DISCURSIVE REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN CRIME NEWS STORIES OF PAKISTANI ENGLISH PRINT MEDIA

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Abstract

Media are a powerful source that reflects and mirrors societal attitude to culture. It also constructs and reconstructs our approaches and ideological inclinations. Pakistani media hold mirror up to the cultural influence on ideas and thoughts. The present study endeavors to explore the representation of women victims in crime news stories in Pakistani English newspapers. Data were collected from widely read main stream English newspapers and pragmatic approach was used to analyze linguistic choices which represent women. To analyze media discourse, Mill's approach of Feminist Stylistics was used along with Corpus Linguistics. Data were quantified with the help of corpus software WMatrix (Rayson, 2008) to discover the frequency of lexical choices being used to represent women. The findings reveal that the female victims were mostly asymmetrically constructed and they were chiefly described in term of their age, social and marital status.

Key words: *Discursive representation, Crime news, Feminist stylistics, Language, Gender*

Introduction

Language is a major tool for communication embedded in culture (Ali et al., 2022). It is utilized in expression, media and particularly news. News of violence and crime keeps on dominating both the fictional television and news reports because of its popularity with its viewers and readers. This popularity arises due to human instincts of curiosity and fear (Chernak, 1995). Media coverage of violence and crime unfortunately is often inaccurate, exaggerated and sensationalized for ratings. This results in distortion of society's perception of not only individually reported crime but also of violence (Surette, 2007); Chermak, 1995). Chiricos & Eschholiz, (20020; Dixon Linz, (2000) discuss the way how media reinforce predominant social structures of gender, class and race in their reporting. The members of dominant groups are more emphatically portrayed than the members of the less dominant groups. The media (print or electronic) is a potent and powerful tool of socialization and it plays an important role in disseminating information. The media influence people's attitudes, perceptions and beliefs due to this power. In spite of this belief that it reflects or mirrors truth, it misrepresents reality as well. It acts as a prism which distorts and bends the view of the world. A deep understanding of language and content of the media facilitates us to judge its contribution to gender issues. Print media encode gendered messages linguistically and semiotically and naturalize their main stream discourse which in turn affects our experiences of consuming entertainment and news but also explains the representation and construction of gender identity and serve as a gate-keeping mechanism which at last determines which communities become or do not become gender inclusive.

In Pakistan, English has been taken as a dominant language (Ali et al., 2021). English print media have though small readership yet it leaves a good deal of influence on the policy makers (Sultana, 2009). The media carry these notions and the influence of culture of sub-continent. There is no in-depth study to analyze the discursive representation of female victims in media. This study intends to find out an in-depth and methodical style that how female victims are represented in Pakistani English newspapers namely the Nation, the Pakistan Today, The Express Tribune, The News and The Dawn. These English newspapers have a wide readership. General Musharraf's military coup in 1999 introduced a liberal media policy and the present study aims to see if the freedom of expression gave woman victims an advantage or not in getting equality.

The researchers first gave an overview of the previous body of research in this area to understand the representation of female victims in the media. The most relevant terms employed in the study made it easier to organize this information in groups related to topics which were given by the related in this study. Secondly, the research methodology employed in this study was illustrated. Thirdly, the findings displayed by the data were presented. In the last, the findings were analyzed and some introductory conclusions were drawn which might determine the direction of future research.

Literature Review

Language, Gender and Feminism

Discourse reflects a social situation. Discourse on offenders, victims and crimes does not portray a reality or it does not give us a Kodak camera representation of a reality but has only ties which are anchored to the actual happenings. The picture on crime in news is mediated and language is a major tool of doing so. Language not only constructs but also holds mirror up to patriarchal ideology of society. A strong resistance is created to embrace the alternative (Mucchi-Faina, 2005). Approval of gender-neutral substitutes was traced in female then in male as studies of Parks, and Roberton, (2004) and Swim, Mallett, and Stangor,(2004) after doing analysis of attitudes of students about alternatives. We observe that the word "chairman" was superseded by "chairperson". Media continue the use of chairman while reporting a male person and use a gender-neutral word "chairperson" for reporting a female person (Yasmin, 2007) thus defiling the neutral term. Feminists regard this practice an indication to accord a high status to men in a society and it is considered atypical for women to hold a high-status. Attempts to reform language were diminutive and devalued. Cameron (1985) feels that change has to be introduced at institutional level to reform the language In the West, researchers have demonstrated a great penchant for language and gender. Burton, D. (1982) investigated the ways how language might be used to create a sense of a person's being powerless. In this regard, sexist language is an instrument to maintain and magnify the power relation in a society. Linguistic representation investigated before was carried out in terms of convention of naming (Spender, 1980; Miller, and Swift, 1976). The terms of address, titles and vocabulary lacking equality (Penelope, 1990); Pauwels, 2001), generic "he" and "man" that leave out women and semantic belittlement that results in the terms associated to women more often than those of men (Schulz, 1990; Yasmin, 2007).

In addition to sexism in language, the adversaries of women's rights used claims of tradition and culture to justify the subordination of women (Becker, 2007). Norms of dignity and respectability corroborate gender inequality (Fernando, and Cohen, 2014). The discourse of respectability serves this purpose. It portrays women into fixed roles of wife, mother, sister or daughter. Khumalo, McKay and Freimund, (2015)'s case study of Namibian women investigated the discourse of respectability which influences opportunities of choice. The results of this study show that the notion of "real woman" fixed the "right" ways of living by being wives or mothers and withdraw the status from the women who are unmarried or choose independent life by regarding them "unrespectable."

Feminists regard women as an oppressed group of human beings and that they are differently treated. Patriarchal norms of society benefit men whereas women are subject to not only individual but also institutional discrimination. Feminist linguists claim that language is a tool to construct, reflect and perpetuate gender inequality (Lakoff, 1975). Spender (1980) endorses Chalmer's claim as cited in (Spender, 1980) that theory "precedes observation". It is said that if a sexist language and sexist theories are culturally available, the observation of a reality is likely to be sexist. A language is believed to be sexist if it constitutes, shapes, constructs, exploits or promotes impertinent, irrelevant or unfair discrimination between the two sexes i.e. man and woman (Vetterling-Braggin, 1981). Sexist language includes words, phrases, clauses and expressions which unnecessarily differentiate between male persons and female person or trivialize, diminish or exclude either gender (Parks, and Roberton,1998).

Spender (1980) observes in her book *"Man Made Language"* that the beginning of this phenomenon is not merely an accident. In her opinion, man made language and this represents biasedness unto the status of women and she opines this biasedness is derived from the status of men. Wodak (1997) observes that the word male, in English language, is taken as a norm, on the other hand "female" is deviant. Language shows non-parallel construction "man & wife," generics as "man" replaced by "he" and lexical asymmetry as in "doctor-lady doctor and teacher-lady or female teacher" where prefix is used to make woman as marked from, a deviation from male standard norm. It also connotes that professions normally belong to men. According to Mills, S. (1995), the usage of affixes "-ess," "-trix,"

"-enne," and "lady" are used for women as "poetess," "comedienne," "aviatrix," "authoress" present a sense of non-seriousness about women when they are compared with the terms used for men. An empirical evidence of Spender (1980) demonstrates how male-generics are false as they portray women invisible. The most prominent examples are "man is mortal" or "man is primate" (the word "man" is generic) and that "man is a mammal" who breastfeeds his young ones (whereas generic "man" fails altogether to include both sexes (Moulton, 1981; Mercier, 1995). The empirical studies carried out by feminists show that reading masculine forms as generics, picture of man flashes to readers' mind (Martyna, 1983; Gygax et. al., 2008). Evidence insinuates that lexical choices affect the ways we try to view the world.
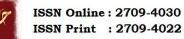
Gender in Print Media

The researchers have focused on the role of women in society and their representation in media over the last three decades (Byerly, 1999; Meyers, 1999). Researchers have analyzed the power of media that is used to construct, represent and perpetuate gender constructions in various genres. It is examined how media construct gender at workplaces (Mazza and Alvarez, 2000, Rhodes and Parker, 2008). In political affairs, it is noted that the achievements of female leaders are less highlighted than their appearances and their achievements are usually belittled Mavin et al., 2010). The studies conducted on the coverage of female athletes' exhibit an issue of under representation. They put emphasis on negative aspects of femininity and highlight their physical appearance more than their skillfulness, competence and achievements (George et al., 2001). Women with a higher social status, for instance, business executive receive the same amount of coverage as she gets in other fields. Although their acceptable social visibility may defy the stereotypes existing in the society (Powell, 1999),in a critical study of business discourse by (Krefting, 2002) the fractured images of business women as compared with their counterparts (Chafai, 2007; Yasmin, 2014) found in their studies the crucial role of advertisements in strengthening stereotypical roles of women.

Women in Crime News in Print Media

While reporting a crime, media may misrepresent the reality either by representing crime extensively or representing negatively (Pizarro et al., (2007). Heidenson (1996) and Ahmed (2014) demonstrate an exaggerated and unfriendly portrait of women in crime news. Ahmed (2014) did a content analysis of crime news aired on two Pakistani news channels "Dawn News" and "Express News" and explored the role of media as "biased and lethargic." The findings revealed a wide coverage of sexual harassment in both the channels "Express News" being more negative than "Dawn News" to raise sensationalism. However, this study does not show the linguistic devices used to serve the purpose. Zia (1994) studied three rape cases covered by Pakistani English newspapers to investigate the role of media in raising female sexuality. The study emphasized the distinguishable altitude of press toward women of various classes. Heidenson (1996) analyzed the images of female criminals being represented as witches. Rasool and Irshad (2006) analyzed headlines of crime reports and showed gender specific description in news on crime. Women victims possess no self-identity and are represented in traditional role. Rasool and Irshad (2006) & Meloy and Miller (2009) analyzed four cases to find the words and phrases used in reports to explore gendered themes and discovered stereotypical characteristics associated to women. The representation of women is constructed by their appearance and their relation with men. Men, on the contrary, are defined in terms of their professions, accomplishments and activities (Meloy and Miller, 2009).

The role of media as prism does not end here. The studies of Lees (1995) and Maddox (2010) reflect how the blame game is constructed in print. According to (Eschholz & Vaughn, 2001) one of the rape myths is to blame the victim. This is used to neutralize the offender's behavior by transferring blame to victims. A case study of Lees (1995) about rape cases is based upon observations made of trials of four months in England. Her analysis revealed that the press presented the fractured picture to give an impression of men being un-courteously accused of rape and women are often accused of domestic violence. Bullock & Cubert (2002) and Park & Gordon (2005) found that reporters were blaming female victims of homicide. Reporters do not place responsibility of violence on the perpetrator and if, ever responsibility of crime is to be placed on the perpetrators, it is always accompanied by various allegations as provocation of attack on part of victim's or cheating on partner (Berkeley Media Studies Group, 2003. Maddox (2010) reviewed (Taylor, 2009)'s to explore if representation of women was in line with the previous practice or changed. The study discovered a bit increase in victim blaming, a huge increment in the positive portrayal of the victims but also found the usage of the positive terms for the offenders. Thus the language was used

to weaken the trustworthiness of complainant. Referring to the usage of the word "allegedly," Poukchanski (2011) objected its use for victim. In fact, it is the victims who alleges against the "alleged" perpetrator. The whole issue of claim is eclipsed by the use of word "alleged" Judd & Easteal (2013) found the same lexical choices for victim.

The language which media use is critical in constructing and reconstructing the readers' perception of crime (Pollak & Kubrin, 2007). Henley et al., (1995) investigated how the use of passive voice in crime news affects male and female readers. It was discovered that the male readers found less responsibility of perpetrator and less harm to victim. Lakoff (1975) found the names of the offenders were missing in the news headlines in the Turkish press and such news reports sustain and strengthen the powerful stereotypes which are linked with "easy prey" (Khan & Abas, 2014) i.e., "ideal victim" and "ideal offender". Woman who is powerless, weak and vulnerable is stereotypically an ideal victim than offenders Custers & Bulck, 2013: 96]. Such images and expression certainly affect the way offender and society sees violence against women and holds the victims partly responsible for the violence Esteal et al., 2015).

In Pakistan, media discourse has not been widely investigated to identify the representation of women in print media (English). Whatever research is done is quantitative in nature. These researches and the small qualitative study on linguistic analysis neglected the way how grammatical and lexical choices in a language play role in representing the image of female victims. The present study analyses how female victims are linguistically represented in the Pakistani English print media

Research Question

How women are linguistically represented in news reports on crime in English newspapers of Pakistan?

Research Design

A pragmatic research paradigm is becoming a fashion in research day by day. The mixed method research approach following (Graham, 2009; Graham, 1999) was followed to analyze the data. To elicit answer to the research question objectively, it is better the mixed method approach be adopted.

Data Collection

Newspapers are one of the chief sources of information regarding the political and social activities in Pakistan. In order to determine the linguistic representation of women in English newspapers, the present study includes five English newspapers of Pakistan.

Corpus for my research contains only English newspapers. English is official language of Pakistan and language of elite (Rehman, 1998). Therefore, English newspapers enjoy a high-profile status in Pakistan. I chose the following English newspapers: The Dawn, The News, The Nation, The Express Tribune, and The Daily Times. These papers enjoy wide national circulation; therefore, their news stories may cover the whole national scene.

Data Analysis

To analyze the data, discourse analysis and content analysis were adopted. To see the visible frequency of men and women content analysis technique is adopted.

Analytical Approaches: (Quantitative)

Corpus Linguistics

Corpus Linguistic method is a computer-based approach it helps reduce the bias of the researcher and make the findings rigorous and replicable. Corpora have started to play a significant role, in recent days, in discourse analysis, Fairclough (2000), Flowerdew (1997), Krishnamurthy (1996), Piper (2000) and Teubert (2000). Corpus based analysis affords researchers an opportunity to identify extended patterns of language naturally occurring.

Feminist Stylistics

For the qualitative part of the study, discourse analysis method was used to analyze the news corpus. For this study, the researcher employed (Mills,1995) approach to "Feminist Stylistics" in order to better serve the purpose in that it approaches the analysis of linguistic features from feminist point of view and a special focus is on how women are represented linguistically. The approach about feminist analysis of linguistic items transcends linguistic stylistics which emphasizes the identification of patterns of language used in writing. According to her, stylistics helps the readers get awareness of the aspects of texts (Grammatical and lexical choices). But stylistics does not consider the production and critical reception of the book in context. Extra textual aspects of content such as representation of gender in textual analysis are considered in this approach and the issue of gender is incorporated into Stylistics. Despite counting nouns and verbs, her recourses to the theories of linguistics bring the issue of feminist concern into focus. Feminist Stylistics directs Stylistics to analyze socio-economic factors which allow language to appear and foreground gender in the text. It reveals how linguistic items contribute to producing a powerless and vulnerable characters and how women are linguistically represented by employing "false generics" (Cameron, 1985).

Feminist Stylistics approach is adopted to do this

The steps to analyze the news corpus are given below:

(i)   W Matrix Software package (Rayson, 2008) is used to choose the keywords (KWs), their frequencies and percentage.
(ii)   The keywords and their frequencies are used to make concordances. Concordance is the list of words. These frequency help choose examples from data for interpretations and discussion.
(iii)   Internal analysis of text:
(a) It means to analyze a text at word, sentence and discourse level to identify language patterns and irregularities in representation of women in terms of sexist language.
(b) To examine these insights into the semantic relations among some lexical forms and the whole text.

The quantitative coding of the data was carried out to find out frequency of emerging themes.

(iv)   Positioning the text in relation to genres:
(a)   To understand discoursal functions and objectives in the selected data.
(b)   To establish relation between the text and their orientation.
(v)   To identify some discourses which operate to represent female objects within the texts.

Results and Discussion

In the course of analyzing data gendered patterns appear in crime reports. Asymmetry is discovered in representing women as compared to men.

Naming Convention

The news corpus reveals that the women victims are less frequently represented with their name. Instead, words like, girl, woman are used to represent their gender. On the contrary it is noted that the perpetrators are usually represented by their names or professions

Examples from concordances

Representing Women in Terms of Marital Status

The women are significantly represented in terms of their marital status. The frequency of the word 'wife' is 1117 in the corpus.

Table 1: *Quantification fo the word wife in corpus*

09 , 2018 KHANEWAL:A man killed his	wife and two children on the advice
ild and thus Shaukat Ali killed his	wife and daughter in the name of hon

019) KARACHI : A man subjected his	wife	to extreme torture leading her to de
e action on this matter . Man kills	wife	, mother-in-law The Dawn
the suspect allegedly tortured his	wife	and administered poison to

A man killed his wife and two children on the advice of a spiritual healer. Daily times OCTOBER 10, 2018.

A man subjected his wife to extreme torture leading her to death over a petty domestic dispute. The Dawn 05 Nov 2018.

Man kills wife, mother-in-law for honour. The Dawn: 02 Jan 2017.

Representing Women in Terms of Age

Women are represented more differently than the representation of men. The news reports on crime put more stress on their age. The word 'Year-old' has been used 963 times as an adjective to add more information to the noun.

Table 2: *Quantification of the word Age in corpus*

2018 SUJAWAL - A man axed his	50-year-old	wife to death in Sujawal
rate incident , a man killed his	25-year-old	wife and a mother of one ,
ording to SHO Shakeel Sherwani ,	22-year-old	Yasmeen was shot dead by
h A man allegedly shot dead his	24-year-old	daughter and injured
omicide unit for investigation .	60-year-old	allegedly rapes minor in
s : January 27 , 2018 LAHORE : A	60-year-old	woman was killed and her
son in a meal and gave it to his	32-year-old	wife Sajida Bibi . When the

A 60-year-old woman was killed and her son wound when their three neighbours opened indiscriminate firing at them.

Relatives kill teenage girl for 'honour' on tribal jirga 's orders in Khyber Agency The Dawn : 30 Jun 2017.

20-year-old girl allegedly raped by friend in Faisalabad New Town Police Station SHO Mirza Javed said. Express Tribune October 22, 2018

The word woman has frequently been used in the corpus. Its frequency in the corpus is 1389.

Table 3: *Quantification of the word Woman in corpus*

a separate incident , a 30-year-old	woman	was also gang-raped on the
ary 23 , 2018 OKARA - A 35-year-old	woman	was shot dead over a
2018 KASUR : A man Monday killed a	woman	over a domestic issue in
ation into the incident . Newly-wed	woman	tortured to death by
ng , he goes on to explain . Once a	woman	leaves her mother's house

A man Monday killed a woman over a domestic issue in village. The News: 02-10-2018

Newly-wed woman tortured to death by husband in Hafizabad The news: 18-11-2018

A 30-year-old woman was also gang-raped on the NewYear night in Sihala

Representing Women in Terms of their Social Relations

Women are represented in terms of their social relation with men. Like the real women of (Khumalo et al., 2015) they are constructed and represented as daughters, mothers, wives, nieces and sisters but not what they are not represented as a human being having their own identity. This representation accords them a satellite relation instead of having their own being and identity. They are represented as "daughter of …", "niece" or "mother of three" or "mother of six."

Representing Women in Terms of Daughter

Another important word that is used to construct victims is daughter. Its frequency in the corpus is 756.

Table 4: *Quantification of the word Daughter in corpus*

father Ghumal Ali his 14 year-old	daughter	was allegedly abducted by
cting a marriage proposal for her	daughter	. Her daughter too was injured
rest them soon . Man kills wife ,	daughter	and daughter-in-law The
over the marriage of their elder	daughter	, as her husband was against
irt. The victims mother said her	daughter	had received eight stitches for he

Victim's father Ghumal Ali his 14 year-old daughter was allegedly abducted by accused Sajjad. The Nation : January 17 , 2017

A middle-aged woman was shot dead at her homein Karachi 's Orangi Town for rejecting a marriage proposal for her daughter. Express Tribune : May 18 , 2017

Man kills wife , daughter and daughter-in-law over a family dispute.The Dawn : 22 Nov 2017

Representing Women in Terms of Mother

Mother is another relation used with reference to victimhood. This word is used 528 times in the corpus.

Table 5:*Quantification of the word Mother in corpus*

rglary attempt . Nabeela Amber , a	mother	of three and reportedly the first
igation and found out that she was	mother	of one-year-old baby . This
and injured the police officials .	Mother	of six shot dead The Dawn : 01
and of Sadaf Shafaqat , 35 , the	mother	of three girls , in the other
g 2018 SUKKUR: Shahnaz Mirani,	mother	of six who was subjected to
er of his sister who is said to be	mother	of seven . The body was handed

Nabeela Amber, a mother of three and reportedly the first woman driver of Careem ride-hailing service in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa , was shot dead over the weekend by her husband. Pakistan Today : FEBRUARY 6 , 2018.

Shahnaz Mirani , a mother of six who was subjected to inhuman treatment allegedly by her husband. Express Tribune : August 15 , 2018.

He told the police that he had suspicions about the character of his sister who is said to be mother of seven.

Representing Women in Terms of Sister

The word sister is used 477 in corpus to construct victim.

Table 6: *Quantification of word Sister in corpus*

A man allegedly killed his elder	sister	in the name of honour in
Dawn 01 Nov 2017 A man killed his	sister	allegedly in the name of

n June 9 , a man axed to death his	sister for contracting love marriage in
e Tariq Katohar opened fire on his	sister in Kot Mangi , killing her on the
ed her death . He claimed that his	sister was allegedly tortured to death b
ed her death . He claimed that his	sister was allegedly tortured to death b

A man killed his sister allegedly in the name of 'honour' in Lahore 's Satto Katla area. Dawn 29 Dec 2017

a man axed to death his sister for contracting love marriage in Okara. The Dawn 25 Mar 2018

Tariq Katohar opened fire on his sister in Kot Mangi , killing her on the spot . The cause of the murder is said to be some domestic dispute. The Dawn 30 Jul 2018

Representing Women in Terms of Niece

Niece is used in relation to men to denote victimhood. The frequency of this word is 63 in the corpus:

Table 7: *Quantification of the word Niece in corpus*

Is wife and injured her . Man kills	niece over marriage issue
The news vestigating . Man kills 18-year-old	niece for turning down marriage 2018
A man allegedly shot dead his	niece , just 10 days before her marriage
an who allegedly cut fingers of his	niece for her refusal to return home and
ainst Mujahid . Man allegedly kills	niece in the name of 'honour' The Dawn
colony when suspect Niaz killed his	niece Mahrukh and fled the scene
. committed suicide after killing his	niece with a gunshot at village Bukkan

Man kills 18-year-old niece for turning down marriage proposal Paternal uncle booked on the complaint of the teenager's father.

Man allegedly kills niece in the name of 'honour.'

A man allegedly committed suicide after killing his niece with a gunshot at village.

These examples explain various causes of VAW. In Pakistani patriarchal society, women do not have right to reject marriage proposals decided by even their paternal uncles. Example 27 reads that a paternal uncle killed his niece because she was not ready to marry according to his wishes. Similarly, example 26 comprises killing of two women.

Such construction relegates the victim behind and emphasized the helplessness and vulnerability of children left behind. "A mother of six" highlights the great loss and sufferings of six minor individuals who need her help. Such representations of women do arouse sympathy in the readers but it, at the same time, diverts focus from the victim to the left out children who are enjoying their life as (Meloy & Miller, 2009) have discussed. Another striking representation of women is their marital status. The phrase "a married woman" may stir an idea that "home" has been ruined and the entire family is bound to suffer. This adjective is unnecessarily frequently discovered in the corpus. Likewise, asymmetry results when the offender is constructed as "man" but the victim is constructed as "wife". (see table----). This asymmetry has become a common practice in the language of news discourse. Its abundant use constructs a discourse to take and accept the occurring as normal and as a reality. It constructs woman as a weak, delicate and disloyal creature. Apart from it, unnecessary description of age, social relations and other details of women diverts the readers' attention away from the critical occurrences and issues.

Representing Women in Terms of their Profession

When a victim is described with her profession, the incremental effect to the loss is highlighted. This loss of an individual is tantamount to the loss of useful and active member of the society as is obvious in the representations of "lady doctor" "lady teacher" or "female singer" shot dead. Emphasizing women's traditional roles

as "wife" "mother" and "daughter" and ignoring their profession is in accordance with the findings of (Lee et al., 2010).

Representing Women in Terms of Female Teacher

The word to construct teacher is used for 21 times.

Table 8: *Quantification of the word Female Teacher in corpus*

ran , a relative said . Her female	teacher	had asked her and another student t
sday afternoon , adding her female	teacher	asked her and another student to ta
and started investigation . Female	teacher	shot dead in Kech Pakistan Today
efusing to marry a man . She was a	teacher	at a private school in Dhok Kallar

Her female teacher had asked her and another student. The Dawn : April 3 , 2018

Representing Women in Terms of Female/ Lady Doctor   L

Table 9: *Quantification of the word Female/lady doctor in coprus*

due to unavailability of a female	doctor	, the case was transferred to
mination was carried out by a lady	doctor	, said a senior medico-
e added . Armed man attacks female	doctor	at PIMS The Nation : June
utside and fled the scene . Lady	doctor	found dead at AIMC hostel
of court staff in torturing a lady	doctor	and paramedic in court

Chief Justice Sindh High Court has taken sou moto notice of alleged involvement of court staff in torturing a lady doctor. Daily Times : AUGUST 7 , 2017

It strengthens the stereotype that women can perform best the role of caregivers. The trend of describing profession with the description of women is more common in the print media. This strengthens the notion that women are fit for the roles of nurturing mother, gratifying sexual appetite of husbands as wife or dependent in the role of niece or daughter or they are noted when represented as "victim". Besides it, when women are repressented with their profession, the whole emphasis is on pointing them out as "deviants."

Representing Women in Terms of their being Responsible for Victimhood

The other important finding of the data is to blame the victim (woman) of domestic violence. Though the authorities or their spokesmen put the responsibility of deviance on the male offenders, the follow up stories of reports present women culpable by referring to excuses like "honor" or not making or serving meal. The word "honor" highlights that it is a woman's responsibility to protect man's honour or man's honor is attached with the woman. Girl does not refer to any relation. It constructs the victim in its individual being or what the victim is. This word is used in the corpus most frequently. This word is used 1873 times in the corpus.

Table 10: *Quantification of the word Girl Being Responsible for Victimhood in corpus*

achi while victim 20-year-old young	girl	resident of Landhi neighbourhood
wn area of Rawalpindi . 20-year-old	girl	allegedly raped by friend in Faisala
2017 RAWALPINDI : An 18-year-old	girl	was shot dead by her paternal uncle
h facility . Relatives kill teenage	girl	for 'honour' on tribal jirga 's orde

Relatives kill teenage girl for 'honour' on tribal jirga 's orders in Khyber Agency The Dawn : 30 Jun 2017.

20-year-old girl allegedly raped by friend in Faisalabad New Town Police Station SHO Mirza Javed said. Express Tribune October 22 , 2018

The offenders are found killing "women" for honor just on the basis of suspicion that they were having illegitimate or extramarital relations. These women were butchered without giving them an opportunity to prove their guiltlessness. The fact remains that women are killed in the hands of their near and dear ones. These findings confirm the findings of Bullock & Cubert, 2002, Taylor, 2009).

Conclusion

This study has given some important insights into the existing body of the research. It is an undeniable fact that language has direct effect on society (Ali et al., 2020). The present study has landed to the conclusion that media usually represent them as disenfranchised class of society. Mostly, they are constructed with men as if they do not have their individual identity when they are represented with men, they are constructed in their social roles of mother or husband. Representation of women in the media is a potential source of future research. The effects of the representation of women in crime news on the cognition of the readers can be explored because to measure the effects of women victims on the readers was not in the ambit of this study.

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