance of hegemony and power (Thompson, 1990, as cited in Resrnde, 2009, p.365). Rogers et al (2005) declare that language describes and maintains social relations. It is also observed by Rogers et al (2005) that language is shaped "dialogic, intertextual, and historically based" (p. 376). The use of language for the creation of realities in mass media commonly and print media generally is extremely dependable on maintaining connections in social, political, ideological and economical domains as said by Popp(2006)"media language choice is an institutionalized means of framing reality"(p.6).

(B): Ideology and Notion of Ideological Square:

Ideology is an extensive term associated with different meanings and it depends on the views of researchers (Croteau, D. 2002). But van Dijk (1998a) explains that ideology is a social

delineation which exists in all the members of particular community collaboratively or society for a specific purpose and it is unquestionable establishment of social cognition. Bloor and Bloor (2007) have said that ideology is a set of principles and ideas which appears commonly among all the members of any group in society. Various underlying ideologies prevail in particular variety of words used in newspapers discourse which has authority to shape ideas of consumers (Fairclough, N, 1995a). Thompson (1984) purposes “ideology is a source to exercise power and it is omnipresent where domination is exercised by means of indirect coercion”.

In the theory of “ideological square” it is idealized the strategies of positive “in group” and negative “out group” justification. The bilateral stance and binary opposition is produced and maintained in discourse at structural and lexical level. It also encapsulates that in discourse “self” and “other” are represented like “us” and “them”. He further clarifies that “ideological square” is concerned with polarization that “we are Good” and “in group members” whereas “they are Bad” and out group figures” (Van Dijk, 1998a, p.33). Kuo and Nakamura (2005) explored polarized strategy “emphasizing our good properties/actions; emphasizing their bad properties/actions, mitigating our bad properties/actions; and mitigating their good properties/actions” (p.410).

(C): Van Dijk’s Socio Cognitive Approach to CDA:

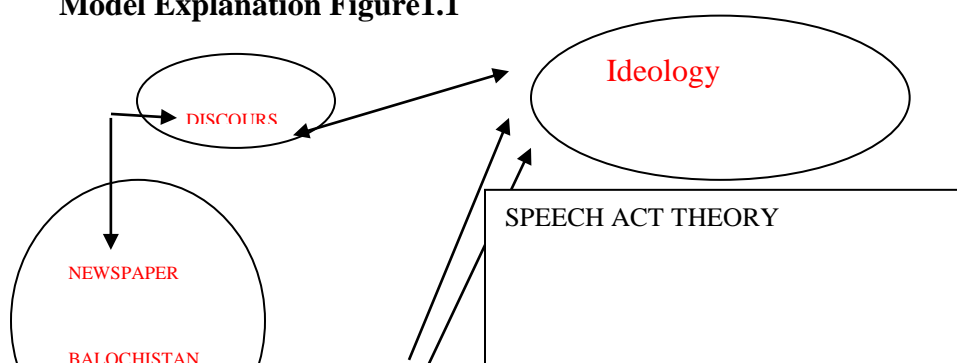
Three parts in Socio Cognitive Approach are illustrated by Van Dijk (2009) that how ideologies are reflected in discourse at different level e.g. discourse, society and cognition. This model also hybridized three stages of ideological study: discursive, cognitive and social.

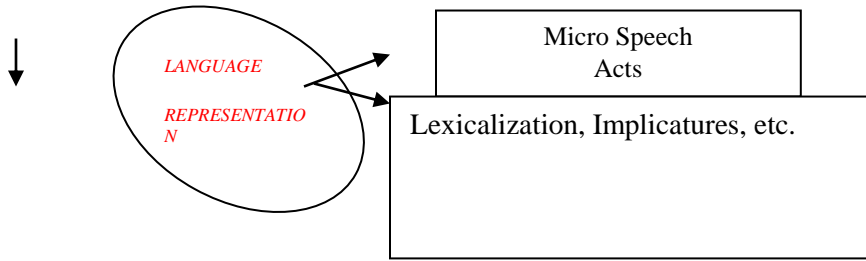
Discourse: This stage refers that how the structure of discourse are conceived in different forms such as spoken, written, facial expressions and body language. It decorates that how ideological motives are achieved and exploited in news headlines.

Cognition: This level in discourse contains social and personal ideologies, mind set of masses and their evaluation and understanding about discourse. It evaluates the hidden parts and mental ideological structure. It examines that how ideologies are served of positive “us” and suppressed for negative “them”.

Society: It is involved with the social relationships of community in discourse such as political systems and relationships among various groups and ideologies. Van Dijk (2001) explains that “it is only the integration of these accounts that may reach descriptive, explanatory and especially critical adequacy in the study of social problems” (p.98). It examines the social paradigms of ideological agenda that how power is maintained and exercised.

Model Explanation Figure 1.1





(D): Speech Act Theory:

Yule (1996, p.3) states that pragmatic is meaning oriented knowledge as conveyed by the speaker and perceived by listener or action performed by the words. Austin, J. L. (1956) was first philosopher to study the actions of words. These actions are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. According to Searle (1969) actual utterances are called locutionary act, purposed meanings of utterance are termed illocutionary act, and pragmatic effects of utterance are designed as perlocutionary act. Linguists and Philosophers have classified Speech Act Theory for initial development and six main categories of speech act have been classified and purposed by Traugott and Pratt (1980) on the basis of previously given theory of classification by Searle (1976) in following paradigms.

1. The state of affairs is presented in representative speech acts.

Example: زرداری کرپشن سے یوٹرن لیتے تو آج مشکل میں نہ ہوتے عمران خان

2. The strategy of speaker to do something by the hearer is called directive speech acts and this kind of speech acts force the actions and attitude of audiences.

Example: Nawaz Shareef advises PML-N workers to stay calm.

3. Verdictive speech act is also a strategy of speaker to make judgment or assessment about the acts of another usually the addressee. It includes accusation, blame, congratulation, praise and condolence. Example.

نیوزی لینڈ کی مساجد پر دہشت گردی افسوسناک - صدر علوی

4. Psychological and emotional states of writer or speaker are expressed in Expressive Speech Acts. **Example:**

پی ڈی ایم حالت آتا خرابی ناہند ابلوچستان آن تنگ خوابک - جام کمال

5. Such kind of speech acts in which speaker use to commit him for some future action is called commissive speech acts. **Example**

پاکستان بھٹنگ کن فیصلہ کی آسا ہے ہت سڑکا تیا پیش تمنہ - نواز شریف

6. The speech acts that change the world via utterance are called directive speech acts.
Example:Germany urges Pak India to resolve issues through dialogues

Data Analysis:

1. Micro Speech Acts:

Van Dijk (1988) justifies that macro speech acts are the chain of manifesto that can be survey by using macro rules on macro proposition such as “deletion, generalization and construction”. Due to the maintenance of readers’ interest in the study, this research does not penetrate towards macro proposition of speech acts in all the description and details of headlines but it evaluates micro proposition in every statement headlines only. For the achievement of consequences in study it is focused on micro structural level of lexicalization, implicatures, and social actor representation only.

Lexicalization in Brahui Newspapers with comparison to Express and Baluchistan

Time:The selection of words in stretches of discourse used by writers or speakers is called lexicalization. It is also a linguistic strategy which can be used to maintain ideology in structure of discourse. Fowler(1991) has said that lexicalization is a selection of words e.g. verbs, nouns, adjective which express reality. Lexicalization is parallel to “wording” term used by Fairclough, N. (1992, p.190) and social institution and political leaders always operate it to express ideological persuasion. Richardson (2007, p.47) describes that “words convey the imprint of society and value judgments in particular” and it is revealed in verbs, nouns, adverbs and adjectives due to their tendencies in connotative and denotative meanings. Finally news stories in direct and indirect ways are framed in these classes of words. It is put forward by Oveleve and Osisanwo (2013, p.3) that lexical choice indicates the ideology of text producer directly or indirectly .The use of explicit or implicit lexical selection in media is actually underlying ideological structure of text sender for the consumer of text simultaneously it express positive and negative justification of text producer for activity and situation (Min, 1997). The perception of people about various events and institution can also be affected by lexicology as it observed by Wareing (2004) that words strongly influence the attitudes of people.

- a. **Verb:** It is a lexical class of words which assumes the role of people’s experience and actions that is also a basic concept of ideational function of language in Hallidayan linguistics. It describes representation and ideology of events. Min (1997, p.153) conveys that role of verb is very significant towards “expressive values” and it is used to indicate participant, approval or disapproval in actions that finally reveals negative and positive portrayal of speaker on the consumer discourse. Few examples are given here on approval and disapproval from the sample of study.

Examples:

Serial No.	Statements	Newspaper	Expressive Values	Portrayal	Speech Act
1	کاش عمران خان کا عدم تنظیموں کے لیے سخت لب و لہجہ اختیار کرتے - بلاول	Express	Negative	Positive	Expressive
2	ناپود تریمان و گونوتاٹولی بانغان زارد سنگ اتی - مریم نواز اردو ترجمہ: نکتے ترجمانوں کا ٹولہ منہ سے زہر اگل رہا ہے - مریم نواز	Talar	Negative	Positive	Expressive
3	Germany urges Pak India to resolve issues through dialogues.	Baluchistan Time	Positive	Positive	Directive

In the first sentence “expressive value” is negative and portrayal of speaker is positive on the readers of discourse. Bilawal Bhutto Zaradarii is trying to represent himself as a well-wisher of country and proving his political party as positive “us” by explaining the ideology of his strong politics, simultaneously he is directly blaming PM Imran Khan by his strong expression of expressive speech act and gives the glimpses of negative “them”. Same agenda is also presented in second above given statement by Maryam Nawaz for government and his party manifesto. In third statement Germany desires global peace and harmony and urges Pakistan and Indian to solve the issue through dialogue and reconciliation.

- b. **Nominal Expression:** In discourse, development of nominal expressions are made consciously and carefully which refer to various persons and events. It depends on the intentions, thoughts, and actions of speakers and writers that how they want to influence and evoke their listeners/readers. Sometimes, by using the powerful ideology the speakers / writers use nominal expression to enhance their own power and to minimize the reputation of their opponents. Similarly, some explicit nominal expressions are defamatory and derogatory and these expressions can damage the reputations for “them” (opponents) or may influence negatively on “them” personalities. Such kind of expressions interpolate negative attitude for referents and develop contemptuous thoughts and feelings for labeled.

Examples

Serial No.	Statements	Newspaper	Speech Act
1	کالعدم تنظیموں سے تعلق پر وفاقیوزرا بر طرف کیے جائیں - بلاول بھٹو	Express	Directive
2	Baluchistan assembly aggressively legislating to bring	Baluchistan Time	Representative

	reforms in various sectors. Baluchistan Information Minister		
3	نواز شریف توں اور 35 لیگیں تاہر خلاف مقدمہ اردو ترجمہ: نواز شریف سمیت 35 لیگیوں کے خلاف مقدمہ درج۔	Talar	Representative

In above three examples, there is a tussle between positive “us” and negative “them” as in first sentence Bilawalis implicitly explaining his grievances against government about Federal Ministers who belong to frustrating organizations. In second statement Information Minister Baluchistan is again pointing implicitly that previous government has failed to legislate in Baluchistan province and “present government is legislating aggressively in various sectors”. Such kind of expressions influence reader’s attitude towards indicated reference and Federal Ministers who belong to frustrating organizations and previous government of Pakistan Muslim League would be stigmatized and ignored.

- c. **Implicatures:** Van Dijk(2003) suggests that leaving decision and information implicit or explicit is ideologically biased and ideological stance at lexicalization level is more explicit and provocative. This ideological tussle among partisan works for more positive self- presentation and negative other- presentation. Another applicable method of meaning explication is fulfilled by leaving implicit information in discourse.

Examples

Serial No.	Statements	Newspaper	Speech Act
1	بلوچستان کو عالمی قوتوں کی بیخاری سے بچانا ہوگا۔ مالک بلوچ	Express	Commissive
2	Accountability court allows police to interrogate Nawaz in model town case	Baluchistan Time	Representative
3	پی ڈی ایم حلیت آساہراہلی ناہندہ بلوچستان آن تنگ خواہک۔ جام کمال اردو ترجمہ: پی ڈی ایم حالات کو خراب کرنے کی بنیاد بلوچستان سے رکھنا چاہتی ہے۔ جام کمال	Talar	Expressive

In the above given first statement Ex. Chief Minister Baluchistan Dr Abdul Malik Balooch is describing his fears about integrity of Baluchistan province from international incursion. It can be inferred that he is unsatisfied by the internal social and political situation due instability of province. This statement does not specify any specific international power in representation but there is only indefinite direction of “international power” which is referred “in determination” by van Leeuwen (2008, p.39). In other words there is an anonymous reference of social actor representation. Bur contrary to this, in second and third sentence there is an explicit reference and these are implying towards negative “them”.

d-Representation of Social Actions:

The representation of social action is furnished by means of interpretations and it is very considerable and principles oriented (Coeseemans, 2013). It is significant in the sense that it decorates the frames of meanings and embeds ideological aspects in discourse and this happens in the sense that social actors can include or exclude (van Leeuwen, 2008, p.29) design in representation which is dependable on purpose and absorption in any selected discourse. It is assumed that readers/listeners are familiar about representation of social actions when these are eliminated from discourse. Furthermore, exclusion of social actions due to strategic reasons can harm ideological framework in discourse. The representational strategy can take various structures e.g. “individualization and assimilation” (van Leeuwen, 2008, p.37) and it is very important because a lot of significance is given to personalities and affiliated groups in our social norms. Individualization is a segregated agenda and it occurs when social representation is conferred individually knowing about the cognizance of personality in society but contrary to this assimilation is formed when social actors’ representation is amalgamated in groups.

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Serial No.	Statements	Newspaper	Speech Act
1	امتحان ابھی ختم نہیں ہوئے امن کا مطلب کشمیر کا سودا کرنا نہیں ہے۔ وزیر خارجہ	Express	Commissive
2	PM promises towards development opportunities in tribal districts.	Baluchistan Time	Expressive
3	چیئرمین نیب اناندر آن مولانا تاراہر خلاف انکٹوری ناموکل اردو ترجمہ: چیئرمین نیب کی طرف فضل الرحمان کے خلاف انکٹوری کی اجازت	Talar	Expressive

In above given number one and two examples stated by Foreign Minister and Prime Minister are being presented in the form of assimilation as social actors’ representation in amalgamated groups. First example describes that Foreign Minister is advocating for whole Pakistani nation presenting collective ideologies on Kashmir dispute and national peace policy. In second example Prime Minister Imran Khan is reassuring all tribal districts for peace, prosperity, harmony and developmental opportunities and he is talking to tribal people on the behalf of Pakistan Tahreek-e-Insaf. Simultaneously he is representing present political government positive “us” ideology. In third statement Chairman NAB is trying to segregate Moulana Fazalur Rehman with a permission to held on inquiry against him although he is senior political representative of Motahidda Majlis-e- Amal. The third statement which is stated by Chairman NAB, is giving another ideological clue by presenting Motahidda Majlis-e- Amal

and Moulana Fazalur Rehman as negative “them” and government and Pakistan Tahreek-e- Insaf as positive “us”.

2. Ideological Stance, its implications and Power Relations in Brahui Newspapers with comparison to Urdu and English Newspapers:

According to objectives of research van Dijk’s socio cognitive approach (2009) is applied in the study to see ideological stance, its implications and power relations in Brahui Newspapers with comparison to Urdu and English Newspapers and initially, in news report ideological manifesto and discursive strategies are identified, then power relations are analyzed and finally ideological stance is studied. Three levels of ideology namely: social, cognitive and discursive are discussed. Internal components of ideology and mental structures are studied in cognitive level.

a. Ideological Belief:

Ideology is a belief system which is adopted and maintained by various groups to identify different political movements, to dominate other groups or enhance power relations. Kress (1985) has said that ideologies penetrate in expressions of language by different social practices so language examination at semantic and pragmatic level is an excess for the study of ideological structure. More over van Dijk (2003, p. 248) has explained about ideological beliefs that these are not “an unordered set of evaluative propositions” and these are also not produced in a swift manners but ideologies are built on conventional paradigm and have schematic nature. These types of concrete thoughts and ideas develop social members who have power to maintain, modify and manage to accept and turn down the ideology. In selected discourse, if we look there it can be observed easily that polarized manners are expressed to identify “positive us” and “negative them” and this polarized agenda makes way for different ideologies. It also leads to define that what particular group is standing against which group. In the selected discourse there is contrasted attitude between political parties of government and opposition. This agenda is referred by van Dijk (2003, p.44) as “ideological square”.

Examples

Serial No.	Statements	Newspaper	Speech Act
1	امن و امان کی بحالی اولین ترجیح پولیس کو جدید خطوط پر استوار کریں گے۔ جام کمال	Express	Commissive
2	Modi put regional peace at risk for electoral gains. Asad Qaisar	Baluchistan Time	Representative
3	مسلم لیگ نانایا تینٹی ارنگلی اف۔ شبلی فراز اردو ترجمہ: مسلم لیگ ن کے بیان میں کوئی صداقت نہیں۔ شبلی فراز	Brahui	Expressive

b. Discursive and Cognitive ideological Structure:

In present study cognitive and discursive approaches are confined on topicalisation, voice projection, and evidentiality and for the production of news reports these are utilized. Simultaneously discursive strategies in news reports also emphasis on mental model which is attached with ideological square.

1. Topicalisation :

Huckin, T. (2002, p.8) states that it provides prominence by giving the position at beginning to elements in sentence and similarly it is also pointed out by van Dijk (2003, p.54) that “topicalisation allows some words to be put upfront whereas other words are downgraded”. So in syntactic structure different choices are deployed by writers and these choices are associated with change in information and meanings.

There are different syntactic choices that writers deploy in writing. The different choices determine or associate with some change in meaning of the information. One of such choices is topicalisation. Prince (1981) has explained that topicalisation has two functions in discourse because it justifies the entity constituted by NP and proposition which is found to have in consciousness of hearer by hearing utterances.

Serial No.	Statements	Newspaper	Speech Act
1	حکومت نے نکلے پن کی انتہا کر دی۔ اب خاموش نہیں بیٹھ سکتا۔ بلاول	Express	Expressive
2	Accountability court allows police to interrogate Nawaz in model town case.	Baluchistan Time	Representative
3	مسلم لیگ ن نایا نیہ تیئنی ار سکی اف۔ شیلی فراز اردو ترجمہ: مسلم لیگ ن کے بیان میں کوئی صداقت نہیں۔ شیلی فراز	Talar	Expressive

In the study, topicalisation is also observed in the various headlines and few examples are presented in above diagram and in statements grammatical subject is fronted to place more emphasis on it e.g. “مسلم لیگ، حکومت and accountability court” as compared to later parts of sentences. The second parts of sentences are also downgraded than subjects. In other words agents in headlines are eminent and verbs which are semantic recipients of actions are less emphasized in comparison with agents. This agenda of highlighting topicalisation in discourse and minimizing significance of other elements of statements is linked with power relations and topic like; “حکومت، مسلم لیگ and Accountability court” are more powerful than other elements of sentences. If the headlines could have described in passive constructions than power of agents would have been minimized in discourse. Similarly, Van Dijk (2003, p.55) elucidates that as a structure of discourse, topicalization is narrowly linked with ideological square.

2. Evidentiality :

Evidentiality is a term which is used for epistemic modality and also propositions are maintained in the discourse which seems naked challenge for inference and hearing. Crystal (2008, p.p.176-177) has expressed about the construction of evidentiality that it is speaker's "strength of commitment to a proposition in terms of the available evidence (rather than in terms of possibility or necessity)".

Serial No.	Statements	Newspaper	Speech Act
1	پاکستان کا مطالبہ - بالاکوٹ بمباری اقوام متحدہ بھارت کو ماحولیاتی دہشت گردی قرار دے -	Express	Directive
2	نواز شریف کو کچھ ہوا تو یہ قتل ہو گا عمران ذمہ دار ہوں گے - خورشید شاہ	Express	Expressive
3	آئین ناہیت کنگ بغاوت تو پڑیا کا نہ - - شاہد خاقان عباسی اردو ترجمہ: آئین کی بات کرنا اگر بغاوت ہے تو روز کریں گے - شاہد خاقان عباسی	Talar	Expressive

In above given statement evidentiality is used to substantiate the claim because it is not described in the sentence directly but it can be inferred by readers of statement. The claim is that India is a terrorist state and it is put forwarded by the speaker through evidence of shelling in Balakote (KPK). The news writers depend on the evidentiality because it is an excess to back the claim and generally it is relied on evidentiality by the public as van Dijk (2003, p.52) has claimed that "media, in contemporary times, are foremost criterion of evidentiality". Similarly ideologies are also described in evidential expressions to develop strategies for personal motives as it is described in statement two in above examples.

3. Voice Projection :

Voice projection is a strategy of speaker which is saddled by journalists in news reports for determining responsibility. It is also considered by the speaker that what is required to be excluded or included in the discourse. Simultaneously it provides excess to the listeners or readers to understand that what is said by speaker and what is context of discourse. In the stretches of language, few actors are contextualized positively where as some are represented negatively. Fowler (1991) has justified that discursive apparatus is found in quotation which exhibits powerful ideological tools for manipulation of readers.

Serial No.	Statements	Newspaper	Speech Act
1	نواز شریف کو کچھ ہوا تو یہ قتل ہو گا عمران ذمہ دار ہوں گے - خورشید شاہ	Express	Directive
2	Baluchistan's rights need practical steps. CM Kamlal	Baluchistan Time	Commissive
3	مسلم لیگ ن نا بیانیہ یعنی ارتشی اف - شبلی فراز اردو ترجمہ: مسلم لیگ ن کے بیان میں کوئی صداقت نہیں - شبلی فراز	Talar	Expressive

In above given examples PPP leader Syed Khurished Shah describes Imran Khan (PM) in negative ways where as he tries to contextualize Ex-Prime Minister Nawaz Shareef positively. Similarly Chief Minister Baluchistan is determined to present himself as positive leader and previous government in negative ways e.g. “Baluchistan’s rights need practical steps. CM Kamlal”. In third above given examples SenaterShabliFaraz proves his party (PTI) as true speaker and opposition party PML (N) as a false speaker. In all three statements the speakers of statements are determined to represent and enhance their own ideological framework simultaneously they are determined to subdue their opponents’ ideology.

4. Discourse Representation and Power Relations :

If power relations, dominance, and hegemony are related towards group position then ideological concept become social as van Dijk (1993) has said that power is linked with control and privileged group wields it over less privileged group for sake of hegemonic exercise. There are two forms for exercising power i.e. consent and force and power is always exercised by cognitive control and it is maintained by persuasion and manipulation. Power and dominance can be achieved, produced and reproduced in discourse which appears to be natural and it has been said interpellation by Althusser, L. (1971). Van Dijk (1993) has justified that dominance is produced through discursive ideology because it is established by political parties, and media. In this study ideological agenda is working bilaterally socially and cognitively in the sense that in almost all statements thoughts, opinions, ideas and belief are theorized for hidden motives. In the selected data of newspapers reports and statements, many manifestations of cognitive and discursive structural are visible which are representing the glimpses of various manipulative and hegemonic ideologies. News reports examination in cognitive paradigm also justifies that polarization among political parties is quite visible and it is enjoying the status of climax in all newspapers statements. Pakistan Tahreek e Insaf is incumbent government and every individual of PTI in statements and every news headline is presenting powerful attitude towards opponents while opposition and other political parties are striving and wrestling for power to take influence over the government party and public for the achievement of hidden motives.

Serial No.	Statements	Newspaper	#Speech Act
1		بلوچستان کو عالمی قوتوں کی یلغار سے بچانا ہو گا۔ مالک بلوچ	Express Commissive
2	Accountability court allows police to interrogate Nawaz in model town case.	Baluchistan Time	Representative
3		ناپود تریمان و گونوتاٹولی باغان زارد سنگ اتی۔ مریم نواز ارود ترجمہ: گئے تریمانوں کا ٹولہ منہ سے زہر اگل رہا ہے۔ مریم نواز	Talar Expressive

In the above given first statement Doctor Abdul Malik Balooch Ex Chief Minister Baluchistan province is representing his “positive us” by stating ,suggesting and advising to the government

that بلوچستان کو عالمی قوتوں کی یلغار سے بچانا ہو گا. He is showing his powerful attitude in his suggestion which gives the sense of responsibility; simultaneously he is trying to subdue present PTI government. Similarly, in third statement Maryam Nawaz, PML (N) leader is nominating the opposition leaders indirectly as idle spokesmen. She is also trying to describe that previous PML (N) government was responsible government and PTI present government is idle government. In other words both opposition leaders Doctor Abdul Malik Baloch Ex CM Baluchistan and Maryam Nawaz, PML (N) are determined to present “negative them” for government party (PTI) and “positive us” for PML (N). In second statement like other examples accountability court is allowing police to interrogate against Ex-Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Shareef by representing sense of responsibility in present government. This statement also shows independent judicial system of PTI government. Actually it is an indirect intimidation to all corrupt political leaders from present government.

Conclusion:

The significant aim of the study was to examine representation and ideological stance in Brahui language with comparison to Urdu and English languages in Baluchistan newspapers headlines however to achieve objectives of the study i.e. to investigate the structure of micro speech acts in selected newspapers reports to know the nature of representation and ideological stance and to evaluate the power relations for ideology in selected Newspapers forty selected statements from each newspapers were analyzed. It was escorted by an assumption that all representations of newspapers are biased, these are working for hidden ideological motives and powerful institutions and ideologies are exercising power relations among all the selected newspapers. Baluchistan newspapers headlines as indicated above and in the sample of study from all selected newspapers are taken not only to inform to the people but also Austin’s speech act theory posits that words and statements have abilities to perform various actions. For the purpose of micro proposition of speech acts at lexicalization level verbs, nominal expressions, implicature and representation of social actions were analyzed. The analysis indicates gross tussle between positive “us” and negative “them” and all political leaders are presenting their ideologies to exploit others. In all the selected statements from Brahui Express and Baluchistan Time Newspapers, it is revealed that all the speakers are opining approval and disapproval in their thoughts although it is not quantified but agenda is indicating ideological stance of positive “us” and negative “them”. It also indicates that there is a biased in all selected discourse. In discourse, spokesmen are labeling also to their opponents and rivals to subdue them in political competition. The nominal expressions in the data reveal that there is a polarization among the political parties. For example expressions like *نا بودر تجمان*, and *کے ہیں* are the example of polarization. The

study has also investigated the use of implicature which is a pragmatic tool in micro proposition structure. The implicature level information is implicit and is ideological oriented. The analysis elucidates that there is implicit polarization in all selected newspapers statements spoken by all spokesmen from all groups and each group is advocating positive representation for itself and negative for other groups. It has been also observed that polarization is giving very subtly negative accounts through implicature in discourse to avoid explicit biasness among groups. By studying that how schematic knowledge and discursive practices are working for ideological stance it is come to know that polarization is influencing for the achievement of hidden agenda. In the news reports of all newspapers headlines topicalisation is implying for positive face of “us” and negative face for “them”. The topicalisation in selected discourse is also minimizing significance of other elements of statements e.g. verb and it is linked with power relations. Evidentiality analysis reveals that present data shows the sense of subjectivity is superior to objectivity which gives the glimpses of biasness and ideological struggle for insiders’. The voice projection analysis of every spokesman is struggling for his own benefits and ideology instead of making straight forward statements. It is also revealing positive face of “us” and negative face for “them”. By examining the power relations in the light of van Dijk’s socio cognitive theory it was observed that polarization is working for the achievement of resistance and dominance. Media transmission is reflecting hegemony and power of all spokesmen.

So, in the light of research question of study that what is the structure of micro proposition of speech acts and how ideological stance and discursive strategies are working to maintain the power issues in newspapers in Brahui language with comparison to Urdu and English languages newspapers in Baluchistan, following results are achieved by this research. In all selected newspapers headlines ideological standpoint of all political system in Pakistan is concealed in media text and it is enacted by dominance and resistance. Secondly it can be suggested that micro proposition of speech acts is biased. Third representation has justified that there is a polarized discourse in all selected newspapers headlines. Finally, it is observed that discourse is wrapped in various ideologies and government is determined for dominance and all other political parties are working for resistance.

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APPENDIX

Appendix (A)

Headlines of Express (Quetta Newspapers) Baluchistan

Ser No.	Headlines	Classification	Date
1	کاش عمران خان کا عدم تنظیموں کے لیے سخت لب و لہجہ اختیار کرتے - بلاول	Expressive	09-03-19

2	نیوزی لینڈ کی مساجد پر دہشت گردی افسوسناک - صدر علوی	Expressive	16-03-19
3	بالاکوٹ بمباری اقوام متحدہ بھارت کو ماحولیاتی دہشت گردی قرار دے - پاکستان کا مطالبہ	Directive	16-03-19
4	وفاق پی ایس ڈی پی میں شامل منصوبوں کی مانیٹرنگ کے لئے کمیٹی بنائی جائے - جام کمال	Directive	16-03-19
5	کالعدم تنظیموں سے تعلق پر وفاقی وزیر برطرف کیے جائیں - بلاول بھٹو	Directive	14-03-19
6	ایشیا پیسیفک گروپ کا بھارتی سربراہ ہٹانے کا فیصلہ - اسد عمر	Representative	10-03-19
7	بھارت غلط فہمی میں نہ رہے آخری سانس نکلیں گے وزیر اعظم	Commissive	09-03-20
8	خواتین کو ریاست کی منتقلی کا بل جلد اسمبلی میں ملائیں گے - جام کمال	Commissive	09-03-20
9	مسئلہ کشمیر حل ہونے تک پاک بھارت جنگ کا ایٹمی خطرہ رہے گا - نیویارک ٹائمز	Representative	09-03-20
10	غیر حاضر اساتذہ کے خلاف کارروائی تراسکولوں کو فعال کریں گے - کمشنر کوئٹہ	Commissive	09-03-20
11	بلوچستان کو عالمی قوتوں کی یلغار سے بچانا ہو گا - مالک بلوچ	Commissive	10-03-20
12	نواز شریف کو کچھ ہوا تو یہ قتل ہو گا عمران ذمہ دار ہوں گے - خورشید شاہ	Expressive	11-03-20
13	بلوچستان میں شمسی توانائی، پانی، اور آئل سیکٹر میں سرمایہ کاری کریں گے - سعودی سفیر	Commissive	12-03-20
14	پی ایس ایل 5 کے تمام مہمچز پاکستان میں ہوں گے - عمران خان	Representative	15-03-20
15	امن و امان کی بحالی اولین ترجیح پولیس کو جدید خطوط پر استوار کریں گے - جام کمال	Commissive	15-03-20
16	زرداری کرپشن سے یوٹرن لیتے تو آج مشکل میں نہ ہوتے عمران خان	Representative	09-03-19
17	زندہ قومیں اپنی تہذیب و ثقافت برقرار رکھنے کے لئے ہر ممکن کوشش کرتی ہیں - جام کمال	Representative	09-03-19
18	گرینڈ حیات، بنی گالہ کیسز نے سب کو مشکل میں ڈال دیا ہے - اب سن عمارتیں ریگولر کرنا پڑیں گی - اسلام آباد ہائی کورٹ	Commissive	09-03-19
19	بلاول کل جیل میں نواز شریف سے ملاقات کریں گے - حکومتی اجازت	Representative	09-03-19

20	فوجی و سفارتی محاذ پر بھارت کو عبرت ناک شکست ہوئی۔ ضیالانگو	Representative	09-03-19
21	امتحان ابھی ختم نہیں ہوئے امن کا مطلب کشمیر کا سودا کرنا نہیں ہے۔ وزیر خارجہ	Expressive	11-03-19
22	بھارتی افواج کی ریاستی دہشت گردی جاری۔ مزید کشمیری نوجوان شہید	Representative	11-03-19
23	حکومت نے نکلے پن کی انتہا کر دی۔ اب خاموش نہیں بیٹھ سکتا۔ بلاول	Expressive	11-03-19
24	پاکستان سیٹی نہیں اکنامک زون بن چکا۔ علی زیدی	Representative	11-03-19
25	بلوچستان کے تحفظ صرف باتوں نعروں سے نہیں کر سکتے۔ جام کمال	Expressive	11-03-19
26	نواز شریف کافی پیار لگے۔ کسی ڈیل پر آمادہ نہیں۔ بلاول	Representative	12-03-19
27	بھارت سے کشیدگی میں واضح کمی دوست ممالک کسی دیر پا سمجھوتے کے لئے سرگرم	Representative	12-03-19
28	کم لاگت والے گھروں کی تعمیر کے لئے فنانس پالیسی جاری۔ پالیسیوں کا محور غربت کا خاتمہ ہے۔ عمران	Representative	12-03-19
29	کیڈٹ کالجز کو جدید خطوط پر استوار کرنے کے لئے پر عزم ہیں۔ گورنر بلوچستان	Representative	12-03-19
30	بھاگ کوپانی کی فراہمی حکومت کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ وزیر اعلیٰ	Representative	12-03-19
31	کرتار پور راجداری پاک بھارت مذاکرات آج ہوں گے۔ وزیر اعلیٰ بلوچستان	Representative	14-03-19
32	مئی لانڈرنگ ایکٹ 2010 متعلقہ دفعات انسداد دھشتگردی قانون میں شامل کرنے کا فیصلہ۔ عمران خان	Representative	14-03-19
33	پاک بھارت کشیدگی کسی کے مفاد میں نہیں۔ افغان سفیر	Representative	14-03-19
34	ماڈلز ہائی سکولز کو سیکنڈری کا درجہ دینے کا فیصلہ۔ اعلیٰ سطح اجلاس	Representative	14-03-19
35	سلا متی کونسل چین نے مسعود اظہر کے خلاف قرارداد پھر رکوا دی۔	Representative	14-03-19
36	عمران نے اراکین پنجاب اسمبلی کی تنخوااں میں اضافہ روک دیا	Representative	15-03-19
37	کرتار پور راجداری پاکستان اور بھارت کا کام کی رفتار کرنے پر اتفاق	Representative	15-03-19
38	بھارتی صحافیوں کو آن لائن ویزے جاری نہیں ہوں گے۔	Representative	15-03-19
39	کراکٹ چرچ دہشت گردی دنیا میں پھیلنے اسلاموفوبیا کا نتیجہ ہے۔ عمران	Representative	16-03-19
40	نیوزی لینڈ مساجد میں فائرنگ 49 نمازی شہید	Representative	16-03-19

Appendix (B)

Headlines of Baluchistan Time (Quetta Newspapers) Baluchistan

Ser No	Headlines	Classification	Date
1	US Newspaper names PM Imran Khan in the list for peace prize.	Declarative	11-03-2019
2	Neighbors blame Pakistan without any evidence laments Qureshi	Expressive	11-03-2019
3	India wants to isolate Pakistan diplomatically. Qureshi	Expressive	11-03-2019
4	PM Khan lauds SBP for low cost housing incentives.	Expressive	12-03-2019
5	Indian intrusion was violation of UN charter. Qureshi	Expressive	12-03-2019
6	Accused are all acquitted due to false testimony.	Expressive	13-03-2019
7	Germany appreciates Pakistan efforts for restoring peace in Afghanistan.	Representative	13-03-2019
8	President urges for portraying positive aspects of Pakistan society through fine arts.	Directive	14-03-2019
9	AsadUmer asks FATF president to remove India as a co-chair to ensure impartial assessment.	Directive	10-03-2019
10	Germany urges Pak India to resolve issues through dialogues.	Directive	13-03-2019
11	President calls for strengthening transport communication infrastructure in ECO region.	Directive	15-03-2019
12	Nawaz Shareef advises PML-N workers to stay calm.	Directive	16-03-2019
13	Model courts to be established at district level across the country.CJP	Commissive	12-03-2019
14	Zero tolerance towards terrorism, decides apex committee.	Commissive	13-03-2019
15	PM promises towards development opportunities in tribal districts.	Commissive	16-03-2019
16	Voices in India are saying New Delhi has lost Kashmir. Shah Mehmood	Representative	10-03-19
17	Nawaz never insisted on going abroad for treatment.	Representative	10-03-19
18	NAB summons Bilawal, Zardari, Talpur	Representative	10-03-19

	in fake bank account case.		
19	PDM issues high alert as more torrential rains expected in Baluchistan.	Representative	10-03-19
20	Baluchistan's rights need practical steps. CM Kamlal	Commissive	11-03-19
21	Modi put regional peace at risk for electoral gains. AsadQaisar	Representative	11-03-19
22	Baluchistan assembly aggressively legislating to bring reforms in various sectors. Baluchistan Information Minister	Representative	11-03-19
23	Government departments on high alerts following torrential rains in Baluchistan	Representative	11-03-19
24	India diverts water from three eastern rivers following into Pakistan.	Representative	12-03-19
25	Pakistan has taken steps to address FATF reservations. Umar	Representative	12-03-19
26	Pakistan successfully testfires extended range smart weapon adds to JF-17 capability.	Representative	13-03-19
27	Two terrorists, three abettors nabbed in Mansehra. ISPR	Representative	13-03-19
28	India refuses visas to Pakistani journalists.	Representative	13-03-19
29	MP seeks new taxes machinery to go after evaders.	Representative	14-03-19
30	CM Kamal addresses participants of military staff courses.	Representative	14-03-19
31	UK appreciates Pakistan positive role for regional peace	Expressive	14-03-19
32	Revitalization of National economy Govt's top priority	Representative	14-03-19
33	PM Imran Khan bars Punjab governor from singing MPA,s salary raise summary.	Representative	15-03-19
34	PM inaugurates online visa system to attract investment into Pakistan.	Representative	15-03-19
35	Accountability court allows police to interrogate Nawaz in model town case.	Representative	15-03-19
36	Pakistan playing vital role in fighting terrorism.	Representative	15-03-19
37	49 dead in terror attacks on two New Zealand mosques.	Representative	16-03-19
38	Pakistan lodges complaint in UN against India over eco terrorism.	Representative	16-03-19
39	Pakistan opens up for economic	Representative	16-03-19

	development trade connectivity. Asad Umar		
40	Qureshi expected to travel Beijing for Pak- China strategic consultation	Representative	16-03-19

Appendix (C)

Headlines of (نوشے) (Quetta Newspapers) Baluchistan

Ser No	Headlines	Classification	Date
1	مسلم لیگ ن نایاب تیبی ار سکی اف - شبلی فر از اردو ترجمہ: مسلم لیگ ن کے بیان میں کوئی صداقت نہیں - شبلی فر از	Expressive	05-10-20
2	نواز شریف ناما بھارت نار اہی کروک آ بندع آستون ملا - شہباز گل اردو ترجمہ: نواز شریف کے بیٹے کی بھارت سے آئے بندوں سے ملاقات - شہباز گل	Representative	05-10-20
3	میر علی سیکورٹی فورس آتا لودیم آپریشن 2 دہشت گرد خانگار اردو ترجمہ: میر علی میں سیکورٹی فورسز کا آپریشن دو دہشت گرد ہلاک	Representative	05-10-20
4	جانجوز راج اسے کن گوازی تاسر جز آک کن گوازی تاسر جز آک الہی - وزیر اعلا بلوچستان اردو ترجمہ: صحت مند معاشرے کے لئے کھیل کے میدان لازمی ہیں - وزیر اعلا بلوچستان	Representative	05-10-20
5	نابودتر جمان و گونو تاٹولی باغان زاردسگ اتتی - مریم نواز اردو ترجمہ: نکلے ترجمانوں کا ٹولہ منہ سے زہر اگل رہا ہے - مریم نواز	Expressive	05-10-20
6	پاکستان ڈیو کریک مومنٹ کرپشن نا تحریک اسے - بی اے پی اردو ترجمہ: پاکستان مومنٹ کرپشن بچاؤ تحریک ہے - بی اے پی	Representative	05-10-20
7	ماربل ناٹخ اٹ جھلوزا کاری کنگ نا گنجائش ارے - مدثر وحید ملک اردو ترجمہ: ماربل میں سرمایہ کاری کی نہت گنجائش ہے - وحید ملک	Representative	05-10-20
8	نواز شریف تون اور 35 لگی تاہر خلاف مقدمہ اردو ترجمہ: نواز شریف سمیت 35 لیگیوں کے خلاف مقدمہ درج -	Representative	06-10-20

9	چیئر مین نیب اناکند آن مولانا نابر خلاف انکوری ناموکل اردو ترجمہ: چیئر مین نیب کی طرف فضل الرحمان کے خلاف انکوری کی اجازت	Representative	06-10-20
10	پی ڈی ایم حالت آتا خرابی نابدن ابلوچستان آن تنگ خوابک-جام کمال اردو ترجمہ: پی ڈی ایم حالات کو خراب کرنے کی بنیاد بلوچستان سے رکھنا چاہتی ہے-جام کمال	Expressive	06-10-20
11	بے سیما و نزو بندع آتا گر آن پوری ریاست نازمواری-وزیر اعظم اردو ترجمہ: بے گھر اور کمزور لوگوں کے ضروریات کو پوری کرنا ریاست کی ذمہ داری ہے--وزیر اعظم	Representative	06-10-20
12	آئین ناہیت کنگ بغاوت تو ہڑیاکانہ- شاہد خاقان عباسی اردو ترجمہ: آئین کی بات کرنا اگر بغاوت ہے تو روز کریں گے-شاہد خا قان عباسی	Expressive	06-10-20
13	استاد آتا کزداران اناشو اندری ٹی اہم ہند اس تحک-اسد قیصر اردو ترجمہ: اساتذہ کا کردار معاشرے کی ترقی میں ایک اہم مقام رکھتا ہے-اسد قیصر	Representative	06-10-20
14	بلوچ قوم وضو ناہم فاندہ خاک کل گز ایتاندوست بیان پی اردو ترجمہ: بلوچ قوم اور صوبے کے مفادات ہر چیز سے بڑھ کر عزیز ہیں- بی-این پی	Expressive	06-10-20
15	کنس غداری ناسر ٹیکلیٹ تنگتے عمران خان اردو ترجمہ: ہم کسی کو غداری کا سر ٹیکلیٹ نہیں دیا-عمران خان گیا	Representative	07-10-20
16	آئی ایم ایف 28 غریب ملک اکن مالی ملک نامظوری اتس اردو ترجمہ: آئی ایم ایف نے 28 غریب ملکوں کی امداد کی منظوری دے دی	Representative	07-10-20
17	کوئٹہ و خضدار ات فوڈ تیسٹنگ کن موبائل لیب اڈمنٹنگ نامظوری اردو ترجمہ: کوئٹہ اور خضدار میں فوڈ تیسٹنگ کے لئے موبائل لیب کی منظوری	Representative	07-10-20
18	امریکی صدر ڈونلڈ ٹرمپ ہسپتال آن واہٹ	Representative	07-10-20

	ہاوس آگڈریفنگ Urdu: امر کی صدر ڈونلڈ ترمپٹ ہسپتال سے وائٹ ہاوس چلا گیا۔		
19	آرمی چیف جنرل قمر جاوید باجوہ ناگلگت و سکرونا دورہ اردو ترجمہ: آرمی چیف جنرل قمر جاوید باجوہ ناگلگت سکرونا دورہ کیا۔	Representative	07-10-20
20	پاکستان اسے دے اٹھ کر 467 کیس پک شش ناجوڑوم تسر اردو ترجمہ: پاکستان میں ایک دن میں 467 کرونا کے کیس آئے	Representative	07-10-20
21	بھلا صنعت آتا پیداوری سر جز آنہ بنگ - وزارت خزانہ اردو ترجمہ: بڑی صنعتوں کی پیداواری قوتوں میں اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔ وزارت خزانہ	Representative	07-10-20
22	یورپی یونین توں تینا تعلق تے بھازا اہمیت اینتہ - اسد قیصر اردو ترجمہ: یورپی یونین سے تعلقات کو بہت اہمیت دیتے ہیں۔ اسد قیصر	Representative	07-10-20
23	اپوزیشن کرپشن ڈکنگ نامتاری کنگ جی اردو ترجمہ: اپوزیشن اپنی کرپشن کو چھپانے کے لئے تگ و دو کر رہی ہے	Expressive	08-10-20
24	عدالت نواز شریف اخباری اشتہار نامک ات بنگ نا پرمان اردو ترجمہ: عدالت کا نواز شریف کا اخباری اشتہار کی مدد سے واپس بلائے کا حکم۔	Representative	08-10-20
25	آرمی چیف وانا اریئی ناکرمل مجیب الرحمان ناخا ہوت تون ہر ژ خواہی اردو ترجمہ: آرمی چیف اور انکی اہلیہ کی شہید کرمل مجیب الرحمان کی فیملی سے تعزیت	Representative	08-10-20
26	کشمیر سوادا سی بیک بندرز گزران بھس کروک آک غدار مریرہ شاہد خاقان اردو ترجمہ: کشمیر کا سودا، سی بیک بند اور سرمایہ کاری بند کرنے والے غدار ہوتے ہیں۔ شاہد خاقان	Expressive	08-10-20
27	دہشت گردی ناہر وڑا تون جنگ تنگ کن سبز بنگلوک ان - پاکستان اردو ترجمہ: دہشت گردی کا ہر طریقے سے مقابلہ کرنے کو تیار ہیں۔ پاکستا ن	Expressive	08-10-20

28	ترمیم منگ کروک آکانو آئیٹی جینی اتنگ کن گام کیج کنگے۔ جام کمال خان اردو ترجمہ: ترمیم کی گنجائش رکھنے والے قوانین میں بہتری لانے کے لئے کوشش کی جائے۔ جام کمال خان	Directive	08-10-20
29	پولیو ٹیکنالوجی کن ہروڑا نام کیج کنگے۔ ڈاکٹر یاسر خان بازئی۔ اردو ترجمہ: پولیو خاتمے کے لئے ہر سطح پر اقدامات کیے جائیں۔ ڈاکٹر یاسر خان بازئی	Directive	08-10-20
30	اسی راہ کن پولیس جوانی اٹ کاریم کنگ اٹی۔ حافظ عبد الباسط اردو ترجمہ: عوام کے تحفظ کے لئے پولیس بہتر انداز میں کار کر رہی ہے۔ حافظ عبد الباسط	Representative	08-10-20
31	وسیلہ غانا نعرہ خلوک اک بلوچستان پد بیہر اردو ترجمہ: وسائل کا نعرہ لگانے والوں نے بلوچستان کو پیچھے دھکیل دیا	Expressive	09-10-20
32	بلوچستان حکومت صوابہ آئی چنکو کہیل اسے تی بجلی ڈٹ بنا کنگ فیصلہ اردو ترجمہ: بلوچستان حکومت کا صوبے میں چھوٹے پیمانے پر بجلی پیدا کرنے کا منصوبہ شروع کرنے کا فیصلہ	Representative	09-10-20
33	سرکاری ادارہ غاتے امر کہ مرے اس ناخزمت ناپابند کنگے۔ عمران خان اردو ترجمہ: سرکاری اداروں کو ہر صورت میں عوامی خدمت کا پابند بنایا جائے۔ عمران خان	Directive	09-10-20
34	پاکستان بھنگنگ کن فیصلہ آئی آسا بسے ہت سڑکاتیا پیش تمنہ۔ نواز شریف اردو ترجمہ: پاکستان بچانے کی فیصلہ کن گھڑی آن پہنچی ہے سڑکوں پر نکلیں گے۔ نواز شریف	Commissive	09-10-20
35	جانجوڑی محکمہ شفافیت پک کروئی تمک۔ چیف سیکرٹری بلوچستان اردو ترجمہ: محکمہ صحت میں شفافیت برقرار رکھنی ہوگی۔ چیف سیکرٹری بلوچستان	Commissive	09-10-20
36	نئے اسی حکومت و جمہوری نظام پدی اتوئی تمک۔ بلاول اردو ترجمہ: ہمیں عوامی حکومت اور جمہوری نظام واپس لانا پڑے گا۔ بلاول	Commissive	09-10-20
37	کانو پر غوک آتا ہند زندان۔ عمران اردو ترجمہ: قانون توڑنے والوں کی جگہ جیل ہے۔ عمران	Expressive	09-10-20

38	مقبوضہ جموں کشمیر اٹی ریاستی دہشت گردی منگ اتی-پاکستان اردو ترجمہ: مقبوضہ کشمیر میں ریاستی دہشت گردی ہو رہی ہے-پاکستان	Expressive	09-10-20
39	ادارہ غناک مخلوق نیز گاری آن کشنگ اٹھ کارمنگ کرہ-وزیر اعظم اردو ترجمہ: ادارے عوام کو بیروزگاری سے نکلنے میں مددگار ثابت ہو سکتے ہیں-وزیر اعظم	Expressive	09-10-20
40	پاکستان اٹ کر پاس نافسل اٹ مکتی گرتی ناہیت اسے-چیئر مین سینٹ اردو ترجمہ: پاکستان مین کپاس کی کمی تشویشناک بات ہے-چیئر مین سینٹ	Expressive	09-10-20