COVERAGE OF BREXIT IN PAKISTANI ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS: A CORPUS-ASSISTED CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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Candidate of **Master of Philosophy** at the National University of Modern Languages do hereby declare that the thesis: **Coverage of Brexit in Pakistani English Newspapers: A Corpus-Assisted Critical Discourse Analysis** submitted by me in partial fulfilment of MPhil degree, is my original work, and has not been submitted or published earlier. I also solemnly declare that it shall not, in future, be submitted by me for obtaining any other degree from this or any other university or institution.

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ABSTRACT

Title: Coverage of Brexit in Pakistani English Newspapers: A Corpus-Assisted Critical Discourse Analysis

The exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union in the historic referendum of 23rd June 2016 is a landmark event given coverage not only in media of the UK and the EU but also in the media from the rest of the world. The linguistic construction of this politico-historical event in world media is going to be ideologically motivated as per the interest of their respective countries. In the orientation of Pakistani media, this study examines the Brexit event linguistically. However, to-date, a few studies, but not in the field of linguistics and mass media, have attempted a thorough investigation of Brexit in relation to Pakistan. This study in hand attempts to linguistically examine Pakistani media coverage of Brexit. This study combines two methodological perspectives, namely, Corpus Linguistics (CL) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to identify the construction of Brexit event in the corpora compiled from the three selected Pakistani English newspapers i.e. the Dawn, the News International and the Express Tribune within a defined timeframe (23rd June 2016 to 29th March 2019). Three corpus tools i.e. keyword list, collocates and concordance were mainly used through lexical software AntConc in order to achieve the objectives of the study. Keyword list was manipulated in order to know the 'aboutness' of the compiled individual corpus. Collocates was exploited to identify repeated collocate patterns around a word of interest, and concordance was effective and useful in close reading of a collocate pattern in context. In addition, collocate patterns in concordances were interpreted through Stubbs' discourse prosody and Galtung and Ruge's theory of news values to trace the vested policy of the individual newspapers. The selected newspapers were found to have uniformly constructed the Brexit matter as a negative event and reflected it as a transnational issue specifically in terms of its impact on Pakistan and the EU states. Nevertheless, the newspapers highlighted Brexit in very less positive way as a freedom for Britain in trade across the world. Pakistan was portrayed as the affectee of Brexit by the newspapers but at the same time in optimistic light in terms of better trade relations in the post-Brexit era.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EU	European Union
UK	United Kingdom
NI	Northern Ireland (UK Country)
RI	Republic of Ireland (EU Country)
BoE	Bank of England
CACDA	Corpus Assisted Critical Discourse Analysis
GSP	Generalized System of Preference
CL	Corpus Linguistics
CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis

LIST OF CONCORDANCES

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to all those who gave it recognition.

My supervisor, Research committee, Examiners

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the study. In the first part, an attempt has been made to bring the things in perspective by providing conceptual backdrop of the issue in point. After that, the discussion narrows down specifically to focal points of the study. Naturally, this comprises statement of the problem, objectives and research questions, and significance of the study. In addition, it deals with the issue of delimitation. Finally, it presents a brief account of the structuring of the thesis into various chapters.

1.1 Background of the Study

1.1.1 Origin of the Term "Brexit"

Brexit is a portmanteau formation resulting from two words i.e. Britain and exit. The importance of newly formed term is its political import that it attained in the light of its background as a politico-historical event or a happening. It relates to the debate as to whether UK should remain member of the European Union or not. A referendum was held by the UK on 23rd June 2016 to know about opinions of the people of the country. Majority of the UK people chose what is termed as Brexit. According to Moseley (2016), the term Brexit was first used by Peter Wilding who also ran a campaign in the referendum. The Oxford English dictionary also gives this honor to Mr. Wilding when for the first time it added this term to its volume.

Peter wilding who was the chairman of the British Influence coined the term "Brexit" first in May 2012 ("Brexit's my Fault," 2018). After eight months from its invention, it became popular when David Cameron declared to hold a referendum on Brexit. According to Fontaine (2017), Brexit is an analogical extension of Grexit (Greek + exit) which was formed in response to the Greek economic recession in 2010. Thus, G was replaced by B to form Brexit.

1.1.2 Brexit in Politico-historical Perspective

Brexit is the aftermath of the 23rd June 2016 referendum which leads to the official withdrawal of the UK from the EU. It is quintessential to know that the UK and the EU have been in a fragile relationship since the very beginning. Their relationship's origin can be traced back to the time when the foundation of the EU was laid. It was in 1951, after world

war two that the six European countries collectively endorsed the treaty of Paris and formed European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). These six countries were West Germany, Italy, France, Netherland, Luxembourg, and Belgium. At the time of the formation of ECSC, they asked Britain to join but it chose to stay detached (George, 1998). Subsequently, the six members all together came on to sign the treaty of Rome in 1957 and created European Economic Community (EEC). They again invited Britain to join but their invitation was turned down.

In the early 1960s, having noticed that the six countries of the EEC had outperformed the UK, Britain applied for its membership but its application was vetoed by the president of France Charles de Gaulle. However, it was in 1973 that Britain finally got its membership when Charles de Gaulle relinquished the office. After two years, in the wake of 1975, there came another fracture in the UK and EU relationship. The Labor Party Prime Minister Harold Wilson declared a referendum on the membership of EEC. The referendum was held on 5th June 1975 in which 67% Britons cast their vote in favor of remained camp. Due to such fluctuations in the relationship, the UK always remained eurosceptical. Because of such nature of the behavior of the UK as a member, Stephen George (1998) referred to it as "awkward partner in the EEC" (p. 275).

Similarly, Britain being a eurosceptic, attempted to reshape the existent relationships with the EEC but still some of the hot issues played a central role in their disintegration. A very hostile and negative attitude toward EEC can be observed in the regime of Margaret Thatcher (a British Prime Minister and leader of Conservative Party) in 1980s and especially in her Bruges speech. She marked a complete political, economical and social disintegration with the EEC. In her tenure, the chancellor of exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe claimed that Britain had given more to the European budget as compared to other members of the EEC (Perisic, 2010). Her successor John Major who seemed to be a pro-European signed a treaty of Maastricht in 1992 that led to the renaming of EEC as EU and it shifted from economic union to political union. In this treaty, Britain became the member of the single market but it didn't approve of the adoption of the single uniform currency of the EU i.e. Euro. Here again the "awkward position" of the Britain was highlighted in the European Union. When in 1997 Labor Party leader Tony Blair became the Prime Minister, he had made it the part of their manifesto to hold a referendum on the adoption of euro but it did not happen during his service and it, afterward, went unnoticed. Tony Blair was more enthusiastic about the UK and EU integration and kept close connection with the EU in his tenure. Followed by Gordon

Brown from 2007 to 2010, whose time also portrayed a favorable image of Britain in the EU. During his reign, the Lisbon treaty was endorsed among the European Union nations in 2007 which came into practice in 2009. It is the updated form of the former treaties. New principles were added to it which also includes the procedure for a nation leaving the EU that is titled as article 50.

Besides this, the emergence of the UKIP (United Kingdom Independent Party) which emerged in 1993 as a eurosceptic party also gave tough time to the integration of both the UK and EU. It has been struggling mainly for the cutoff of every connection with the EU. It became more active when some European nations such as Portugal, Greece, Italy and republic of Ireland were hit by economic crisis and their people started immigrating to Britain. The great influx to Britain from these European nations provoked UKIP and its agenda proponents to launch a eurosceptic campaign nationwide. These nationalistic activists also raised a slogan that is Britain's exit from the EU. As a result, the slogan incited the Conservative Party to mark the culminating point of this long struggle. So, to appease the UKIP and other eurosceptics, Conservative Party made it the part of their 2015 manifesto that there would be a referendum on the membership of EU if they won the election. This pledge of David Cameron worked for the Britons and the Conservative Party swept in the election. Hence, when David Cameron was elected as British prime minister he started negotiation with the EU leaders on its membership and finally to fulfill his pledge, he set up a date for the In- Out referendum i.e. 23rd June 2016. As a result, the media across the world reported that 51.9% Britons voted to leave and 48.1 % voted to remain in the EU.

1.1.3 Brexit and World Media

Media coverage of the impending Brexit decision has been a focal point in academia at the national level of Britain as well as at the international level. At national level, Reuters Institute (2016) reported that British media press seemed divided on the coverage of Brexit debate. The newspapers like Daily Mail, Daily Star, The Sun, Daily Express and Daily Telegraph expressed their position as pro-exit while, on the other hand, The Guardian, Financial Times and the Daily Mirror expressed their stance as persist. The position of The Times was observed as a balance between the two extremes. The newspapers with persistent position focused more on the negative aspects of Brexit's future such as economic decline while newspapers with pro-exit position reported UK positive outside of the EU. Similarly, Brexit issue has also been covered by media at international level and various countries have perceived this issue differently. Brexit issue has multifarious dimensions and is covered by

the media of each country according to their angle of interest. In other terms, Brexit is a historical and political issue. Its eventfulness is the topic of discussion in various contexts. This event does not leave its impact only on the UK and EU countries but also on Non-European countries in the globalized world. Therefore, world media have developed their interest in this event not just because of the standing of the UK in the unity of nations but for its consequentiality for other nations in terms of trade, economy, immigration and politics.

According to Bijsmans & Leruth (2017), press media in the three European countries such as Germany, Netherland, and France depicted Brexit as a stark threat to the cohesion of EU. They believed that it would disturb the economic development and peace which have marked the European integration. Although, they noticed that individual differences in the outlets of Brexit were present in terms of trade relations but in very less amount. Similarly, another extensive research about media coverage of Brexit was presented by Borchardt, Simon, & Bironzo (2018) in order to find out particularly the self-interest of each country located outside of the UK. For example, France, Greece, Poland, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Ireland's news media like mainstream newspapers, TV shows and magazines were analyzed by their contents. The coverage of Brexit among these countries mostly dealt Brexit as a central issue to UK and believed that it would create enormous challenges for the UK itself rather than the other EU countries. Nonetheless, individual differential depiction occurs in their coverage of Brexit issue. For example, French media portray France as a self-confident country that does not feel effect but rather sees opportunities in the Brexit issue. Contrary to this is the interest of Ireland as an island which worries about its stark divide of border between the UK and EU. Greek media view Brexit negatively in terms of trade as it has a large pharmaceutical export market in the UK which could be lost. Poland media are almost neutral as Poland joined the EU in 2004 and considers itself as a beneficiary of both the EU and the UK. Their coverage is anti-Brexit but, at the same time, presents some implications for the EU. Polish media mostly deal with topics like citizens' right as most of the Poles work in the UK, trade and economy. Moreover, polish press role in presenting Brexit is to keep the UK close to the EU so as to be benefited from both. German media report that the exit of UK would be a loss to the EU but it would not let the EU to be weakened by Brexit. In addition, it reports that in the deal process Germany will not allow the UK to go for cherry picking option by which European institutions feel undermined. Nevertheless, German media take close interest particularly in trade with the UK because Germany always entertains largest trade deals with the UK than any other country in the bloc. As in 2017, the trade

between Germany and UK increased to 121 billion euro. Consequently, Germany will likely lose its great market due to the UK leaving the EU. As for as Italian media are concerned, they do not deal as much with the issues of trade and economy as other European countries do. They give more coverage to the issue of citizens' rights in the context of migration and mobility. Finally, after Ireland and Italy, Swedish media also give more emphasis to national interest in the context of Brexit. Brexit will cause Sweden to lose its loyal friend in the EU. Besides this, Sweden and the UK also declined to join the eurozone and had the same voice in the EU. It was also aired by the Swedish media that Brexit would encourage Swedes to do the same in the form of "Swexit".

The fear created by Brexit was also felt in the African commonwealth countries. They reported that Brexit was a warning call for all of them. Most of the Politicians and business tycoons across African commonwealth countries view the UK as their committed supporter in the EU. In absence of the UK, Africa may not entertain that support from other members of the bloc (Kohnert, 2018). The UK has taken a lot of pro-African development programs in the EU. The African commonwealth countries see countries in the EU other than the UK as more inward countries that may not benefit Africa after the UK's exit. Despite Brexit's implications for Africa, Westcott (2018) believed that Brexit would offer golden opportunities for African commonwealth countries to get more attention, protection and aid from Britain in the Post-Brexit era.

In Indian context, Brexit is deemed as to open up more opportunities than challenges. First, it will need to reconstitute trade deals both with the UK and EU in terms of Free Trade Agreement (FTA). India will deal trade agreements with the UK independent of the EU. Second, India is optimistic in terms of immigration and sees the UK to allow more Indians after its exit from the bloc. Third, Brexit provides employment hopes to Indians in the UK. This means Brexit will equate chances of employment for both Indians and Europeans in the UK. In addition, British High Commissioner to India, Dominic Asquith says if there happens no-Brexit deal then UK and India trade and investment will increase to greater extent (Desk, 2019). Similarly, Seth (2019) highlights India trade relations, as being equally strong with both UK and EU. Whatever, the nature of Brexit (i.e. soft or hard), India is going to benefit in a win-win situation. She will have better opportunities in either case to promote trade relations with both UK and EU.

1.1.4   Brexit and Pakistan

Brexit has cast doubt about the future roadmap of the UK, the EU and the third world countries such as Pakistan. The general expert opinion and a large body of scholarship worldwide deem Brexit as a contagious issue which could affect the countries within Europe and beyond. The effects of Brexit on Pakistan have also been noticed by the experts in the field of trade, economy, politics, immigration and the like. Since, Pakistan remained under the British rules in colonial era, hence its deep long-term relationships with the UK highlight Brexit as an issue being impactful in Pakistan. In this regard, Pakistani media develop their interest in order to cover the Brexit issue and its implications for Pakistan. Like other countries' media that perceive Brexit according to their own interests, Pakistani media may have their own perspective on this issue as well which may be determined in terms of economy, trade, and immigration. They may portray Brexit in relation to these perspectives in mind. Brexit is a series of critical events such as backstop (issue related to border between Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland), membership divorce fee i.e. £39 billion, transition period, customs union, future trade, citizens' rights etc. Pakistani media may give utmost coverage to all the dimensions of Brexit in order to portray them the way they fit Pakistani position as well as to portray their general association with the world. None of the media cover a transnational topic without any purpose rather each topic is made news with its association with that country. In additions, a country's media are very conscious in the portrayal of that topic to its own audiences. In view of these premises, Brexit and Pakistani media relationship becomes obvious. Although, there is no evident Pakistani media scholastic work on Brexit event, a few studies from other disciplines with relation to Brexit are mentioned below. Besides it, the perspectives of Pakistani newspapers on Brexit which are under investigation in this study are also cited.

Studies in Pakistan have seen Brexit in both positive and negative perspectives. For example, Ashraf (2016) discovers that Brexit has immense implications for Pakistan. In the first place, after Saudi Arabia and UAE, UK is understood as the third home to Pakistani Diaspora. Approximately, 1.7 million people with Pakistani origin reside in the UK. Due to their affluent and entrepreneurial status in the UK, Pakistan receives $2.7 billion remittances annually which are important means for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). In the second place, UK is the central trading partner of Pakistan in the EU. Around 23% of Pakistani exports go into the UK which includes: textile, outfits, sport equipments, and leather goods. Among these exports, the UK also supplies to the rest of the European countries. After Brexit

vote, Pakistani exports ratio fell down because of the decline in the value of British pound. On account of this, Pakistan exports became costly in both the UK and EU and their demand decreased. This decline in the value of pound would also mean a serious cut down in remittances that Pakistan receives.

Moreover, Pakistan was rendered GSP-plus status (generalized system of preference) by the EU in 2014 that means Pakistan is allowed to export a great deal of goods to the EU free of tariff. It was supported in Brussels by the UK, Germany, and France. It meant preferring Pakistan for Trading. After the award of GSP plus status, Pakistani exports to the EU amounted by 23% after the year 2014. Since, UK is the top trading partner of Pakistan in the EU, if it exited from the EU then Pakistan would not have a supporting voice in the Brussels for the entertaining of GSP + status (Amir & Ali, 2018, Khan, 2018). Besides the losing of GSP plus status, the issue of immigration also poses a serious threat to Pakistan. Pakistani immigrants and migrants who live and work in the UK send remittances that make 20% of Pakistan GDP as reported by Pakistan Business Council (Amir & Ali, 2018). So, if UK moves toward hard policy for the immigrants as one of the core issue of Brexit then Pakistan will not enjoy further benefits and opportunities as it enjoys now. This is considered one of the significant issues of Brexit that fascinates Pakistan.

According to Home Secretary of the UK, Sajid Javid says if Brexit is implemented Pakistani and EU nationals will have same visas system and according to new UK system jobs will be provided on the basis of skills not on race or nationality to both EU nationals and non-EU nationals including Pakistanis ("UK unveils immigration clampdown after Brexit," 2018). So, now Pakistanis will get opportunities to enjoy equal rights with EU nationals. In addition, it is worth noticing that till now none of the European Union member has left the EU except UK, so whatever the treaties made between Pakistan and EU will become ineffective for the UK. Pakistan and UK had trade treaties always mediated by the EU. It means Pakistan and UK had no direct trade agreement. Now, Brexit may provide opportunities for Pakistan to have bilateral relations with UK in trade, education, immigration and other areas as well but it is a matter of interest and consent and may take long time to establish relations. Therefore, all these matters triggered by the Brexit are rigorously and critically considered by Pakistan.

A country's media broadcast news and events to massive audiences the way they are told by the actors. These actors might include state, government, private institutions or organizations who take interest in controlling media output. In fact, media discourse is one-

sided discourse and is produced to exercise power over mass audience. But it is unknown who produces such discourse and who exerts power, whether it is the journalist, the editor or the newspaper itself as an institution. It is to be considered that media transmit someone else's representation of an event and that someone else holds power. According to Fairclough (1989) media interview and report only the opinions and perspectives of those who are powerful like government ministers, industrial managers, trade union officials and business tycoons. These are the actual media discourse producers that exercise power over the audience through the channels of media technologies. Media discourse is a mediated one and takes the place of a mediator between the powerful ones, the dominant bloc and the public. The dominant bloc manipulates media to represent an event to the viewers and readers the way they want, so as to shape public opinions about that event. The mediated power of the dominant bloc is the hidden power because it is practiced in implicit ways. The implicit way of exercising power is done through the language media use which embedded ideologies. News media discourse is produced for the consumers by the dominant groups such as the elite group or the institutions such as state or government in order to control the minds of the public and shape their opinions (Van Dijk, 1995). As, dominant groups make policy for the country and design contents for the printed media as well as for television which better serve their interests. Pakistani English printed media such as the Dawn, the News International, the Nation, the Time, and the Express Tribune are in the control of elite group, state or government (Alvi, Mehmood, & Rasool, 2016). These are the leading English printed media in Pakistan that transmit the voices and opinions of the elite group to the public and consciously deal with the foreign issues as compared to local Urdu printed media.

The same event is covered and represented by different media groups from different dimensions. Their world view is manifested in the language through which they portray an event. They use different and various semiotic modes and structures to represent the event. So, one media group does not portray the event in an identical way because groups do not have the same worldview rather they differ in looking at issue (Van Dijk, 1995). According to the preceding premise, this study takes three English printed media groups from Pakistan i.e. the dawn, the news international and the express tribune. In addition, the study includes news reports, editorials plus columns in the corpora from these three leading English newspapers. News reports on the front page are written by the newspapers agencies. These news reports are made influential and designed rigorously in terms of words patterns, clauses and sentence structure, because these are the first news on the front page that the readers

often read. Similarly, editorials manifest the newspapers' explicit voice in terms of the selection of topic, lexical choices and the use of language. According to García Orosa, López García, & Gallur Santorum, (2013), editorials are powerful tools in the dissemination and embodiment of ideology that orient and manipulate readers. There are three key features of editorials that most researchers often mention; it propagates and represents an institutional opinion on a topic, it is selected on the basis of importance and time relevancy as the topic of the day, it is an unauthorized article and reflects the voices of newspapers on the given topic. Columns are written by the journalists who work for the newspapers and they follow the agenda of the respective newspapers. So, news reports, editorials and columns are the view point of the newspapers as an institution on matter of national and international interests. They play important part on the purpose to synthesize and shape public opinion about an issue. This study focuses on the coverage of Brexit in the corpora made of news reports, editorials and columns from the selected Pakistani English newspapers i.e. the Dawn, the News International and the Express Tribune. The coverage of Brexit is viewed and examined with the help of corpus linguistic tools and CDA.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Brexit is a much debated issue which has been the subject of world media for the last few years. It has been projected as a transnational issue as having impact on many countries. Pakistani media have also developed their interest in this issue because Pakistan has bilateral relations with the UK which could be affected if Brexit is implemented. Brexit is a conjunction of sub-aspects such as backstop, immigration, trade, citizens' rights, Gibraltar etc. It has been presented differently by the media of different countries respective to the nature and type of their engagement with Brexit and their own national interests. Pakistani media, naturally, have their own ideological positions on various aspects of Brexit as reflected in the *coverage* of the news related therewith.Thus, discourse patterns of the Pakistani English newspapers have been framed to present and promote Brexit as an event of transnational import having particular implications for Pakistani nation in multiple spheres of the life of its people/s.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Following are the objectives of this study:

i.   To identify the lexical items and their patterns used by the selected newspapers in constructing Brexit and its sub-aspects such as backstop, immigration, trade, citizens' rights, Gibraltar etc.

ii.   To determine frequencies, collocations and concordances in the pattering of such lexical items

iii. To trace the vested interest of the selected newspapers in projecting Brexit in a particular way through the use of lexical patterns

iv.   To explore and underscore differences in the lexical patterns as reflections of the respective politics of each newspaper through comparative analysis

v.   To highlight the Brexit matter as reflected in the coverage of the selected newspapers as a transnational issue

1.4 Research Questions

This study will seek answers to the following research questions:

i.   What lexical items in their specific co-textual patterns have been used by the selected newspapers in constructing the Brexit matter?

ii.   How far does the lexical patterning contribute as part of media discourse in construction of the political positions of the selected newspapers?

iii. To what extent and in what ways do the respective political ideologies of the selected newspapers differ from each other?

iv.   How does the coverage by the selected newspapers reflect the Brexit matter in relation to Pakistan as a transnational issue?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study has its significance in number of areas such as linguistics, mass communication and politics. First and foremost, it focuses on the printed media discourse on the Brexit event and the language used about it. So, students and researchers of linguistics will find this study useful in the sense that what kind of language media choose to represent the event and what lexical strategies they follow particularly PENs (Pakistani English Newspapers) on the construction of Brexit matter. All these will be uncovered in the findings of this study. This research will also guide students and researchers in the field of linguistics to know how combination of CL and CDA methodology is effective and helpful. This study

will also provide information to the students of international relations, political science and mass communication along with the interested ones to know the evaluation of Brexit in Pakistani English newspapers corpora that whether it is viewed good or bad for Pakistan. Generally, for students, teachers, and independent scholars who are interested to know about Brexit, this study will provide detailed and critical explanation on the matter. This study will inform agencies, governments, politicians and business tycoons to know how to react to a foreign issue and what linguistic choices matter. This study will also inform the government of UK, EU and other countries that how Pakistan views Brexit matter. In addition, this research will provide many benefits for other researchers such as they can cite this particular work for their research, they can get insight about the combined methodology of CL and CDA and its application in research, they can extend the corpus to conduct similar work. Lastly, this research will motivate other researchers to get an idea for conducting other researches.

1.6 Delimitation

Since, Brexit is a historical watershed event given coverage by all sort of media like this is being discussed in TV shows, debates and print media such as newspapers, magazine, pamphlets, books and articles, therefore, due to the wide nature of media, this study is delimited only to three Pakistani English newspapers i.e. the dawn, the news international and the express tribune. Furthermore, newspaper being the mixture of sub-categories, this study takes only three text categories of the selected newspapers to be included in its sample which are: the news stories, editorials and columns.

On account of time restriction, the sample size of this study is delimited to the time span of 23rd June 2016 to 29th March 2019 which is called post-Brexit era or the time after Brexit vote. Although, Brexit is a long standing issue given a lot of coverage by media before the year 2016 as well but this study takes the time span between important dates which are historically significant. 23rd June 2016 is the date when majority of Britain's people voted to leave the EU and 29th March 2019 is the date on which UK were to be officially withdrawn from the EU.

Moreover, in terms of methods and methodology, this study is delimited to the corpus-assisted critical discourse analysis (CACDA) of the coverage of Brexit by selected Pakistani English Newspapers. The compiled specialized corpora are analyzed with the selected tools from the corpus linguistics i.e. keyword list, collocates and concordance.

Among the lexical softwares, this study has chosen AntConc version 3.5.8. released by Lawrence Anthony on 19 February 2019. It is latest, easy in operation, and fulfills all the requirements of the analysis for this study. Next, interpretations of the results are delimited to Gaultung and Ruge's theory of news values, and Michael Stubbs' discourse prosody.

1.7 Structure of the Thesis

This study about coverage of Brexit in Pakistani English newspapers corpora is structured into five chapters. The first chapter is the introductory chapter which offers a comprehensive introduction on the subject matter of the thesis. After that, it comprises issues like statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, significance, and delimitation of the study. The second chapter deals with the previous related studies on the topic. It starts with a brief introduction on corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis and then proceeds to throw light on the methodological combination of corpus linguistic and CDA. Further, it discusses media discourse and finally, throws light on the previous studies that have been conducted on Brexit across the world. Chapter three presents a methodological and theoretical underpinning for the study. It comprises areas such as, research design, theoretical framework, construction of corpora from the selected Pakistani English newspapers, and tools for analyzing the corpora. Chapter four is data analysis which is subdivided into four sections. The first section is about extraction of keyword lists of all corpora. The second section is about the analysis of three selected keywords that reflect Brexit as a political process. The third section deals with another three keywords which reflect the trade and economical aspects of Brexit in compiled corpora, and the forth section deals with the three keywords that show the national and transnational aspects of Brexit event. Chapter five is the concluding chapter that comprises two important aspects of the study i.e. findings and conclusion. Findings of the study are presented to answer all the research questions which have already been formulated. In addition, implications, limitations and potential for further future research are also considered at the end.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section is shared out by two types of literature: conceptual and empirical. First, it offers a brief introduction to corpus linguistics and CDA which present methodological foundation to the study. Next, it accommodates media discourse and its politics and then particularly reviews past related researches on newspaper discourse. Finally, it throws light on the researches especially conducted on Brexit and the need of current study.

2.1 Corpus Linguistics

Corpus linguistics is an area or methodology within linguistics which deals with a set of procedures, methods, for analyzing languages (McEnery & Hardie, 2012). Corpus (plural corpora) is a Latin word which means 'body'. It is a collection of large number of texts that available in machine-readable form. In fact, it is such a set of texts that does not permit to be analyzed by hand and eye alone. For this reason, corpus is stored and put to machine-readable form so as to be exploited by lexical software tools. Corpus can be compiled in any mode, for example, written and spoken, but both should be in machine readable-form. Some corpora are also available online such as The Bank of English (BoE) and the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCAE). In addition, video corpus of gesture or paralinguistic features and corpus of sign language have also been compiled (Knight, *et al.* 2009).

Corpus-based and corpus-driven are two approaches in corpus linguistics for studying languages, primarily suggested by Elena Tognini-Bonelli ((McEnery & Hardie, 2012). Corpus-based approach is a theory or hypothesis-based approach to language study. It is applied to a language on the purpose to explore a theory, prove or disprove hypothesis, refine or refute a theory. This approach advocates corpus linguistics as a method. In contrast to this, corpus driven approach denies corpus linguistics as a method but rather claims that corpus itself includes theory about language (Tognini-Bonelli, 2001). Both of these approaches create a dichotomy and binary distinction under which researches are conducted. Next, there are two broad approaches available for data collection from which one has to be chosen while conducting a research in corpus linguistics (Sinclair, 1991). But it should be kept in mind that data must match formulated research questions. It means data should be selected according to the research questions of the research. The two approaches are: monitor corpus approach and balanced corpus approach. Monitor corpus approach, in which the size of the corpus grows

over time by including more and more texts while the balanced or sample corpus is the one which reflects language at a specific point in time. These two approaches to data compilation in corpus linguistics are pretty much similar to the diachronic and synchronic study of a language.

Moreover, compiled corpus of a language is analyzed through lexical software. Wiechmann and Fuhs (2006) demonstrate a list of lexical softwares which are most commonly used in corpus linguistics. Some of these softwares are: Search engine, AntConc by Laurence Antony, Concordance by R. J. C. Watt, Wordsmith Tools, MonoConc Pro, etc. These lexical softwares mostly have the following functions which are known as corpus tools or techniques. These tools are manipulated in order to analyze corpus data. These are: frequency or word lists, keywords, concordance, collocation and clusters.

Baker (2010) says frequency is very fundamental to corpus linguistics. He defines frequency is the number of times a word occurs in the corpus. Frequency of a word can be found both in ascending and descending order. One can guess from the frequency of a word in a text that how much important that word is. Another important corpus analysis tool is concordance. Sinclair (1991) defines concordance as to look at linguistic item in its own textual environment. In other words, concordance represents a word in the immediate contextual environment. The typical feature of a concordance is it serves extra information regarding the nature and attitudes of words in the immediate environment. This whole process of a concordance is simply termed as KWIC (key word in context). In KWIC process, the searched linguistic item is highlighted with a color and placed it in the centre of each line. Extra space is allotted on both sides of the searched item. The number of words around the central word can be specified according to the researcher's will. In addition to concordance and frequency word lists, collocation is also important tool of corpus linguistics. Collocation is a linguistic term coined by firth (1957) who says "you shall know a word by the company it keeps" (p.179). Stubbs (2001) has given a statistical definition to collocation. He says collocation refers to words which go together frequently and have close connection with one another to convey meaning. Lexical softwares are used to calculate how many times the word x goes together with the word y.

2.1.1 Historical Development of Corpus Linguistics

In the early 1960s, the compilation of first computer corpus laid the foundation of corpus linguistics. This corpus was made by two American linguists, W. Nelson Francis and

Henry Kučera in the Brown University Providence, Rhode Island, USA which they named the corpus as Brown Corpus (Meyer, 2004). This corpus was consisted of one million words of contemporary American English. The compilers of brown corpus wrote a book on the analysis of brown corpus which titled as "Computational Analysis of Present-Day American English". While analyzing corpus data of the brown corpus, they applied different computational techniques in order to identify linguistic strategies used in different domains like sociology, psychology, language teaching and statistics.

However, when Boston publisher (Houghton Mifflin Harcourt) knew about the work of Kucera and Francis, they were asked to exploit brown corpus for the creation of new American Heritage Dictionary which was considered the first dictionary integrated corpus linguistics in lexicography (Dash, 2005; Leech, Hundt, Mair, & Smith, 2009). This technique of compiling dictionaries encouraged other publishers to design their own dictionaries from corpora. In this respect, British publisher Collins manipulated the BoE (Bank of English) corpus on the purpose to design an English dictionary for the foreign learners. Following brown corpus, many other corpora were built, for example BNC (British National corpus), ICE (International corpus of English), and ACE (Australian corpus of English) etc, (kennedy 1998).

2.1.2 Theoretical Issues of Corpus Linguistics

At the time of creation of brown corpus, the field of linguistics was dominated by generative grammar. The hard effort of W. Nelson Francis and Henry Kučera was not appreciated by the dominant members of the linguistic community. The prominent figure in the linguistic community, Noam Chomsky, criticized corpus linguistics. While saying that the only source of grammatical knowledge is the intuition of the speaker which cannot be found in corpus. He referred to the creation of brown corpus as "a useless and foolhardy enterprise" (Meyer, 2004, p. 1). However, still some of the linguists have the same belief but now many linguists use corpora for descriptive as well as theoretical purposes.

Chomsky's rejection of corpus linguistics can be grounded in his theories. Since, he less emphasized on the empirical observation and more emphasized on the intuition of speakers because corpus linguistics as an empirical approach towards studying language which was not important to Chomskyian theories. He argued that the internal system of language as the only cause of knowledge about language and the external or the use of language is the representation of the internal system. He called these two approaches as

competence and performance. In fact, he was more interested in competence than performance, so that was the reason he rejected corpus linguistics. It was understood that corpus is based on performance which can be affected by factors such as anxiety, tension which may not truly express the internal language system.

Despite the acute criticism behalf of one of potential linguists, corpus linguistics led towards its maturity and became more acceptable and advanced in the current computer age (Sinclair, 1991). Today, basically, it is the blessing of computer which is considered the heart of corpus linguistics stores million of words to be processed through lexical softwares.

2.1.3 Methodological Issues of Corpus Linguistics

In the establishment of corpus linguistics as a branch of or area in linguistics, it faced a lot of challenges. One of the challenges it had to deal was whether it would be called a theory or methodology. In order to understand this confusion of corpus linguistics as a theory or methodology, we need to know the perceptions of two schools of thought about it. Both the schools presented their own views on this issue as below.

2.1.3.1 Corpus-Based Versus Corpus-Driven Approaches

One of the schools of thought accepted corpus linguistics as a methodology and approached corpus data to be analyzed with the help of a theory. They called this approach as corpus-based approach. Taking this approach to corpus data, the researcher applies a particular theory in order to prove or disprove it, refine it and redefine it. So, this approach supports corpus linguistics as a methodology.

On the other hand, the school of thought who discarded corpus linguistics as a methodology suggested corpus driven approach to corpus data. This approach supports the claim that corpus itself includes theory of language. In other words, corpus driven approach does not need to use a theory for analysis but corpus itself is the only source of assumptions about language (Elewa, 2004; Tognini-Bonelli, 2001).

2.1.3.2 Corpus Compilation and Sampling

To compile a corpus is not an easy task. It is a conscious process of selecting texts which match the already formulated research questions. A corpus is not compiled randomly rather it needs a planned and structured collection of texts. Before building a corpus for a specific research, a researcher should decide what type of text will go to the corpus. She/He

should pre-decide the time period for corpus, text genre and sample size (McEnery & Wilson, 2001; Meyer, 2004; Sinclair, 1991).

Once all prerequisites for the compilation of corpus are decided, then, the researcher should go for sample of the selected texts and make a corpus of it. To take a sample in corpus linguistics is also a matter of great consideration. Such a sample should be taken from the selected texts which is representative of the whole population and from which we can generalize the result to the selected population (Elewa, 2004; Kennedy, 1998; Sinclair, 1991).

Moreover, whatever corpus we build in corpus linguistics is called sample corpus. This sample corpus should be balance and representative. In order to bring balance in our corpus sample, we should select the text categories or type of genre which include in the population. Similarly, representativeness is also crucial to a corpus. A corpus is made representative if it expresses the variability in a population/ language. When both these conditions for a corpus compilation are satisfied then what results we get can be generalizable (McEnery, Xiao, & Tono, 2006).

2.1.4 Lexical Softwares/Programs for Corpus Analysis

In corpus analysis, the skill and use of lexical software or program play a central role. Without using lexical software or program in corpus analysis, the researcher feels helpless and impossible to analyze a large size of corpus (Mason, 2008). Further, to analyze a selected sample of corpus, the selection of suitable software and appropriate corpus tools is also an inevitable decision to take. All these tasks to perform before corpus analysis depend on the nature of research.

For the analysis of corpus, researchers in corpus linguistics utilize different programs which are available online. Some of these programs have been mentioned by Wiechmann and Fuhs (2006) which can be used particularly in corpus linguistics. These are: Monoconc Pro, WordSmith tools, Concordance by R.J.C. Watt, AntConc, Aconcorde by Andrew Roberts, TextSTAT by Matthias Hüning. In order to mark an appropriate program for a particular research, a researcher should concentrate on his/her research questions. Because, the selection of program not only is important but the tools which a program has are also important (Antony, 2013).

Corpus analysis programs are designed on the basis of specific corpus tools, like the option of annotating corpus is not available in every program. So, to annotate corpus we use a

suitable program for it like UAM tools, CLAW, or TagAnt. The most common tools used in researches in corpus linguistic are discussed below.

2.1.5 Corpus Analysis Tools

Corpora simply refer to linguistic data. This data needs software tools to be analyzed. These software tools provide different functions to the researchers like what corpus linguistics methods the researchers avail to do analysis with (Antony, 2013). Corpus tools are regarded the important aspect of corpus linguistics. These are the tools through which any language pattern is observed.

According to Sinclair (1991), corpus is not observed directly rather it is observed indirectly through the lens of corpus tools such as concordancers, collocates, word frequency, parsers, aligners etc. In addition, the corpus tools are used to observe the corpus data in two ways: quantitatively and qualitatively. To measure corpus data statistically, tools like world list, keyword list, can be used. While to explain or interpret the corpus qualitatively, concordances and collocates help to provide the context of the text. Some corpus tools which are important for this study are discussed as follow.

- o **Word list**

World list is the most common used tool in corpus linguistics. It identifies words' frequencies in a text. It shows that how many times a word has been used in a specific corpus. Baker (2008) refers to world list or frequency as the central analysis tool. In fact, it is such a tool which characterizes corpus linguistics as quantitative methodology. The characteristic of world list tool is not only to extract individual words frequencies but words' forms and lemma's. Words frequency list can be obtained in ascending order as well as in descending order or it can be obtain in alphabetic order. After we get the frequency list of words, we go for the analysis which reveals to us that why a certain word is repeated many times in the corpus than the others. However, one can guess from the frequency list that what types of words dominate a corpus and what the corpus is about.

- o **Keyword list**

Keyword list is the tool which facilitates researchers about the lexical foci of a corpus (Baker, 2008). This tool investigates those words in a corpus which convey the central themes of the corpus or in other words, it extracts those words on which the whole corpus is based. To find out the keywords in any corpus, the researcher has to bring a reference corpus against the original corpus (Baker, 2008; Aluthman, 2018; Gabrielatos and Baker, 2008).

A reference corpus is generally a big corpus which captures the utmost variability of a language and includes almost all text categories. For example, BNC (British National corpus) or BE06 or Brown corpus etc can be used as a reference corpus. The central function of this tool is it extracts the keywords from the corpus which communicate the frequent topics and themes of the corpus. This process of finding out the keyword list is termed as keyness of the corpus. In other terms, it is referred to as aboutness of the corpus because the whole corpus discussion revolves around all those keywords.

o **Collocation**

In linguistic terms, collocation is one of the lexical relations. This relation creates sense among lexical words. Words do not give meanings unless they are used with other words in immediate context. In this respect, collocation refers to words which frequently co-occur with other words (Baker, 2008). Furthermore, he explains that a word which often occurs near another word in a specific text and it is statistically determined at greater degree than other words so it can be guessed that those words are often used naturally in a language.

Moreover, collocation can be best described in Firthian's terms. As, words attitudes are identified by the company they have with the other words (Firth, 1957). To understand the sense of a word, we have to look at the other words used near to it in linguistic context. In linguistics, this context is termed as co-text. This approach of collocation towards the meaning of a specific word in a text discords the dictionary meaning. So, it is highlighted that to look for contextual meaning in a text, words located near to other words have to be inevitably considered.

In discourse analysis, collocation plays a crucial role to disseminate ideologies and impose a certain pattern on text (Haider, 2016). The utilization of collocation in CDA researches does not only extract meaning of the discourse-driven words but it also uncovers the implicit meaning behind the use of certain collocates in a particular discourse (Forest, 2007). In addition, the relationship which is established by the producers between collocation and discourse is subject to context. The use of collocates with certain words in a specific discourse create meanings of words in that specific context. So, the use of collocates with other words reveal the ideology of the producers and their attitudes towards a specific event, object or situation.

o **Concordance**

According to Baker (2008), concordance refers to the list of all those words which occur in the immediate environment of the searched word or the word under investigation of the study. In concordance line, the search word is surrounded by certain words at the right and certain word at the left side. Basically, the searched word is kept in the central position of the concordance line. All the central words in concordance program are ordered alphabetically. A concordance is also named as KWIC (keyword in context). The main function of this corpus tool is to view a searched word attitudes in the immediate context. This tool categorizes corpus linguistics as a qualitative approach towards language study.

With regard to CDA, concordance is the in-depth examination of the search item in context (Baker, 2010). He suggests the use of concordance technique in computer-assisted researches in discourse analysis field. He mentions two reasons for recommending concordance in discourse analysis. The first is it provides help to the researcher to decode reasons for certain prosodies and preferences. Secondly, the researcher will be considered responsible to make erroneous assumptions about the subject of the corpus while not referring to prosodies and preferences. The analysis of concordance is subject to discourse prosody. Stubbs (2001) discusses that discourse prosody is subject to pragmatics. A producer attitude towards a particular phenomenon is identified from the discourse prosody, and discourse prosody is manifested in the co-occurrences at lexical level.

2.2 Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is an area in linguistics that has developed too fast over the last decade of the 20th century. It is basically a continuation of critical linguistics which emerged in the 1970s. Therefore, it is understood as a new area growing fast in language study where discourse is viewed as "a form of social practice" (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997, p. 258). CDA basically exposes the relationship between concepts such as, language, power, identity and society and fundamentally focusing upon the role of context in discourse (Wodak, 2001). Primarily, CDA job in discourse is to expose the hidden social power abuse, dominance, elements of inequality, and discrimination (Van Dijk, 1985). Once these practices are exposed and understood then they are challenged, changed and again restructured in text and talk.

Being rapidly developing area in language study, CDA has been targeted for criticism, and has become the centre of heated debate among the scholars. Fowler criticizes CDA at the

point that it only depends on the analysis of fragments of texts instead of the whole text. Widdoson criticizes its nature of biasness and partiality in analysis (Breeze, 2011). While Stubbs points to its lack of representativeness and generalization of the results (Cheng, 2012). Such methodological weaknesses of the field in linguistics have posed threats to its scope and future but to improve on them, scholars of the field have suggested some new methods which are described as follow.

2.3 Synergy of CL and CDA

Due to such weaknesses of CDA, Stubbs (1997) suggests if CL methodology is combined with CDA then the shortcomings of CDA will be improved. This combination of both is helpful and effective in the sense that it analyzes large number of texts. It has the feature of representativeness and generalization and it is unbiased and impartial approach to data analysis as it can be replicated in order to check its results again. As, McEnery and Wilson (2001) argue that the integration of both CL (quantitative-oriented) and CDA (qualitative-oriented) mainly serves two benefits. First, it is useful to make the qualitative analysis more accurate and second quantitative results generalizable. The combination of these two approaches has been considered as a 'natural match' by Hardt-Mautner (1995). Baker, et al (2008) report that the effect of the interaction of the two approaches is greater than the individual's effect. Therefore, they call it a "useful methodological synergy" (p. 273). Partington (2003) also complements the combination and points to three advantages for carrying out research in CDA with the help of corpus linguistic techniques. At first, corpus linguistic techniques make contribution to the finding of a language phenomenon that has already been discovered. Next, it unveils some patterns in language which haven't been thought previously. Along with these two, it has the function to replicate, falsify and prove the researcher's intuitions by disclosing that how much their suspensions were involved in the achieved results. Therefore, the combination of both approaches has considerable advantages and importantly this combination achieves such results which maintain greater distance between the researcher's intuition and the data.

2.4 Media Discourse/Politics

In the contemporary globalized world, media is rapidly emerging force which is to be acknowledged on its own right. In today time, it is accepted as the fourth pillar of state beside legislature, executive and judiciary (Mahmood, Kausar, Khan, 2018). Media power and its significance can be partially judged from the fact that no matter how minor or unimportant an

event might be, they can transform it into something substantial or it may be the other way round, and partially from the globalized status of the world, where an event is represented in association with relevant area, government or country. Fairclough (1989) states media discourse is a hidden and one-sided discourse that is meant for massive audience. The important property of Media discourse is to exert power over viewers and readers through language. The power of the media is in the use of language that is used as a weapon to shape public opinions. Van Dijk (1995) argues that the power of media is not limited to influence audiences but it also enters into and plays its part in wide social, cultural, political and economic power structure of society. He discusses media power as an institutional power rather than individual's power as that of the journalists. According to him, the power media exercise is a symbolic and persuasive one. It has the ability to control readers' mind and indirectly their actions. Media power is symbolic in the sense that the real power is in the hands of those who control the media and are more powerful than the media. They are the elite groups or institutions who have access to important discourses and events such as meeting, reports, press conferences or press releases etc. journalists and reporters often interview them, seek their opinions on events and happenings and then publish them in news reports as major social actors or speakers. So if such elites get the access of media and report their opinions to public then it means the elites are more powerful then the media. On the other hand, if elites become dependent on the media then the media themselves as an institution of elite power and dominance. In both ways, whether the elite groups or media, public minds are shaped by the opinions in the news.

2. 5 Previous Studies on the Combination of Corpus Linguistics and CDA

Newspapers Discourse

Newspapers are highly influential and universally read type of discourse which reflects a particular event with social, cultural, political and economical viewpoint and shapes public opinions in a specific direction. It is imperative to be kept in mind that what persons, event or aspect of event the newspapers report to the public is not ideologically neutral (Fowler, 1991), and ideology is only manifested in the linguistic choices which newspapers select rigorously. Events which are naturally newsworthy on their own rights are not simply chosen by the media. Rather, the choice of events and topics is a systematic and complex process in news making which also take into account the socio-economic and political setting of the country. Once the decision about inclusion and exclusion of an event is made (Fairclough, 1995), then, it is to be decided how to represent the event and what choices

should be made. This study particularly focuses on the news reports, editorials plus columns as the views and opinions of newspapers agencies. These news reports are influential and designed rigorously in terms of words patterns, clauses and sentence structure, because these are the first news on the front page that the readers often read. Similarly, articles (editorials) manifest the newspapers' explicit voice in terms of the selection of topic, lexical choices and the use of language. According to GarcíaOrosa, LópezGarcía, & Gallur Santorum, (2013), articles (editorials) are powerful tools in the dissemination and embodiment of ideology. There are three key features of editorials that most researchers often mention; it propagates and represents an institutional opinion on a topic, it is selected on the basis of importance and time relevancy as the topic of the day, it is an unauthorized article and reflects the voices of newspapers on the given topic.

Previous studies on the representation of events in newspapers discourse are reviewed to see how events are represented. Haider (2016) carried out a corpus-assisted critical discourse analysis of two Arabic newspapers namely Ashraw Al- Awsat and Al- Khaleej on the purpose how Qaddifi (former president of Lybia) was represented in the corpus of newspaper articles in the time span of 2009 to 2013. He manipulated the corpus technique of collocation in order to find out what words collocate with Qaddafi. The findings of his research showed that newspapers presented Qaddafi positively in the pre-uprising span of 2009 to 2010 while in the Libyan post-uprising era of 2012 to2013, Qaddafi was presented negatively. It shows the discourse of newspapers is changed over time according to their ideology on the representation of the same event, people or situation.

White (2017) conducted a research on the corpus of articles of Indonesia and Malay newspapers while applied corpus-assisted CDA methodology. Her aim was to explore the Islamic themes and to find out how these two newspapers from different countries react to Islamic fundamentalist movement. The corpus of articles was compiled during 6 months of period that was from Aug 2015 to Feb 2016. For the analysis of corpus, she applied collocation and concordance tools to specific keywords such as Islam and other related words. Her research findings showed that Malay newspaper portrays Islam is having close connection with the government and the state while Indonesia newspaper represents Islam is having close association with the people, citizens and culture and has less association with the government. From this research, it was identified that Indonesia is a Muslim majority country while Malaysia is Islamic country. So, it is necessary to know that groups have different agenda through which they perceive the events and things differently. As, Van Dijk

(2013) states that the ideologies of two social groups; group A and group B, cannot be the same rather they are different in their views when they view the things.

Gabrielator and Baker (2008) examined UK newspapers discourse on the representation of refugees, asylum seekers, immigrants and migrants. They constructed 140 million words corpus consisted of 19 UK newspaper (tabloid plus broadsheet) articles dating from 1996 to 2005. They applied corpus-based CDA approach and corpus techniques such as collocation and concordance were used for the analysis of keywords in the corpus. The searched words were asylum seekers, refugees, immigrants and migrants. Their findings revealed that all UK newspapers media were biased and negatively presented these four terms over the period of 10 years. Similarly, Bang (2003) investigated the representation of foreign countries in the corpus of South Korean newspapers. He looked for the lexical items what used by the newspaper media to represent countries like North Korea and U.S. A corpus of news reports and editorials was compiled from three South Korean newspapers, the Korea Herald, the Korea Times and the ChosunIlbo in the period of July 1998 to April 2002. Findings of the research suggested that newspapers of South Korea maintained the stereotypical image of North Korea and depicted as uncooperative partner as well as beneficiary of foreign aid. U.S is portrayed as stronger and powerful than other country.

An analysis of two ideologically contrasting newspapers portrayed the same domestic event with different perspectives. Henley et al (2002) carried out a comparative analysis of two American newspapers: the Washington Post and the San Francisco Chronicle, in order to examine the representation of anti-gay crimes. News reports from both newspapers were chosen for analysis of frequency and specificity of referents to violence against gay people. They found from the analysis that the ideologies of both newspapers are different; the Washington Post seemed less-gay friendly and more conservative while the San Francisco seemed more-gay friendly. Gupta (2013) investigated how women suffrage movement was represented in the Times newspaper during the period of 1908 to1914. She assembled two corpora: one which included editorials plus news reports and another included letters to editor. The purpose was to identify the lexical choices and the structure of the articles which the newspaper used to depict suffrage movement. Baker's suggested model of corpus-assisted CDA was applied and corpus tool such as concordance was manipulated to find out keywords linguistic context and collocation as well as their patterns. The keywords were: suffrage(s), suffragist(s), suffragette(s) and some key participants in the movement were searched in the corpus. She revealed through the findings that the newspapers represented the movement as

direct action which could have negative consequences. It was also revealed that the conflation of different suffrage identities existed in the movement such as suffragist constitutional campaigners and suffragette militant campaigner.

Moreover, Kinloch (2018) investigated the discourses around infertility in the context of UK in the three different media genres such as UK blogs, news articles, and clinic websites. She applied the suggested approach of (Baker, 2008) i.e. CADS to the compiled corpora, and manipulated corpus tools of WordSmith software version 5 such as keyword list, patterns tool and concordance tool so as to determine key topics conveyed by the corpora, emerging lexical patterns of the lexical items and discourses around the treatment of infertility. She reported in her findings the four overarching discourses about the issue of infertility. They were related to changing infertility, medicalized infertility, marketizing infertility and the last one was about the import of parenthood. These discourses were checked across corpora. It was found that the news corpus portrayed infertility as a social issue, the clinic corpus treated the issue of infertility as a short-term case which can be cured while blog corpus dealt infertility as disruption of the life like life is disrupted by other things.

Another similar study was conducted while applying corpus-based CDA approach in order to in order to investigate the language of the translational media use in the depiction of Israli-palastinain conflict (Kandil, 2009). The researcher took three news media platforms from three different countries that are CNN from America, BBC from Britain and Al-Jazeera English from Arab. Data from the three selected news platforms were retrieved from their online website archives. Only those pertinent articles to the issue were considered which had been published in the time period of October 2003 to December 2005. For the exploitation of data, corpus tools like keyword was used in order to know key topics in the corpora, collocation was used to know the used language patterns and to see those patterns in the context concordance tool was manipulated. Interpretation of the concordance lines was carried out with the help of Van Dijk's model of ideological square. From the analysis of keywords, the researcher came up to find four central topics. The first two topics were labeled as occupation and settlements while the other two were named as terrorism and Israli disengagement plan. After finding out these key topics, they were taken for further close examination in the collocation and concordance tools. For example, the topic of terrorism was checked across the three corpora that to know how it had been treated. It was reported by the researcher that the term terrorism had been mostly associated with the Palestinian group

as act of violence by the CNN and BBC rather than with the Israli group, while Al-Jazeera was against to label Palastinian group's acts with the term terrorism. The topic of occupation was more emphasized in Al-Jazeera news in terms of frequency than the CNN who considered it less important while it got more coverage in BBC than in the CNN. The topic of settlement in the concordance lines occurred in relation to the west bank expansion, the disengagement plan of both groups, and their peace process. It also occurred in relation to locations where many events took place. This contrastive analysis of the three corpora showed that the three news platforms used different discursive strategies to represent the same event.

Ballmann (2017) researched on the Brexit representation in transnational media. He compared three newspapers, Deutsche Welle, France 24, and Al-Jazeera English. Framing and CDA analysis were carried out of the selected articles of all three newspapers which were published after the referendum till the end of year 2016. The results revealed that though differences occur but the representation of Brexit in all three newspapers were remarkably similar. Muhammad (2018) explored that Post-Brexit referendum did not get the same coverage from the British newspapers. He conducted a comparative study of the Telegraph and the Guardian newspapers. Articles including editorials, news reports, opinions, and commentary were selected from both newspapers in the time of 30 Sep 2016 to 31 Oct 2017. A qualitative content analysis of the sample articles was carried out and also applied the social responsibility theory. He noted from the results that the Guardian gave thorough coverage to the Brexit event while the Telegraph coverage was less even less than its social responsibility.

2.6 The Current Study

The evaluation of the above empirical studies shows that CADA/CACDA is a better methodological approach for analyzing newspapers discourse on social, economical and political events or issues. Brexit, however, is politico-historical event given coverage by media across the world but it has not been as observed linguistically examined before by applying CACDA. Moreover, Brexit being a recent international event has not been the focus of research in countries like Pakistan. Therefore, the current study focuses on this event to be examined in Pakistani media (English newspapers). Yet Brexit event has been analyzed in different media houses of different countries as cited in sections (1.1.3 & 2.5) but there is, apparently, no single research available that presents Pakistani media perspective on the concerned event. Hence, this study attempts to examine the coverage of Brexit in three

Pakistani English newspapers i.e. the Dawn, the News International and the Express Tribune. Corpus from each newspaper has been compiled during the specific time period of 23rd June 2016 to 29th March 2019. The corpus includes news reports, editorials plus columns.

Moreover, Pakistan media has undoubtedly covered the Brexit event because Pakistan has a long-standing relationship with the UK since its independence. Their relationship could be affected if Brexit is implemented. Hence, Pakistani newspapers as an institution have seriously taken the Brexit event to be considered for Pakistan. It is understood that representation of an event is not treated in isolation but it is an eclectic process necessarily considers other aspects as well such as socio-cultural, political and economical setting of a region or country. As Fairclough (1995) states in the process of representation, there is unbreakable relationship between language and representation. Further, he argues that media text is ideologically constructed that involves particular ways of representing an event. In the context of this study, Pakistani media may represent the Brexit event under their own underlying motives which are the focal point of CDA. Similarly, Fowler (1991) also suggests to uncover the ideological representation of an event in the news texts we have only to focus on CDA by exploring the lexical items, patterns, syntax and other textual features.

Furthermore, this study examines the Brexit event in three different Pakistani English newspapers as three different ideological groups. According to Van Dijk (2013), ideologies of groups are different and may view the same event with different perspectives. In one sense, Pakistani media group is a different group that has its stance on Brexit. In another sense, within Pakistan three different media houses might have their own perspectives on Brexit in which also the interest of this study lies.

However, it has been discussed in sections (2.2 & 2.3) that CDA alone has been targeted for its shortcomings in the field of research. Keeping this in view, the current study has taken two methodological perspectives in conjunction i.e. corpus linguistics and CDA. In research terms, the combination of the two is called CACDA (corpus-assisted critical discourse analysis). The benefits and effectiveness of such approach have been mentioned in section (2.3). On the basis of such approach, Brexit corpora complied from three Pakistani English newspapers i.e. the Dawn, the News International and the Express Tribune have been analyzed. For the analysis of Brexit corpora, a specific lexical software i.e. AntConc version 3.5.8 has been used. With the help of this software, it will be identified what lexical items have been used by the selected newspapers in constructing the Brexit matter. It will also help to find out frequencies, keyword list, collocates and concordances in the investigation of

Brexit event in the compiled corpora. More importantly, the results given by AntConc will pave the way for CDA. The generated results are going to be interpreted by Gultung and Ruge's theory of news values and Stubb's discourse prosody.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY AND CORPORA DISCRIPTION

This chapter provides a debate on the methodological aspects of the study. In the first place, it tells about the design of the study that presents a blueprint of the whole procedures under which this study is conducted. After that, it provides a detail and comprehensive explanation to the theoretical framework of the study. Further, it enumerates the procedures for building corpora and description of the Brexit corpora. Afterword, there is given description on the AntConc software used in this study. Finally, it gives a bird's eye view on corpora analysis tools for this study and step-by-step procedures for corpora analysis.

3.1 Design of the Study

The present study interweaves two methodological perspectives: corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis in order to investigate the coverage of Brexit event in Pakistani English newspapers corpora. These two approaches are helpful in the sense that corpus techniques such as keyword list, frequency and collocations analyze a large number of texts and generate quantitative results while the concordance technique carries out qualitative analysis that will pave the way for critical discourse analysis. Thus, CL techniques help to make CDA qualitative results more objective, accurate and generalizable (McEnery and Wilson, 2001). Hence, this study is both quantitative and qualitative. In research terminology, their conjunction is called mixed method. In addition, this study takes inductive or bottom-up approach toward data analysis. So, data are treated inductively in the context of this research.

Data for this study were taken from three Pakistani English Newspapers i.e. the Dawn, the News International and the Express Tribune because these three were selected on the basis of their readership and circulation across the country. All those news reports, editorials plus columns were selected for inclusion in the sample (corpora) which had been published about Brexit event during the defined time span of 23rd June 2016 to 29 March 2019 which became 34-month period. Both the dates are historical because on 23rd June Brexit referendum was held and majority of the UK people voted to leave the EU, 29 March was the date on which the UK were to be officially withdrawn from the EU. Next, specialized separate corpus from each newspaper was compiled that included news reports, editorials plus columns in order to do comparative analysis of the three newspapers. Furthermore, Compiled specialized Corpora were analyzed under the formulated research questions of the

thesis in the light of corpus linguistic techniques i.e. keyword list, collocation and concordance. Next, interpretation of the concordances was carried out through CDA in the light of Stubbs' classification of discourse prosody (Hunston, 2010) which encompasses positive prosody, negative prosody, and neutral prosody and the theory of News Values of Galtung and Ruge (Bednarek & Caple, 2012). For the Analysis of corpora, a specific lexical software i.e. AntConc version 3.5.8 introduced by Laurence Anthony was used.

This study follows mixed method that analyses data both quantitatively and qualitatively. In addition, this thesis falls in diverse fields such as in the domain of media discourse analysis because it is the study of Pakistani English media texts on the issue of Brexit. This study also takes place in political discourse analysis as the media coverage to the issue of Brexit may be ideologically underpinned. It also falls in the field of linguistics particularly corpus linguistics as the patterns of specific lexical items will be linguistically explored in the compiled corpora as well as the ideology behind such patterns. In this regard, this thesis is theoretically and methodologically guided by CDA and CL (corpus linguistics).

3.2 Theoretical Framework

This study follows the theoretical framework of Baker, et al (2008) i.e. Corpus-Assisted Critical Discourse Analysis (CACDA). They suggest some possible sequential stages for this framework through which analysis is carried out. The first stage is to formulate research questions for the study under investigation. The second step is to choose appropriate data and compile a corpus of it for the analysis in order to fulfill the study aim. The third stage is to choose suitable CL techniques for analysis. For this study, the researcher has chosen three corpus tools that will help to carry out the analysis. These are keyword list, collocation and concordance. The fourth stage is to find out the emerging lexical patterns via CL tools such as keywords extraction, frequency of keywords, and collocation. This stage is important because it will identify the most common themes and frequent emerging patterns in the corpus. The keyword list as a corpus tool will help to find out the keyness of the corpus while comparing it to the reference corpus. This process of finding the keyness will generate the most common themes and topics in the corpus. Primarily, the keyness will reveal the "aboutness" of the corpus. In addition, keyword list depends on the frequency. It shows the frequencies of most occurring words. If a word has higher frequency than the other words in the corpus it means that word has higher degree keyness and is the central element of the corpus. The next CL tool that will be used for analyzing corpus is collocation. This tool will help to know the semantics of words and their patterns. As, individual words do not give

meaning, they give meaning only when they come together with other words or as a cluster. As, Firth (1957) says a lexical item is identified by its company. So, collocation will help to find out the meaning of words and their emerging patterns. The fifth stage is about the qualitative analysis of the identified themes via concordance lines. In this stage, each collocate of the searched word will be examined in concordance that is KWIC (keyword in context). Interpretation of the concordance lines will be carried out in the light of Galtung and Ruge' s theory of news values and Stubbs' categories of discourse prosody. Concordance analysis will contribute to find out meaning of the searched word in its local or immediate context and then taking into account the global or wide socio-cultural, economical and political context as well. This stage central focus is on the content through forms. The last stage is to revise the research questions and indicate the implications. The whole framework is categorized into the following steps.

Step 1: Deciding upon the research question(s) for the topic under investigation

Step 2: Selecting and compiling appropriate corpus

Step 3: Choosing appropriate CL tools

Step 4: Finding the frequency of keywords and keyness by comparing specialized corpus with the reference corpus

Step 5: Carrying out concordance (qualitative) analysis or KWIC (keyword in context)

Step 6: Returning to step 1 to recall the research question(s) and indicate possible implications

Moreover, in the interpretation of the concordance lines, the examination of the various categories of News Values would be considered worthy as well. By definition news values are in fact the criteria by which events are included in the news for publication while others are ignored. These values mirror the social attitudes and beliefs, and they are shared by the producers and the audiences. With respect to this study, these categories will be focused on in the discourse construction of Brexit matter by Pakistani English newspapers in the corpora. It would be taken into account that what facets of Brexit are discussed and others or not, what are present/absent about Brexit as a politico-historical event in the corpus, what dimensions of Brexit have been foregrounded and what are backgrounded etc. So, all these ideological factors would be considered in the interpretation. News values are variously categorized by researchers but this study follows the system of news values which is consisted of eight categories developed from Galtung and Ruge (cited in Bednarek & Caple,

2012, p. 41). These categories will be examined to know the politics of each newspaper on the discourse construction of Brexit matter.

Table 3.1

Galtung and Ruge's Theory of News Values

Negativity	Negative aspects of an event
Proximity	The geographical and/or cultural nearness of the event
Prominence	The high status of the individuals (e.g. celebrities, politicians), Organizations or nations involved in the event, including quoted sources
Consonance	The extent to which aspects of a story fit in with stereotypes that people may hold about the events and people portrayed in it
Impact	The effects or consequences of an event
Novelty	The unexpected aspects of an event
Superlativeness	The maximized or intensified aspects of an event
Personalization	The personal or human interest aspects of an event

For carrying out CDA analysis of a smaller representative set of corpus e.g. concordances of certain lexical items, Stubbs' model of discourse prosody (Hunston, 2009) will be applied. This model has three strands; positive prosody also called pleasant or favorable prosody, negative prosody also called unfavorable or unpleasant prosody and finally neutral prosody. Discourse prosody is interchangeable for semantic prosody which is consistent aura of meaning with which a form is imbued by its collocate. For example, Baker (2008) sorted out the discourse prosody of two terms "bachelor" and "spinster" in BNC (British National Corpus). We normally assume that the term bachelor refers to "unmarried man" and spinster to "unmarried woman". But Baker came across with different meanings of the terms while analyzing BNC. He found that the term bachelor had collocates like degree, education, science, arts. These collocates make the term bachelor to refer to a man having bachelor degree not to the one who is unmarried. On contrary to this, spinster had collocates like elderly, widows, sisters, three, frustrated, love-starved, repressed. Hence, examining

discourse prosody of lexical words, it is worth notable that how a particular topic is discursively constructed in a specific corpus.

Corpus linguistics is an empirical and quantitative method that is applied to the natural use of language for the purpose of linguistic analysis. It uses corpora as the primary data that is available in machine readable form. It attempts to find out complete evidence from the corpus and analytically explore a word's trends, patterns, co-text, co-occurrences, collocation and then comes to finally make generalization about language phenomena. The basic corpus linguistic techniques are: frequency, keywords, word list, collocation, and concordance. The study is going to pick up merely three techniques i.e. keyword list, collocation and concordance which are considered useful for this study and would be the basis of linguistic analysis for this research. Since this study falls in the realm of CDA so corpus linguistic techniques are deemed worth to be applied in CDA research.

3.2.1 Advantages of Using Corpus Techniques in CDA

Since, CDA has already got much methodological criticism on its qualitative approach to data analysis. Its main weaknesses have been pointed out by influential theorists in the field. Fowler criticizes it for analyzing fragmentary and exemplificatory text types (Caldas-Coulthard & Coulthard, 2013). Widdoson criticizes CDA for the lack of impartiality and academic rigor because a specific method is chosen by researchers for non-randomly selected lexical items or grammatical features which they know it provides a result according to their intuition (Breeze, 2011). Basically, Widdoson's criticism is that data analysis is carried out by the analyst's subjective preconception. Stubbs notes its lack of representativeness in the fragmental texts and addition its generalization of the results (Cheng, 2012).

In order to improve on the weaknesses of CDA Stubbs (1997) suggests the application of corpus linguistic methodology to CDA which are helpful in terms of using random sampling, analyzing a large number of texts and most importantly to compare the lexical patterns which are the subject of study with language norms expressed in a corpus on the purpose to make reliable generalizations about the language use. Further, CL is quantitative approach which examines and quantifies the lexical items in the corpus and CDA is qualitative approach that looks up a word pattern in social, cultural and political context. Partington (2003) complements this combination and points to three advantages for carrying out research in CDA with the help of corpus linguistic techniques. At first, corpus linguistic

techniques make contribution to the finding of a language phenomenon that has already been discovered. Next, it unveils some patterns in language which haven't been thought previously. Along with these two, it has the function to replicate, falsify and prove the researcher's intuitions by disclosing how much their suspension was involved in the achieved results. Therefore, the combination of both approaches has considerable advantages and importantly this combination achieves such results which maintain greater distance between the researcher's intuition and the data.

3.3 Construction of Brexit Corpora

In corpus linguistic research, the most difficult and industrial job is the careful construction of personal corpus. Since, it requires a lot of effort, energy, time, money and other resources from the side of the constructor. In order to build a corpus, a researcher has to conform to a series of steps. The prime step is to lay the design of the corpus. It comprises issues like the selection of corpus type, population, mode and sample. Then, the next steps are to specify the time span of the corpus such as from what time to what time, data collection regime, compilation of corpus in computer readable form and finally electronic file for software to analyze. Along with all these steps of corpus construction, some restrictions are also imposed which are tackled downward.

3.3.1 Corpus Design

Beforehand corpus construction, the decision has to be made about the purpose of the corpus. Once the purpose is clearly defined, then the design of the corpus can be laid in lucid ways. Different corpora are designed for different purposes like reference corpora which are also termed as general corpora and specialized corpora. Reference corpora are large corpora in size which are meant to be used to make generalization to the whole language. Such corpora are also used for comparative analysis (Paltridge, 2012). The next type of corpora is specialized corpora. They are designed in order to analyze a particular variety or genre of language. Simply, specialized corpora are built for special purposes in a given time. Reppen, Fitzmaurice, & Biber (2002) define specialized corpora as a body of texts of a specific genre, for example, newspaper genre, novels genre, speeches genre, written essays etc. So, basically specialized corpora are delimited in terms of time, place, mode (written or speech), situation, and genre. One of the important points about specialized corpora is that the results yielded by them can only be generalized to that particular genre not to the whole language. In this regard, this study was based on specialized corpora made from Pakistani English newspapers.

The corpora only included the specific politico-historical event of the UK i.e. Brexit. It is imperative to keep in mind that the results which this study yields are only generalized to the population of the study i.e. Pakistani English newspapers at a given point in time.

3.3.2 Population of Brexit Corpora

In conducting researches, one of the major issues is related to make a decision about the population of the study. Since, the researchers are not able to include the whole universe in their data rather it is out of question to include (Kothari, 2004). Hence, the researchers select a target population out of the universe. Target population means the population which best suits the research's formulated questions and to which the results are generalizable.

As for as Brexit event is concerned, it formally started when David Cameron being under the pressure of Tory MPs and UKIP, declared in the year 2012 that there would be held a referendum on the membership of the EU if he were selected as next PM in the forthcoming election of 2015. From that time, media started giving more coverage to Brexit and made it viral worldwide. In this regard, whatever articles about Brexit issue have been published in the selected Pakistani English newspapers are included in the population of this study.

3.3.3 Sample Size and the Issue of Representativeness and Balance

In order to build a corpus out of the target population, representativeness has to be considered as a fundamental prerequisite. A corpus in corpus linguistics simply refers to a sample taken from the population. To make the corpus (sample) representative of the population, the researcher must include the full range of variability which reflects the population (Biber, 1993). Similarly, Leech (1991) also presents his remark on the representativeness of corpus as; if the yielded results from the sample are generalizable to the concerned population then the corpus is to be considered as representative. According to Biber (1993), representativeness is subject to balancedness though it is more essential for the construction of general corpus than the specialized corpus. Balanced corpus is a corpus if it includes the range of text categories which reflected in the population. Hence, if a corpus is representative and balanced it will generate such results which can be generalized to the whole population. With respect to this study, the corpora include text categories like new stories, editorials and columns which reflect the target population as a whole. So, the compiled corpora of this study are both representative and balanced.

Next, the size of a corpus is another issue which has to be taken seriously in corpus linguistic researches. Regarding the size of the corpus, different corpus linguists have

different views. So, to know the issue of how large a corpus should be, we need to focus on experts' opinion of the field. But here in this study, the main focus is on the specialized corpora for discourse analysis so the matter of corpus size is delimited only to it. According to Baker (2008), to use corpora for discourse analysis purpose, a small amount of data would be sufficient. He gives the example of corpus-based discourse analysis research conducted by Stubbs in 1996 (as cited in Baker, 2008). Stubbs carried out a comparative study of two short letters from Lord Baden-Powell (a British army general and writer). His corpus comprised roughly 330 to 550 words each. Though in such a small corpus, he found the repetitive differences between the two texts.

Similarly, Shalom (cited in Baker, 2008) carried out a corpus-based analysis of personal advertisements collected from a London-based magazine. Her corpus included 766 ads which had the word limit between 15,000 to 20,000. With such sample, she became able to show a range of lexical and grammatical patterns in the compiled corpus. Therefore, Baker (2008) pointed out that for carrying out discourse analysis on a specific subject, the size of the specialized corpus is not of much concerned but the occurrences of that subject matter a lot. For example, a person is willing to conduct a research on the discourse of unmarried mothers. So, he/she compiles two corpora from the newspapers. One corpus comprises twenty million words and has only 40 times the repetition of the subject unmarried mothers while the other corpus consists of only fifty thousand words but the subject occurs 500 times. So, the former might be used as a reference corpus but the later holds the subject unmarried mothers many times which can be used as a main corpus for research on that specific subject of investigation. Therefore, we should be more selective in building specialized corpus for a particular subject. In building specialized corpus the quality takes dominant position over the quantity.

In the context of this study, three specialized corpora (one from each newspaper) were designed for carrying out CDA. They are not in million words but in lakhs. The sample of the study consisted of all those articles including news stories, editorials, and columns which were published in the selected local newspapers during the time span of 23rd June 2016 to 29th March 2019.

3.4 Collection and Description of the Brexit Corpora Data

In the context of this study, corpora data were retrieved from the newspapers' archives. It is the most frequent way of approaching news data particularly for conducting

research in corpus linguistics critical discourse analysis. Although, there are world news databases for example, LexisNexis, Factive, Syndi Gate etc, but Pakistani news data regarding the Brexit issue are not found there. Therefore, all the data related to Brexit issue were approached from the selected newspapers achieves. However, it was a long process which involved the following steps like collection of Brexit data, compilation of Brexit corpora, cleansing the Brexit corpora and at last the description of Brexit corpora.

3.4.1 Collection of Brexit Data

Data for this study were collected from three selected Pakistani English newspapers i.e. the Dawn, the News International and the Express Tribune. Data from the three newspapers were directly retrieved from their website homepage archives. The data included only news stories, editorials and columns published about Brexit event during the time span of 23rd June 2016 to 29th March 2019. Moreover, each date from 23rd June 2016 to 29th March 2019 was accessed on each newspaper website by me and whatever information was published was retrieved with its link and heading and stored in MS-Word file like below.

S. No	Source	Date	Link	Headline
1	Dawn	23.06.2016	1.https://www.dawn.com/news/1266653/uk-votes-in-knife-edge-brexit-referendum-today 2.https://www.dawn.com/news/1266587/germany-france-and-turkey-want-britain-to-stay-in-eu	1. UK votes in knife-edge Brexit referendum today. 2.Germany, France and Turkey want Britain to stay in EU

In this way, data from the three newspapers were collected and stored in word files so to make them ready for corpus compilation. One word file for each newspaper was made. However, Collection of data for this study was lengthy, painstaking and laborious job. They took me more than four months to finish all the process of data collection and then to create final corpora files for analysis.

3.4.2 Compilation of Brexit Corpora

After, Brexit data from the selected newspapers were collected and saved in MS-Word files, the next step was to compile corpora from them. In order to pass corpora through lexical software, corpora files have to be in machine readable form (McEnery & Hardie, 2012). So, in the first place, all the Brexit data were saved in a separate ms-word file, and it was done for each newspaper texts. Next, the three ms-word files were converted into plain

text (.text) format because this study made use of AntConc software and it does not allow ms-word file to process. So, for the corpora to be processed through AntConc must be in plain text (.text).

Moreover, all corpora files require cleansing before they are made ready for the software to get through. So, to clean corpora, all the unwanted texts should be removed. For example, titles, subheadings, images, links, tables, references, names of the columnists, editors, reporters and the text that repeats twice means each text should occur once and its copy should be deleted. With this respect, the three corpora were cleaned up. All the redundant elements were removed and then the files were converted into plain text (.text) and saved in Notepad format. For the assurance of making the corpora more authentic, sketch engine was also used to clean the corpora. After all these processes, final complete versions for the three files were obtained which were made ready for the AntConc software to process.

3.4.3 Description of Brexit Corpora

For the scope of this study, three corpora were compiled from the selected newspapers. The first corpus was named as the Dawn corpus, the second was named as the News International corpus and the third was named as the Express Tribune corpus. The statistical count of the three corpora is given in the table below.

Table 3.2

Brexit corpora statistical account

S. No	Corpus title	Time period	Number of articles	Word count	Word Token	Word type
1	Dawn corpus	23June 2016-29 March 2019	492	2,23,573	2,26,691	11,842
2	News international corpus	23June 2016-29 March 2019	341	1,74,443	1,75,853	10,908
3	Express tribune corpus	23June 2016-29 March 2019	450	1, 89,659	1,91,686	10,519

4	Total	-	1,283	5,87,675	6,18,956	33,275

In the selected time span i.e. 23rd June 2016 to 29th March 2019, the Dawn newspaper gave more coverage to the Brexit event. As it is obviously observed from the number of articles that dawn has published 492 articles about Brexit event than the other two. The News International has given coverage of 341 articles while the Express Tribune has published 450 articles. Therefore, the dawn corpus word count is the highest in number while the Express Tribune corpus is second and the news international corpus is less than the both. This sort of analysis elicits statistical information about the coverage of Brexit event in the three Pakistani newspapers as well as informs that the corpora are not equal in terms of size. Moreover, the description of the coverage of Brexit event has been shown down in the graph.

Figure 3.1

Coverage of Brexit per year by each newspaper in the selected time period
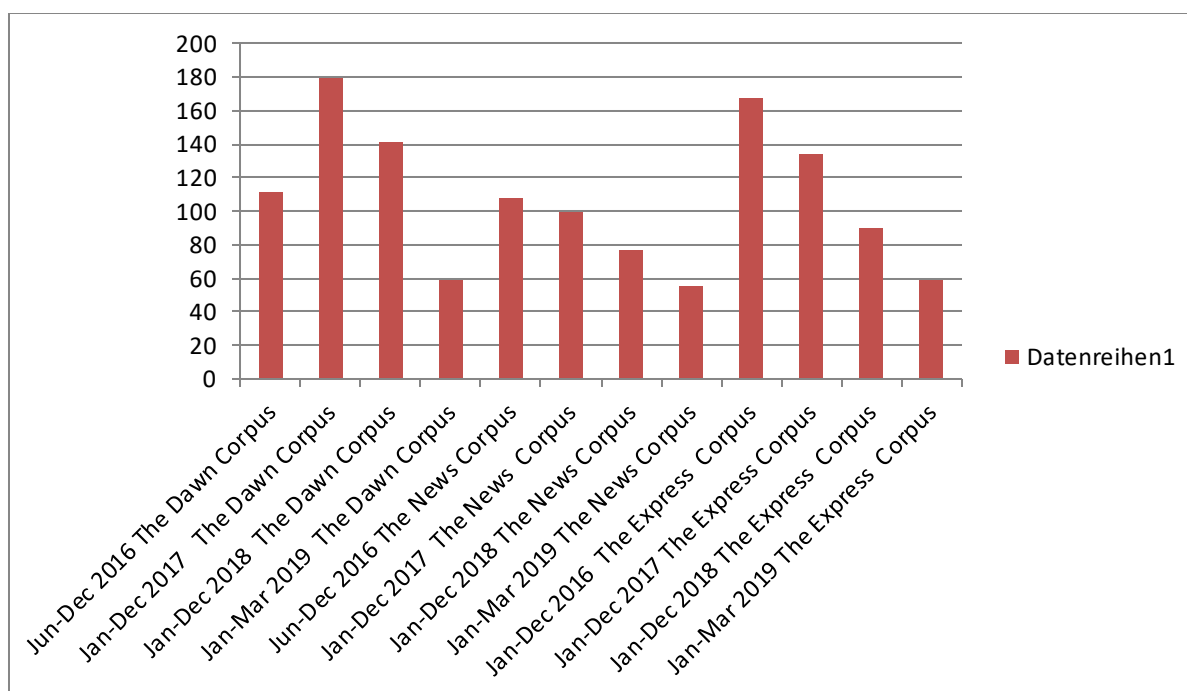
The above graph is a click of a more comprehensive image of coverage of Brexit event in the local Pakistani English newspapers. It illustrates that how much coverage Brexit event received per year in the selected time period. Since, this study has selected the time period like from 23 June 2016, 2017, 2018, and till March 2019. So, the red bars in the graph shows per year coverage of Brexit event. It is shown that Brexit got more coverage in the Dawn corpus 2017 as the highest bar in the graph and less in the 2019 the News corpus as the lowest bar in the graph. To compare the coverage of Brexit in all three newspapers, a big

picture is presented below in the form of a graph. In figure 3.2, we easily guess from the bars that which newspaper gave more coverage to the Brexit event in the selected time period. Bar on the left side indicates to the Dawn corpus, the middle bar shows the News International corpus which is the lowest while on the right is of the express tribune corpus. The News International has given less coverage to the foreign event as compared to the other two. It means that the News International seems more local newspaper while the others look less local newspapers. This description about the coverage of the three newspapers can be seen in the following graph.

Figure 3.2

Coverage of Brexit in the selected time span in the three newspapers
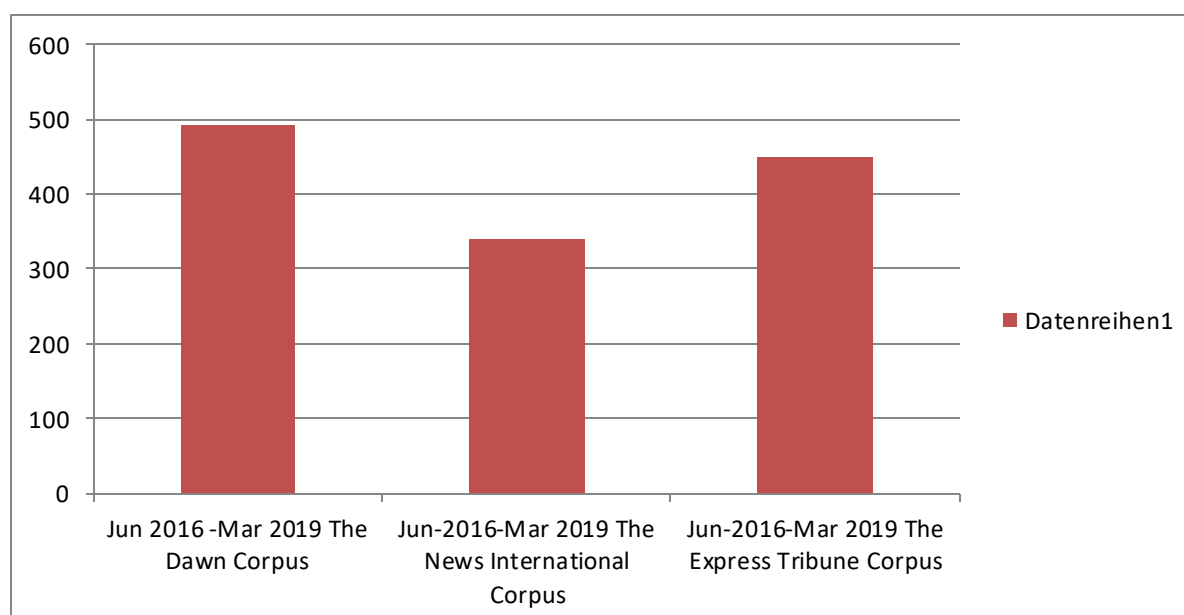
3.5 Reference Corpus

Reference corpus is also named as general corpus. It is manipulated especially in researches conducting with discourse or critical discourse point of view (Baker, 2008). It includes a large body of texts often in million/billion words which represents a specific language variety. A reference corpus includes a great range of text categories which bring balancedness in it and due to its variability in a language, makes results generalizable and representative.

Baker (2008) suggests that a reference corpus should be used to uncover the underlying themes of a specific discourse. Secondly, a reference corpus reflects the normality in a language to which a specialized corpus is compared. There are a lot of reference corpora

available online but this study used BE06 (British English 2006 word list) as a reference corpus. It comprises one million words of British written English taken from 15 genres. BE06 was chosen because it reflects more modern and updated version of English language as compared to BNC which included texts since 1992 and others. I built three small specialized corpora from the selected newspapers which were compared to BE06 reference corpus on the purpose to find out keywords and their keyness.

3.6 Description of AntConc Software

In the research realm of corpus linguistics, a number of software programs have been introduced for corpus analysis. But it depends upon the nature of the study which software should be selected. Each software program has its own features and tools which can be exploited for a particular interest. The most popular software programs which are used for corpus data processing are WordSmith lexical software and AntConc lexical software. This study chose AntConc software for corpus data processing because it is easy to operate and better serves the research interest.

AntConc software was first introduced in the year 2002 (Hussain, 2013) by Lawrence Anthony who is currently teaching at Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan. Different versions of AntConc software are provided by Lawrence Anthony on his own website i.e. (https://www.laurenceanthony.net/software.html). All the versions of the software program are offered free of cost. Later on, he upgraded the old versions and added new features and tools which today are being world widely used in corpus linguistic researches. This study picked up the latest version i.e. AntConc 3.5.8 released on 18 February, 2019. The latest version screenshot is pasted which is seen as below.

Figure 3.3

A screenshot of AntConc version 3.5.8 (2019)
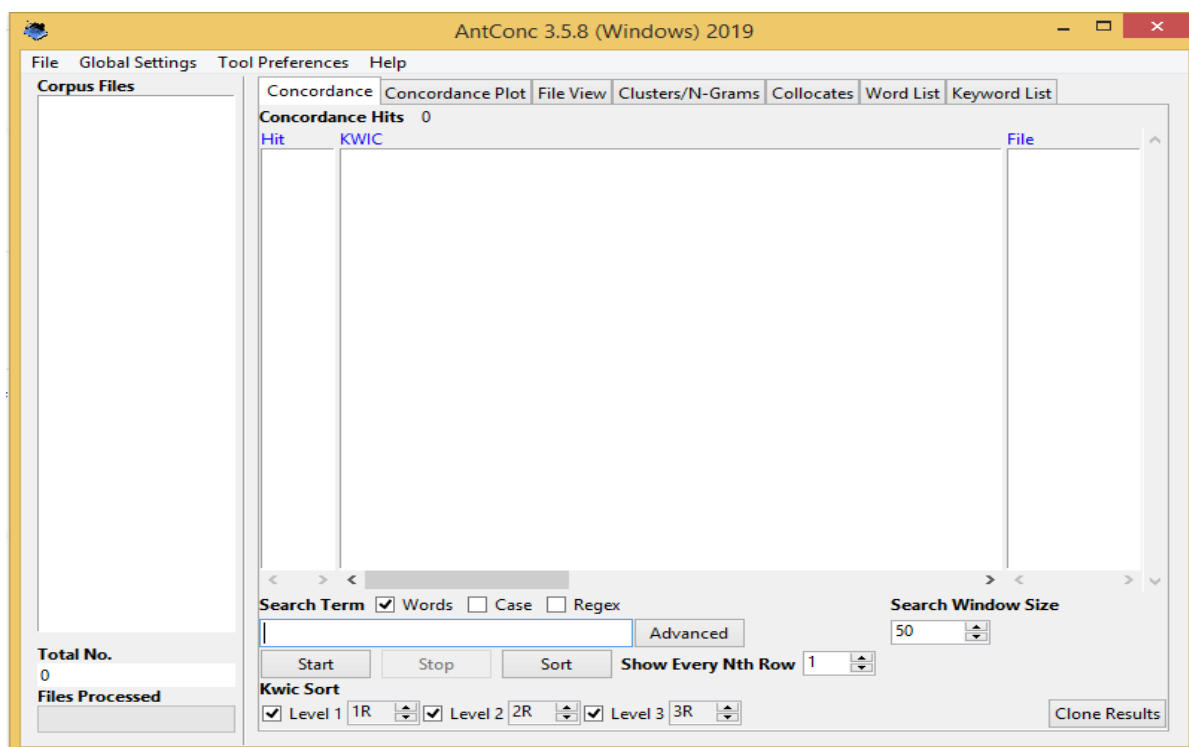
It is shown on the screenshot that AntConc version 3.5.8 has seven corpus analysis tools. To operate each tool, it only requires one click on its tab above in the toolbar or pressing function keys from F1 to F7. However, there are different tools which serve different functions in corpus analysis. They are briefly explained as follow.

- ○ **Concordance tool**

  This tool function is to show the contextual environment of the searched item or keyword. It determines the intended results in a KWIC (keyword in context). The major purpose of this tool is to know the use of words and phrases in their local context in the compiled corpus.

- ○ **Concordance plot**

  This tool produces results in a barcode format. This only directs us to see the position of searched results in the corpus.

- ○ **File view tool**

  This tool functions to make us view the text of each file. It takes us to view in-depth the generated results produced by other tools.

- o **Cluster/N-Gram**

  This tool shows the clusters of searched words. In other terms, its task is to scan the complete corpus for chunks or clusters. Clusters may be two words or more than two. This tool purpose is to show the frequent expressions used in the corpus.

- o **Collocates**

  This tool extracts all possible collocates of a particular item under examination. It makes us examine the non-sequential patterns in the corpus.

- o **Word list**

  This tool serves to find out how many times a particular word occurs in the corpus. It extracts all words frequencies in hierarchical order. It gives us a list of most repeated words in the corpus.

- o **Keyword list**

  This tool extracts the list of unusually frequent words from the actual corpus while comparing it with the reference corpus. It is used to find out keywords in the corpus under research on which the whole corpus stands.

3.7 Brexit Corpora Analysis Tools and Rationale

The given thesis has chosen three corpus tools out of the seven for analyzing corpora. The chosen corpus tools are: keyword list, collocates and concordance. Analysis of the corpora of this thesis follows a specific pattern; like first of all keyword lists are made for all the three corpora then the selected keywords are examined for their collocates in order to know what meaning they acquire and after they are checked in their concordances to know their contextual meaning. In addition, keywords' collocates in concordances are interpreted with Stubbs' discourse prosody and Galtung and Ruge's theory of news values. Description and analysis procedure of the selected three corpus tools has been given below in detail.

3.7.1 Keyword List

Keyword list is the number of words with unusual frequency obtained when a specialized smaller corpus is compared to a larger corpus called reference corpus. In order to generate a keyword list, normally frequencies in the specialized and references corpora are compared against each other. Words having higher frequencies than in the reference corpus are counted as keywords. Keyword list cannot be obtained unless reference corpus is brought against specialized corpus. The use of reference corpus in extracting keyword list is of great help to discourse analysis (Baker, 2008). The reference corpus in comparison with your own

corpus examines lexical items which unusually occur more frequently in our own than they are by chance in the reference corpus. Acquiring a list of such lexical items through such a technique is a useful step to examine discourses in the corpus under investigation.

In generation of a keyword list, the size of both the corpora i.e. specialized and reference corpora, is also taken into account and the frequencies of each item in the respective corpus. For a word to be in the keyword list undergoes a statistical procedure. For example, some tests like chi-square and log-likelihood tests are carried out to determine each word probability value (p-value). The p-value between 0 and 1 determines a word is key because of chance but if the p-value is going down in descending order accounts for a word as key due to author's conscious use of it rather than by chance. This study takes words which have p-value (0.05) 95% or less as it is the default option in AntConc, which indicates words do not occur by chance but they are used consciously. Next, this study has chosen Danning's log-likelihood for the measurement of frequencies of keywords. So, words having higher frequencies are marked as keywords. O'Keeffe and McCarthy (2010) say log-likelihood measures the frequencies of both grammatical and lexical words to be keywords but the interest of this study lies in the lexical words so it has picked up only lexical words with higher frequencies to be included in the keyword list for analysis.

Determining frequency is essential for discourse analysis (Baker, 2008). Because language is not the reflection of random affair rather its users use cherry picking method to prefer choices over others. Thousands of patterns are available in a language while one is repeated and others are not in a particular context. Stubbs (1996) argues, none of the terms is neutral rather the choice of each word has an ideological position. So, the pattern of an item in a particular text is of great interest to discourse analysis.

Keyword list indicates to the "aboutness" of the corpus. It simply shows what central themes and topics are discussed in the corpus. In the context of this study, finding out keyword list is a great help to reveal Pakistani print media discourse around the Brexit event. However, once the keyword lists for the three corpora were obtained then their keyness was checked across in order to know which item was more important and what were present in one list and not in another. Furthermore, the most important keywords in the three corpora have been taken into consideration for further analysis i.e. collocation analysis and concordance in order to know the patterns and trace the implicit ideology of the selected newspapers about the Brexit event. For the sake of time and space, I have taken only few keywords from each keyword list for in-depth analysis. The analysis of this study followed a

series of well-connected steps in which one led to another like keyword list- collocates-concordance. First, keywords were found out then to examine those keywords in more detail I looked at their collocates in the concordance lines in order to check their contextual meaning.

3.7.2 Collocation Analysis

Words do not occur individually. They always co-occur with other words in order to bear meaning. When a word in a specific text occurs near another word at regular basis and their company is statistically measured, then such company is called collocate while the phenomenon of their frequent occurrences next to each other in the same text is referred to as collocation. According to Firth (1957), words are identified by their company which means words bear meanings in spatial association with other words in context because a single word without its collocates is empty of meaning.

This study took forward the analysis of keywords towards collocation analysis. Collocates for the selected keyword were derived through certain procedures. As, time span (+5,-5) for the collocates was specified for each search word. Collocates for the search word were acquired by counting their frequencies. So, collocates having higher frequencies are counted as stronger collocates of the search word. The frequency of the collocates was measured by the statistical test i.e. MI test or mutual information. Such test counts the frequencies of lexical collocates which add to the meaning of a node word unlike the log-likelihood test which takes the grammatical words into account. Therefore, this study's interest is in lexical words so MI test for measuring collocates is a good choice and secondly, it is also a default option in AntConc software for measuring the strength of collocates. Since, grammatical words are not of much interest to discourse, so they were skipped and only lexical collocates were focused on. Moreover, collocation analysis helps to find out what possible patterns exist around the keywords under investigation and what type of discourse prosody the keywords take. All this have been examined in the analysis of keywords in the next chapter.

3.7.3 Concordance

Till now, I focused on the frequencies of lexical items in sorting out keyword lists and collocates in which data is treated quantitatively. This way of carrying out analysis makes corpus linguistics as quantitative approach towards data. However, in part quantitative analysis of keywords and collocates does uncover about underlying discourse of a text but it is not reliable enough unless context is provided. Thus, context is the essence of discourse that helps words to bear meanings (Van Dijk, 2001). Therefore, to closely examine the

selected keywords and their collocates in a context, corpus linguistics suggests a tool which is called concordance. In other terms, concordance mentions all the occurrences of a word under investigation in a corpus; usually in the context which is provided by other words to the left and right sides. It is the tool in which words are sought out in their contextual environment and thus marks corpus linguistics in part a qualitative study. So, both quantitative and qualitative ways of doing analysis equally categorize corpus linguistics as a research methodology.

According to (Baker, 2008; McEnery & Hardie, 2012; & Sinclair, 1991), concordance refers to a catalogue of all possible occurrences of the terms under examination in their respective environment in a text file. Generally, some words to both left and right sides are examined for the contextual meaning of the search term. Concordance is also used as an alternative for KWIC (keyword in context). Keyword in context can be any word in which the researcher is interested. From discourse point of view, concordance helps to identify patterns of language use. Pattern in language as defined by Hunston (2010) is the repetition of lexical terms in a text. Repeated patterns in a text give us clues about the underlying discourses in an event. In addition, concordance helps to sort out discourse prosody both syntagmatically and paradigmatically. Discourse prosody/semantic prosody, terms which are interchangeable are collocation phenomenon. In concordance instances, the meaning of the search item is subject to the collocates on its left and right sides. If the collocates are negative lexical items, the node word acquires negative meaning but if it is the other way round, the node word takes positive meaning. Although, concordance program captures a number of lines, I have taken a small sample of them in order to be analyzed with the lens of CDA. Similarly, along with the discourse prosody, concordance lines have also been examined under the selected categories of Galtung and Ruge's theory of news values.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

Primarily, this chapter offers the analysis of three corpora compiled from the selected Pakistani English newspapers with regard to Brexit event. For analyzing corpora, three corpus tools of AntConc (Lexical software) i.e. keyword list, collocates and concordance have been manipulated in sequence in order to achieve the interest of the study. First and foremost, the study extracts the keyword lists separately for all three corpora. This starting step is titled as keyword extraction and analysis (4.1). After the extraction of the keywords, they have been kept under three different categories and each category reflects a particular perspective or a discourse of each newspaper corpus about Brexit event. Those categories have been named as Brexit as a political process, trade and economical aspects of Brexit, and national and transnational association of Brexit event. Further, from each category some significant keywords have been selected for in-depth analysis. As, from category first, keywords Brexit, immigration and backstop have been selected and analyzed in section (4.2). From category second, keywords such as trade, economy and markets (section. 4.3) and from category third, keywords such as Gibraltar, citizens and Pakistan (section 4.4) have been analyzed. All these selected keywords have been analytically researched for each corpus separately. Each keyword's collocates have been statistically identified and examined in concordances. Lastly, each section of this chapter with regard to its findings has been individually discussed.

4.1 Keyword Extraction and Analysis

In the first place, extracting keywords in this thesis is a "way in" to the data manipulation. Following (Baker, 2008), the extraction of keywords render the opportunity to identify salient topics in each compiled corpus file about Brexit event. Furthermore, the keywords are considered for further close examination in collocation and concordance analysis. In addition, comparing the keywords in the three corpora files determine differences, similarities and the lexical gaps as the absence and presence of lexical items, and pointing to the identification of different discourses around Brexit event.

4.1.1 Utilization of Reference Corpus

Using AntConc version 3.5.8 (Anthony, 2019), the three compiled corpora files were compared to BE06 which is a reference corpus of 1 million words (for detail info about

BE06, visit section 3.5). According to Baker (2008), reference corpus is utilized only in the extraction of keywords and it is the unavoidable demand of the corpus tool i.e. keyword tool. Without reference corpus, the software does not allow an analyst to generate keyword list. Following that procedure, the keyword lists were obtained while comparing each corpus individually with the reference corpus. In the first place, I compared the dawn corpus with the reference corpus i.e. BE06 and extracted keyword list and in the second place I did the same for the news international corpus and for the express tribune corpus. This comparison was necessary for this study because Partington (2010) posits that to uncover the features or aspects of a particular discourse type of a corpus it would be useful to compare it with larger corpus. By doing so, I got three keyword lists one for the dawn corpus, one for the news international corpus and one for the express tribune corpus.

To elaborate the whole process of keywords extraction, this study drew upon the suggested five stages of Scott and Tribble (2006) as the procedure for keywords extraction. These stages for keywords extraction were also followed and suggested by Paquot and Bestgen (2009) in their research. We have to keep it in mind that keyword tool is manipulated when we want to compare one corpus against another. The stages are described as follow.

1. First of all, wordlists will be made for both the corpora i.e. the corpus under investigation and the reference corpus. Since, this procedure is followed in using wordsmith tools while in my research, I use AntConc software which has the functionality to automatically compare the raw research corpus file with the reference corpus in order to make keyword list.

2. Secondly, least frequency threshold for a word is chosen in the investigated corpus. Thus, a word should be picked up as keyword if it occurs as the selected threshold and not less than that.

3. Thirdly, frequencies of words in both the corpora are compared by applying a statistical test. This is usually done by log-likelihood test which is opted by this study.

4. Words which do not repeat at least as the selected frequency threshold and are more important statistically to the reference corpus are removed by filtration process.

5. Finally, keywords in the corpus under research are hierarchically arranged by their keyness value. Two types of keywords i.e. Positive and negative are usually given by software. Statistically, the former are more inevitable in the corpus under research while the later are not important because they occur with less frequency in the under research corpus.

Following the above procedures for keywords extraction, I used AntConc software. This software provides different options from which appropriate have to be selected in the process of keyword extraction. In the first place, for calculating keywords to be key, I chose log-likelihood test instead of chi-square test. Paquot and Bestgen (2009) say that for the extraction of keyword list, two tests are used i.e. Dunning's log-likelihood which is widely used and Pearson's chi-square which is less frequently used. Log likelihood test is also suggested by Baker (2008) for the extraction of keyword list and says that it is a standard test for such process. Similarly, a comparative study of the three tests for measuring keywords were carried out by Paquot and Bestgen (2009) and they found that log-likelihood is a good option as compared to other tests. Apart from the above studies, most of other studies also opted for log-likelihood test in the extraction of keywords as (Kinloch, 2018; Haider, 2016; Kandil, 2009). Moreover, Scott (2009) also appreciated log-likelihood by saying it renders a better estimate of keyness particularly when two corpora are compared.

Therefore, this study opted for log-likelihood test in order to extract keywords under the consideration of keyness. Keyness is referred by Scott and Tribble (2006) as the import of words in a text, the words which constitute the whole text and reflect its characteristics. After the log-likelihood test was set, the next step was to set keyword statistical threshold which refers to the setting of probability value. So, the probability value was set as $p < 0.05$ as this is the default option in AntConc and second such probability value means that words don't occur by chance in the text but used consciously by the producers (Baker, 2008). To elaborate it in alternate way, $p < 0.05$ means that 95 % words have been used consciously. Furthermore, to calculate the effect size of the keywords, dice coefficient test was selected as it is the default option in AntConc software and recommended by Anthony (2019). It determines how much strength a word carries in a corpus and especially lists all keywords by their ranks in terms of their keyness value. After all these set up, a reference corpus (BE06) was uploaded so as to be compared with my corpora for the extraction of keywords. It has to be kept in mind that AntConc software provides two options for what kind of reference corpus is to be used i.e. raw file or word list. I opted for word list as I had the word list of BE06 as a reference corpus. Once the reference corpus was uploaded and added, it started to generate keywords. For my each research corpus it gave me 500 keywords from which I picked up top hundred in terms of their ranking. As, Gibraltos and Marchi (2011) say, it is impossible to analyze all keywords if they are in great number but majority of the studies usually examine 100 keywords. Therefore, I picked up top hundred 100 keywords ordered by

keyness value in descending order. It was individually done for each corpus file. The extracted keyword lists included different types of words such as structural words (preposition, conjunctions, articles, pronouns, determiners, and auxiliary verbs), proper nouns, and lexical words. Since, the structural words do not bear any semantic meaning but show only relationships among words. Therefore, I made a separate list of them which is labeled as stoplist by Scott (2009). It is basically a list of words which is not of interest to this study and is therefore ignored by me. Nevertheless, they are going to be discussed where is needed in the analysis of patterns of lexical words. The stoplist is enclosed in the appendix of this thesis.

Besides this, some proper nouns such as names of the persons were also excluded from the list as they are not important to this study yet they may be taken into account in those studies where identity or social actor is of most interest to the researchers (Baker, 2008). However, some proper nouns which are the names of the countries, locations or institutions are considered worthy, because they are of interest to this study's research questions. In fact, these are the countries, locations or institutions which may be affected when Brexit is enforced.

Apart from the exclusion of stop list, three lists 100 keywords of each were prepared from the dawn, the news international and the express tribune corpus. They included lexical items which Biber, Johansson, Leech, Conrad, & Finegan (1999) referred to as the true carriers of meaning. Those words were enlisted as keywords which had highest keyness. In actual sense, keyness of the keywords in keyword list marks the saliency of the whole corpus or in other terms it points towards the "aboutness" of the text (Baker, 2008, Aluthman, 2018). Therefore, keywords were selected out on the basis of their highest keyness value. 100 keywords were thought enough for the scope of this M.Phil thesis and appropriate to make generalization about the coverage of Brexit event in selected English newspapers. Furthermore, a list of keywords is considered important because it opens a door to further analysis in the first place, and second it serves an analyst with language patterns which he/she interprets in order to answer formulated research questions. Top hundred extracted keywords of the three corpora are presented below with their keyness value.

Table 4.1

Top 100 keywords from all three corpora

S.No	The Dawn corpus		The News International corpus		The Express Tribune corpus	
	Keywords	Keyness	Keywords	Keyness	Keywords	Keyness
1	EU	7541.5	EU	5938.3	EU	6189.39
2	Brexit	6694.94	Brexit	5482.19	Brexit	5864.58
3	Britain	4824.64	Britain	3850.31	Britain	4352.42
4	Deal	2690.01	European	2164.13	European	2616.12
5	European	2460.24	Deal	2126.97	Deal	2408.12
6	Minister	2096.44	Vote	1475.1	Vote	2053.81
7	Said	1967.76	Minister	1444.69	Minister	2043.61
8	Union	1654.74	Union	1442.91	Said	1964.33
9	Trade	1442.54	Said	1343.54	Union	1674.8
10	Vote	1434.72	Referendum	1244.31	referendum	1588.94
11	Bloc	1424.48	British	1222.97	Parliament	1294.41
12	British	1361.57	Trade	1180.89	British	1198.51
13	Referendum	1281.21	Parliament	985.31	Leave	1118.47
14	Parliament	1156.89	Percent	890.4	Trade	1094.36
15	Party	1032.74	Brussels	872.84	Bloc	1015.73
16	Talks	987.59	UK	859.94	Party	867.51

17	Brussels	976.69	Bloc	826.79	Voted	846.7
18	Negotiations	912.96	Leave	795.05	Government	846.03
19	Leave	908.25	Pakistan	718.85	Brussels	837.27
20	Government	890.25	MPs	665.18	Talks	799.28
21	March	767.47	Party	661.4	negotiations	769.7
22	UK	722.37	Talks	660.23	Ireland	744.6
23	Leaders	693.97	Voted	610.21	Exit	730.49
24	Divorce	677.57	March	601.54	UK	726.77
25	Lawmakers	671.28	Leaders	592.6	Percent	712.47
26	Agreement	635.86	Negotiations	558.72	Pakistan	648.41
27	Europe	626.87	Agreement	503.87	Divorce	630.97
28	Voted	618.12	Government	477.43	MPs	569.21
29	Ireland	615.43	Europe	467.01	Lawmakers	561.23
30	Pc (percent)	597.18	Exit	461.2	conservative	545.24
31	Exit	585.02	Economy	454.51	Border	537.9
32	Border	576.84	Withdrawal	451.37	Northern	527.82
33	Conservative	538.44	Divorce	441.15	United	518.69
34	Economy	520.59	Economic	412.41	Leaders	497.61
35	Summit	474.53	Billion	388.76	Agreement	451.11
36	Future	458.21	Conservative	381.72	Summit	442.08
37	Customs	456.77	Summit	363.66	Kingdom	429.11

38	Election	447.25	Ireland	359.84	Leader	408.54
39	Market	441.68	Leaving	349.02	Scotland	403.77
40	Withdrawal	426.22	Market	333.28	Leaving	389.22
41	MPs	418.99	Labour	317.52	Market	387.76
42	Leaving	396.03	Border	301.39	London	382.25
43	Northern	392.83	Lawmakers	297.47	Country	368.89
44	Leader	372.85	Future	294.25	Europe	355.88
45	Labour	362.77	Country	289.99	Opposition	347.14
46	Warned	350.22	Remain	282.79	Election	344.58
47	Backstop	328.83	Election	280.87	Future	341.27
48	Economic	320.32	Warned	280.2	independence	338.11
49	Financial	314.31	Backstop	274.59	Warned	322.7
50	Transition	286.95	Political	260.66	Told	319.88
51	President	283.53	Immigration	259.92	Remain	319.51
52	Pro-Brexiteers	280.53	Exports	237.12	Economy	318.82
53	Departure	277.62	United	231.77	Withdrawal	312.75
54	Irish	275.29	Ties	227.98	Irish	308.92
55	Immigration	270.74	Northern	227.29	Labour	284.2
56	Country	269.59	Customs	226.93	Exports	284.1
57	Remain	266.07	Markets	225.99	Markets	278.92
58	Ties	260.5	Opposition	220.79	Economic	277.46

59	Gibraltar	257.46	Crisis	216.23	Pro	276.89
60	Opposition	254.93	Voters	215.55	President	274.07
61	Political	252.58	Euro	211.45	Campaign	266.89
62	Pakistan	248.07	Transition	209.73	Scottish	264.05
63	United	240.19	Sterling	203.12	Customs	255.25
64	Membership	239.82	Irish	199.21	Ministers	246.26
65	Uncertainty	237.41	Uncertainty	195.99	Cabinet	246.24
66	Member	226.93	Pound	195.36	Article	242.33
67	Negotiating	226.08	Euros	191.52	Foreign	239.73
68	Pound	218.33	Pro	189.67	Ties	239.15
69	Crisis	217.98	Independence	188.43	Uncertainty	239.14
70	Ministers	217.57	Britons	183.58	Immigration	238.89
71	Article	215.28	BoE	183.05	Voters	230.92
72	Week	215.6	Brexiteers	183.05	Negotiating	214.14
73	Foreign	213.88	Bank	178.31	DUP	212.73
74	Officials	211.85	Financial	177.75	Member	210.44
75	Parliamentary	208.38	Departure	175.14	States	206.63
76	Negotiator	207.02	Member	173.34	Political	206.46
77	Kingdom	203	Countries	170.86	Departure	205.72
78	Month	201.53	Kingdom	167.39	Backstop	205.4
79	Trading	200.32	Negotiator	162.3	Britons	202.96

80	Cabinet	199.29	Campaign	159.31	Delay	198.88
81	Single	196.58	Citizens	156.17	Billion	196.32
82	Leaves	191.82	Trading	155.72	Trigger	195.89
83	Reporters	186.71	Negotiating	143.18	conservatives	194.74
84	Countries	186.23	Week	142.51	Investors	192.54
85	Delay	185.86	GSP	141.1	Saying	189.01
86	Conservatives	183.24	Finance	138.83	Majority	188.27
87	Plan	177.06	Germany	136.14	Membership	185.58
88	Campaign	172.79	Delay	136.03	Pound	184.38
89	Sides	172.72	Growth	133.46	Citizens	181.07
90	Banks	171.51	Ministers	133.18	Sterling	176.55
91	Ahead	169.87	Gibraltar	132.17	Decision	175.24
92	BoE	166.1	Membership	131.5	Added	162.78
93	Sterling	166.08	UKIP	129.68	Commons	161.66
94	Germany	159.31	Decision	129.62	spokesperson	156.26
95	Spain	164.57	Deals	126.91	Votes	155.2
96	UKIP	163.29	Quit	125.28	Officials	150.73
97	Independence	160.81	Global	124.89	Gibraltar	148.51
98	Citizens	144.49	Majority	121.31	Negotiator	148.51
99	Eurosceptic	145.76	Commons	119.93	Global	147.62
100	Tariffs	145.76	Leadership	119.07	Leaves	145.19

In the above table of keywords, there are shown two types of words: lexical words and proper nouns which are the names of countries, locations and some institutions. The table has seven columns. The first column shows the ranks of the keywords. The second shows the original keywords extracted from the dawn corpus while the third column shows the keyness values of the keywords. The fourth column shows the original keywords extracted from the news international corpus and next to it is the column which shows the keywords' keyness values. Similarly, the sixth column shows the keywords extracted from the tribune corpus and the final column presents their keyness value.

Moreover, from the observation of all the keywords in the above lists, it is revealed that the three corpora are about the Brexit event; the politico-historical event emerged in Britain on the purpose to depart UK from the European Union. Generally, if we closely look at the very top three keywords in the keyword lists of the three corpora we can easily come to know what the corpora are about. The interesting point is that the three keywords are at the top of the lists with the same ranks. They give us the complete "aboutness" of the corpora even if we assume to ignore the other words. The importance of the three top keywords could be understood from their absence in the corpora. By it I mean that without the top three keywords, it would be much difficult to determine the "aboutness" of the corpora.

The above discussion which was generated about the top three keywords that explicitly indicate to the aboutness of the corpus was actually meant to compare the three corpora i.e. the dawn corpus, the news international corpus and the express tribune corpus. This very first sight comparison elicits that the top three keywords in the three lists are the same words and occur with the same ranks which means they are equally important to the corpora. Thus, they are too salient and reflect the characteristics of the corpora as they have highest keyness value as compared to the other keywords in the lists. Similarly, from the comparative observation of the rest of the keywords across the corpora, it was found that almost all keywords are the same and reflect the Brexit event as a whole.

Generally, the three keyword lists from the three corpora constitute types of discourses. For example, in regard to this study there are sets of words which constitute one aspect of Brexit event while other sets of words deal with the other aspects of Brexit event. This discussion about types of discourses in Brexit event has been dealt in more detail in the next section which is outlined as keywords categorization.

4.1.2 Keywords Categorization

The keywords were taken for further analysis so as to categorize them manually into different thematically related groups. This way of doing analysis helps to look beyond the lexical level and to see what themes are emerged in the corpora. The categorization of the keywords is deemed worth because it enables the analyst to know what discourse types are found in the corpora (Baker, 2008). So, while following Baker (2008), Aluthman (2018), Gabrielatos and Baker (2008), and Kandil (2009) the three keyword lists obtained from the dawn, the news international and the express tribune corpora were classified into three overarching categories. All the keywords in the keyword lists were put in the one or other chosen category on the basis of their thematic associations. The categories were named as Brexit as a political process, trade and economical aspects of Brexit, and national and international association of Brexit. The oriented themes and discourses are made mention in the following table.

Table 4.2

Keywords categorization on the basis of theme

Thematic category	The Dawn corpus	The news international corpus	The express tribune corpus
Brexit as a Political process	Brexit, deal, vote, referendum, talks, negotiations, leave, divorce, agreement, voted, exit, border, summit, future, election, withdrawal, leaving, warned, backstop, transition, departure, immigration, remain, ties, opposition, political, membership, uncertainty, crisis, article, parliamentary, leaves, delay, plan, sides, campaign, independence.	Brexit, deal, vote, referendum, leave, talks, voted, negotiations, agreement, exit, border, withdrawal, divorce, summit, leaving, future, remain, election, warned, backstop, political, immigration, ties, opposition, crisis, citizens, transition, uncertainty, departure, independence, campaign, negotiating, delay, membership, decision, deals, quit, majority, leadership.	Brexit, deal, vote, referendum, leave, exit, voted, talks, leaving, negotiations, divorce, agreement, border, summit, independence, election, remain, future, warned, ties, campaign, withdrawal, article, opposition, departure, immigration, political, uncertainty, backstop, negotiating, delay, trigger, votes, citizens membership, , decision, majority, leaves.
Trade / economical aspects of the Brexit event	Trade, pc (percent), economy, customs (union), market, economic, financial, ties, pound, crisis, trading, single (market), bank, BoE, sterling, tariffs.	Trade, percent, economy, agreement, economic, billion, market, exports, ties, customs (union), markets, crisis,euro, BoE, sterling, pound, financial, bank, euros trading, GSP, finance, growth, global.	Customs union, trade, percent, market, economy, exports, markets, economic, ties, billion, investors, pound, sterling, global.

National & international associations of Brexit event	EU, Britain, European, minister, bloc, british, parliament, party, Brussels, government, UK, leader, lawmakers, Europe, Ireland, Conservative, MPs, northern, leader, Labour, pro (Brexiteers), president, Irish, country, Gibraltar, Pakistan, United (states), member, ministers, officials, foreign, negotiator, eurosceptic, kingdom, cabinet, reporters, citizens, countries, conservatives, UKIP, Spain, Germany.	EU, Britain, European, minister, british, UK,bloc, parliament, Brussels,MPs, Pakistan, party, leaders, government, Europe, Conservative, Labour, lawmakers, Ireland, Irish, country, united (states), northern, citizens, Brexiteers, Britons, member, countries, kingdom, negotiator, Global, Germany, Gibraltar, ministers, UKIP, Majority, commons.	EU, Britain, European, minister, parliament, british, bloc, party, UK, Brussels, government, Ireland, Pakistan, MPs, lawmakers, northern, conservatives, united, leaders, Scotland, Irish, London, opposition, Europe, president, Labour, country, states, Scottish, investors, cabinet, ministers, foreign, voters, Britons, majority, spokesperson member, citizens, commons, Gibraltar, negotiator, officials, global.
Others	Said, March, ahead, uncertainty, week, month,	Said, march, week,	Said, told, saying, added

4.1.2.1 Theme one: Brexit as a Political Process

Brexit being an impending and a longstanding issue involves various political activities that have made Brexit event more complicated. Such a status of the Brexit event has been described in the compiled Pakistani English newspapers corpora in such lexical words that categorize Brexit event in part as a political process in progress between the two stakeholders i.e. Britain and the EU. Therefore, I labeled this thematic category like Brexit event as a political process. Taking decision of placing lexical words in this particular thematic category was not a random task but involved a very conscious and practical process

such as examining each lexical word on the basis of its concordances and collocates. Moreover, in relation to my first research question, this category includes lexical items which have been used by selected Pakistani English newspapers that construct in part the Brexit event. The lexical items which constitute this theme and their distribution across the corpora have been placed as follow.

Lexical items in this category picked up from the extracted keyword lists of the three corpora constituted Brexit event as a political process. The corpora named as the dawn, the news international and the express tribune used lexical items that were the same and key across the corpora with respect to the theme. These lexical items comprised such as Brexit, deal, vote, referendum, talks, negotiations, leave, divorce, agreement, voted, exit, border, summit, future, election, withdrawal, leaving, warned, backstop, departure, immigration, remain, ties, opposition, political, membership, uncertainty, delay, campaign, independence, transition, crisis, article, decision, quit, and majority. All these keywords from the three corpora reflect Brexit as a political process.

4.1.2.2 Theme Two: Trade and Economical Aspects of Brexit

The matter of Brexit has been viewed and analyzed in most of the scholarships as both loss and opportunity in the field of trade, economy and investment (Amir & Ali, 2018; Ashraf, 2016; Bijsmans & Leruth, 2017; Borchardt, Simon, & Bironzo, 2018; Desk, 2019; Kohnert, 2018; Seth, 2019; Westcott, 2018). Therefore, investigating Brexit event linguistically in selected Pakistani English newspapers corpora, I observed lexical items which had similar semantic associations and constituted a particular category and as a whole developed a discourse what I labeled as trade and economical aspects of the Brexit event.

This category was built upon the lexical items that shared the same thematic connection across the corpora. They were mentioned as trade, percent (pc), economy, customs union, market(s), economic, pound, sterling, bank, BoE, crisis, financial, tariffs, exports, billion, global, GSP (Generalized System of Preferences), euro, euros, growth, and investors. These keywords reflect the trade and economical perspective of Brexit event in Pakistani selected newspapers.

4.1.2.3 Theme Three: National and Transnational Associations of Brexit

Brexit by nature is an anti-globalized issue that has not only profound national level impacts on Britain itself but its effects have also been felt at transnational level. Moreover, UK has deep historical, political, economical, and social associations with the European

countries as well as with the third world countries especially those which remained the colonies of it. These countries and Britain itself have felt the effects of Brexit event as contagious in nature and declared it not just a national event but an event that could have transnational association or influences. So, due to the brooding atmosphere that Brexit has created around the world and has involved many associates constituted a discourse which could be named as national and transnational association of Brexit event. Such a discourse type was constructed with the use of a group of lexical items that consisted of names of the countries, names of the organizations and institutions, and names of the political parties. The lexical words which paved way in the making of this theme have mentioned as follow.

This category covered up the following lexical items as were key in the three keyword lists. The three keyword lists with respect to this theme comprised of lexical items which were the same across the lists. They included such as EU, Britain, European, ministers, bloc, British, parliament, party, Brussels, government, UK, leader(s), lawmakers, Europe, northern, Ireland, conservative (s), MPs, Labour, pro(Brexiteers), Irish, country, Gibraltar, Pakistan, United States, members, negotiator, Germany, Spain, eurosceptic, reporters, UKIP, kingdom, citizens, global, Gibraltar, majority, Scottish, voters, investors, and spokesperson. All these words reflect the associates of Brexit event in the Pakistani English newspaper corpora.

4.1.3 Keywords for in-depth Analysis

After the distribution of keywords under different thematic categories, next it was decided to select the most appropriate keywords from each category for further analysis. As, Gibrieltos and Marchi (2011) and Kinloch (2018) state that among the extracted keywords only those keywords are selected for analysis which are the most salient and better serve the interest of research questions. Therefore, from each thematic category, I have chosen the following keywords which have been analyzed onward. These keywords seemed to me more appropriate and of great interest to my research questions. From category one, I chose keywords such as Brexit, immigration, and backstop. From category two, I picked up the keywords, trade, economy, and market. From category third, I opted for Pakistan, citizens, and Gibraltar. The opted keywords have been shown in the table 4.3 as below.

Table 4.3

Keywords for in-depth analysis

Thematic Category	The Dawn Corpus	The News International corpus	The express tribune Corpus
Brexit as a political process	Brexit, backstop, immigration	Brexit, backstop, immigration	Brexit, backstop, immigration
Trade/economical aspects of Brexit	Trade, economy, market	Trade, economy, market	Trade, economy, market
National/transnational institutions or groups	Pakistan, citizens, Gibraltar	Pakistan, citizens, Gibraltar	Pakistan, citizens, Gibraltar

The above chosen keywords were primarily the keywords which seemed most salient to me in the Pakistani English newspapers corpora of Brexit event. Next, these keywords were selected on the ground that they could better answer the research questions and more importantly they were the keywords which mould the crux of Brexit event in Pakistani English newspapers corpora. So, on this basis, these keywords were analyzed in the following sections of this chapter which are considered as the onward stages of analysis after the extraction of keywords. In those sections, the selected keywords were examined in detail in their collocation and concordance environment in order to know what patterns the lexical words followed, what meaning the words yielded and how concordances help to identify the transnational aspects of Brexit event. So, the interpretation of lexical words and their collocates was done with the help of Stubb's discourse prosody and concordance lines of the keywords were interpreted with the lens of Galtung and Ruge's theory of news values.

4.2 Keywords: Brexit, Immigration, Backstop

4.2.1 The Keyword 'Brexit' in the Dawn Corpus

The keyword 'Brexit' is the most significant keyword in the dawn corpus. It is that essential lexical word which creates the aura of all discussion about Brexit event. 'Brexit' being a keyword appears 1971 times in the dawn corpus. With statistical observation, 'Brexit' is frequently found with topmost ten collocates such as deal, EU, Britain, her, vote,

negotiations, hard, talks, parliament, disorderly, and warned. The co-occurrences of these lexical words with Brexit have been analytically described in the concordances below.

In the dawn corpus, the collocate 'deal' co-appears 239 times with Brexit. It is the recurrent pattern that refers to Brexit deal as well as its aspect i.e. no-deal Brexit. Brexit deal (this pattern has been discussed afterwards) is actually a deal that was initially agreed between the UK PM (Theresa May) & Brussels. While the no-deal Brexit is actually an aspect of Brexit that emerged as a result when Theresa May's endorsed deal with the EU was repudiated in the British parliament. The no-deal aims to cut off every link with the EU and departs without any deal. This combination of no-deal with Brexit has been shown in the following concordance.

Concordance 4.2.1

'No-Deal' in the co-text of Brexit in the Dawn corpus.

1	force Britain out without some kind of workable deal: a "no-deal Brexit" would be the worst
2	that "no deal is better than a bad deal" and Brexit campaigners say Britain would lose one
3	set a deadline for October to ratify any deal before Brexit day, he warned there was "not
4	, the United Kingdom could face a disorderly "no-deal" Brexit, a delay to Brexit, or even another
5	steep US tariffs on cars and a no-deal Brexit, a double whammy which could bring a
6	would have reduced the chances of a "no deal" Brexit, a scenario that is feared by UK
7	departments to help with preparations for a no deal Brexit. After a week in which parliament forced
8	, said parliament would act to prevent a no deal Brexit, and could ultimately seek to prevent Brexit
9	May was poised to rule out a no-deal Brexit and delay Britain's departure from the
10	say they are ready to accept a no-deal Brexit and drop her opposition to key issues
11	to prepare for the possibility of a "no-deal" Brexit, and May held a meeting of her
12	the BBC that the odds of a no-deal Brexit are were "uncomfortably high." Aircraft maker Bom
13	cheted up their preparations for a disorderly "no-deal" Brexit as best they can over the past
14	, parliament is expected firmly to reject a "no-deal" Brexit as well, so lawmakers would then vote
15	civil disorder that might ensue under a no-deal Brexit, but that is not the focus of
16	if it suffers the shock of a no-deal Brexit, but that the options available to the
17	cut them in the event of a no-deal Brexit. But two other MPC members, speaking alongside
18	of the US trade dispute and a no-deal Brexit can be avoided. "In case of a
19	old a committee of regional representatives. A no-deal Brexit could cause up to six months of
20	ago, the BoE has warned that a no-deal Brexit could trigger a financial crisis in Britain,

It is observed that no-deal Brexit receives negative prosody in all instances. For example, the Dawn newspaper has used such words in the co-textual environment of no-deal Brexit which negatively construct it. Those words contain such as worst, bad, warned, disorderly, double whammy, feared, prevent, delay, rule out, departure, odds, uncomfortably high, disorderly, rejected, civil disorder, shock, suffers, dispute, cause up, warned, trigger, and financial crisis. From the close reading of above instances, it is found that the dawn newspaper has negatively covered the no-deal aspect of Brexit. As, in line 1, no-deal Brexit is described as the worst choice that Britain would opt for. Such choice is reported disruptive to

trade, goods, foods, medicines, spare parts, etc. It is also reported that some multinational companies such as Mitsubishi, BMW and Airbus asked Britain to clear its position on Brexit plan, otherwise in case of no-deal, they would shift their operations to other EU states. In line 2, no-deal is credited over bad deal and this is reported a British PM's mantra. In line 3, Michel Barnier (EU Brexit negotiator) is quoted that urges Britain to legalize any deal before Brexit actually happens and alarms about wasting moment. In line 4, no-deal Brexit is reported as the disorderly option that would only occur due to the failure of PM in British parliament. In line 5, no-deal Brexit is described that would undermine Europe's power house (Germany) economy. In line 6, no-deal is described a scenario from which the UK businesses panic. In line 8, Vince Cable (Leader of Liberal Democrats) is reported that criticizes the idea of no-deal Brexit and even favors no-Brexit. In line 9, May is reported that moves to eradicate the option of no-deal Brexit and extend Brexit for a period. In line 10, John Major (Former British PM) is reported that conservative lawmakers favor to opt for no-deal Brexit which he deems a worst case. In lines 7 and 11, it is said that British government issued precautions to ready for no-deal Brexit and allotted military to several official institutions in order to help them in making arrangements for no-deal Brexit. In lines 12, 13, 16 and 20 BoE Governor (Mark Mcarny) cautions that the rise of no-deal Brexit would cause pound to tumble, unleash financial crisis, worry Britain's economy and added that UK companies have braced themselves for the consequences of no-deal Brexit. In line 14, British parliament is reported to discredit no-deal Brexit in the coming vote. In line 15, no-deal is referred that would call for civil disorder for which Britain needs to opt for Martial law. In line 17, Gertjan Vlieghe (MPC member) suggests BoE to cut rates in case of no-deal Brexit. In line 18, no-deal Brexit & US trade conflict are described that have lowered German GDP growth in 2018. In line 19, no-deal Brexit is described that may cause disruption at ports for six months reported as a warning from anonymous British minister. Thus, such analysis reveals that the Dawn newspaper has negatively covered the Brexit event particularly its aspect of no-deal Brexit.

Further, the 'deal' also co-appears with Brexit that refers to Theresa May's Brexit deal which she initially endorsed with the 27 EU nations but the deal also needs the approval of the house of commons so that to make possible the official withdrawal of UK from the EU. However, in Dawn newspaper, the status of May' Brexit deal has been examined in the following concordance sample.

Concordance 4.2.2

'Deal' in the co-text of Brexit in the Dawn corpus

82	May's government, just 24 hours after handing her	Brexit deal a crushing defeat that left Britain's
83	50-50" if MPs reject Prime Minister Theresa May's	Brexit deal, a senior minister warned on Sunday. Liam
84	ansport minister on Friday, branding the proposed	Brexit deal a "terrible mistake" that necessitated a fresh
85	May's efforts to seek changes to her	Brexit deal, after members of her own Conservative party
86	concede some power to lawmakers over the final	Brexit deal agreed with Brussels. The Bank of England
87	term as a result if there is no	Brexit deal." Almost one third of the food consumed
88	to the Article 50 exit negotiation period if her	Brexit deal and a 'no deal' were rejected next
89	disappear. May is fighting to salvage her draft	Brexit deal and her job after a tumultuous week
90	legislative will have to sign off on any	Brexit deal and Philippe Lamberts, one of six in
91	there was still "no white smoke" on a	Brexit deal and set a limit of Sunday for
92	majority in her divided parliament to approve the	Brexit deal, and want to avoid the disruption of

This pattern exposes that Theresa May's Brexit deal has become a contentious issue at national level. In the above instances, May's Brexit deal has been described in words such as crushing defeat, reject, warned, terrible mistake, changes, rejected, divided, etc. So, Brexit deal catches negative prosody while having such words in its immediate context. The close reading of the concordance gives a more comprehensive detail about the construction of Brexit deal in the dawn newspaper. For example, in line 82 May's Brexit deal is described that was voted down in Westminster and threw UK's exit into disarray. In line 83, a warning is reported from a senior minister that Britain's exit chances would be 50-50 if Brexit deal is repudiated by the lawmakers. In line 84, Brexit deal is referred to as a 'terrible mistake' by Jo Johnson (UK transport minister). In line 85, British lawmakers are reported that refuse to back May as she strives to amend the Brexit deal even it was abstained by the members of her party. In line 87, no Brexit deal is described that would result in disruption to supply chains. In line 88, it is reported that if both Brexit deal & no-deal were voted down again then MPs would be given a say to take an extension to transition period under article 50. In line 89, May is reported that struggling hard to get the Brexit deal improved after it was slammed by Mps as well as four of them resigned and some of her own party forced her to resign. In line 90, EU is reported that ready to go with any Brexit deal but the future trade between the two stakeholders would be impossible if the deal avoids Irish border as said by Philippe Lamberts (European Parliament's member). In line 91, the EU commission is quoted that refers to Brexit deal as still in disagreement and May is given an ultimatum of time to come with approved deal. In line 92 Brexit deal is described that split the parliament and majority of it do not approve it as observed by EU leaders. Therefore, they granted extension to May in negotiations period so as to avert the disruption of sudden exit. Thus, it is found that Brexit

deal being an important aspect of Brexit event has been negatively constructed and covered by the dawn newspaper.

Similarly, the collocate 'EU' in the co-text of Brexit shows up 168 times. The co-occurrences of 'EU' with Brexit shows that EU is equally the stakeholder of the Brexit event as Britain is. The EU being a transnational actor has been described in terms of its relationship with Britain after Brexit and the role it plays in Brexit event. During the Brexit negotiations, the EU is shown as an actor whom Britain wants to settle with issues such as future trade, citizens' rights and border between UK and the Republic of Ireland. So, the dawn newspaper highlights that the EU is the transnational actor of the Brexit event who deals with transnational issues created by the exit of UK from the EU. Another upmost collocate of Brexit is 'Britain' which turns up 162 times. Britain in the concordance is treated as the affectee of Brexit. For example, Brexit has put Britain future relationships with EU into questions. Britain in Brexit process has been described as facing a lot of hurdles at national level as well as from the EU side. So, it is found that Britain has negatively covered in relation to Brexit in the dawn newspaper.

Moreover, Brexit is also collocated by 'her' 133 times in the dawn corpus that refers to Theresa May's (British PM) Brexit deal. This pattern highlights her Brexit deal which she agreed with the EU has become an issue at national level. In the concordance, her Brexit deal takes negative prosody. For example, the words like crushing defeat, changes, warning, rejecting, rejection, defeated, rejected, torpedoed, rejects etc have been used that impart negative meaning to her Brexit deal. So, it is found that her Brexit deal has been negatively covered by the dawn newspaper.

Another salient collocate of Brexit is 'vote' which shows up 122 times. This pattern highlights the Brexit's implications that Britain and EU receive in the aftermath of Brexit vote. In the dawn newspaper, this pattern takes negative prosody in its co-text. Concordance for this pattern is displayed as below.

Concordance 4.2.3

'Vote' in the co-text of Brexit in the Dawn corpus

1	in Europe have welcomed the result of the	Brexit vote, and are	demanding referendums in their own
2	eating a "toxic climate" of uncertainty since the	Brexit vote and described	former London mayor Boris Johnson,
3	. The pound, which has fallen because of the	Brexit vote and plunged	ahead of May's announcement
4	rclays Capital. After Mr Cameron lost the June 23	Brexit vote and resigned,	Mr Rogers drew criticism from
5	pick Britain's next premier after a shock	Brexit vote, as departing	David Cameron turned his fire
6	ealt with chaotic financial markets following the	Brexit vote. BREXIT has	certainly shaken the European Union.
7	centrist Liberal Democrats, support having a new	Brexit vote. "Brexit is	not a done deal. Brexit
8	of a debate in Labour on a second	Brexit vote. But he	was clear that he preferred
9	to cut immigration — a key issue in the	Brexit vote — but some	of her ministers are now
10	' poll taken in the immediate aftermath of the	Brexit vote. But the	rebound was small. "The animal
11	depreciation, he said. The BoE responded to the	Brexit vote by cutting	interest rates to a new
12	perations outside Britain because of the June 23 " Brexit" vote. "CEOs are	reacting to the prevailing uncertainty
13	f "uncertainties" ahead for the eurozone over the	Brexit vote. Describing	the ECB's current ultra-loose
14	sniggers when it was announced soon after the	Brexit vote ended David	Cameron's stint as prime
15	the deepest turmoil since last June's shock	Brexit vote, EU leaders	were left wondering how divorce

In the dawn newspaper, the appearance of vote with Brexit is portrayed negatively. The negative portrayal of Brexit vote is highlighted linguistically through the use of words such as toxic climate, uncertainty, fallen, plunged, resigned, shock, chaotic, issue, uncertainty, turmoil etc. However, reading concordance closely, it is found that in line 1 Brexit vote is described as it would politically impact the bloc because other member states would be encouraged to demand the same referendum that can break the EU apart. In line 2, Brexit vote is described that created political uncertainty for which British politicians are accused by the Belgian PM (Guy Verhofstadt). In line 3, Brexit vote is described that depreciated pound value. Similarly, in lines 4, 5 and 14, Brexit vote caused David Cameron resignation who was Europhile and created the need for another PM to implement Brexit. In line 6, Brexit vote caused disorder in Britain's financial market. In lines 7 and 8, some Britain's political parties are reported that ask for another vote on Brexit. In line 9, Brexit vote is described as happened just because of immigration as the concrete central issue. In line 10, Brexit vote is described as caused BoE to lower interest rates. In lines 12, and 13 Brexit vote is described as made companies less confident about Britain's economy and thinking to displace their headquarters from Britain while Brexit vote also cautioned ECB (European Central Bank) for the uncertainty it would create in the Eurozone. In line 14, Brexit vote is described as created deepest political turmoil and the confusion how to deal with. So, it is found from this close analysis that the dawn newspaper has negatively covered the Brexit vote and has reflected its transnational impacts as well.

Next, Brexit also collocates 'hard' in the dawn corpus. The pattern of hard Brexit in the dawn newspaper reveals severe implications for Britain in terms of trade and economy. Hard Brexit is described in words such as cliff edge, disruptive, damaging, no-deal, grave-danger, blindfold, and destructive. So, it is found that hard Brexit has been negatively constructed by the dawn newspaper. Moreover, the collocate 'Negotiations' and 'talks' refer to Brexit as a process of a series of issues that are enough difficult to tackle down by the two stakeholders. The combinations of 'Brexit negotiations' and 'Brexit talks' are highlighted in the dawn newspaper that involves many phases and each phase deals with a unique issue. Brexit negotiations and Brexit talks are described in words such as long, crunch, torturous, toughest, delicate, split, capitulate, complicated, uncertainty, question, fractured, blow, thorniest issue, Irish border, loggerheads job, etc. All these words accord negative meaning to Brexit when it is collocated by *negotiations* and *talks* in the dawn corpus.

Moreover, another salient collocates of Brexit in the dawn corpus is 'warned' which shows up 31 times. Its concordance hits describe Brexit and especially hard Brexit as a warning for Britain. This warning mostly comes from European side and from those who are the proponents of May's Brexit deal. Hard Brexit is by nature referred to no-deal Brexit that means pulling out Britain without any deal with the EU. In the dawn newspaper, such sort of Brexit is presented dangerous for Britain as well as for the EU. This danger of hard Brexit is mostly described as a fierce blow to Britain's economy and so to the EU's economy. In addition, Brexit would impact not only UK or EU but Washington too. These warnings are issued by institutions such as BoE (the bank of England), UK business groups, anonymous US leaders, and EU officials such as Michel Barnier (EU Brexit negotiator). So, it is found that the dawn newspaper has negatively covered the keyword 'Brexit' when it co-appears with 'warned'. Another vital collocate of Brexit is 'disorderly' that can be seen in the following concordance.

Concordance 4.2.4

'Disorderly' in the co-text of Brexit in the Dawn corpus

1	of England governor Mark Carney warned about a " disorderly" Brexit transition. Gross domestic product expanded 0.1 p
2	minister fails, the United Kingdom could face a disorderly "no-deal" Brexit, a delay to Brexit, or
3	panies have ratcheted up their preparations for a disorderly "no-deal" Brexit as best they can over
4	, they would be opening the way for a disorderly exit or for Brexit not to happen at
5	open a number of possible outcomes including a disorderly Brexit. Health minister Matt Hancock wrote to drugs
6	Brexit can be avoided. "In case of a disorderly Brexit, there will be short-term negative effects
7	the continent in the unlikely event of a disorderly Brexit". The BoE remains anxious that firms may
8	exit the EU allayed some fears of a disorderly Brexit that could disrupt trade between the world'
9	maintained after the 29 March, 2019." Fears of a disorderly Brexit next March have risen as Prime Minister
10	deal, leaving open the default possibility of a disorderly Brexit. Officials have been discussing the practicalitie
11	have outlined the damage that they say a disorderly "no-deal" Brexit would do to the world'
12	rest of the EU has been seamless. A disorderly Brexit could see the return of tariffs and
13	". He said: "One thing is certain: a hard, disorderly Brexit would harm us all." Ireland will see
14	cross-party motion that ruled out a potentially disorderly `no-deal' Brexit under any circumstances. It went

It is definite in above instances that 'disorderly' accompanies with the no-deal Brexit. Although, in some instances, it does not occur with hard or no-deal Brexit but from the contextual close reading it is unveiled that disorderly refers to that sort of Brexit such as hard or no-deal Brexit which is predicted catastrophic for both UK and EU and the whole world. In string 1, disorderly Brexit is described as a warning from the governor of BoE as he noticed Britain economy declining after Brexit vote. In string 2, it is predicted that if May's deal is discarded then there would be an appeal to no-deal or chaotic Brexit. In string 3, disorderly Brexit is reported that has given caution to the companies to be ready for the no-deal consequences. In strings 4 and 5, there is a caution to lawmakers of Britain as if they did not vote they would call on so many issues including a chaotic Brexit. In line 6, the backers of Brexit also accept that there would be short-term material disruption of no-deal and then in line 7, it is further predicted that such Brexit would affect the whole continent in terms of costs and resources. Next, in lines 8 and 9, it is highlighted that exiting in a disorder way would impact trade between the two stakeholders. From line 10 till 14, disorderly Brexit has been seriously considered because of its bad consequences as it would mould the whole world and impose tariffs and other sanctions on the UK. At last, it is said by Sebastian Kurz (Austrian chancellor) that hard Brexit would upset the whole world. So, it is found that the dawn newspaper has negatively covered the Brexit event as for as disorderly Brexit is concerned.

4.2.2 The Keyword 'Brexit' in the News International Corpus

The keyword 'Brexit' turns up 1435 times in the news international corpus. It is found with top ten strongest collocates such as deal, vote, EU, Britain, her, talks, negotiations, hard, parliament, and uncertainty. The combinations of these words with Brexit have been closely examined in the concordances below.

In the news international corpus, the upmost collocate of Brexit is 'deal' that repeats 186 times. The co-occurrence of Brexit with deal refers to the withdrawal deal that was formally endorsed by Theresa May and the EU. But the British government seemed polarized on her deal and repudiated it 3 times from which the idea of no-deal Brexit emerged. The pattern of Brexit and deal can be seen in the following concordance.

Concordance 4.2.5

'No-Deal' in the co-text of Brexit in the News International corpus

1	country crash out of the EU without a deal." Blair opposes Brexit and, as May´s deal
2	etariat, has been involved in preparations for no-deal Brexit, according to the newspaper. The possibility of
3	hardline ERG types have aimed at a no-deal Brexit all along, but it's not true.
4	if the government's stated policy becomes no deal Brexit - although he tried to play down the
5	that Britain was "not prepared" for a no-deal Brexit. "Although many companies are stepping up their
6	in favour of an amendment excluding a "no-deal" Brexit, although the result is not binding on
7	have said they want to avoid a no deal Brexit, and many experts foresee economic chaos, even
8	also tabled intended to rule out a no-deal Brexit, and stage a series of 'indicative' votes
9	outline a new plan or face a no-deal Brexit as early as April 12 -- unless it decides
10	outline a new plan or face a no-deal Brexit as early as April 12. A request then
11	laws that are needed to smooth a no-deal Brexit. British MPs on Tuesday voted in favour
12	both sides want to avoid a chaotic "no-deal" Brexit, but Brussels insists a delay will not
13	there was a"clear majority" against a no-deal Brexit but the "legal default" was that the
14	. It has spent 12 months planning for a no-deal Brexit, but without any clarity on Britain's
15	agree a mechanism that would ensure a 'no-deal' Brexit could not take place". May will meet
16	avoid chaos on the streets after a no-deal Brexit, Daily Mail reported Sunday. The extreme measures
17	with "any contingencies" in case of a no-deal Brexit, Defence Secretary Gavin Williamson told parliame
18	endments put forward including ruling out a "no deal" Brexit, delaying exit day and returning to the
19	for the economic blow of a possible "no deal" Brexit, fearing the political crisis in London has
20	March 29 exit date the risks of a no-deal Brexit for both Britain and the bloc are

This pattern reveals the nature of no-deal Brexit that has been expressed negatively in the news international newspaper. In all instances, the no-deal aspect of Brexit is treated in words which impart negative prosody to Brexit. For example, words such as not prepared, excluding, avoid, chaos, rule out, chaotic, ruling out, risks, economic blow, fearing, political crisis etc have been used in the co-text that reveal the status of no-deal Brexit in the news international newspaper. While expanding the concordance, I found a clearer picture of the no-deal aspect of Brexit. As, in line 5, BoE is reported that Britain is incapable of no-deal

Brexit to bear its ramifications. In lines 7, 12, and 19 no-deal is repudiated by both the stakeholders of the event as well as many experts forecast the repercussions of no-deal on the economy, medicine and food. In lines 6, 13, 15, and 18 no-deal Brexit is reported as rejected by the British lawyers and demanded amendments to the May's deal. In line 8, no-deal Brexit is described to be rooted out by the changes suggested to the deal by Tory MPs i.e. rewriting of the backstop clause. In lines 9 and 10, British MPs are expected to beat down again the exit deal that would make London to opt for a no-deal Brexit. In lines 16 and 17, no-deal Brexit is described that would burst into chaos and riot for which Britain prepares to install 3,500 soldiers as said by Britain Defense secretary. In line 20, no-deal is described as risky for both the stakeholders. Thus, it is found that the news international newspaper has constructed the Brexit event in negative way particularly when it comes to no-deal scenario.

The term 'vote' appears 119 times with Brexit in the news international corpus. This combination highlights the Brexit vote of 23rd June 2016 and vote in the British Parliament on Brexit deal. In the news international newspaper, Brexit vote has been negatively represented. For example, Brexit vote is described that would weigh on Britain. It led PM David Cameron to resign. Brexit vote is referred to as it bore political crisis, turmoil in world giant economies, pushed back pound, caused freefall of financial markets, hit stock market etc. So, I found this sort of emphasizing negative influences of Brexit vote makes explicit the approach of the news international toward Brexit event as a condemnation to the event.

Brexit is also collocated by 'EU' 101 times. The pattern reveals that EU is one of the two stakeholders of the Brexit event who deals with different issues in the Brexit negotiations with Britain. In addition, in the news international newspaper, the EU is also highlighted as the transnational actor of the Brexit event who deals with the transnational issue such as citizens rights, Border, case of Gibraltar, divorce bill, etc. However, some instances are given below that highlight EU & Britain relations after Brexit.

Concordance 4.2.6

'EU' in the co-text of Brexit in the News International corpus

1	to work out the terms of leaving the EU. A complete Brexit could take as long as
2	Michael Gove said on Saturday. Britain and the EU achieved "sufficient progress" in Brexit negotiations on Friday
3	a wide-ranging free trade deal with the EU after Brexit, but admitted it was time to
4	a plan for closer trade ties with the EU after Brexit, but some MPs expressed alarm -- and
5	share Britain's only land border with the EU after Brexit. Earlier, EU president Donald Tusk had
6	on future trade ties between Britain and the EU after Brexit. Gove warned fellow MPs that voting
7	trade. He also highlighted the future of the EU after Brexit. He said there persists a long
8	keep Britain in a customs union with the EU after Brexit if and until another way -- for
9	May's plan for economic ties with the EU after Brexit, saying it simply "will not work"
10	for a much closer economic union with the EU after Brexit than what the Conservative party platform

In the news international newspaper, EU is described as an inevitable destination for trade that Britain desires to approach after Brexit. For example, from line 3 to 10, EU is shown as a country that Britain cannot avoid for trade after Brexit. Theresa May is reported who emphasizes closer trade and economic ties with the bloc and for this She proposes to position Britain in the block customs and market but her plan is repudiated by her own MPs as well as by the EU (as in lines 4, 8, 9,10). So, the news international newspaper has highlighted the EU as a great economic country that Britain accesses but due to national disagreement and disagreement from the EU side becomes hurdle in Britain way. This disagreement from the EU side also highlights Brexit as a transnational issue.

The word 'Britain' also collocates with Brexit 100 times. This pattern highlights Britain in relation to Brexit in many forms. For example, Britain is described that deals with many issues of Brexit at national & cross national level. At national level Britain encounters the issue of hard, soft and no-deal Brexit while at transnational level Britain is shown to settle Brexit issues such as, citizens rights, future trade relations etc. Moreover, Britain in the co-text of Brexit has been depicted as the affectee of Brexit as it is described badly for the Britain's economy and future.

Brexit also collocates 'her' 72 times in the news international corpus. This combination refers to Theresa May's Brexit deal that encounters a lot of challenges in the UK parliament. This combination also highlights Brexit as a national political issue. Concordance of Brexit when it collocates 'her' is given below.

Concordance 4.2.7

'Her' in the co-text of Brexit in the News International corpus

1	own party over the agreement in December, but her Brexit-backing MPs are still in open revolt,
2	a final push to persuade parliament to back her Brexit deal as the European Court of Justice
3	Theresa May struggles to persuade MPs to support her Brexit deal. British police chiefs have also drawn
4	warned on Sunday that parliament's rejection of her Brexit deal could leave Britain in the European
5	" when she meets European Union negotiators over her Brexit deal. EU officials have insisted that the
6	ster Theresa May pulled the parliamentary vote on her Brexit deal, Fahy also saw a "big uptick"
7	May has refused to rule out resigning if her Brexit deal fails to gain approval in the
8	confidence vote sparked by the crushing defeat of her Brexit deal just weeks before the UK leaves
9	and former Labour party leader Tony Blair over her Brexit deal. May accused Blair of insulting voters
10	the reassurances she said she needed to get her Brexit deal through the House of Commons. Few
11	still not secured the votes needed to get her Brexit deal through parliament, raising again the p
12	parliament may not be able to vote on her Brexit deal until March 12, just days before Britain

This pattern deals with Theresa May's deal which was agreed with the bloc but that also needs to get approved from the UK parliament so that to implement Brexit formally. In concordance, her Brexit deal is presented in the dawn newspaper as faces a lot of challenges. For example, in line 1 her deal is described as resisted by some of her party MPs who back Brexit. In lines 2, 3, 8, 10, and 11 her deal is described that needs the support of MPs for approval because her deal got three times rejection in the UK parliament. In line 4, the rejection of her deal is described as it would let the UK stay in the union. In line 7, May expresses refusal for resignation as a PM if her deal is denounced as the MPs regard her incapable of bring the best Brexit deal. So, from this discussion I found that Brexit is constructed as an event that involves a lot of disagreement at national level.

Brexit is also accompanied 37 times by the word 'hard'. This combination refers to an aspect of Brexit which means to cut off all links with the bloc. This pattern also reveals that hard Brexit is a bad strategy for Britain which prioritizes the control of immigration in the expanse of losing single market. In concordance, hard Brexit catches negative prosody in its co-text. For example words such so-called, warned, avoid, damaging, hit, riots, erupt, and shortage have been used that impart negative meaning to hard Brexit. As, Michel Barnier (EU Brexit Negotiator) issues a warning against hard Brexit that adopting such strategy would undermine the economic status of both the countries. Hard Brexit is also described as it would cause riots eruption and make medicine and food expensive across the country. So, I found from this in-depth analysis that the news international newspaper has negatively covered hard Brexit as an aspect of Brexit event.

The collocate 'negotiations' turns up 38 times with Brexit. This pattern highlights the discussion between Britain and EU about the range of Brexit related issues. In the news international newspaper Brexit negotiations have been described as a long, tricky and tiresome job because it involves many contentious issues such as citizens' rights, border issue, divorce fee, immigration, and future trade relations. Moreover, Brexit negotiations have been described in words such as fractious, tough, difficult, first phase, second phase, third round, next round etc. So, Brexit negotiations have been neutrally and negatively covered in the news international newspaper. Similarly, the collocate 'talks' also co-occurs with Brexit that refers to Brexit talks between the two stakeholders of the event. Again, the news international newspaper describes the Brexit talks in neutral and negative way. For example, Brexit talks have been referred to as a long process that involves many issues and phases. Words like looming, long and difficult, slow pace, next phase, two years, breakdown etc have been used to describe Brexit talks.

Next, the word 'parliament' occurs 34 times in the co-text of Brexit that has been used as a metaphor for British MPs. This combination reveals the status of May's Brexit deal in the UK parliament as it was denounced three times by the parliament. In the news international newspaper this combination takes negative prosody. For example, Parliament has been described in words such as hostile parliament, rebellious parliament, divided parliament etc. In short, parliament has been referred to as a big hurdle in the way of Theresa May's Brexit deal. So, I found from this pattern that the news international newspaper highlights Brexit as a national issue and has been negatively constructed.

The term 'uncertainty' also accompanies 21 times with Brexit. In the news international corpus, their pattern reveals that Brexit has caused uncertainty to a number of areas at national as well as cross-national level. For example, Brexit has fuelled uncertainty in business, global market, citizens' rights, Middle East's markets, companies, financial markets etc. With this respected, Theresa May has been quoted who herself acknowledges Brexit is the sole cause of uncertainty. Similarly, the BoE and Michel Barnier (EU Brexit Negotiator) have been quoted that Brexit has to be blamed for uncertainty in both the countries. So, in the news international newspaper, the keyword Brexit catches negative prosody when it co-occurs with uncertainty.

4.2.3 The Keyword 'Brexit' in the Express Tribune Corpus

The keyword 'Brexit' shows up 1596 times in the express tribune corpus. This is the most essential keyword which refers to the whole Brexit event. It is found with statistically

top ten significant collocates such as deal, vote, her, EU, Britain, parliament, negotiations, talks, hard, and uncertainty. These words in the textual environment of Brexit have been closely examined in the concordances as follow.

The collocate 'deal' accompanies Brexit 204 times. This combination of deal with Brexit highlights the status of the deal endorsed by Brussels and London. The endorsed deal with Brussels got rejection in the British parliament because of the disagreement on some issues. As a result, the idea of no-deal arose which backed by some MPs in Britain as a better option than the endorsed deal. This aspect of Brexit is shown in the concordance below.

Concordance 4.2.8

'No-Deal' in the co-text of Brexit in the Express Tribune corpus

1	n overwhelmingly voted to reject an EU withdrawal	deal. "A chaotic Brexit is coming dangerously close," Federation
2	still possible, including a delay, a last-minute	deal, a no-deal Brexit, a snap election or
3	the government's exit strategy, a delay in	Brexit, an economically disastrous no-deal Brexit, a snap
4	point where it's a choice between no	deal and no Brexit ... I think no deal is
5	its population and should seek a tailor-made	deal as part of Brexit to manage its own
6	change their mind once the final EU exit	deal becomes clear. "This Brexit thing has given me
7	if the government fails to agree a departure	deal before Brexit in March 2019. May says she expects
8	report by French MPs. Hammering out a trade	deal between EU and post-Brexit Britain will be
9	calling for May to rule out a no-	deal Brexit — a key demand of the Labour main
10	vote on options, which could include a no-	deal Brexit, a second referendum, and a "Norway option"
11	view of a 20 percent chance of a no-	deal Brexit and a 35 percent chance of a second
12	a deal. Assigns 10-15 percent chance of a no-	deal Brexit and has not changed that estimate. Its
13	have said they want to avoid a no	deal Brexit, and many experts foresee economic chaos, even
14	treaty despite the threat of a calamitous no-	deal Brexit. And the opposition Labour Party, scenting a
15	in recent days as risks of a no-	deal Brexit appeared to recede. European Union leaders could
16	outline a new plan or face a no-	deal Brexit as early as April 12 — unless it decides
17	Daily Telegraph newspaper. "They plan to keep no-	deal Brexit at bay, and then to target Brexit
18	toward the default outcome i.e. a no-	deal Brexit at the end of March. Britons who
19	the potential economic impact of a disorderly 'no-	deal' Brexit. British opposition Labour Party leader Jeremy Co
20	any delays at borders resulting from a no-	deal Brexit. British Prime Minister Theresa May will seek "

The word 'deal' is the statistically uppermost salient collocate of Brexit. Their combination is seen in all concordance instances. It is also noticed that 'deal' is accompanied by 'no' that make a compound adjective and modifies the keyword Brexit. So, no-deal is a paradigm of Brexit event that means to abandon the EU without any agreement. This no-deal scenario emerged when Theresa May's agreed deal with the 27 EU nations was repudiated by the British MPs. In the express tribune newspaper, this no-deal Brexit is negatively constructed. For example, in the concordance, no-deal Brexit is expressed in words such as chaotic, dangerously, disastrous, rule out, avoid, chaos, threat, calamitous, risks, face, bay, default, impact, disorderly etc. All these words in the co-text of no-deal Brexit accord

negative prosody. To examine the no-deal Brexit in depth, I expanded the concordance so that to know how no-deal Brexit is reported in the express tribune newspaper. In line 1, no-deal Brexit is referred to as chaotic Brexit as it emerged when MPs in London turned down the EU divorce deal. In line 2 no-deal Brexit is described as one of the tortuous political crises that Britain faces. In lines 3, 13, and 19 no-deal Brexit is presented as it would weigh heavily on UK's economy. Similarly, in line 4 Berclay (British Financial Company) is quoted that pointed to the bad outcomes of no-deal Brexit for the economy. In line 9, Liam Fox (British Secretary for International trade) is reported that he is slamming Britons to urge May to quit the option of no-deal Brexit. In lines 10, 11, and 12 no-deal Brexit is described as among the other available options to MPs such as second plebiscite and Norway Model. An estimation was carried out in which no-deal option was reported as having less chances as compared to the other options. So, here again no-deal Brexit is underestimated and reported by the express tribune newspaper as bad option for Britain to exit from the EU. In line 14, it is reported that Tory Brexiteers and Northern Irish party promised to refuse May's deal nevertheless it increases the chance of no-deal. In lines 16 and 18, no-deal Brexit is described as the default option which is expected if MPs again repudiate the deal. In line 20 no-deal Brexit is described as it would cause shortage of medicine if they were delayed at borders. So, this analysis reveals that no-deal Brexit has been reflected negatively by the express tribune newspaper while Brexit deal has also been unveiled as a contentious issue at national level as British lawmakers are reported as having disagreement over the Brexit deal and thus they discarded it three times.

The word 'vote' also shows up 136 times in the co-text of Brexit. This recurring pattern highlights the nature of Brexit vote in the British parliament and the 23rd June 2016 Brexit vote. In the express tribune newspaper both votes have been negatively covered. For example, vote on the Brexit deal in the UK parliament has been presented as a contentious issue at national level as MPs are disagreed and divided on some points of the deal. While Brexit vote of the 23rd June 2016 has been presented in a way of its bad implications. For example, Brexit vote is reported as it has caused pound slumping, global market turmoil, posed threat to UK integration, gold surge, created woes for universities and companies etc. So, it becomes obvious that the express tribune newspaper has negatively covered the Brexit event and particularly has highlighted the negative impacts it has on many areas.

The word 'her' is also one of the salient collocates of Brexit. It shows up 132 times with Brexit and refers to Theresa May's Brexit deal that she and Brussels agreed upon. In the

express tribune newspaper, the pattern of her with Brexit actually reveals the status of her endorsed deal in the UK parliament. It is also highlighted that her Brexit deal has become a contentious issue at national level as majority of the British MPs are not agreed with her deal she sealed with the Brussels. Theresa May's Brexit deal has been highlighted as facing a lot of resistance from her own government. This resistance to her deal has been expressed in words such as crushing defeat, heavy opposition, delayed, rejected, uncharted, spark, etc. These words impart negative meaning to her Brexit deal. Thus, the express tribune newspaper reflects Brexit negatively as it is an issue at national level that even the country own government seems divided on her Brexit deal.

Brexit is also collocated by 'EU' 125 times in the express tribune corpus. Their pattern reveals that EU is transnational actor of the event with whom Britain is engaged to settle many contentious issues like land border, citizens' rights, trade relations, market access etc. Thus, this pattern also highlights Brexit event as a transnational issue as it is an event shared by Britain and the 27 European nations. The word 'Britain' occurs 117 times with Brexit. This combination uncovers that Britain after Brexit is having a lot of challenges. For example, after Brexit, Britain is shown to settle the issue of a land border with EU. After Brexit, Scotland is also reported that is demanding its own independence from Britain. In addition, Britain also has to settle the issue of 3m European expats who abide in Britain. Britain's future relationship with the EU has also been put to question by Brexit. Owing to Brexit, Britain is shown as in economic and political turbulence. So, in the express tribune newspaper Britain has been negatively covered because of the Brexit challenges.

The collocate 'parliament' in the co-text of Brexit has been used as a metaphor that refers to British MPs who are divided on the Brexit deal. It is the Brexit deal that is reported as a debated issue between groups in the British parliament and because of their disagreement the Brexit deal got disapproval. Another collocate of Brexit is 'negotiations' that shows up 56 times. This pattern reveals Brexit negotiations as a complex and lengthy process dominated by disagreement and uncertainty. Similarly, the collocate 'talks' also comes up with Brexit that refer to Brexit talks between the two stakeholders. This pattern highlights the contentious and tricky nature of Brexit talks that are dominated by crucial and hot issues. In the express tribune newspaper, Brexit talks have been described in words such as, loom, crucial, divorce, collapse, complexity, hide and seek, uncertainty, latest round, next round, next stage, second stage, two years, etc. So, I found that the express tribune newspaper has covered Brexit talks

and negotiations as a complex process in which most of the issues are in deadlock status between the two sides.

The word 'hard' also shows up in the co-text of Brexit that refers to hard Brexit scenario. In the express tribune corpus, the pattern of hard Brexit is highlighted as an aspect of Brexit that is destructive and bad approach for leaving the EU. Concordance of Brexit when it collocates hard is given blow.

Concordance 4.2.9

'Hard' in the co-text of Brexit in the Express Tribune corpus

1	banking and tourism would also be affected. "A hard Brexit would be disastrous," Kempf said, adding that
2	thing that would be as damaging as a hard Brexit is a muddled Brexit, and – unfortunately – it
3	, who has been criticised for hinting at a " hard Brexit" — in which border controls are prioritised over
4	accepted the result but promised to avoid a " hard Brexit", focusing on maintaining economic ties with the
5	. "The top priority must be to avoid a hard Brexit," Lang added. "Responsibility for that lies solel
6	for Europe. We are well prepared – but a hard Brexit would be the least attractive choice, for
7	coming to power, May has advocated for a 'hard' Brexit, which would entail Britain leaving the European
8	country is a Conservative government going for a hard Brexit and an ultra-left Labour Party that
9	making a "huge mistake" by heading for a hard Brexit — severing ties with the European single market,
10	investors who believe Britain is heading for a "hard Brexit", meaning it will give up trying to

In all these instances, the attitudes of the express tribune towards hard Brexit are seen negative. These attitudes are expressed in words which impart negative prosody to Brexit. For example, words such as disastrous, damaging, muddled, criticized, avoid, least, huge mistake, severing ties, give up etc have been used to refer to hard Brexit as bad option for abandoning the bloc. Moreover, in line 1 hard Brexit is described as disastrous for all Britain and Europe's automotive, aerospace, medicine and electrical industries as said by Dieter Kempf (Germany industries' head). In line 2, Sadiq Khan (London Mayor) is quoted who referred to hard Brexit as muddled one that creates chaos in every thing. In line 3, German chancellor is quoted that criticizes Theresa May for opting hard Brexit. In lines 4 and 5, hard Brexit is described to be avoided as suggested by Labour party and Joachim Lang (Director of German industries). In line 7, Colin Talbot (a university professor) is quoted who considers Theresa May responsible for hard Brexit as she approaches to lessen immigration at the cost of loosing market access. In line 8, the conservative government approach for hard Brexit is described a great tragedy for the UK politics is said by Tony Blair. In line 9, opting for hard Brexit is referred by Nick Clegg (former British politician) as a huge mistake of Theresa May. In line 10, investors have been reported as spooked by the hard Brexit which

will make access to single market costly for them. So, I found from this in-depth analysis that Brexit has been viewed and covered negatively by the express tribune newspaper.

The word 'uncertainty' also comes up with Brexit. In the express tribune corpus, this combination reveals that Brexit has caused confusion in every area at local and global level. For example, it is reported in the G20 summit in China that global economy has been put to uncertainty on account of Brexit vote. Similarly, CEO of ChenOne (Chenab Fabrics Mills Ltd) is also quoted that referred to the uncertainty of Brexit as pernicious for Pakistani textile exports. Moreover, Brexit uncertainty has been described as it has depreciated sterling value, risen interest rates, pressured economic growth and caused political crisis. So, such sort of representation highlights that the express tribune has negatively constructed the Brexit event.

4.2.4 The Keyword 'Immigration' in the Dawn Corpus

'Immigration' is that essential keyword which carries the root cause of Brexit event. In other terms, majority of the UK people opposed EU immigration and thought it was the driving force to withdraw from the EU. Therefore, it is the unavoidable keyword to be investigated. In the dawn corpus, the keyword 'immigration' turns up 144 times. It is frequently observed with statistically ten upmost collocates such as EU, control, Britain, controls, Brexit, UK, market, European, cut, and economy. These words in the co-textual environment of 'immigration' have been researched in the concordances below.

The highest collocate of 'immigration' in the dawn corpus is 'EU'. It shows up 30 times with immigration and refers mainly to EU immigration. Their combination actually reveals Britain' stance on curbing EU immigration as it was the top agenda of the Brexiteers to break up with the EU. In the dawn newspaper, immigration takes negative prosody in its co-textual environment. For instance, immigration is collocated by negative words in its co-text such as issue, uncontrolled, cut, cutting, curb, contentious issue, low, blamed, control, limit, etc. While reading concordance instances of immigration, it is found that EU immigration has been highlighted as a key transnational issue in Brexit process. It is Theresa May and Brexit supporters' main objective to lessen EU immigration but the EU cautions if they intend to do so they would be dismembered from the single market. In EU' single market, people from the member states are allowed to move freely in each other country. So, May opts to move out of the market in order to stop free movement of EU nations to Britain. This plan was repudiated by May's government as they thought they would lose access to the largest market of the world in which member state trade each other at zero tariffs. So, in this

way, the dawn newspaper's coverage to EU immigration is negative and has reflected it as a transnational issue.

The next collocate of immigration is 'control' that shows up 16 times. This combination highlights UK's main reasons and strategy for controlling immigration. Concordance for 'immigration' when it co-appears with 'control' is presented below.

Concordance 4.2.10

'*Control'* in the co-text of *Immigration* in the Dawn corpus

1	June 23 to exit the EU, with the issue of immigration and control of the free movement of people from
2	. May insisted on Sunday that she wants to tackle immigration and take "control over our borders", but has also
3	ld the BBC, saying her department was examining immigration control systems and that no decisions had yet been
4	will leave Europe's single market in order to control EU immigration. In a highly-anticipated speech, May also
5	ctives for the negotiations last week, promising to control immigration and pull Britain out of the EU's
6	been previously touted. May has said she wants to control immigration and remove Britain from the jurisdiction of the
7	pull out of the single market in order to control immigration from the EU, which ran at 284,000 in the
8	ation again. "We will decide for ourselves how we control immigration." The announcements by May — who campaign
9	referendum vote was a vote for us to... bring control into our immigration system. I'm clear that is
10	the European Court of Justice, in order to regain control of EU immigration. Hammond, in an interview with Germany
11	was not leaving the EU "only to give up control of immigration again. "We will decide for ourselves how
12	continue to aim for her original goal of winning control of immigration and law-making. May has yet to
13	o restore parliamentary sovereignty and to regain control of immigration. On the EU side, the goal will
14	e trade deal, maintain security cooperation, regain control over immigration and restore sovereignty over British laws.
15	ible access to EU single market while ensuring full control over immigration. As everyone knows, however, nobody in t
16	- by the end of March. May has promised tighter control over immigration when Britain leaves the bloc, even if

The appearance of 'control' in all instances gives negative meaning to the keyword immigration. For examples, in lines 1 and 9, controlling immigration is described as the fundamental reason for Brexit vote. In line 2, immigration is described which has made UK's borders unsafe. In line 3, the immigration control systems refers to a UK institution who has decided nothing yet about controlling immigration. In lines 4, 5, and 7 Theresa May's strategy for controlling immigration has been described that is to quit EU market. In lines 6 and 10 May's suggested policy about lessening immigration has been described as Britain has to quit both single market and European court of Justice. In lines 8 and 16 controlling immigration has been described as said by Theresa May is own internal decision and she pledges that there would be 'tighter control' after Brexit. From line 11 till 15, controlling immigration has been described as inevitable objective of May's plan. So, from this concordance analysis, it is found that the dawn newspaper has negative covered immigration as it is mainly described as the root cause of Brexit event.

The next collocate is 'Britain' co-occurs 16 times with immigration. Their co-occurrence reveals that immigration is the divide point between Britain and the bloc.

Immigration when occurs with Britain is accorded negative prosody in its co-text. For instance, immigration caused fear to Britain when eurozone crisis arose and it makes Britain to cut off earlier links with EU's market and European court of Justice. So, it reveals that immigration has been negatively covered in the dawn newspaper and reflected as a transnational issue. Next collocate is 'controls' shows up 7 times in the co-text of immigration. Again, this combination refers to restricting immigration from the bloc side for which the UK is opted to leave their common market. In Brexit negotiation, Theresa May is reported that tries to keep strict watch on EU immigration and remain a part of their market as well but Claude Junker warns that both are impossible while insisting that approaching single market needs Britain to be in compliance with the bloc's rule i.e. free movement of people. So, here again immigration is covered as a transnational issue by the dawn newspaper. The appearance of 'Brexit' with immigration suggests that immigration has caused political disturbance and disagreement within the UK and between UK & EU. For instance, Theresa May has been caught in contradictory demands by her government as to minimize the level of immigration after Brexit and not to quit single market.

Moreover, the collocate 'market' accompanies 6 times with immigration. 'Market' refers to EU single market of which quitting is used as a strategy to control immigration. Concordance for immigration when co-appears with 'market' is given below.

Concordance 4.2.11

Market in the co-text of *Immigration* in the dawn corpus

1	cake and eat it — in other words, single market access and immigration restrictions," Stelzenmueller said.
2	EU economically if it cannot obtain both single market access and immigration controls, as Prime Minister There
3	with EU institutions, pull out of the single market and curb EU immigration. British UKIP MEP Steven
4	said Britain will pull out of the single market in order to control immigration from the EU,
5	pulling Britain out of the EU's single market in order to cut immigration — a key issue
6	Brexit" approach of leaving the European single market to cut immigration. 46pc of companies employing EU/

The appearance of single market with immigration is seen in all instances of the concordance. Here, immigration is accorded negative prosody in its co-text. For example, in line 1 Stelzenmueller (a German jurist) is quoted that restricting immigration and single market access cannot be achieved at the same time as both are opposing acts. The EU reveals that access to their market involves free movement of people that Britain wants to control and it is against bloc's rule. In line 2, Theresa May is reported that she insists to lessen immigration and attain market access, otherwise leaving single market by the UK would be an economic hit to the EU. This sort of scenario compels May to drag Britain out of the

market so that to limit immigration which is an approach towards hard-Brexit. So, it is found that the dawn newspaper has reflected immigration as a transnational issue especially when it co-occurs with the 'single market'. The collocate 'European' co-occurs with immigration that refers to European Union immigration. Their combination simply reveals that Britain abandons EU in exchange for restricting immigration.

The collocate 'cut' also coexists with immigration. Their co-occurrence reveals the Britain's stance for cutting immigration. Concordance for immigration when collocated by 'cut' has been given below.

Concordance 4.2.12

'Cut' in the co-text of Immigration in the Dawn corpus

1	the EU's single market in order to	cut immigration	— a key issue in the Brexit vote —
2	my hand" in Brexit talks and vowed to	cut immigration	as she unveiled her Conservative Party's
3	hould be prioritised over the political demand to	cut immigration	from the EU. Freedom of labour movement
4	years as Home Secretary when she struggled to	cut immigration	. Out of all the factors that led 52
5	approach of leaving the European single market to	cut immigration	. 46pc of companies employing EU/EEA natio
6	that Prime Minister Theresa May has pledged to	cut immigration	to the tens of thousands, regardless of

This pattern highlights immigrations as an object that should be cut as the inevitable demand of Brexit campaign. The word immigration catches negative prosody in all instances of concordance. For example, in lines 2-6, words like vowed, struggled, and pledged have been used to show the Theresa May's stance and intention to reduce immigration as she demands support from the MPs for leaving EU's market. However, it is observed that immigration has been negatively covered in the dawn newspaper particularly when it is collocated by cut. The collocate 'economy' also appears with immigration. Their combination highlights the inverse relationship of Britain's economy with EU's immigration. It is reported that bygone days were better for Britain's economy when immigration stayed low. In addition, the Brexit campaign is reported that had main agenda to control immigration so that to protect Britain's economy. So, here again immigration has been negatively covered as a transnational issue by the dawn newspaper especially when it is accompanied by 'economy' in its co-text.

4.2.5 The Keyword 'Immigration' in the News International Corpus

In the news international corpus, the keyword 'immigration' repeats 142 times. It has been frequently used with top ten upmost collocates such as EU, control, Britain, UK, trade,

Brexit, many, market, leave, and issue. The co-existence of such words in the immediate context of immigration has been analytically looked in the concordances below.

The upmost collocate of immigration in the news international corpus is 'EU' that turns up 19 times. This combination refers to EU immigration which has been observed in the concordance pictured as follow.

Concordance 4.2.13

'EU' in the co-text of Immigration in the News International corpus

1	frustrations about democracy and resentment about	immigration. The Remain (pro-EU) campaign, recognising that it
2	immigrants shrinking. The pressure to accommodate	immigrants on the remaining EU countries will increase and
3	minister on Sunday vowed to push for an	EU trade deal that limited immigration, as her most
4	ay they have addressed questions of democracy and	immigration. Many EU supporters dismiss the charge that the
5	Nigel Farage, the divisive leader of the anti-	EU, anti-immigration UKIP party, in a widely publicised
6	support from centre-left Labour to the anti-	EU, anti-mass-immigration UK Independence Party, said he
7	and the customs union in order to control	immigration from the EU. But that entire approach has
8	stemmed from the UK's wish to control	immigration from the EU and to relieve itself from
9	the ECJ's jurisdiction as well as controlling	immigration from the EU. The current withdrawal agreement which
10	Cameron to give Britain special rights to curb	EU immigration, but that deal was rendered moot by
11	former prime minister David Cameron made cutting	EU immigration the focus of a deal he demanded
12	Conservative government, which has vowed to limit	immigration. The EU's latest draft negotiating guidelines, agreed
13	Gove has suggested that " see Britain accept more	immigrants, albeit from outside the EU due to the
14	generally considered that the more May insists on	immigration control, the more the EU is likely to
15	of this, the UK has no control over	immigration from other EU member states. Brexiters often cite
16	en its rhetoric. The eurozone crisis, large-scale	immigration from the EU and the refugee crisis of
17	Saturday. Britons voted on June 23 to exit the	EU, with the issue of immigration and control of
18	is yet to unveil detailed proposals on the	immigration for EU nationals arriving after Brexit. Stella Creasy,
19	in the EU see Britain's problems with	EU immigration as partly of its own making. Under

This combination bares the UK government negative attitudes toward EU immigration and its proposed strategy for controlling it. The negative attitudes towards EU immigration have been negatively constructed in words like resentment, pressure, anti-EU immigration, control, controlling, curb, cutting, limit, crisis and issue which impart negative prosody to 'immigration'. Moreover, expansion of the concordance reveals EU immigration in more detail. For example, in lines 8, 16 and 17, immigration is considered the root cause of Brexit vote. Majority of the UK nationals voted in the plebiscite in order to lessen immigration from the bloc. Lessening immigration from the bloc is the voice of many renowned UK officials such as Theresa May, David Cameron, Nigel Farage, UKIP, Conservative party and all Brexiteers (as in lines 3-6,10,11,12,14). Particularly, UKIP and its Leaders have been described as very much against EU immigration. So, the UK government proposes a strategy for suppressing EU immigration is that to move out of the union market and customs (as in line 7). In line 15, the main reason of EU immigration is referred to be the

single market because it promotes the people free movement around the states. In line 9, limiting EU immigration and freeing from ECJ's laws are described as challenges faced by Theresa May to resolve. In lines 18 and 19 EU immigration is described a major problem and for it Britain is reported to make a policy that how EU immigrants would arrive after Brexit. So, this analysis reveals that EU immigration being a salient aspect of Brexit event has been negatively covered as a transnational issue by the news international newspaper.

Furthermore, the pattern of the collocate 'control' with immigration exposes the stance of UK against immigration. Again the keyword immigration is constructed in negative way in the news international newspaper. The UK is shown to control immigration to such extent as it did in the past; referring to time when UK was not a member state of the EU. So, to restore its own sovereignty Britain has been shown to lessen the flow of immigration from the bloc. In addition, the collocates 'Britain' and 'UK' also pop up in the co-text of immigration. They are used as an agent to refer to the immigration level which needs to be brought down by them. The collocate 'trade' repeatedly turns up in the co-text of immigration that suggests UK's approach for trade deal with the bloc which restricts immigration. Here again, the keyword immigration catches negative meaning in relation to trade.

Next collocate is 'Brexit' that accompanies immigration in its co-text. This combination exposes that immigration is the tricky issue created by Brexit and has economic impacts for both sides. To control immigration means to limit the rights of workers and immigrants. However, immigration has been reported as a hot-button topic of Brexit. The collocate 'many' tells that immigration was the objective concern of many Brits and they desired to bring changes to UK's immigration policy. Such agenda of Britain against immigration may be referred to as the rising of xenophobia which could also affect Pakistani immigrants who might get returned that could be a loss to remittances. The collocate 'market' shows up in the co-text of immigration. Moving out of single market is the strategy planed by Britain to lessen the flow of immigrants from the bloc. This strategy against immigration is worded in the news international newspaper in the following concordances.

Concordance 4.2.14

'Market' in the co-text of Immigration in the News International corpus

1	line with its weight in the global insurance	market." Illegal immigrants who survived a fire that killed
2	's plans to leave the EU's single	market in order to cut immigration, and her refusal
3	ave to sacrifice full participation in the single	market to restore control over immigration. May has said
4	cannot expect to keep access to the single	market while limiting immigration by European citizens. British Prime
5	lled Britain would quit the European Union single	market and impose immigration limits whilst seeking fair trade

Immigration being the hot issue of Brexit and its solely solution is to abandon the common market. This is reported as the proposed plan of Theresa May as described in lines 2, 3 and 5. In line 4, it is signaled by the EU that Britain will not be allowed to approach common market freely as they emphasizing on lessening EU immigration. So, quitting the common market for the sake of immigration control will be a huge loss to Britain exports. The common market is the free market in which member states do not charge tariffs on each other goods. However, having shared market allows free movement of labors and if Britain opts to retain in its membership it will increase the level of EU immigration. Therefore, in this case immigration from EU is reported negatively in the news international newspaper. The collocate 'leave' and 'issue' refers to immigration as an issue and the sole cause of leave campaign to vote for Brexit. It means immigration is the fundamental driven force in the referendum that dragged Brits to vote for exit. So, here immigration is regarded as the prime cause of Brexit and has been negatively highlighted as a transnational issue by the news international newspaper.

4.2.6 The Keyword 'Immigration' in the Express Tribune Corpus

In the express tribune corpus, the keyword 'immigration' turns up 130 times. It is frequently observed with top ten collocates such as EU, control, Britain, single market, trade, issue, many, and Brexit. The co-occurrences of these words with immigration have been analytically examined in the concordances below.

The strongest collocate of immigration is 'EU' that appears 24 times. Their combination reveals that immigration from the EU has been taken as a main issue of Brexit and is not tolerable to UK. In the co-text of such combination, words like anti-EU, anti-immigration, control, cutting, restrictions, eurosceptic etc have been used that accord negative meaning to immigration. British PM (Theresa May) has consistently reported that emphasizes to curb immigration from the bloc and for that she suggests to come out of the Union single market. However, express tribune has also made mention the point that there

should be uniform immigration rules both for the EU and non- European countries that means Britain plans to restrict the EU immigrants' rights. So, it is found that EU immigrations has been negatively covered by the express tribune newspaper and also highlighted that point of Britain's uniform policy for immigration that means EU and non-EU immigrants will be equally treated. Next collocate of immigration is 'control' which shows up 12 times. Their combination can be observed in the concordance as pictured below.

Concordance 4.2.15

'Control' in the co-text of Immigration in the Express Tribune corpus

1	insisted on Sunday that she wants to tackle immigration and take "control over our borders", but has
2	rnment succeeds in delivering both free trade and immigration control." Scotland's devolved government, which is run
3	pull out of the European single market to control EU immigration as part of her Conservative government'
4	Britain will leave Europe's single market to control EU immigration. "No deal for Britain is better
5	ies depleted. Supporters say it allows Britain to control immigration and take advantage of global opportunities, strik
6	May has said is a necessary step to control immigration. Both May and Sturgeon said they were
7	European Court of Justice, in order to regain control of EU immigration. The Sunday Times said May
8	e EU showed Britons wanted to "restore democratic control of immigration policy and to spend their money
9	within, the single market while also taking back control of immigration," she said, adding the government was
10	be seen – London's mayor does not have control of the city's immigration policy. His response,
11	egotiating position, but has been clear she wants control over immigration from EU countries – a major issue
12	the script that she wants Britain to regain control over immigration, restore its sovereignty and also to

The collocate control turns up 12 times with the keyword immigration. This use of the collocate 'control' with immigration refers to UK's agenda about EU immigration. In the concordance instances, Britain government has suggested that to solve the immigration issue it has to come out of the common market (as in lines 3, 4, 6, 7). This is thought as the only way to control immigration from the bloc and protect their borders and sovereignty (lines 1, 12). In addition, it is reported that controlling immigration is the repeated mantra of Britain PM (Theresa May) as observed in lines 1, 3, 6, 9, 11, and 12. So, from the close reading of all instances, it becomes clear that immigration is considered as a threat by the British government to its sovereignty, economy, jobs, and identity. These are the points that made majority of the Britons to raise voice against EU immigration in the Brexit campaign. So, it is found that immigration is negatively presented as a transnational issue by the express tribune newspaper particularly when it is collocated by 'control'.

Another collocate of 'immigration' is 'market' which appears 8 times in its co-textual environment. Concordance for immigration when it co-occurs with market is pictured below.

Concordance 4.2.16

'Market' in the co-text of Immigration in the Express Tribune corpus

1	29, promising to take Britain out of the single	market and cut immigration. Seeking to capitalise on sky-
2	would entail Britain leaving the European single	market and cutting immigration from the bloc. Macron and
3	egotiating priorities for Brexit include limiting	immigration and ending single market membership — something Scotland wants
4	benefits from Britain's ethnic diversity and free-	market economy. Concerns over uncontrolled immigration, loss of sovereignty,
5	said Britain will leave the EU's single	market in order to restrict immigration in a clean
6	Britain will pull out of the European single	market to control EU immigration as part of her
7	rategy, saying Britain will leave Europe's single	market to control EU immigration. "No deal for Britain
8	of Europe's single market – its largest trading	market – to prioritise cutting EU immigration. May's government

This combination exposes the UK strategy of controlling immigration is that to quit the common market. It is Theresa May's plan who thinks that coming out of the single market would cut immigration. But this also means quitting the largest trading market which would result in hard Brexit and make Britain to install hard border with the bloc. The free movement to Britain is caused by the single market as people from the EU countries visit other countries on the purpose to trade and live without any visas and restrictions. Therefore, during the economic recession event in some EU countries, people starting moving to UK that was considered unacceptable to some Britons who were eurosceptics. So, they started protesting against this great influx from the EU and they thought the only solution to control immigration is to quit the single market.

The appearance of 'trade' with the keyword immigration is also one of the recurrent patterns in the express tribune corpus. This pattern exposes that Brexit has raised two key issues for the Britain; one is related to free trade after quitting and other is curbing immigration. Britain is reported to go for such a trade deal with the bloc after Brexit that could lessen the flow of EU immigration. So here, immigration catches negative prosody from trade as well as from the other co-textual words such as control, limit, and reduce. In the relation to trade, immigration is negatively covered by the express tribune newspaper.

Similarly, the collocates issue, Britain, many, and Brexit were also investigative in the co-text of immigration. 'Issue' being a collocate of immigration is a recurrent pattern which discloses that immigration is thought the basic, major and driving issue that made most of the Britons to vote against the EU membership. The collocate 'Britain' being an agent suggests that immigration is to be lessened, new policy should be made for immigration like the one made by Australia in which immigrants have to apply for visas. So, this pattern also highlights negative attitudes of Britons towards immigration. The collocate 'many' refers to Britons who see immigration as a threat to their country jobs, public services and sovereignty.

Finally, Brexit being a recurrent collocate of immigration uncovers that Brexit is mainly the result of EU immigration. So, immigration is reflected as a transnational issue in the express tribune and gets negative coverage when it is collocated by 'Brexit'.

4.2.7 The Keyword 'Backstop' in the Dawn Corpus

The keyword 'backstop' refers to the most sensitive and complex issue in the Brexit saga. It is actually a policy that was made in the Brexit deal with the aim to avoid frictional border between UK(Ireland) & EU(Ireland). Primarily, the UK and the EU are geographically connected through Northern Ireland (UK country) & Republic of Ireland (EU country). Historically, these two countries were in conflict as the former wanted to be with the UK while the later wanted a united Ireland. This conflict which lasted for three decades and around 3, 500 were killed was ended with a Good Friday Agreement endorsed in 1998. The agreement declares that there shall not be rough border between the two countries. Now, both countries are linked by a combined free land border of 500km which has become a serious issue as the whole UK (including Northern Ireland) deserts the EU. So, to save the Good Friday agreement from violation, the policy of backstop is proposed. This policy suggests positioning Northern Ireland (UK country) in the EU's market & customs so that to rule out the call for rough border. So, the keyword 'backstop' is deemed unavoidable to be examined. In the dawn corpus, 'backstop' shows up 97 times. It is frequently observed with top ten collocates such as EU, Irish, so-called, keep, Northern Ireland, border, insurance, policy, Britain, and avoid. These collocates in the immediate context of 'backstop' have been analytically observed in the concordance below.

'EU' is the recurring uppermost collocate of backstop that appears 16 times. This combination refers to the backstop proposal offered by the EU that is not acknowledged by the UK. The EU is shown to stick to its stance on backstop of which the UK demands to change. In addition, it is reported that the EU officials agreed a backstop deal with Theresa May that is to position UK(Northern Ireland) in common market and customs of the EU in order to have open border but the agreed deal was repudiated by the British Mps and particularly by DUP (Irish democratic union party). They denounced such backstop because they thought it threatens the UK solidarity as it treats NI differently. In the dawn newspaper, such backstop was referred to as 'poison backstop'. Therefore, Theresa May was compelled to salvage the backstop from the EU but the EU was shown as firm on the stance as they had already stipulated in the deal that there would not be amendment to the backstop. So, from such disagreement on backstop it is found that the dawn newspaper has reflected Backstop as

a transnational issue. The next collocate is 'Irish' which is repeated in the co-text of backstop and refers to the 'Irish backstop' as a bilateral controversial issue in the Brexit saga. Concordance for this pattern has been pictured as below.

Concordance 4.2.17

'Irish' in the co-text of Backstop in the Dawn corpus

1	Brussels and demand a unilateral exit from the backstop arrangements concerning the Irish border. May could yet
2	, talks are mired in a disagreement over an Irish "backstop" — an insurance policy to ensure there will
3	of concerns over the deal is the Northern Irish backstop, an insurance policy to avoid a return
4	prefers a new trade deal to triggering the Irish backstop and it would try to conclude one
5	union while maintaining the other elements of the Irish backstop. "EU commits to give UK the option
6	nservative rebels have objected to this so-called Irish backstop, saying it risks binding Britain to the
7	's objection relates mainly to the so-called Irish backstop, which essentially means maintaining the status q
8	get legal assurances from the EU that the Irish backstop would only be a temporary measure was
9	or set a time-limit on a controversial "backstop" clause on the Irish border would never be
10	. The major sticking point was the so-called "backstop" plan for the Irish border. Some MPs fear
11	on future disputes over the withdrawal treaty, a "backstop" solution for the Irish border and a framework
12	ter rejected accusations that plans to reopen the backstop talks risked upsetting the Irish peace process. "Nor
13	is willing to examine ways in which a "backstop" to keep the Irish border open after Brexit

This combination reveals the controversial nature of Irish backstop and the contradictory views expressed by both sides about it. It is obvious that the word 'backstop' catches negative prosody in its immediate context. For example, words such as mired, disagreement, rebels, objected, so-called, risks, binding, controversial, dispute, objection, risked, sticking point, and upsetting have been used to negatively construct the Irish backstop. While closely reading the above instances, I found the detail about Irish backstop coverage in the dawn newspaper. For example, in lines 2, 3, & 10, Irish Backstop is described as the sticking point and the central concern of the divorce deal, a policy that aims to retain frictionless border by positioning UK(Northern Ireland) in the EU customs & market but such policy is shown in deadlock condition between Britain & the EU. In lines 6 and 7, Irish backstop is described that objected by British lawmakers at the point that such backstop fastens UK to EU's customs for infinite time. Therefore, they urge May to demand EU to either legalize the temporariness of the Irish backstop or the unilateral exit but she is alarmed by the 27 EU leaders that they would not let the deal reopen (as in lines 1 & 8). Similarly, it is also said by Simon Coveney that the EU will never embrace the removal and temporariness of Irish backstop (as in line 9). In line 4, Reuters (British news agency) reports that EU wants such a fresh trade deal that would trigger Irish backstop. In line 5, Barnier (EU Brexit negotiator) is quoted that permits UK to leave unilaterally the EU customs but other substances including Northern Ireland's position in the market would be maintained but this

is also unacknowledged by Britain. In line 11, he is also reported that advances to discuss the matter of Irish backstop which is described a point of greater uncertainty. In line 12, it is reported that reopening talks on backstop would threaten Good Friday peace accord according to the rump of British lawyers but May turned down such accusations. Thus, it is found that the dawn newspaper reflects the matter of Irish backstop as a transnational issue and has covered it negatively.

Similarly, the collocate 'so-called' also shows up as a recurring pattern in the co-text of backstop. This pattern reveals Britain's internal view on backstop which is considered ineffective for the UK. Concordance of 'backstop' when it accompanies 'so-called' has been given below.

Concordance 4.2.18

'So-called' in the co-text of Backstop in the Dawn corpus

1	transition period would be "an alternative" to a so-called backstop agreement to keep either Northern Ireland
2	by the British parliament over opposition to the so-called backstop, an insurance policy to avoid customs
3	after it leaves the bloc in March. The so-called backstop is the key reason many of
4	to keep open the border with Ireland — the so-called backstop. It would kick in after a
5	gave to May on January 29, to amend the so-called backstop plan to keep Britain's border
6	EU leaders. The major sticking point was the so-called "backstop" plan for the Irish border. Some
7	rters are particularly concerned about the deal's so-called "backstop" provision, which could keep Britain locked
8	of crisis." The deal is stuck on the so-called "backstop" solution that London and Brussels devised
9	"betrayed and shafted" over her approach to the so-called backstop. "There is no suggestion that we
10	been unable to agree the terms of this so-called backstop. WHY IS THIS AN ISSUE? After

The so-called backstop is an EU arrangement for avoiding rough border that got much criticism in the British parliament. As in line 2, it is reported that the so-called backstop has voted down by its opposition in the parliament. In line 3, it is reported that May tries to keep Britain under the EU customs but her deal has been denounced on the solely reason i.e. so-called backstop. In line 4, it is said eurosceptics who are from May's party and DUP abominated May's deal about backstop. In line 5, British Mps are reported that insisting May to salvage so-called backstop from the EU. In lines 6 and 8, so-called backstop is described as an issue that has hijacked and prevented Brexit deal from going ahead. In line 7, Brexiteers are reported that see backstop as a lock for Britain in the customs union. In line 9, May has been reported who sticks to her deal of backstop while in line 10, the EU and UK have been shown who have still disagreement over the backstop. From this analysis of the so-called backstop, it is found that backstop has been covered as a Britain internal political issue that majority of MPs do not acknowledge but in line 10, it is reported that backstop as a cross-

national issue as well. However, the dawn newspaper coverage to the so-called backstop is negative and has highlighted it as a sticking point between the two sides to agree on.

Further, the collocates 'keep', 'Northern Ireland' and 'avoid' also co-occur with backstop. Their combination reveals the purpose of backstop that is to keep NI in compliance with the EU customs and market's rules so that to avoid frictional border and checks but in the dawn newspaper such backstop has been portrayed as an issue at national as well as cross-national level. The collocate 'border' is also showed up with backstop. Their combination highlights that backstop has been proposed so that to restructure frictionless border between UK(Ireland) & EU(Ireland) after UK's exit. But again in concordances, this has been shown as an issue with the cross-national stakeholder of the Brexit event. Furthermore, backstop is also accompanied by 'Britain' which reveals that Britain will be permanently caged in EU customs. The dawn newspaper has used words like locked, tied, and binding for positioning Britain in the backstop arrangement. The backstop also co-appears with 'insurance policy' that refers to a policy which allows the practice of smooth flow of goods without checks between the NI and RI. But this policy as the EU has suggested is only for Northern Ireland. This policy has been depicted in the dawn newspaper as the center of Brexit deal and a point of disagreement between the two stakeholders. Moreover, Theresa May has also suffered 3 times defeat in the parliament on this backstop policy. So, it is found that the dawn newspaper highlighted backstop as a transnational issue when it is collocated by insurance policy.

4.2.8 The Keyword 'Backstop' in the News International Corpus

In the news international corpus, the keyword 'backstop' repeats 72 times. It is frequently observed with statistically highest ten collocates such as Irish, Britain, so-called, border, keep, EU, withdrawal, changes, solution and clause. These collocates in the textual environment of 'backstop' have been researched analytically in the concordances below.

The upmost collocate of Backstop is 'Irish' that turns up 17 times. This combination refers to the Irish backstop proposed by the EU so as to avert frictional border between EU (Ireland) & UK(Ireland). Concordance for backstop as it co-occurs with 'Irish' has been pictured below.

Concordance 4.2.19

'Irish' in the co-text of Backstop in the News International corpus

1	ill appease British concerns about the so-called "Irish backstop" and give life to May's effort
2	ture status of Northern Ireland -- the so-called "Irish backstop" -- is at the crux of the Brexit
3	Jean-Claude Juncker hoping for movement on the "Irish backstop" issue -- after EU leaders insisted they would
4	thrash out a compromise over the so-called "Irish backstop" issue. Corbyn said he had "useful, informative
5	175 pages that lay down the operation of the Irish backstop. Remove those pages and the rest would
6	legal opinion on the Brexit deal and the Irish backstop that could determine whether key MPs in
7	, MPs demanded she return seek changes to the Irish backstop. This plan would keep Britain in a
8	espite the differences, Coveney told RTE radio an Irish backstop was "doable" by an October summit. Hunt
9	in Brussels. The stumbling block has been the Irish backstop, which provides for Britain to remain in
10	MPs. The main stumbling block has been the Irish backstop, which provides for Britain to remain in
11	send her back to Brussels to get an Irish border "backstop" clause removed. The backstop could see
12	hat would demand a rewriting of the controversial Irish border backstop -- something she could take to Brussels
13	customs union, would resolve the problem of the Irish border "backstop" which has blocked the withdrawal agreement
14	find a solution, including to the so-called "backstop" plan for the Irish border, a major sticking
15	on future disputes over the withdrawal treaty, a "backstop" solution for the Irish border and a framework
16	Cox's advice was released. The so-called "backstop" solution for the Irish border -- designed to avert
17	ter rejected accusations that plans to reopen the backstop talks risked upsetting the Irish peace process. "Nor

This pattern highlights Irish backstop as a thorny bilateral issue which has blocked the progress of Brexit negotiations. This issue has been negatively constructed by the newspaper. It has actually used such words in the co-text of backstop which accord negative prosody to it. Those words include such as so-called, issue, changes, stumbling block, removed, controversial, problem, blocked, sticking point, disputes, and risked upsetting. These words have been used to criticize the so-called backstop offered by the EU. The close reading of the above instances reveals more about the construction of Irish backstop in the news international newspaper. For example, in lines 2, 9, 10, 13 and 14, Irish backstop (which aims to avert rough border between UK's Ireland & EU's Ireland as in line 16) is described as the crux, the stumbling block and the sticking point in the divorce deal. In lines 3, 7, and 11, Irish backstop is described that needs to be changed, rewritten or removed as demanded by the British lawmakers but the 27 EU leaders are reported that deny the reopening of the divorce deal. In line 4, May is reported that struggles to seek approval for the Irish backstop clause after it was repudiated in the Westminster. Similarly, in line 5, Irish backstop clause is reported that consists of 175 pages if these were rooted out then the withdrawal deal would easily win the consent of British MPs. In line 15 Irish backstop is described an area of greater uncertainty for which Barnier (EU Brexit negotiator) advances to deal with in a meeting with Britain. In line 17, it is reported that reopening talks on backstop would threaten Good Friday peace accord according to the rump of British lawyers but May turned down such

accusations. Thus, it is found that the news international reflects Irish Backstop being a salient aspect of Brexit as a transnational issue and has constructed it in negative terms.

Next, the collocate 'Britain' has been used to refer to such backstop which binds Britain to EU. But the way Britain has been bound is unacknowledged by the British lawmakers because the proposed backstop is meant to grab Britain in the customs union that without EU's assent it will not be permitted to sign any trade accord with third countries. In its co-text words like remove, tied, locked, trapped, indefinitely, changes, oppose, indefinitely tied, stumbling, fear etc have been used through which the issue of backstop has been negatively covered. Similarly, the collocate 'so-called' is also the recurring pattern in the co-text of backstop. It refers to the EU's proposed backstop as inappropriate and unacceptable policy for keeping the UK near to the bloc after its exit. The right wing, DUP and many MPs are unhappy with the so-called backstop proposal. Therefore, they demand for its replacement with something that not harms UK. So, Backstop gets negative meaning when it collocates 'so-called'.

Moreover, the collocate 'border' also accompanies backstop. This pattern discloses the purpose of backstop is to prevent rough border after UK's exit as well as its nature of being the major sticking issue. In the news international newspaper, the backstop has been depicted as a controversial issue over the border between the two stakeholders. It is reported that the UK demands its PM Theresa May to bring amendment to such Irish border deal because the deal to British MPs does not sound beneficial for the future of UK. The collocate 'keep' simply refers to the positioning of UK in the bloc under the backstop arrangement. The sort of keeping the UK near to bloc in its customs rules and market is thought by the UK as a lock for them because they will still be subject to the system of rules as it was before. The collocate 'EU' has put in the co-text of backstop to refer to the EU's stance on backstop which it stands firmly and not to change it as the UK demands. The Backstop arrangement is not in the benefit of UK as it has been turned down three times by Britishers. So, May has been sent to bring improvement to it but the EU denies moving from its stance. This contradictory nature of backstop from both sides highlights Brexit as a transnational issue. The collocate 'withdraw' and 'issue' in the express tribune newspaper highlight the backstop as a major issue that has hinder the progress in the withdrawal deal. The collocate 'changes' has been used to highlight the status of EU's backstop arrangement in the eyes of British MPs. The EU's arrangement for the backstop was discredited by UK's MPs. Therefore, they

ask Theresa may to get the backstop changed from the EU. Concordance for the collocate 'changes' is pictured below.

Concordance 4.2.20

'Changes' in the co-text of Backstop in the News International corpus

1	"The prime minister believes that she can secure changes in relation to the backstop MPs want -- there
2	ister was "working hard to secure legally binding changes" to the backstop -- a controversial part of the
3	she had stressed the need for "legally binding changes to the backstop" -- though the EU has ruled
4	ervative party who have dropped their demand that changes to the backstop be made to the withdrawal
5	o years negotiating, MPs demanded she return seek changes to the Irish backstop. This plan would keep

In the above instances, it is observed that UK demands for changing the backstop deal. The UK actually urges for the legally binding deal on backstop that accomplishes the requirements of both sides. This pattern also highlights the backstop issue as a transnational issue as UK demands for the changes and the EU sticks to its promise that is not to reopen the deal as well as it cannot arrange the backstop the way UK demands. Similarly, the collocate 'solution' refers to the backstop as a bilateral issue that needs to be solved. The deal endorsed with the EU by Theresa May included the suggested solution for the backstop but that has reported renounced by British MPs. So, the backstop solution has been presented as a tricky task between the two nations and also referred by the news international newspaper as a 'thorny issue'. Next, the collocate 'clause' refers to Backstop clause which the Britain demands EU to remove but the EU is shown not to reopen the deal. So, solution to the backstop clause has been highlighted in a deadlock condition by the news international newspaper between Britain and the EU (as a transnational actor).

4.2.9 The Keyword 'Backstop' in the Express Tribune Corpus

In the express tribune corpus, the keyword 'Backstop' repeatedly appears 56 times. It is frequently observed with top ten closest collocates such as Irish, so-called, arrangement, EU, keep, changes, Ireland, Britain, solution, and border. The combinations of these words with the keyword 'backstop' have been analytically described in the concordances below.

The strongest collocate of 'backstop' in the express tribune corpus is 'Irish' which repeats 13 times. This combination refers to Irish backstop proposal which is suggested by the EU with the aim to retain free border between UK(Northern Ireland) & EU(Republic of Ireland). Concordance for backstop as it co-appears with 'Irish' has been pictured below.

Concordance 4.2.21

'Irish' in the co-text of Brexit in the Express Tribune corpus

1	ament, chiefly by disagreement over the so-called Irish "backstop" — a measure to avoid barriers at the
2	uture status of Northern Ireland — the so-called 'Irish backstop' — is at the crux of the Brexit
3	Jean-Claude Juncker hoping for movement on the 'Irish backstop' issue — after EU leaders insisted they would
4	the divorce deal she agreed in November – the Irish backstop. The backstop is an insurance policy aimed
5	the Brexit deal relating to the so-called Irish backstop. The EU has refused to reopen the
6	commitments to find ways to avoid triggering the Irish 'backstop.' The Northern Irish Democratic Unionist Party,
7	, MPs demanded she return seek changes to the Irish backstop. This plan would keep Britain in a
8	MPs. The main stumbling block has been the Irish backstop, which provides for Britain to remain in
9	changes to her deal". "The substance of the Irish backstop will be unaltered. So I very much
10	Cox's advice was released. The so-called "backstop" solution for the Irish border — designed to avert
11	. The prime minister admitted "concerns about the backstop" solution to the Irish border question within the

This recurring pattern unveils that backstop being the hot issue of Brexit between the two sides aims to keep UK close to the bloc and remove rough border but the arrangement about backstop that the EU proposed is unacceptable to the UK government. The EU actually meant the backstop to maintain the position of NI in the common market and customs but this was not advocated by the UK and particularly DUP as such proposal would disintegrate the whole of the UK and would trap it for indefinite time. It is observed that the 'Irish backstop' has been presented in such words that impart negative prosody to it. Those words include such as disagreement, so-called, issue, crux, refused, triggering, changes, stumbling block, unaltered, and question. Moreover, the in-depth examination of the concordance reveals more about the Irish backstop. For example, in line 1, Irish backstop is described the chief concern of disagreement in the deal endorsed between Brussels and Theresa May. It is also referred to the crux of all Brexit confusion and the most contentious clause of Brexit deal that May initially endorsed with Brussels (as in lines 2 & 4). May is reported to see Claude Junker (President of European commission) with concern to Irish backstop but the EU leaders deny the reopening of the negotiated deal (as in lines 3 & 5). In line 6, the EU is reported that would avoid any decision which confuses the Irish backstop. In line 7, Irish backstop is described that needs changes from the EU as demanded by British lawmakers after voting it down but will not be edited by the EU according to Charles Grand (Center of European Reformer). In line 8, Irish backstop is described as the core stumbling block of the exit deal. In line 10, Irish backstop is described to end the returning of sectarian strife between EU Ireland & Britain Ireland. In line 11, it is reported that May accepts the concern that backstop arrangement will tie UK for indefinite span in EU customs. So, it is found that the express

tribune has negatively reflected Brexit as a transnational issue particularly when it comes to the matter of Irish backstop.

The word 'so-called' also co-appears 11 times with backstop. The pattern of the term 'so-called' communicates that the EU's proposal is not appropriate for the UK. So, it also gives negative meaning to the Irish backstop. Concordance of 'so-called' is displayed below.

Concordance 4.2.22

'So-called' in the co-text of Backstop in the Express Tribune corpus

1	to media reports, the final deal includes a so-called "backstop" arrangement in which the whole United
2	Telegraph that the advice would show that a so-called backstop arrangement for Northern Ireland was "a
3	ould "shortly" bring forward new proposals on the so-called backstop on how to carry out regulatory
4	with her Brexit minister who had challenged her so-called backstop plan to ensure no hard border
5	would seek "assurances" about their concerns on a so-called "backstop" plan to keep open the border
6	tumbled after Cox's advice was released. The so-called "backstop" solution for the Irish border — designed
7	Fahy. The future status of Northern Ireland — the so-called 'Irish backstop' — is at the crux of
8	secured to the Brexit deal relating to the so-called Irish backstop. The EU has refused to
9	d in parliament, chiefly by disagreement over the so-called Irish "backstop" — a measure to avoid barriers
10	reach a future deal as soon as possible, so the backstop never has to be used. May
11	to her deal". "The substance of the Irish backstop will be unaltered. So I very much doubt

These instances highlight the so-called backstop suggestion as an issue at national and transnational level in the Brexit scenario. For instance, in lines 1 and 6, so-called backstop is referred to position UK in EU's customs and UK (Ireland) in common market so as to avert frictional border between both Irelands. Such backstop is referred by Boris Johnson (UK foreign secretary) as a trap laid for UK (as in line 2). In lines 7 and 9, so called backstop is described as the crux of Brexit confusion and is in disagreement between groups in British parliament. In lines 3 and 4, May's proposal on the backstop is described that allows checks on goods practices at the border of Ireland but such arrangement is challenged by her Brexit minister as it appeals to hard border. In line 8, May is reported that visits Brussels so as to get the backstop changed but the EU leaders are reported that denied rewriting the deal. In line 10, backstop is described that never be put to practice as long as both countries find a consensus on future trade deal. In line 11, the phenomenon of backstop is described that will not be modified by the EU as said by Charles Grant (CER). So, in the express tribune newspaper, the so-called backstop has been negatively covered and has also been reflected as a transnational aspect of the Brexit event.

Next, the collocate 'arrangement' repeats 10 times with backstop. This combination suggests that the arrangement about backstop agreed between Theresa May and EU is not

acknowledged by the UK because of its nature. This arrangement about backstop has been described in words such as, so-called, steel trap, removal, controversial, prevent, and indefinite. So, the keyword backstop catches negative prosody while having such negative words in its linguistic environment.

Moreover, other backstop's collocates such as EU, keep, changes, Ireland and Britain were investigated as well. The collocate 'EU' is shown as a transnational actor that denies to alter the backstop clause. The collocate 'keep' refers to backstop as a policy which would keep the frontier open and place Britain and NI in the bloc's customs union. The collocate 'changes' suggests that the disliked backstop should be altered as Britain demands. The collocate 'Ireland' with the backstop exposes that backstop policy put the status of NI into question. EU's backstop is actually described as a trap that seizes NI in its single market which is disliked by the UK. The collocate 'Britain' with backstop reveals that backstop policy has been made to place Britain again in customs union but Theresa May is pressured to replace the backstop so that to avoids UK's involvement in the customs union. The collocates 'solution' and 'border' refer to the proposal suggested by EU to solve the backstop matter i.e. to place NI in the EU common market so as to avoid frictional border between the two Irelands which Britain opposes. So, this in-depth analysis uncovered that backstop being an aspect of Brexit is a transnational contentious issue and has been negatively covered by the express tribune newspaper.

4.2.10 Discussion

In this section, three salient keywords i.e. Brexit, immigration and backstop were considered in each Pakistani selected English newspaper. By examining these keywords words in-depth, I focused on their upmost ten collocates patterns in concordances with the lens of Stubb's discourse prosody and Galtung and Ruge's theory of news values. To return to step 6 of the theoretical framework upon which this study embarks (see in section 3.2), this section in part contributing to the below mentioned research questions.

i.   What lexical items in their specific co-textual patterns have been used by the selected newspapers in constructing the Brexit matter?

ii. How far does the lexical patterning contribute as part of media discourse in construction of the political positions of the selected newspapers?

iii. To what extent and in what ways do the respective political ideologies of the selected newspapers differ from each other?

iv.   How does the coverage by the selected newspapers reflect the Brexit matter in relation to Pakistan as a transnational issue?

The analysis of the selected keywords i.e. Brexit, immigration and backstop as shown above revealed that the selected newspapers negatively covered the Brexit event. In the three corpora, the three keywords were frequently found with statistically topmost ten collocate patterns. The collocate patterns with the keywords as observed in the following table are almost the same across the three newspapers corpora.

Table 4.4

Top ten strongest collocate patterns of the keywords Brexit, immigration, and Backstop

Ten strongest collocates patterns of selected keywords			
Keywords	Brexit	Immigration	Backstop
The Dawn Corpus	Deal, EU, Britain, vote, her, negotiations, hard, talks, warned, and disorderly	EU, control, Britain, controls, Brexit, UK, market, European, cut, and economy.	EU, Irish, so-called, keep, Northern Ireland, border, insurance, policy, Britain, avoid
The news international corpus	Deal, vote, EU, Britain, her, talks, negotiations, hard, parliament and uncertainty	EU, control, Britain, UK, trade, Brexit, many, market, leave and issue	Irish, Britain, so-called, border, keep, EU, withdrawal, changes, solution, clause
The express tribune corpus	Deal, vote, her, EU, Britain, negotiations, talks, hard, uncertainty and parliament	EU, control, single market, trade, issue, Britain, many, and Brexit	Irish, so-called, arrangement, EU, keep, changes, Ireland, Britain, solution, border

These lexical words were found as the most repeated words with the selected keywords in the Pakistani English newspapers corpora. The pattern of words with the keyword 'Brexit' in the three corpora referred to the different aspects and political processes

of Brexit event such as no-deal Brexit or Brexit deal, Brexit vote, her Brexit, Brexit negotiations, hard Brexit, EU after Brexit, Brexit talks and disorderly Brexit. Similarly, the keyword 'immigration' was also frequently found with the words as seen in the above table that formed a discourse about controlling immigration from the EU side. The keyword 'backstop' was also examined that statistically appeared more frequent with words that formed patterns such as Irish backstop, so-called backstop, EU backstop arrangement etc. The close analysis of the identified patterns of each keyword in the concordances uncovered that the Selected Pakistani English newspapers negatively covered the Brexit event. The negative construction of Brexit event and its sub-aspects such as immigration and backstop was determined by the lexical words used in the co-textual environment of those patterns. The following lexical words were used by the three newspapers to construct the Brexit matter in part as seen in the table below.

Table 4.5

Lexical words used in the co-textual environment of the keywords Brexit, Immigration and Backstop

Newspaper	Keyword	Lexical words used in the immediate context of keywords
The Dawn	Brexit	worst, bad, warned, disorderly, double whammy, feared, prevent, delay, rule out, departure, odds, uncomfortably high, disorderly, rejected, civil disorder, shock, dispute, cause up, warned, financial crisis, crushing defeat, changes, warning, rejecting, rejection, defeated, rejected, torpedoed, rejects, toxic climate, uncertainty, fallen, plunged, resigned, shock, chaotic, issue, uncertainty, turmoil, delicate, split, capitulate, complicated, uncertainty, question, fractured, blow, thorniest issue, warned, disorderly, etc
	Immigration	uncontrolled, cut, cutting, curb, contentious issue, low, blamed, control, limit, issue, fear etc.
	Backstop	poison backstop, mired, disagreement, rebels, objected, so-called, risks, controversial, dispute, risked, upsetting, stuck, locked, tied, binding etc

The News International	Brexit	excluding, avoid, chaos, rule out, chaotic, ruling out, risks, economic blow, fearing, political crisis, turmoil, cracks, recession shock, impact, pushed back, revolt, rejection, crushing defeat, so-called, warned, damaging, hit, riots, erupt, shortage, tough, fractious, difficult, looming, long, slow pace, breakdown, uncertainty etc.
	Immigration	resentment, pressure, anti-EU immigration, control, controlling, curb, cutting, limit, crisis, issue etc.
	Backstop	so-called, issue, changes, stumbling block, removed, controversial, problem blocked, sticking, disputes, risked, upsetting, tied, locked, trapped, indefinitely, changes, oppose, stumbling, fear, kick, issue etc
The Express Tribune	Brexit	chaotic, no-deal, dangerously, disastrous, rule out, avoid, chaos, threat, calamitous, risks, face, bay, default, impact, disorderly, crushing defeat, damaging, muddled, criticized, avoid, least, huge mistake, severing ties, give up, etc.
	Immigration	anti-EU, anti-immigration, control, issue, restrictions, cutting, tackle, limiting, cut, uncontrolled, restrict, limit, reduce, limits, etc.
	Backstop	disagreement, so-called, issue, refused, stumbling, unaltered, question, leave, eurosceptics, so-called, steel trap, removal, controversial, prevent, indefinite etc.

These lexical words were observed that imparted negative discourse prosody to the three keywords. It means all the three Pakistani English newspapers have negatively emphasized the concerned aspects and processes of Brexit event. This is also referred by Galtung and Ruge (cited in Bednarek & Caple, 2012, p. 41) that negative aspects of an event is more covered than the positive ones. The analysis based on the concordances of those patterns, the dawn, the news and the express tribune newspapers covered Brexit as a negative event in terms of its bad repercussions for politics, commerce and economy both at national and cross national level. Brexit and its sub-aspects were constructed in negative lexical items

as seen in the above table. These lexical items were used to communicate Brexit's aspects such as Brexit vote, no-deal Brexit, Brexit deal, hard Brexit, her Brexit in terms of their ramifications and the political environment they created. As at national level, Brexit vote in concordances was highlighted in terms of its bad impacts such as it bore political crisis across UK, resulted in David Cameron's resignation (UK PM), caused pound slumping, created turmoil in UK financial & stock markets, posed threat to UK integration (Scotland's demand for independence), gold surged, created woes for universities and companies, made companies and investors less confident, put Britain's prospect into questions and fuelled uncertainty in UK's businesses. Likewise, Brexit deal was constructed in terms of its controversial and contentious nature. As, Brexit deal was portrayed that created political turbulence, disorder and schism in British parliament. The nature of Brexit deal was communicated in deadlock status because the UK parliament was reported divided and in disagreement with the deal. So, it was found that the Pakistani newspapers covered Brexit in relation to UK as a negative event. Similarly, Borchardt, Simon, & Bironzo (2018) also discovered Brexit that created abundance of challenges for the UK itself than for the other EU countries while carrying out content analysis of mainstream newspapers, TV shows and magazines from France, Greece, Poland, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Ireland.

Moreover, coverage to hard and no-deal Brexit in the three newspapers was also found negative. In the coverage of hard Brexit, the newspapers quoted the powerful and prominent social actors who severely criticized the idea of hard Brexit. For example, Sadiq Khan (London Mayor), Tony Blair (Former UK PM), Nick Clegg (Former British politician), Colin Talbot (a University Professor), UK business groups, and BoE (Bank of England) were quoted that referred to the adverse repercussions of hard Brexit for UK trade, business and economy and termed it as a 'huge mistake' if Britain opted for. Similarly, the aspect no-deal Brexit was also covered by Pakistani newspapers in terms of its bad ramifications for Britain itself. The bad ramifications of no-deal Brexit were reported while quoting some British political actors and institutions such as Bank of England (BoE), Mark Mcarny (Governor of BoE), Vince Cable (Leader of Liberal Democrats), John Major (Former UK PM), and Berclay (British Financial Company). They were quoted that regarded no-deal Brexit catastrophic for Britain's economy and pointed out its many impacts such as it would cause dearth of medicine, foods, goods, spare parts, trade disruption, financial crisis, economic decline, pound tumbling and would also cause chaos, riots and civil disorder throughout the UK. In addition, the BoE was reported that Britain would not be able to bear the ramifications

of no-deal Brexit. So, selected Pakistani newspapers were found to quote the elite group who negatively viewed the Brexit event. As, Fairclough (1989) says media interview and report only the opinions and perspectives of those who are powerful like government ministers, industrial managers, powerful institutions, trade union officials and business tycoons. These are the actual media discourse producers that exercise power over the audience through the channels of media technologies.

Furthermore, in the Dawn, the News and the Express Tribune newspapers, Brexit matter was also reflected as a transnational issue in terms of its bad implications. Brexit and its many aspects such as no-deal, hard Brexit, Brexit vote were reported that would create turmoil and uncertainty in the political systems, world economies, disruption to trade, business, middle East markets, and in global financial and stock markets. For example, Brexit vote was reported that it would politically impact the bloc because other member states would be encouraged to demand the same referendum that would result in the breaking of the EU apart. Brexit vote was also represented as a threat to European Central Bank (ECB) for the uncertainty it would create in Eurozone. Hard Brexit was highlighted as a fierce blow to EU's economy and its economic status while quoting Michal Barnier (EU Brexit negotiator). Hard and no-deal Brexit were also highlighted that would undermine Germany economy. Disorderly Brexit was reported that would affect the whole continent in terms of costs and resources and disrupt trade flow. Similarly, Sebastian Kurz (Australian Chancellor) was quoted that hard Brexit would upset the whole world. Germany industries' head (Dieter Kempf) was reported that hard Brexit would be disastrous for Europe's automotive, aerospace, medicine and electrical industries. Brexit vote was also portrayed that panicked multinational companies who were planning to displace their headquarters from Britain. In addition, CEO of ChenOne (Chanab Fabrics Mills Ltd) was also quoted that referred to the uncertainty of Brexit as pernicious for Pakistani textile exports. In general, Brexit was highlighted that bore many cross border issues such as citizens' rights, divorce bill, land border issue between UK(Northern Ireland) & EU (Republic of Ireland) which is also termed as backstop and the issue of immigration. Besides, the EU (a body of 27 nations) was depicted as a transnational actor with whom Britain engaged to resolve such transnational issues.

Likewise, the very crucial aspect of Brexit i.e. immigration was also constructed negatively in words by the Pakistani newspapers as observed in the above table. They portrayed it as the root cause and trigger of the event and foregrounded the opposing attitude

of Britain towards immigration from the 27 EU countries. The opposing attitude towards EU immigration by the UK was also established by (Aluthman, 2018) in a research conducted on Brexit corpus compiled from tweets, blogs and daily news as an EU-funded research project. Immigration as a keyword was also explored in UK press by Gabrielatos and Baker in 2008. Their research findings exposed the negative treatment of immigration in UK press. According to Van Dijk (2005), press coverage to immigration in general is negative. Therefore, in Pakistani newspapers, EU immigration was negatively covered as for as Brexit event is concerned. The implicit ideology of Pakistani newspapers in such negative construction of the EU immigration may be that Britain after Brexit will issue a new policy under which the EU and non-EU immigrants will be equalized in terms of jobs and other opportunities.

Moreover, the backstop aspect of Brexit event was also constituted and communicated uniformly in negative terms by the selected newspapers. Backstop is actually a plan that was meant by both the stakeholders of the event to have smooth border for trade without checks and to maintain Good Friday accord. The many arrangements which were made for the backstop were reported in disagreement by the newspapers between the UK and the EU. Representation of backstop in the selected newspapers was done through words such as disagreement, so-called, issue, changes, removed, controversial, stumbling blocked, sticking, disputes, refused, unaltered, question, steel trap, prevent, indefinite, oppose, upsetting, tied, locked, trapped, poison backstop, rebels, objected etc. These lexical items were used to construct the issue of Backstop between the UK and the EU (a transnational body of 27 nations) as the most contentious, controversial and stumbling block in the process of Brexit deal. Its negative portrayal in the selected newspapers implies that the Brexit matter was more intensified (according to Galtung and Ruge's news value) as a negative event.

It was observed that all the three selected Pakistani English newspapers negatively covered the Brexit event. Their political position in the coverage of Brexit was identified as not differed from one another because they were all national newspapers and were looking at Brexit as an outside event. So, the three newspapers can be regarded as one country media group who views the transnational event with the same lens. If Pakistani media and any other country's media coverage to the Brexit matter are compared then it would be much interesting to note the differences. One media group does not portray the event in an identical way because groups do not have the same worldview rather they differ in looking at issue (Van Dijk, 1995). As Borchardt, Simon, & Bironzo (2018) conducted content analysis of

Brexit coverage in French media, Greek media, Ireland media and found that France seemed self-confident in Brexit issue and felt no effect rather it saw opportunities in the issue for itself. Contrary to this was the interest of Ireland as an island which worried about its stark divide of border between the UK and EU. Greek media viewed Brexit negatively in terms of trade as it has a large pharmaceutical export market in UK which could be lost.

4.3 Keywords: Trade, Economy, Market

4.3.1 The Keyword 'Trade' in the Dawn Corpus

The enforcement of Brexit would cut off all previously existed trade links between the UK and the EU. Now, both countries would attempt to reestablish trade links which is the inevitable aspect and demand of Brexit. Therefore, the keyword 'trade' is going to be examined with the lens of Brexit through collocation and concordance techniques. In the dawn corpus, 'trade' shows up 573 times. It is found with statistically top ten collocates such as free, EU, deal, Britain, Future, new, Brexit, UK, world, and talks. These words in the co-textual environment of 'trade' have been closely examined in concordances below.

The upmost collocate of trade in the Dawn corpus is 'free'. It accompanies 99 times with the keyword trade. Their combination highlights the UK's desire for free trade and the complications it faces during the Brexit process. This combination can be seen in the following concordance lines.

Concordance 4.3.1

'Free' in the co-text of Trade in the Dawn corpus

1	October to move on to talks about a free trade deal. He said one question was whether
2	ubsequently complained that what started out as a free trade area has turned into a political project
3	one of the first countries to conclude a free-trade deal with Britain post-Brexit", he said.
4	Group of 20 summit in China to discuss a free trade agreement and said India, Mexico, South Korea
5	plan, but also says the proposals for a free trade areas with the bloc on goods raises "
6	unlikely to be so. Canada already has a free trade deal with the EU, but the other
7	EU has said it wants to have a free trade deal with Britain ready to go at
8	her Brexit proposal, which involves staying in a free trade zone with the EU for manufactured and
9	post-Brexit deal by offering London just a free-trade agreement with no special treatment for Britain
10	by the European Court of Justice — meant a free-trade deal was the only option. "Because of
11	should give Britain enough time to negotiate a free-trade agreement for once it is outside the
12	Canada, which took seven years to negotiate a free-trade deal with the EU. Davis disagreed, saying
13	summit giving the green light to negotiating a free trade pact, underlined that in his invitation letter
14	. Britain has been the strongest supporter of a free trade and investment partnership under negotiation w
15	issue, before any talks can start on a free trade agreement. EU Brexit negotiator Michel Barnier

In the dawn corpus, the pattern 'free trade' suggests that Britain is willing to rearrange trade with the EU and other countries without any tariffs and sanctions after Brexit. The pattern reveals two things: Britain's free trade with the EU that faces a lot of challenges and Britain's free trade with other countries which has been reported positively. In lines 1, 7 and 15, free trade talks are described that stay behind as other issues such as exit bill and citizens' rights are in process. The EU is reported that urges the UK to leave free trade talks to be discussed after the transition period ends. In line 2, the past position of the EU i.e. a free trade zone was described as appreciative but it turned as a political union that most Britons abominate it to leave as it undermines their local sovereignty. In line 3, Switzerland is referred to be the first country that desires for free trade with Britain after it takes its retirement from the bloc. Similarly, in line 4 countries like India, Singapore, South Korea, and Mexico are reported that signaled Britain for free trade. Theresa May is reported that convincing Australia also for free trade. In lines 5 and 8 Theresa May's plan for free trade in terms of goods is reported that calls for many questions as the EU objects it and David Davis (Brexit minister) urges Theresa May to abandon such plan as well as informs that British Mps will vote it down. In line 9, the EU is reported that snubbed London's call for free trade agreement and said there would not be a special treatment for the UK. In lines 6 and 12, Canada is described that arranged free trade with the EU while taking seven years. In line 11, David Davis (Brexit minister) is reported that says British should be accorded enough time for arranging free trade deals otherwise it would have to face World Trade Organization rules in trading with the EU. In line 14, Britain is described that remained the solid supporter of free trade with the US. So, from this close reading of the pattern 'free trade' in the dawn newspaper, it is found that Britain faces a lot of challenges in restructuring future free trade with the EU while Britain is shown to be welcomed by other countries for arranging free trade.

The next collocate is 'EU' shows up 93 times with trade. This combination reveals that Britain faces a lot of hurdles while approaching trade deal with EU after Brexit. It is found that the keyword 'trade' catches negative prosody in its co-text as observed in following concordance.

Concordance 4.3.2

'EU' in the co-text of Trade in the Dawn corpus

1	nomic oversight if London and Brussels cannot agree a	trade pact to keep UK-EU	borders open after a
2	the United States. Gardner also said that securing a	trade deal between the EU	and Britain could take years
3	warned British ministers that the consensus was that a	trade deal with the EU	might not be done until
4	forward in Brussels. It will be ousted from all	EU trade	deals when it leaves the bloc – scheduled for
5	feared the loss of "passporting" rights — which allows	EU member states to trade	across national borders. That
6	demonstrate exactly how a new model for customs and	trade with the EU	can replicate the benefits we currently
7	d services, her spokeswoman said. Britain cannot begin	trade talks with non-EU	countries until it has left,

The appearance of EU as a collocate of trade is seen in all concordance instances. In line first, trade is described as in disagreement between UK and EU because of the border issue. In line 2, Gardner (American ambassador to EU) is quoted that UK-EU trade after Brexit would take years to settle. In lines 3 and 7, Ivan Rogers (UK's envoy to EU) is quoted that any trade deal is not going to be settled as long as Brexit is in process. In line 4, Britain is described to cut off all its former trade ties as it quits. In line 5, financial sector of Britain is described to lose its passport to trade cross-nations in the union. Thus, it is found in the dawn newspaper that Brexit has created a lot of barriers for Britain in restructuring trade ties with the bloc.

Moreover, the collocate 'deal' also accompanies 90 times with trade. Their combination reveals the uncertain nature of UK-EU trade deal in Brexit negotiations. Britain is shown to discuss trade deal with the EU during the Brexit talks but it is warned by the EU because it states trade deal would be discussed after Britain legally quits the bloc. The word 'Britain' also co-occurs with trade. Their combination uncovers that Britain will become an open country for trade as it will be no more bound to EU trade rules and will freely go for trade with countries around the world and vices versa. But again in the dawn newspaper Britain's trade with the EU has been shown that face many barriers. So, it is found that the dawn newspaper highlights Brexit in terms of trade as a good opportunity for other countries to trade with Britain and the vice versa, but on the other hand Brexit is shown that creates a lot of barriers for Britain to restructure trade with EU.

The collocate 'future' shows up 62 times with trade. Their combination exposes the nature of UK-EU future trade in the Brexit negotiations in deadlock condition. Similarly, the collocate 'new' in the co-text of trade refers to a new trade accord that Britain is reported to have with the EU only in terms of goods but it is also shown in disagreement between the two sides. However, new trade of Britain with non-EU countries is reported positively after

Brexit. The co-occurrence of 'Brexit' with trade reveals two dimensions of Britain's trade in post- Brexit time. First, Brexit is described as it has disrupted the existing trade with the bloc and restructuring it again has become a contentious issue between the two stakeholders. Second, Brexit is described as a freedom for Britain to trade with other countries. So, in the dawn newspaper, UK-EU trade after Brexit is covered as a transnational issue while UK's trade with other countries after Brexit has covered positively.

Moreover, the collocate 'world' turns up 24 times with trade. The appearance of both in the immediate context reveals the status of Britain's trade relations with the world. Concordance for the word trade when it collocates 'world' is presented below.

Concordance 4.3.3

'World' in the co-text of Trade in the Dawn corpus

1	referential access to EU food markets and adopted	World Trade Organisation tariffs instead. The average duty on
2	the United Kingdom to thrive and forge beneficial	trade deals across the world. However, parliament is expected
3	fears of a disorderly Brexit that could disrupt	trade between the world's biggest trading bloc and
4	our own laws and to do ambitious free	trade deals around the world," he wrote on Twitter.
5	and co-operating more fully than any free	trade agreement anywhere in the world today". But she
6	deal that worked "more fully than any free-	trade agreement anywhere in the world today", while acknowle
7	zone "would limit our ability to reach new	trade agreements with the world's fastest-growing economies.'
8	clean break so that Britain can strike new	trade deals around the world. Others, including Treasury chief
9	clean break so that Britain can strike new	trade deals around the world, and those who want
10	high standards but allow Britain "to strike new	trade deals around the world" once it has left
11	the bloc will allow Britain to strike new	trade deals around the world. EU Brexit negotiator Michel
12	limit the UK's power to strike new	trade deals around the world a key goal of
13	the country will have to fall back on	World Trade Organisation rules that would impose tariffs, he
14	-case scenario of having to fall back on	World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules for trade with the
15	leaving with no deal and falling back on	World Trade Organisation rules that could leave British car

The term 'world' is seen in the co-text of trade in all instances and in some such as 1, 13-15 it refers to World Trade Organization. It is described that if Britain after Brexit is unable to reach a trade deal with the bloc then it would have to follow WTO rules in trade which definitely would be a call for tariffs. In most of the instances, Britain is described as free to extend its trade to any country in the world after it breaks up with the bloc. So, in the dawn newspaper Brexit has been highlighted as good for Britain in terms of its trade freedom but it has also highlighted Brexit which has raised many trade barriers between the UK and the bloc that may lead Britain to trade with the EU according to WTO rules.

In addition, the collocate 'UK' turns up with trade that refers to the prospect of UK's trade after Brexit. For example, the prospect of UK's trade with EU has been covered in the dawn newspaper as a contentious issue that is still in process while the prospect of UK's trade

with Pakistan and US after Brexit has been shown positively. The collocate 'talks' shows up with trade that refers to Britain's move toward trade talks with the EU during the Brexit process. In the dawn newspaper, Britain's approach towards trade with the EU faces hurdles as the EU warns that trade talks cannot happen as long as other issues have been settled. So, the dawn newspaper negatively covers the Brexit event when it comes to restructuring trade between the two stakeholders while it is also highlighted as an opportunity for Britain and non-EU countries to extend their trade ties.

4.3.2 The Keyword 'Trade' in the News International Corpus

In the news international corpus, the keyword 'trade' shows up 430 times. I extracted its ten strongest co-textual collocates such as EU, deal, free, Pakistan, UK, Brexit, Future, new, talks and world. These words in the co-textual environment of trade have been closely examined in the concordance below.

EU is the topmost collocate of trade that shows up 73 times in the co-text of trade. This combination highlights UK's desire to approach for trade deal with EU after exiting but it faces a lot of complexities. Concordance for this combination has been pictured below.

Concordance 4.3.4

'EU' in the co-text of Trade in the News International corpus

1	could take 10 years for Britain to conclude a trade deal with the EU. The government insisted, though,
2	to resolve the following: how to secure a trade deal with the EU which avoids the need
3	minister on Sunday vowed to push for an EU trade deal that limited immigration, as her most
4	plan of how it would manage without an EU trade deal. "If you are going to have
5	by sowing chaos through the labour market and trade flows. The EU and Britain need to reach
6	BBC television. He said he wanted post-Brexit trade with the EU that was not just free
7	's jurisdiction. Three, to enter into a 'Canada-EU style' trade agreement removing tariffs and quotas in
8	eurosceptic ministers to back a plan for closer trade ties with the EU after Brexit, but some
9	?" she said. May has proposed that Britain follow EU rules in trade in goods after Brexit, to
10	the table". Her plan for Britain to follow EU rules on trade in goods after Brexit, despite

This pattern highlights Britain's intentions to restructure smooth trade with EU yet it faces many challenges. The restructuring of trade with the EU is presented with various views. For example in line 1 Ivan Rogers (British Diplomat) is quoted that reestablishing trade with EU could requires 10 years for Britain. In line 2, it is reported that securing a trade deal for Britain is made a tricky issue by the Ireland border as there should not be rough border so as to save Good Friday agreement from violation. In line 3, Theresa May is referred to obtain such a trade deal that lessen immigration from EU side. In line 5, Business chiefs

are reported that without a deal there would be breakdown to trade flow. In line 6 Philip Hammond (UK finance minister) is reported that wants to get such a free trade which is not affected by bureaucracy and delay. In line 7, Britain is offered a same Canadian style trade deal but the UK denies it. From line 8 to 10 May is reported that convincing Brexit Lawyers to vote her plan i.e. involving Britain for trade with the EU in only goods but such plan is reported that rejected by British lawyers as well as by the EU. The EU is reported that such 'cherry pick' attitude of Britain is not acknowledgeable. Thus, close reading of the concordance reveals that the news international newspaper has reflected Brexit as a transnational issue with respect to the restructuring of trade and highlighted the many challenges Brexit has created for trade ties with the EU.

Similarly, the combination of 'Britain' with trade exposes that Britain encounters tough challenges in negotiating trade deal with the bloc but Britain has been shown that it can freely proceed in trade with other countries such as China and Switzerland. With regard to trade ties, the EU cautions Britain that it cannot extend hands for trade until Britain legally takes its retirement from the bloc. So, in the news international newspaper, Britain with regard to trade has been depicted in a way which encounters many obstacles but it has been portrayed positively to trade with other countries after Brexit.

Next, the collocate 'deal' refers to trade ties between the bloc and Britain which have been constructed in a deadlock status. The news international newspaper highlights that Brexit disturbed former trade relations between the two countries and now establishing new trade ties face lots of hurdles that have put trade ties in deadlock status. One reason for disagreement on trade deal is the backstop which is the hot issue in Brexit saga. Backstop is actually meant to avoid rough frontier so that both countries can trade without any checks. But the question of how the backstop would be also made the trade ties more difficult and delay. Thus, Brexit is reflected as a transnational issue. The collocate 'free' accompanies with trade to refer to Britain's trade status after Brexit. This free trade status that Britain desires for has been expressed in the news international newspaper as easy for outside countries but to get such status for trade with the EU faces many barriers. It was also reported by the news international newspaper that Britain after Brexit would be made free trade zone to which non-EU countries would access freely while Britain has been reported as seeking for itself free trade with its former union.

In the news international newspaper, the collocate 'Pakistan' shows up with trade to refer to Pakistan-UK trade ties. Close reading of the concordance of such combination reveals

that the news international newspaper reports both effects and optimism of Brexit for Pakistan with regard to trade. The newspaper quoted various officials such as Sher Afgan khan (director general of TDAP) and Mujeeb Ahmed Khan (trade advisor) cautioned Pakistani exporters about Brexit implications while pointing to the whole world as in the grip of Brexit. Similarly, Greg Hands who is minister of international trade in UK revealed that UK is presently not ready to extend hands for new trade deal with its former colony Pakistan as UK itself is engaged with EU in trade talks. However, Thomas Drew (a UK commissioner to Pakistan) and Rehman Chishti (UK envoy to Pakistan) were quoted that after Brexit UK would pay more attention to Pakistan in investment and trade. In addition, Pakistan was also assured about the continuation of GSP support. Next, the collocate 'UK' shows up with trade that refers to trade connections with EU and Pakistan. It was reported that UK trade talks are still in process with the bloc and UK was informed by the EU that it cannot proceed for trade ties while Brexit negotiations have not been finished yet. While trade ties with Pakistan UK has been reported as the closest partner in the continent who will continue its support and attempt to strengthen trade connections further after Brexit happens. The collocate 'Brexit' in the co-text of trade has been expressed in a way that has created the issue of trade. The news international newspaper highlighted that global trade has been affected by Brexit while particularly pointing towards EU countries, Pakistan and Britain itself. So, the keyword trade in the news international newspaper gets negative connotation when it is accompanied by the word Brexit. Moreover, the word 'future' also accompanies trade in the immediate context. Their pattern can be observed in the following concordance lines.

Concordance 4.3.5

'Future' in the co-text of Trade in the News International corpus

1	Britain and the EU have not agreed a trade deal on their future relationship after a time-
2	Yacht Britannia be recommissioned to facilitate trade deals, Britain's future has been presented as
3	's deal if it fails to secure a future EU trade agreement when it leaves in March 2019.
4	settle those divorce issues before talks on a future EU-UK trade deal can begin. Barnier warned
5	trip to try to sell a post-Brexit future for Britain. "With Brexit, trade wars and populism --
6	until a way is found -- such as a future free trade deal -- to ensure that Ireland's
8	in the new year, although talks on a future free trade pact will not begin until after
9	ution, while Trade Secretary Liam Fox will detail future global trade deal strategy, No. 10 said. Downing Street
10	global trade, especially in view of Pak-UK trade. He also highlighted the future of the EU
11	lerly withdrawal, the sooner we can prepare our future relations in trade." The EU has rejected May'
12	short political declaration setting out hopes for future ties, including security, trade and migration. May will
13	's withdrawal to run alongside talks on a future trade agreement. Trade is a key issue as
14	two sides can set out deals to cover future trade and other ties. The referendum exposed geographic
15	the terms of the divorce and on a future trade deal to be held in parallel. The

This pattern exposes that the decision about future trade relations between both sides has entered into a deadlock situation. Britain intentions is to deal future trade before the withdrawal deal and if Britain fails as said by David Davis to acquire future trade deal then they will not hand over divorce fee to the bloc. Basically, the EU put backstop for Britain in order to be in customs union until they both find ways for Future trade but both did not reach to any trade agreement. However, Britain is shown more quick for future trade ties with the bloc then the withdrawal deal but the EU informed that Britain must quit the approach of seeking both future trade and exit deal at a time. It was expressed by the official such as Michel Barnier and Angela Merkel as they turned down the call of Theresa May for such an approach. So, the news international newspaper pointed this out as a transnational aspect of Brexit as both the partners have been shown unable to tackle the future trade issue.

4.3.3 The Keyword 'Trade' in the Express Tribune Corpus

In the express tribune corpus, the keyword 'trade' shows up 422 times. It is frequently found with top ten strongest co-textual collocates such as deal, EU, free, Pakistan, future, UK, Brexit, talks, and new. These words in the co-textual environment of trade have been closely examined in the concordances below.

The collocate 'deal' shows up 71 times with the keyword trade. Concordance for trade when it co-occurs with deal has been pictured below.

Concordance 4.3.6

'Deal' in the co-text of Trade in the Express Tribune corpus

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1    next 12 years if it fails to agree a trade deal with the European Union, according to a
2    also pledged to move quickly on agreeing a trade deal with London – welcome words for May, who
3    aring to leave in March 2019 without agreeing a trade deal, which would mean operating on World Trade
4    could take 10 years for Britain to conclude a trade deal with the EU. The government insisted, though,
5    EU would "probably kill" the prospects for a trade deal with the US. Trump also said former
6    years, and on a future relationship including a trade deal. Failure to do so this month could
7    United States under Trump. "You're making a trade deal with someone who says he doesn't
8    Michel Barnier, who has ruled out negotiating a trade deal before the official divorce is settled, nor
9    . "I want to ensure we agree on a trade deal and withdrawal arrangements for...when we leave
10   a report by French MPs. Hammering out a trade deal between EU and post-Brexit Britain will
11   divorce. Any transitional period to work out a trade deal after Britain formally leaves the European Union
12   details and major headaches. Efforts to reach a trade deal with the US have taken even longer
13   if the United Kingdom failed to secure a trade deal with the European Union. With less than
14   if the United Kingdom fails to secure a trade deal before leaving the European Union next year.
15   congestion if the UK fails to secure a trade deal before leaving the European Union in March.
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The occurrences of 'deal' with trade reveal the future status of a trade deal between the two stakeholders after Brexit. The status is expressed uncertain because the two partners

are shown unable to reach a good deal. This triggering issue of the Brexit is communicated in the express tribune as a very tricky job for both sides. The tricky nature is understood from the words like fails, without agreeing, failure, ruled out, hammering out, failed, and fails. Because of these collocates the 'trade deal' is negatively communicated. For example in lines 1, 13-15 it is said the UK would face many implications if it did not get a trade deal with its former union. Similarly, in line 4 Ivon Rogers (a British Diplomat) is quoted that concluding a trade deal with the EU can take ten years for the UK. In line 3 London is reported to leave the bloc without concluding any trade deal. In lines 2, 5, 7, and 12, Britain is shown to arrange post-Brexit trade with the US but it has also been reported uncertain as Trump says that May's plan for the UK-EU trade would kill the prospect of the UK-US trade deal. So, this analysis reveals that the express tribune newspaper has negatively reported the arrangement of trade deal between the two stakeholders of the Brexit event.

Next, the word 'EU' turns up 63 times in the co-text of trade. This combination exposes the uncertain and contentious nature of future trade between Britain & the EU. With respect to future trade relations, both the countries have been presented that showed disagreement on the many trade proposals such as, EU's proposal for keeping NI in their single market, Theresa May's proposal of positioning the whole UK in the EU's customs and market, May's chequer plan was to involve Britain for free trade with the EU in terms of goods, Norwegian and Canadian style trade etc. However, Britain is reported that wants to acquire such a deal that is free of tariffs and quotas and allows greater access to EU single market but Michel Barnier (EU Brexit negotiator) is quoted that frictionless trade that Britain desires for is out of question. Thus, it is found that the arrangement of trade between Britain and the EU has covered as a contentious transnational issue in the Brexit event.

Trade is accompanied 62 times by the collocate 'free'. This pattern suggests that Britain after it leaves the single market approaches to establish free trade relations with the EU but the approach is highlighted that encounters national and cross national disagreement. For example, Mays's plan for free trade is highlighted that to indulge Britain with EU in terms of agriculture & manufactured goods but the EU denied and said such a 'cherry pick" method is unacknowledgable. May's another plan is reported that also turned down at national and cross-national level that is to position the whole UK in the union customs & market unless a free trade accord is agreed. In addition, Australia is reported to establish free trade ties with Britain while Pakistan is reported that asks Britain for free trade ties or a package alike to GSP after Brexit. So, it is found that the express tribune newspaper has

reflected Brexit as a transnational issue in terms of reestablishing free trade relations between Britain & the EU while other countries are highlighted that seek for trade opportunity in Brexit.

Another recurring collocate of trade is 'Pakistan' which shows up 23 times. This combination highlights the trade nature between Pakistan & the UK in the Post-Brexit time. The trade nature between the two countries has been expressed through words that grant positive discourse prosody to trade. Those words contain such as strengthen, strong, enthusiastic, lauded, opportunities, leading, strengthening, favor, tilted, positive, commitment, and expanding. In addition, the prospect of trade ties with Pakistan has been assured while quoting some prominent celebrities such as Rehman Chishti (trade envoy to Pakistan), Boris Johnson (foreign secretary) and Thomas Drew (British high commissioner). These figures expressed their assurance of better trade ties with Pakistan after Brexit and added that British companies would get the opportunities to invest more in its former colony Pakistan. However, from Pakistani side Ahmed Lakhani is quoted who is a senior analyst at JS Global Capital Ltd said that Pakistani's exports would be dwindled and hit by the Brexit aftermath. Similarly, it is also reported that restructuring trade between the two countries would result in its adverse form and would affect particularly value-added exports which also included textile. So, it is found that the express tribune newspaper has covered Brexit both positively and negatively in relations to Pakistan trade ties with Britain.

Next, the collocate 'future' is also found in the co-text of trade that shows up 30 times. This pattern highlights the restructuring of trade between Britain and the EU which is presented as more tricky and contentious issue. Concordance for trade when it collocates with 'future' has been pictured below.

Concordance 4.3.7

'Future' in the co-text of Trade in the Express Tribune corpus

1	until a way is found — such as a	future free trade deal — to ensure that Ireland's
2	what the consequences are", not least for a	future EU-British trade deal. European Commission chief Jean-
3	backstop arrangement to come into force if a	future trade deal does not prevent the return of
4	in divorce talks to move onto negotiating a	future trade deal, Davis on Friday called on the
5	of up to two years, and on a	future relationship including a trade deal. Failure to do
6	divorce agreement before talks can begin on a	future EU-UK trade deal. The other key divorce
7	, money and Ireland" before any talks on a	future EU-UK trade deal can begin. The united
8	also still insisting on having talks on a	future trade deal at the same time as negotiations
9	allow the opening of crucial talks on a	future post-Brexit trade deal at an EU summit
10	introduced by its own backbench MPs to a	future trade policy bill which would have kept Britain
11	the customs union under EU rules while a	future trade relationship is negotiated. London sees this as
12	, including its exit bill, before talks on any	future EU-UK trade deal can start. But he

Future and trade combination is apparent in all instances and conveys range of views. For example, in lines 1, 3 and 11, it is reported that if both countries unable to find such a future trade deal which removes hard border then the backstop arrangement would apply. The backstop arrangement was about linking Northern Ireland with EU's market & customs so that to leave the border free of checks and not to disturb Good Friday agreement. In line 2, Michel Barnier is quoted that the consequences of quitting the block would not be less for the future trade deal between UK & EU. In line 4, London is reported that failed to agree with EU on divorce talks and could not move to discuss future trade deal. In line 5, 27 EU nations are shown that demand Britain a progress on the many issues so that to move and settle future trade relations. In lines 6, 7 & 12, the EU is reported that urges Britain to settle vital issues of the divorce deal such as Ireland border, money and citizens' rights before heading towards discussing future trade ties. In lines 8 and 9, deal about future trade is described crucial but the EU is reported that does not allow Britain to discuss it as long as other issues are settled. In line 10, a future trade policy is described rejected in the British parliament as it would trap the UK in customs union. Thus, from this close reading of concordance it is found that restructuring future trade between the two stakeholders of the Brexit event has been negatively reflected as a transnational issue.

Similarly, other collocates of 'trade' such as UK, Brexit, talks and new were also scrutinized in the express tribune corpus. The combination of UK with trade highlights that after Brexit, UK would get the right to endorse own trade with other countries. The horizon of trade for the UK will be broader and it will feel free to extend its hands for trade ties with any country across the world such as US, gulf countries and Pakistan. Next, the co-

occurrences of Brexit with trade reveal that Brexit has created the issue of trade that is very tricky for the UK to settle it with the bloc. The collocate 'talks' is also the recurring pattern with the word trade. This pattern exposes that trade talks with the EU faces a lot of hurdles such as Irish border issue and citizens rights while trade talks with other countries have been expressed in positive manners. It was also noticed that Brussels had given tough time in trade talks. The collocate 'new' also appears with trade. This combination shows that new trade with the bloc and the rest of the world is the future demand of Brexit. In the express tribune newspaper, Britain's new demand for trade with the EU has highlighted uncertain while with other countries such as gulf and Pakistan, Britain new trade has been highlighted positively.

4.3.4 The Keyword 'Economy' in the Dawn Corpus

Since, Brexit event is not merely about the quitting of Britain's membership from the bloc but it is also about quitting the largest economic bloc. Therefore, it is worth examining that how dawn newspaper views Brexit with economic perspectives. In the dawn corpus, the keyword 'economy' shows up 253 times. It is frequently found with top ten strongest co-textual collocates such as Britain, world, British, fifth, UK, largest, biggest, Brexit, uncertainty, global, and immigration. These words in the co-textual environment of economy have been closely examined in the concordances below.

'Britain' is the strongest collocate of economy repeated 38 times. This combination of 'Britain's economy' uncovers that Brexit vote has brought instability in Britain's economy and it is reported in the form of economic declining. This negative portrayal of Brexit impact on Britain's economy can be observed from the collocates used in the co-text of economy. In the concordance of economy when it is accompanied by 'Britain' I found words such as damage, losing steam, shockwaves, warned, feared, harm, contracted, imploding, slowest pace, gloomy, shrinking , pain smaller, pressure rise, slowed, shrink, slowdown, suffering, losing out, grounded, hit, damaged and short-term pain. These words in the co-text of 'Britain's economy' impart negative prosody to economy. In addition, it has also been highlighted that Pakistan's economy is posed the threat of vulnerability by the declination in Britain's economy. Some institutions and officials such as BoE (Bank of England), Heathrow and Gatwick airports, and Christine Lagarde (MIF Chief) are reported that referred to negative outcomes of the Brexit on Britain economy. So, it is found that the dawn newspaper has negatively covered Brexit with regard to its implications on Britain's economy. Similarly, the collocate world, fifth, largest and biggest also appear in the immediate context of economy. Their combination can be observed in the below given concordance.

Concordance 4.3.8

World, fifth, largest and biggest in the co-text of Economy in the Dawn corpus

1	decision could hit investment in the world's fifth largest economy, threaten London's role as a
2	is a huge task for the world's fifth biggest economy, which is struggling to flesh out
3	and Development said Britain — the world's fifth-biggest economy — was poised to take a major
4	. The future trading terms of the world's fifth largest economy were thrown into question by the
5	its Brexit divorce process, said the world's fifth-biggest economy had so far "continued to confound
6	leaving the bloc poses for the world's fifth-biggest economy. Britain has worked down its budget
7	-deal" Brexit that would see the world's fifth largest economy crash out of the EU on
8	-deal" Brexit would do to the world's fifth-largest economy and its reputation as a politically
9	scupper an agreement, thrusting the world's fifth largest economy into a "no-deal" Brexit that
10	reading it. Brexit will pitch the world's fifth largest economy into the unknown. Many fear it
11	what terms or even if the world's fifth largest economy will leave the bloc as planned
12	out the ultimate destination for the world's fifth largest economy, the Northern Irish party which props
13	Brexit deal next week, hurtling the world's fifth-largest economy into even deeper uncertainty and leav
14	a move that would pitch the world's fifth-largest economy into even deeper uncertainty. While a

The collocate world shows up 22 times, fifth 19, largest 18 and biggest 16 times. This is the second most emerging pattern of the keyword economy in the dawn corpus. This pattern suggests that Brexit has exposed the status of world's fifth largest economy into a great danger. This danger to the British largest economy has been described in words like threaten, hit investment, thrown into question, poses, worked down, crash out, thrusting, no-deal, pitch, unknown, hurtling, deeper uncertainty, and uncharted territory. All these collocates co-occur with the keyword economy and consign negative prosody to it. Thus, it is found that the dawn newspaper has negatively covered Brexit because of its bad repercussions on the economic status of Britain. Next, the collocate 'uncertainty' also appears in the immediate context of economy. This pattern is observed in the below given concordance.

Concordance 4.3.9

'Uncertainty' in the co-text of Economy in the Dawn corpus

1	ending, the most important pillar of the domestic economy, could falter if uncertainty about the economy spilled
2	cond independence referendum is creating damaging uncertainty for the Scottish economy," he said. "If Scotland
3	to a slow recovery and more recent Brexit uncertainty hanging over the economy, and its benchmark lending
4	ahead, most notably business investment." Brexit uncertainty has dogged the British economy for nearly three
5	next week, hurtling the world's fifth-largest economy into even deeper uncertainty and leaving open a
6	that would pitch the world's fifth-largest economy into even deeper uncertainty. While agreeing with May
7	in the bloc. The vote has added to uncertainty over the global economy. The exit process is
8	week BoE Governor Mark Carney said Britain's economy was suffering from uncertainty and higher prices caused

Uncertainty turns up 8 times with the keyword economy. It is itself negative term and also imparts negative meaning to economy in all instances. This combination manifests that Brexit has put the Britain's future economic status in turbulence. The economic uncertainty after Brexit vote has been described in the concordances in more opposing words. Those words appear in the left and right context of economy and add to its meaning. They includes such as uncertainty, falter, damaging, Brexit uncertainty, hanging over, dogged, deeper uncertainty, suffering, and higher prices. All these words accord negative prosody to the keyword economy and also reflect Brexit as a negative event because of its repercussions on Britain's economy in particular and global economies in general.

The term 'British' turns up 22 times with economy. The co-occurrences of British with economy reveal that British economy would undergo the repercussions of Brexit. The pattern of British economy in the concordances has been collocated by words which impart negative prosody. For example, those words contain such as Brexit uncertainty, dogged, doom-laden outlooks, fear, catastrophic, gloomy predictions, negative shock, devastating consequences, ravage, warned, shrink, severe damage, losing, disruption, biggest downside risks, and languishing. So, the pattern 'British economy' has been encircled in such a negative aura of meanings that construct Brexit as a negative event in the dawn corpus. The collocate 'Brexit' is also found in the immediate co-text of economy. The co-occurrence of Brexit and economy can be observed in the concordance pictured below.

Concordance 4.3.10

'Brexit' in the co-text of Economy in the Dawn corpus

1	kage of measures aimed at stimulating the British	economy. "A sharper Brexit could put monetary policy on
2	other way, it risks serious damage to the	economy. As it is, Brexit has caused companies to
3	to show. The International Monetary Fund has said	Brexit could leave Britain's economy more than five
4	say bankers have exaggerated the threat to the	economy from Brexit. The plans of large banks such
5	hit back, saying Moody's assessment of the	Brexit hit to the economy was "outdated" and that
6	an agreement, thrusting the world's fifth largest	economy into a "no-deal" Brexit that they say
7	ked beyond warnings — including by the BoE — that	Brexit risked harming the UK economy, there was no
8	time, budget pressures would rise as Britain's	economy slowed due to Brexit, with growth of just 1
9	ust seek parliamentary approval before triggering	Brexit. The eurozone economy grew steadily in the three
10	minister Philip Hammond has pledged to help the	economy through the Brexit turbulence. He is due to
11	, due to a slow recovery and more recent	Brexit uncertainty hanging over the economy, and its benchmark
12	debt load had been knocked off course and	Brexit would weigh on the economy. A few hours

Brexit shows up 12 times next to economy. Brexit itself has shown as a negative term that refers to a political, social and economic schism between UK and EU. So, because of its negative impacts, it also accords negative meaning to the keyword economy. The imparting

of negative meaning is expressed through the major pattern of Brexit as well as other minimal patterns. For such negative expression of the word economy, the dawn newspaper has used the following terms that have been placed in its left and right context. They are such as sharper, risks, serious, damage, caused, leave, threat, Brexit hit, thrusting, no-deal Brexit, Brexit turbulence, Brexit uncertainty, hanging over, and weigh on. All these collocates generate a negative discourse about the Britain's economy.

Another pattern shows that is of 'UK' occurs 18 times with the keyword economy. This pattern highlights the possible impacts of Brexit vote on the UK's economy. The impacts are presented in lexical collocates in the concordance such as doom-laden outlooks, potential calamity, cripple, interest rates, risked, harming, poses a major threats, and warned. These collocates have been used to negatively construct the outcomes of Brexit vote for the UK's economy. The collocate 'impact' turns up 5 times and accords negative meaning to the word economy. It is reported that Britain exiting from the bloc will have bad impact on Pakistan's economy as well as on Britain's economy. In addition, finding from a research in 2018 is reported that exiting lowered Britain's economy at 2.5 per cent. So, economy of Britain as well as of Pakistan is negatively covered by the dawn newspaper in relation to Brexit event.

Similarly, other collocates of economy such as global, EU and immigration were also scrutinized in the immediate context. The pattern 'global economy' has been used in the context that refers to Britain's economy and the economy of the world which have been reported as undermined by Brexit. Next, the combination of 'EU' with economy makes explicit that EU holds the biggest economy in the world which is not free of the influences that Brexit would create. Another combination is of 'immigration' with economy. This combination shows that Britain's economy and immigration are two opposing factors that form an inverse proportion. However, immigration has been taken as the main cause of Britain's weakened economy. Thus, it is found that in the dawn newspaper Brexit is negatively covered with respect to its implications for world economies.

4.3.5 The Keyword 'Economy' in the News International Corpus

In the news international corpus, the keyword 'economy' shows up 201 times. It is frequently found with top ten strongest co-textual collocates such as Britain, British, world, UK, Brexit, largest, biggest, fifth, pound, and global. These words in the co-textual environment of economy have been closely examined in the concordances below.

The uppermost collocate of economy is Britain. In the concordances, Britain's economy in the aftermath of Brexit vote has been reported in both positive and negative ways. In the news international newspaper, a mix picture of Britain's economy has been drawn in relation to Brexit. It was noted that after Brexit vote Britain's economy was a bit improved as referred to by word such as advance and grow but more instances of the concordance revealed that Britain's economy has been hit by Brexit as understood from the other collocates in the co-text of economy such as slowed sharply, shrinking, trouble, shock, stall, falling, alarm, slowdown, imperil, short-term pain, and chaos. So, with reference to Brexit Britain's economy gets more negative coverage in the news international newspaper. Likewise, the collocate 'British' also accompanied the keyword economy. In the concordances, British economy has been reported that has come under the grip of Brexit. Brexit implications for British economy have been expressed in words like suffer, uncertain, weak pound, impact, damage, worst hit and worse off. These collocates in the co-text of economy impart negative meaning to British economy. In addition, the collocate 'world' shows up with economy to refer to Britain economic status as the 5th largest economy on the earth. The news international newspaper reported that the world 5th largest economy loses its economic status as it quits the bloc and faces challenges like pound fall, losing preferential access to EU market and disruption to trade. So, the world economic status of Britain has been threatened by Brexit which has pointed out by the news international newspaper.

Similarly, the collocate 'UK' also accompanies the keyword economy that refers to the UK economy which is not free of the repercussions of Brexit. In concordances, the UK economy has been constructed by the new international newspaper in negative words because of the Brexit impacts. Negative words contain like effects, loss, substantial costs, downturn, shrinking faster, problematic, and falling pound. The use of such words in the co-text of UK economy means that the news international newspaper has negatively constructed the Brexit event. The collocate 'Brexit' comes with economy to refer to the repercussions of Brexit on Britain's economy and eurozone economy. These two economies have been reported by the news international newspaper as the affectee of Brexit. Concordance for 'Brexit' as a collocate of economy has been pictured below.

Concordance 4.3.11

'Brexit' in the co-text of Economy in the News International corpus

1	possible deal" for the world's fifth largest economy and making Brexit as painless as possible. Although
2	damaging trade from the world's sixth biggest economy. "For months, the Brexit hardliners have called the
3	ake "whatever steps are necessary to protect this economy from turbulence" during Brexit talks. He also guaranteed
4	has no official data to assess how hard Brexit has hit the economy although surveys, which are
5	for clearer signs of the extent of the Brexit hit to the economy. Until now, it has
6	economic stability will the long-term impact of Brexit on its economy. All eyes are now on
7	due to the worries about the impact of Brexit on the Euro Zone economy. The depreciation of
8	. If not, Britain is headed for a 'hard Brexit' that could send its economy into chaos. More
9	reinvent itself as a Singapore-style supercharged economy. Those against Brexit had feared that carmakers could
10	in case he needs to help Britain's economy through a Brexit slowdown ahead. The Brexit vote
11	represented a "major change" that would help the economy to weather the Brexit hit. "It means that
12	wrong by carrying on spending freely after the Brexit vote, helping the economy to withstand the shock.
13	to leave the EU, commonly referred to as Brexit, would slow the world economy into next year.

In these instances, the combination of Brexit with economy highlights the implications that Brexit carries for Britain and Eurozone economies. These implications have been expressed in words in the concordance instances such as damaging, hardliners, turbulence, hit, hard Brexit, long-term impact, worries, chaos, feared, slowdown, shock, and slow. These collocates construct negative meaning of Brexit as it is collocated in the above concordances. So, from the close reading of all the lines in the context, I found that the news international newspaper has viewed Brexit with negative perspective as it reported that Brexit causes serious disorder to both EU and Britain economy.

Moreover, the collocates fifth, largest and biggest co-occur with economy to refer to the position of Britain's economy in the world. The news international newspaper has constructed its position as at stake because leaving the world biggest economy will undermine its position and will likely to encounter economic recession. In addition, the collocate 'pound' in the co-text of economy refers to the weak economy of UK. It was highlighted in the news international newspaper that Brexit was seen to cause reduction in the value of pound which made the Britain economy weak. The collocate 'global' refers to global economy that has highlighted in the news international newspaper. It was said that global economy has already sensed the consequences of Brexit so the smooth withdrawal would be found affective to bring the global economy back on the run. So, I found from the analysis of the collocates of the keyword economy that the news international has constructed and covered Brexit in negative ways especially when it is viewed with economic perspective.

4.3.6 The Keyword 'Economy' in the Express Tribune Corpus

In the express tribune corpus, the keyword 'economy' shows up 164 times. It is frequently found with top ten strongest co-textual collocates such as world, Britain, fifth, largest, Brexit, Pakistan, uncertainty, EU, UK, and immigration. These words in the co-textual environment of economy have been closely examined in the concordances below.

The collocate 'world' shows up 26 times in the co-text of economy. It is the highest recurring collocate of economy in the tribune corpus. This recurring pattern exposes the UK's status being 5th largest economy in the world as at stake after it quits the Union bloc. Though UK's exit will not just pose a threat to its own economy but it will also target the world economies such as EU and Pakistan economies. So, in the concordances, it is found that the position of world economies as well as Britain being the 5th biggest economy have been accompanied by collocates which confer negative prosody to the keyword economy. Such collocates include stake, risks, huge task, deterrent, biggest crisis, steer, warned, uncertainty, catapult, crisis, thrusting, so-called, no-deal, leave, and turmoil. All these collocates in the immediate context of Economy make world economy undermine in general while Britain's economy in particular. So, such portrayal of economy in the coverage of Brexit highlights the position of the express tribune newspaper that has foregrounded the negative impacts of Brexit on many economies including Pakistan's economy.

The collocate 'Britain' is repeated 21 times with economy. Their co-occurrence reveals the nature of Britain's economy being hit by the Brexit vote. While the close examination of the concordances, it is found that Britain's economy has been surrounded by such collocates that refer to the undermine position of Britain's economy caused by the Brexit vote. Those collocates are such as weakness, defied, dismay, fear, impact, challenges, feel, flat-lining, losing, risk, damage, disorderly, risk stalling, contracting, worse off, shrink, fear, imperil, shock, and short-term pain. The uses of such collocates show that Britain's economy has been in the grip of Brexit. So, it also becomes obvious that the Britain's economy catches negative discourse prosody because of the use of such negative collocates in its co-text. Thus, the express tribune has negatively covered the Brexit event in relation to its impacts on Britain's economy.

Another collocate of economy is 'Brexit. Brexit turns up 14 times in the co-text of economy. Concordance for economy when it co-occurs with Brexit has been pictured below.

Concordance 4.3.12

'Brexit' in the co-text of Economy in the Express Tribune corpus

1	considered most at risk from a weaker UK	economy amid Brexit uncertainty. "I do think positions are
2	than risk the damage caused by a disorderly	Brexit. Britain's economy risks stalling or contracting as
3	evidence to date of the challenges Britain's	economy faces after the Brexit vote. The vote to
4	coast that is home to some 30,000 people whose	economy faces major questions after Brexit. But demands that
5	an agreement, thrusting the world's fifth largest	economy into a "no-deal" Brexit that they say
6	ritain's economy risks stalling or contracting as	Brexit nears and the global economy slows, with firms
7	investors got clarity on the limited impact of	Brexit on Pakistan's economy. However, the trading week
8	solidifies. "How do you project the impact of	Brexit on your economy in the eurozone? It's
9	week that some of the fears for the	economy post-Brexit had "begun to crystallise". While the
10	to bide its time until the magnitude of	Brexit's impact on the economy solidifies. "How do
11	implied a significant downside risk for the world	economy. The Brexit vote has resulted in a substantial
12	nation, the Brexit is more about politics than	economy. The Brexit voters won on the basis of
13	e debate itself was a boisterous affair, covering	Brexit, the economy, public services, climate change, immigration and
14	financial services as a key driver of the	economy. While Brexit minister David Davis on Monday stressed

This combination of Brexit and economy reveals that the Brexit vote has created a lot of apprehensions and disorder for the UK's economy, world economy and Pakistan's economy. In the concordance sampling, it is clearly visible that Brexit adds negative meaning to the keyword economy. Such negative meaning has been expressed by the use of negative collocates in the immediate context of economy. For example, those collocates involves like risk, weaker, uncertainty, damage, disorderly, contracting, challenges, major questions, thrusting, no-deal, slows, limited impact, fear, downside risk, and boisterous affair. While noticing and analyzing such collocates in the context of economy, it was identified that all these collocates render negative discourse prosody to economy due to Brexit. So, it is found that the express tribune newspaper has emphasized the negative consequences for the UK, world and Pakistan economy while pointing towards Brexit vote as the major cause. The collocate 'Pakistan' is also found in the immediate context of economy in the express tribune corpus. Concordance for this combination has been pictured below.

Concordance 4.3.13

'Pakistan' in the co-text of Economy in the Express Tribune

1	un-productive side of the economy. What global	economy and countries like Pakistan need is un-restricted
2	's exit from the EU on the world	economy and on Pakistan. According to the IPR, the
3	impact on at least two sectors of the	Pakistan economy: automobile and textiles. As a consequence of
4	more negative than it is neutral for the	economy. Pakistan's stock market tumbled over 1,400 points in
5	nating from Brexit will be comparatively less for	Pakistan's economy as it is relatively insulated from
6	clarity on the limited impact of Brexit on	Pakistan's economy. However, the trading week ended on
7	are continuously increasing which augurs well for	Pakistan's economy. In fiscal year 2016-17, Pakistan received $483 m
8	? The government needs to be wary of this.	Pakistan's economy may not be completely dependent on
9	a situation, it's realistic to say that	Pakistan's economy will take a slight hit as
10	ng interconnectedness with the rest of the global	economy, the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) took a hit

The term Pakistan shows up 11 times in the co-text of economy. The co-occurrence of both the terms in the sample of concordance reveals that Pakistan's economy is not free of the Brexit bad consequences. However, Brexit is discussed as a disruptive force to world economy's progress in general but for Pakistan's economy in particular as mentioned in the concordance. To get a clearer picture that how economy gets meaning in relation to Pakistan, it is necessary to observe other collocates as well in the linguistic context. So, there are collocates like, impact, negative, tumbled over, limited impact, and slight hit. These collocates suggest that Pakistan's economy is definitely impacted more or less by the Brexit storm. So, the collocates confer negative discourse prosody to Pakistan's economy. There have also been mentioned two sectors which could come in the grip of Brexit for example automobile and textile. Similarly, it was also reported that after the referendum Pakistan stock market dropped down by 1,400 points and exports were expected to become less particularly textile. Due to such transnational impacts of Brexit particularly on Pakistan's economy, the express tribune newspaper has negatively covered the Brexit event.

Moreover, the collocates of economy such as uncertainty, EU, UK, and immigration were also examined in the concordances. The co-occurrence of 'uncertainty' with economy suggests that Brexit indecisive nature has created chaos for the UK's economy as well as for the global economy. So, the collocate uncertainty and other like weaker, risk, affects, hit, repercussions and impacts confer negative discourse prosody to economy. Further, the collocate 'EU' was also examined in the co-text of economy. Their combination exposes that block's economy would be put at stake by the Britain's exit. English's exit would not just distract the EU's economy from its progressive track but it would detrack Pakistani' economy as well. Furthermore, the collocate UK in the co-text of economy exposes that at the aftermath of Brexit UK's economy needs to be improved as it has been hit in many areas

which undermined the economic status of Britain. Finally, the combination of immigration with economy has also been examined that suggest the arrangements for both immigration and economy which are the two primary issues of Brexit that need to be tackled down. So, after analyzing all the collocates of the keyword economy in the express tribune corpus, it was found that the keyword economy in sample of concordances has been accorded negative meaning. It means the express tribune has negatively covered the Brexit event because of its impacts on economies across the world. It has given a particular coverage to Pakistan's economy as well which has also felt the shock of Brexit.

4.3.7 The Keyword 'Market(s)' in the Dawn Corpus

In the dawn corpus, the keyword 'market(s)' shows up 372 times. It is frequently found with top ten strongest co-textual collocates such as single, EU, access, customs union, Britain, financial, free, leave, Brexit, and labor. These words in the co-textual environment of market(s) have been closely examined in the concordances below.

In the dawn corpus, the upmost collocate of market is 'single' that shows up 192 times. This combination refers to the EU' single market which is the biggest market where member states work, move and trade freely. Concordance for market when it appears with 'single' is displayed below.

Concordance 4.3.14

'Single' in the co-text of Market in the Dawn corpus

1	of 28 nations sharing relatively open borders, a single market in goods and services and for 19 nations
2	promise arrangement that would keep Britain in a single market for goods while seeking a broader trade
3	union and continue to enjoy benefits of a single market even after the United Kingdom leaves the
4	it will leave the EU customs union and single market – its largest trading partner – when it leaves
5	to leave the bloc's customs union and single market, meaning checks would be required on people
6	the EU economically if it cannot obtain both single market access and immigration controls, as Prime Ministe
7	ir view the plans would undermine their cherished single market. But leaders also tried to put a
8	: "That agreement may take in elements of current Single Market arrangements in certain areas as it makes
9	that Britain will leave the EU's economic single market and customs union. The opposition Labour Party
10	saying Britain would allow the maintenance of EU single market and customs union rules in UK-controlled
11	Tuesday as a shift away from preferential EU single market access — in order to win restrictions on
12	hten border controls without losing access the EU single market. Britain's EU partners are so far

The pattern reveals that leaving or staying in the single market for Britain has been a national as well as a cross-national issue in the Brexit event. In line 1, the EU single market has been described positively as a market in which 28 nations are allowed to practice free mobility of goods, services, capitals, people, and workers, and 19 nations holding single

currency i.e. euro. In such market member states trade with one another at zero tariffs but Britain will lose its membership once it is out of the union. Britain is shown to maintain access to the single market but there emerge a lot of complexities. In line 3, the EU is reported that offered a unique arrangement for this issue was to position Northern Ireland in the common market as well as in the customs union so that to entertain the market benefits but such arrangement was repudiated by the British Mps and particularly a leading party of NI i.e. DUP. They reacted against this arrangement and abominated the idea of treating NI differently as it was regarded a threat to UK's solidarity. However, such reaction to the arrangement compelled May to seek for an alternative which was titled as chequers plan in which the whole UK was suggested to conform to EU customs rules and to participate some part of the common market such as goods as in line 2. This chequers plan was repudiated both by the British lawyers and the EU, and the EU said this 'cherry picking' attitude of Britain was not likable. So, Theresa May is reported that was compelled to opt for quitting the union market as well as the customs as in lines 4, 5, 6, 9, and 11. In line 12, Britain is shown to lessen immigration and involve itself in the single market but the EU is reported that says both are impossible because free mobility of workers is one of the principles of single market. Thus, such disagreement from both sides about the single market as highlighted by the dawn newspaper reflects Brexit as a transnational issue.

The collocate 'EU' shows up with market that refers to the EU's free single market. In concordance, this combination highlights both Britain's retirement and desire for continuation with the EU market which again has been portrayed as an issue at local and cross border level. Retirement from single market has been described in intense words such as pull out, clean break, nasty divorce, give up, full exit, and abrupt end. While the desire to continue with the common market has been expressed in words such as continue, stay, remain and access. So, I found that the dawn newspaper has covered the quitting of the EU market more than maintaining it. It means the dawn newspaper has more emphasized the negative aspects of Brexit. Likewise, the collocate 'access' also shows up in the co-text of market that reveals the UK's desire for accessing the single market which faces barriers and disagreement from the EU side. The EU has been shown to inform that Britain can only be allowed access to market if it submits to conform to the EU rules. But following the EU in market rules will not be affective step for limiting immigration which Britons think the root cause of Brexit. So, the dawn newspaper has highlighted access to single market is a tricky issue between Britain and the bloc. The collocate 'customs union' also coexists with single market. This

pattern reveals that both single market and customs union are the main issues emerged after the Brexit vote. In the concordances of markets, the dawn newspaper highlighted that customs union is also a transnational issue along with the single market. May's chequers plan was denounced both by her own government and the EU as the plan included the idea of placing the UK in customs union. British MPs disapproved the plan as it would not let the UK proceed for own trade treaty with other countries while the EU simply denied not to place the whole UK but only Northern Ireland.

Next, the collocate 'Britain' also turns up in the co-text of markets. In dawn newspaper, this combination exposes that quitting single market would put Britain at stake and joining it again Britain faces many hurdles from the EU side. The word 'financial' also co-occurred with market. The pattern of financial markets unveils the Brexit influences on all financial markets across the globe. The pattern can be seen in the concordance as pictured below.

Concordance 4.3.15

'Financial' in the co-text of Markets in the Dawn corpus

1	preparing new regulations that could force a key financial market and potentially thousands of jobs to move
2	across the Channel to split Europe's integrated financial market in two, in order to force jobs
3	Brexit vote on June 23, the reaction of the financial markets across the globe and what the decision
4	on the table. As Brexit uncertainty spilled into financial markets across the world, investment banks such as
5	that they say would weaken the West, panic financial markets and block the arteries of trade. London
6	"no-deal" Brexit that they say would spook financial markets and damage the arteries of trade. During
7	EU on March 29, 2019, a step that could spook financial markets and dislocate trade flows across Europe and
8	r transition deal would be most 'appropriate' for financial markets -- and would benefit entrepreneurship and g
9	and its free access to other EU members financial markets are now in doubt. Dvilinskas, who built
10	a healthy pace. As a result, many in financial markets are predicting the Bank of England will

In the dawn newspaper, the keyword 'markets' is negatively covered particularly when it is accompanied by the 'financial'. The negative coverage can be understood from the other collocates in the immediate context. For example, the collocates such as force, split, reaction, uncertainty, spilled, panic, spook, damage, dislocate, and doubt impart negative discourse prosody to the financial markets of the world. While extending the concordances, I found that European countries would plan to take away their financial markets and jobs from the UK after its exit. Anthony Browne who is the chief executive British Bankers association has been reported that Brexit has brought a schism in the unified financial markets. Brexit vote also informed traders and customers across the globe about the uncertainty in the financial markets. Many investors and business chiefs were quoted that no-deal Brexit would

be disastrous for financial markets and would block all channels for trade. From such representation of the financial markets, I found that the dawn newspaper has negatively covered Brexit event especially when it comes to financial markets.

In addition, the collocate 'free' also accompanies market that refers to European market in which member nations are permitted to practice free mobility of goods, services, and workers. While examining the combination of 'free market' in the concordance, I found that Britain has been reported that desires access to free market only in goods which is not acceptable to the EU. The EU emphasizes that access to free market means there must be free mobility of people which is not acceptable to Britain. So, the dawn newspaper highlights access to free market for Britain after Brexit is a transnational issue. Similarly, the collocate 'leave' shows up in the co-text of market and refers to the retirement of Britain from the common market. Next, the collocate 'Brexit' in the co-text of markets is discussed that has raised the issue of single market and the disorder it created in the financial market. While generating concordances for 'Brexit' I found that the EU conditions Britain if it is in compliance with the bloc rules after Brexit then it can entertain from the single market otherwise it has to abandon. In addition, Brexit has been described as it has caused disorder to financial markets. Words like chaotic, uncertainty and impact have been used to describe Brexit outcomes for financial markets. From this it is found that 'Brexit' gives negative meaning to financial markets in the dawn newspaper.

4.3.8 The Keyword 'Market(s)' in the News International Corpus

In the news international corpus, the keyword 'market(s)' shows up 311 times. It is frequently found with top ten strongest co-textual collocates such as single, EU, access, customs union, financial, Britain, Brexit, free, stock, and leaving. These words in the co-textual environment of market(s) have been closely examined in the concordances below.

In the news international corpus, the topmost collocate of market is 'single' that repeats 116 times and refers to the EU single market. In the Brexit event, departing or continuing with the single market for Britain is highlighted a major contentious issue at national and cross-national level. The combination of 'single' and market can be observed in the following concordance.

Concordance 4.3.16

'Single' in the co-text of Market in the News International corpus

1	media outlet had stated: "The EU is a single market in which no tariffs are imposed on
2	stay in the EU's customs union and single market. The document came the day after Britain
3	Britain out of the EU customs union and single market -- the two vast organisations that open borders
4	country's exit from the world's biggest single market. The 52-48 percent vote marked the biggest blow
5	bloc's customs union or even its broader single market. "We must develop a forum or commission
6	That agreement may take in elements of current single market arrangements in certain areas," May said. Her
7	cluding the option of Scotland maintaining its EU single market links from within the UK. Sturgeon said
8	markets, noting that even without Britain the EU single market counts 455 million consumers. President Barack C
9	Irish Republic when London splits from the EU single market and customs union, as this would hurt
10	servant. If it decides to leave the EU single market, Britain must negotiate a free trade agreement
11	Britain will want continued access to the EU single market. There are also questions over what happens
12	be pushing for continued access to the EU single market, or the extent of controls on immigration. "

The co-occurrence of single market in the above instances is discussed with various views. For example, in line 1 single market is described by its nature that it is a common market formed by EU nations in which they practice imports and exports at zero tariffs. In Brexit scenario, none of the sides invite to have rough border so that to disconnect the trade links as mentioned in line 9. Therefore, in line 2 the EU is reported that offers Britain to position Northern Ireland in such market so that not to disrupt trade but the offer is turned down by Britain because it is considered a threat to UK's unity. Then, Theresa May presents the plan to position the whole UK in the union customs and a particular section of single market such as goods but it also got rejected (as in lines 5 and 6). So, May declares as in line 3 that Britain will be dragged from both union customs and market. In line 7, Scotland is reported that wants to keep its links with the single market and demands its independence from the UK. In line 8, John Kerry is quoted who comments that EU single market would not be affected by Britain's exit as it still has 455m consumers. In line 10, it is reported that Britain would need to go for free trade with non-EU nations if it opts for breaking up with single market. In lines 11 & 12, Britain access to the single market is described as has been made complicated by the issue of immigration and citizens' rights. Britain is shown more concerned with immigration and limiting EU citizens' rights and these two points have brought the two sides to disagreement on single market access because EU considers free mobility of people as a vital principle of single market. Thus, the dawn newspaper reflects Brexit as a transnational issue when it comes to Britain access to single market.

The collocate 'EU' appears in the co-text of market that refers to the EU's single market from which UK faces the options to leave or stay. The EU's single market has been

positively constructed in the news international newspaper. For example, the newspaper used words like lucrative and prized to refer to EU's single market. The collocate 'access' accompanies the keyword market that refers to the access to single market that Britain wants. This combination reveals that access to single market has become a major issue raised by Brexit vote. Both the sides are reported that have contradictory views as Britain wants such an access in which there is no free movement of labors and access which is free of tariffs while the EU is reported that access to single market means freedom of workers and other things such as goods and services. So, if Britain response is no, while quoting Angela Merkel (German Chancellor), to such free movement of workers then it is difficult for it to access single market. Thus, it is found that the news international newspaper reflects Brexit as a transnational issue. The collocate 'customs union' is also the recurring pattern with the keyword market. This pattern reveals that staying or departing from the customs union is also an issue at national and transnational level that goes at a time with single market issue. Positioning the whole UK in the customs union and in a specific part of single market is reported a Theresa May's plan which was turned down both by the EU and British lawyers. The main reason for rejection this plan was that the UK would not have the freedom of trading with other countries according to its will, while the EU objected that the only NI can follow customs rule and be the member of single market but such arrangement is not applicable to the whole UK. Thus, it is found from these arguments of both sides that Brexit has been highlighted as a transnational issue. Next, the collocate 'financial' occurs with market that refers to the financial markets of the UK in particular and global financial markets in general. The news international newspaper has highlighted the financial markets which have been disturbed by the Brexit vote. Concordances for the 'financial market' have been pictured as below.

Concordance 4.3.17

'Financial' in the co-text of Markets in the News International corpus

1	tly by the response of households, businesses and financial markets to developments related to the process of
2	David Cameron. As the "Brexit" vote sent global financial markets into freefall, Moody´s cut Britain´s
3	there have been indications, most prominently in financial markets, of greater uncertainty about future developments
4	8 meeting, taking comfort from a stabilization in financial markets after an initial 'Brexit' shock. But economists
5	, is keen to settle Brexit-related uncertainty in financial markets that could harm Italy. "I think Italy
6	it" said UniCredit economist Marco Valli. Initial financial market turmoil has subsided in the weeks following
7	. A victory for "out" could unleash turmoil on financial markets and foreign exchange bureaux reported a surge
8	member states. Last week´s shock vote plunged financial markets into crisis, wiping trillions off equities around
9	economy would thrive outside the EU. Germany's financial market regulator delivered a double blow to the
10	runs from Monday until Sunday. The vote sent financial markets tanking and sparked worries about global economic
11	is likely to close access to the single market," an analysis by Rabobank Financial Markets Research added. "
12	EU on March 29, 2019, a step that could spook financial markets and dislocate trade flows across Europe and
13	conservatives in parliament, told ARD television. Financial markets misjudged the referendum, betting on the status
14	moved on the data and few in the financial markets expect the pace of growth will last
15	, Labour, trying to topple their leader. On the financial markets, the pound has come under siege and
16	notes, sector by sector, focused on threats to financial markets, air traffic, customs and emissions trading. Afte
17	playing out in front of parliament on Tuesday. Financial markets were also watching closely, with several currency
18	k divorce and promised no special treatment. With financial markets shaken by the shock outcome of Thursday´
19	thout inflicting further damage on skittish world financial markets. But they, like many EU capitals, are

In the news international newspaper, financial markets of the UK, EU and the whole globe have been constructed negatively because of the Brexit hit. Such negative construction of the financial markets can be identified from the collocates used in the immediate context of the keyword markets. Those collocates include such as freefall, indications, uncertainty, shock, harm, turmoil, subsided, unleash turmoil, shock, plunged, crisis, wiping, blow, tanking, worries, close, spook, dislocate, siege, threats, shaken, damage, and skittish. All these collocates impart negative meaning to the financial markets. Moreover, by extending the concordances I found that the news international newspaper has quoted some sources and officials who referred to Brexit bad influences on financial markets. For example, Moody's corporation which is a US financial service Company felt Brexit threatened its economic future as it was compelled to reduce Britain's credit rating as seen in line 2. Similarly, in line 3, BoE was reported that Brexit had caused great uncertainty to the prospect of financial markets of UK. Federico Santi an analyst in Europe who intended to sort out ways for Brexit uncertainty that would disturb Italy financial markets as seen in line 5. BoE was quoted in line 8 that said Brexit vote led to the downfall of financial markets, devalued equities across the world and lowered down pound against other currencies. In line 9, financial markets were also bumped by Brexit vote in Germany. In line 12, Theresa May was reported that no-deal would cause nervous in the financial markets. In line 16, Brussels was reported that issued an advisory note about how to deal with the threats posed to their financial market by Brexit. In

line 18, Li Keqiang Chinese premier was quoted that financial markets of the whole globe would have been jolted by Brexit so both Britain and the EU should let give unity and stability a chance as suggested by him. Finally in line 19, the US was reported to push UK to go through a smooth divorce so that not to further disturb the world financial markets. So, analyzing financial markets in its concordances, I found that the news international has covered that Brexit has negative outcomes for financial markets across the globe. All the officials as quoted by the news international newspaper highlighted the dark aspects of Brexit with regard to financial markets.

Furthermore, the collocate 'Britain' appears with markets that simply refers to Britain's act of leaving EU markets. The collocate 'Brexit' accompanies markets that highlights the repercussions of Brexit on global markets. First, it was outlined by the news international news paper that Brexit would cut off Britain connections with the EU market as a result Britain market would undergo unpleasant changes. Second, Brexit also left upset the world financial markets. Similarly, it was said hard-Brexit would not just be tumultuous for the British market but for the European markets too. So, it is found that the news international newspaper has negatively covered Brexit because of its repercussions for Britain and financial markets. In addition, the combination of 'stock' with markets reveals that Brexit has provoked disorder in stock markets all over the globe. This disorder to stock markets has been expressed in words such as risks, uncertainty, worry, suffering, turmoil, dropped, edge out, collapsed, tailspin, fluctuating, anxiety, and lower. Such collocates in the immediate context of stock market show that Brexit has been constructed negatively by the news international newspaper. The collocate 'world' shows up with market that refers to EU single market which has been described as the world substantial market from which UK departures. In addition, the world stock markets have been covered by the news international newspaper as in fluctuation state because of Brexit. Besides, world financial markets have been put at stake by the Brexit. So, I found that the world markets have been covered negatively due to the blow of Brexit in the news international newspaper.

4.3.9 The Keyword 'Market(s)' in the Express Tribune Corpus

In the express tribune corpus, the keyword 'market(s)' shows up 361 times. It is frequently found with top ten strongest co-textual collocates such as Single, access, financial, Brexit, EU, global, Britain, Pakistan, and British. These words in the co-textual environment of market(s) have been closely examined in the concordances below.

In the express tribune corpus, the upmost collocate of market is 'single' which turns up 135 times. The combination of 'single' and market has been shown in the concordance below.

Concordance 4.3.18

'Single' in the co-text of Market in the Express Tribune corpus

1	EU, which, even without Britain, would be a single market of 440 million people. British MPs overwhelmingly
2	own trade agreements with non-EU countries. A single market would require the government to go back
3	as being a member of the EU, a single market that currently comprises 500 million people. But
4	of Pakistan. EU countries are members of a single market which means goods, capital, labour and services
5	ain had "unilaterally taken the customs union and single market off the table" and therefore wanted it "
6	decision to resign as shadow minister to back Single Market," Zeichner wrote on Twitter. British business lea
7	was needed when Britain leaves the EU, but single market membership would still end and the interim
8	leaves the EU with a free trade deal, single market access, or with no deal at all.
9	or Brexit include limiting immigration and ending single market membership — something Scotland wants to keep.
10	. Close alignment with the European Union's (EU) single market. This would be underpinned by shared institutions
11	her decision to withdraw Britain from the EU single market and customs union, a so-called "hard
12	Irish Republic when London splits from the EU single market and customs union, as this would hurt
13	would allow Britain to stay in the EU single market, while other ministers who campaigned for Brexit
14	UK)" she added. Continued membership of the EU single market and customs union was the only "sensible"
15	transition deal and future access to the EU single market as well as the Brexit bill. The
16	ieved, Britain will keep "full alignment" with EU single market and customs union rules that are crucial

In line 1, EU single market is described that without Britain it would be a great market of 440m consumers. In lines 2 and 3, Angela Markel cautions Britain that it should not expect the same access to the single market which presently holds 500m people. In line 4, single market is defined that a market where EU nations freely practice goods, services, workers, and capital. In line 5 Leo Varadkar (EU Ireland PM) is quoted that there should be no physical border between the two Irelands although Britain does not want to be involved in EU customs & market. In line 6 Labour party lawmaker Daniel Zeichner (Europhile) is reported that voted to be a part of single market while defying Labour party agenda. In line 8, the news website BuzzFeed is quoted that declares Britain's economy would go worse whether there is an agreement on free trade or access to single market. In line 9, May is reported that declares cutting off Britain from the single market and lessening immigration to which Scotland is in opposition. In line 10, keeping close links with single market is reported one of the demands of the Labour party. In line 10, May is quoted that says if her deal were not backed then she would be compelled to drag Britain from EU market and customs. In line 12, quitting single market is reported that would cause disorder to trade as well as Good Friday agreement between the two Irelands. In line 13 Philip Hammond (UK Finance minister) is reported that favors Britain's single market participation. In line 14, Sturgeon

(Scotland PM) is quoted that backs the idea of Britain's participation in the EU market & customs. In line 15, single market is described as a tricky issue that has made British ministers indecisive. In line 16, Britain's alignment with single market is described a crucial step for the stability of Good Friday agreement between the two Irelands. Thus, single market as an aspect of Brexit event presented negatively by the express tribune newspaper and reflected it a bilateral issue between the UK & EU.

Another collocate of market is 'access' which occurs 47 times. Access to EU's market is described as a thorny transnational issue between the UK and the 27 EU nations. From the UK side, it is reported that it wishes to have free access to the bloc market after quitting while from the EU side is reported that it would not provide the same access to Britain as it had before. In addition, the EU officials are reported that deny Britain access to their market and said it would be impossible for Britain because London intends to restrict immigration which would definitely make the access to market difficult. So, this sort of coverage of the Brexit event by the express tribune newspaper reveals that Brexit is an issue between two nations who accord tough time to each other on the terms of delivering Brexit. The next collocate of markets is 'financial' which shows up 30 times. Concordance for this combination has been pictured below.

Concordance 4.3.19

'Financial' in the co-text of Markets in the Express Tribune corpus

1	the outcome of the vote, economic data and financial market developments were broadly in line with that
2	e 23 vote caused upheaval in British politics and financial markets, leaving lawmakers at odds over what negotiating
3	country may be headed for a recession as financial markets continue to seesaw over the vote and
4	not be jeopardised by the Brexit vote. Australian financial markets joined global exchanges in a sea of
5	six banks that dominate the world's biggest financial market. Investors are now bracing themselves for possibl
6	t, while Shanghai stocks .SSEC lost 1.1 per cent. Financial markets have been gripped for months by worries
7	an eye. "It's an extraordinary move for financial markets and also for democracy," said co-head
8	to leave the bloc, unleashing turmoil on global financial markets, EU President Donald Tusk said that he
9	David Cameron. As the "Brexit" vote sent global financial markets into freefall, Moody's cut Britain's
10	ril Britain's $2.5 trillion economy, shock global financial markets and undermine London's position as the
11	on, shocked the world — in particular, the global financial markets. The immediate effects of this momentous decision
12	was bitterly contested, and polarized the nation. Financial markets, on edge for weeks over the uncertain
13	as Friday wore on — helped by promises of financial market support from major central banks — the pound
14	member states. Last week's shock vote plunged financial markets into crisis, wiping trillions off equities around
15	for them." Last week's shock vote plunged financial markets into crisis, wiping trillions off equities around
16	George Osborne is expected to try to reassure financial markets following the momentous Brexit vote, which has
17	28-member bloc in a public referendum, sending financial markets into tailspin and plunging the country into
18	EU on March 29, 2019, a step that could spook financial markets and dislocate trade flows across Europe and
19	that they say would weaken the West, spook financial markets and block the arteries of trade. As
20	owever, post-Brexit – an outcome which surprised financial markets – has implied a significant downside risk for

This combination exposes the fact that Brexit vote has undermined the statue of local and global financial markets. The hit that has been given to financial markets of the globe has been expressed in the collocates which carry negative meaning. For example, the collocates that accompany financial markets are upheaval, recessions, gripped, worries, unleashing turmoil, freefall, shock, undermine, edge, uncertain, shock, effects, shock, plunged, crisis, wiping, tailspin, plunging, spook, dislocate, block, surprised, downside risk, shocked waves, racked, worries, rocked, fell and dive. All these collocates depict the financial markets of Britain and of the whole world as have been under the threat of Brexit consequences. So, express tribune covered the Brexit event in negative terms particularly in relation to its created upset in the global financial markets. The express tribune also highlighted Pakistan financial market which fell by 848 points as UK voted to move out.

Likewise, other collocates were also investigated that included Brexit, EU, global, Britain, Pakistan, and British. The pattern of Brexit and market reveals that global markets has challenged by the Brexit aftermath. Brexit is referred to be the agent that caused the global market's downfall. Next, EU repeatedly appears with markets that indicates to the nature of the EU's market as tariff-free market for the members, and UK after leaving the union is shown desirous to get back the same access to such free trade zone. In addition, the co-occurrences of global with the market expose that Brexit has reversed the pace of global market. The vote has threatened the global market and put it into turmoil, downfall, and jitters state. Actually, the highlighting of such transnational impacts shows the position of the express tribune newspaper which views to the issue from transnational perspective. Moreover, the combination of Britain with market reveals that Britain's intention to move out of the market has been a controversial issue. This issue has made controversial at the national level as between groups and at the transnational level as between UK and the bloc. The collocate British indicates that Brexit has posed sundry challenges to British market as the Britishers chose to shun the union market. Finally, Pakistan begin a collocate of market has also presented with negative connotation as the Brexit decision pushed down Pakistani market in its reverse direction.

4.3.10. Discussion

In this section, three salient keywords i.e. trade, economy and market(s) were considered in each selected Pakistani English newspaper. By examining these keywords words in-depth, I focused on their upmost ten collocates patterns in concordances with the lens of Stubbs' discourse prosody and Galtung and Ruge's theory of news values. To return

to step 6 of the theoretical framework upon which this study embarks (see in section 3.2), this section in part contributing to the below mentioned research questions.

    i.   What lexical items in their specific co-textual patterns have been used by the selected newspapers in constructing the Brexit matter?

    ii.   How far does the lexical patterning contribute as part of media discourse in construction of the political positions of the selected newspapers?

    iii.   To what extent and in what ways do the respective political ideologies of the selected newspapers differ from each other?

    iv.   How does the coverage by the selected newspapers reflect the Brexit matter in relation to Pakistan as a transnational issue?

The analysis of the selected keywords in this section revealed how Pakistani English newspapers covered the Brexit event with trade and economic perspectives. Three keywords such as trade, economy and market(s) which reflect a particular discourse about Brexit in Pakistani newspapers corpora were examined through the corpus tools i.e. collocates and concordance. While using the collocate tool, ten strongest and highest frequent patterns of lexical words around the three keywords were determined in each newspaper as shown in the following table.

Table 4.6

Top ten strongest collocates patterns of the keywords: trade, economy and markets

Ten strongest collocates patterns of the selected keywords			
Keywords	Trade	Economy	Markets
The Dawn Corpus	Free, EU, deal, Britain, Future, new, Brexit, UK, world, and talks	Britain, world, British, fifth, UK, largest, biggest, Brexit, uncertainty, global, immigration.	single, EU, access, customs union, Britain, financial, free, leave, Brexit, and labor
The news international corpus	EU, deal, free, Pakistan, UK, Brexit, future, new, talks, and world	Britain, British, world, UK, Brexit, largest, biggest, fifth, pound and global	single, EU, access, customs union, financial, Britain, Brexit, free, stock

			and leaving.
The express tribune corpus	Deal, EU, free, Britain, future, Pakistan, UK, Brexit, talks, and new.	world, Britain, fifth, largest, Brexit, Pakistan, uncertainty, EU, UK, and immigration.	single, access, financial, Brexit, EU, global, Britain, Pakistan, and British.

These collocates were found that frequently co-occurred with the selected keywords in this section. Most of the collocate patterns around the keywords were observed the same across the newspapers and communicated the similar topic and theme. For example, the analysis of the collocate patterns of the keyword 'trade' revealed Brexit both in negative and positive ways across the newspapers. Trade was portrayed that disrupted by Brexit between UK and the EU nations and now restructuring it involved a lot of complexities and disagreement from both sides. However, Brexit was highlighted as a freedom for Britain in trade and opportunity for non-EU countries to extend trade relations with the UK. Likewise, the analysis of the collocate patterns around the keyword 'economy' in all the three newspapers uncovered Brexit repercussions for Britain, EU and world economies. Beside it, the analysis of the collocates patterns around the keyword 'market(s) revealed Britain's access to the EU single market as a contentious issue and Brexit impacts on Britain, EU and world financial and stock markets. Moreover, the in-depth analysis of the identified patterns around each keyword in the concordances mostly uncovered Brexit as a negative event while very less as a positive event. The negative portrayal of Brexit event in terms of trade and economical perspective was determined by the lexical words used in the co-textual environment of those patterns. While closely studying the collocate patterns around the keywords in concordances, the following lexical items were found as seen in the table below.

Table 4.7

Lexical words used in the co-textual environment of the keywords: trade, economy, and markets

Newspap	Keyword	Lexical words used in the immediate context of keywords
The Dawn	Trade	Agree, agreed, fails, discuss, conclude, questions, wants, staying, offering, negotiate, negotiating, start, talks, deal, agreement, warns, failure, reach, open, economic disaster, seek, seeking, sign, ambitious, forge, new, wanted, issues, leaving, market, years, ousted, warned, feared, loss, passporting rights, continue, follow, rules, exit, Chequers, tariff-free, frictionless, fell, rule out, begin, risked, trapping, countries, strike, vulnerable, obey, freedom, obstacles, weakening, dependent, restrictions, preventing, impossible, stuck, hurt, leaving, risks, indefinitely, unable, seal, securing, crash out, no-deal, disrupt, bind, boost, barrier-free, redlines, uncertainty, clean break, suffer, barriers, frictions, arduous, fissure, modalities, disorderly, disruption, etc
	Economy	damage, losing steam, shockwaves, warned, feared, harm, contracted, imploding, slowest pace, , gloomy , shrinking , pain, smaller, threaten, hit investment, thrown into question, poses, worked down, crash out, thrusting, no-deal, pitch, unknown, hurtling, deeper uncertainty, falter, damaging, Brexit uncertainty, hanging over, dogged, suffering, higher prices, doom-laden outlooks, fear, catastrophic, gloomy predictions, negative shock, devastating consequences, ravage, shrink, severe damage, losing, disruption, biggest downside risks, languishing, sharper, risks, serious, caused, leave, threat, Brexit hit, no-deal Brexit, Brexit turbulence, potential calamity, cripple, interest, risked, harming, poses a major threats etc
	Markets	leave, shift away, losing access, splits, pull out, clean break, nasty, divorce, give up, full exit, abrupt end, force, split, reaction, uncertainty, spilled, panic, spook, damage, dislocate, doubt, chaotic, impact etc.

The News International	Trade	Agree, future, agreeing, pledge, hard, border, conclude, ten years, threat, hopes, making, fails, reach, secure, rebellious, leaving, limit, immigration, crash out, new, fell, strike, discuss, chaos, affects, freedom, movement, push for, vowed, tariffs, sign, leave, free, wide-ranging, uncertainty, follow, rules, disruption, frictionless, talks, removing, trapped, indefinitely, tied, negotiating, independent, forge, prevent, lose, impacted, barriers, affected, void, ambitious, wars, countries, ditch, problem, ruled out, less, worries, rejected, vexed question, smooth, suffer, rip up, deficit, open, lack, boosting, world, bilateral, strengthening, implications, danger, weakening, reduce, severing, prohibit, goods, expand, impact, opportunities, explore, pursue, punitive etc.
	Economy	slowed sharply, shrinking, trouble, shock, stall, fall, falling, alarm, slowdown, imperil, damage, worst hit, worse off, effects, loss, substantial costs, downturn, shrinking faster, problematic, falling pound, damaging, hardliners, turbulence, hit, Brexit, long-term impact, worries, chaos, feared, shock, slow etc.
	markets	freefall, uncertainty, shock, harm, turmoil, subsided, unleash, plunged, crisis, wiping, blow, tanking, worries, spook, dislocate, siege, threats, shaken, damage, skittish, risks, worry, suffering, dropped, edge out, collapsed, tailspin, fluctuating, anxiety, lower etc.
The Express Tribune	Trade	12 years, fails, agree, agreeing, pledge, 10 years, conclude, ruled out, negotiating, hammering out, work out, reach, secure, failed, seek, extend, goods, talks, affects, discuss, freedom, movement, striking, comprehensive, push for, vowed, countries, free, lack, jumbo, leaves, future, new, struck, strikes, blocks, threatened, condemn, issue, begin, wider, avoid, checks, border, transatlantic, agreement, lose, follow, goods, create, frictionless, impossible, immigration, control, affected, undertake, independent, rules, forge, new, open, sealing, worse off, slow, third country, WTO, tariffs, barriers, pursue, looking, explore, opportunities, allow, difficult, hurt, global, fantastic, advocate, bilateral, closer, obstacles, massive restrictions, boost, falling back, nasty divorce, block, conduct, shift, keep, prevent, opposes, world, increase. Adverse impacts, restructuring, slammed, affect. Etc

	Economy	stake, risks, huge task, deterrent, biggest crisis, steer, warned, uncertainty, catapult, crisis, thrusting, so-called, no-deal, leave, turmoil, weakness, defied, dismay, fear, impact, challenges, flat-lining, losing, risk, damage, disorderly, risk stalling, contracting, worse off, shrink, imperil, shock, short-term pain, weaker, challenges, major questions, slows, limited impact, downside risk, boisterous affairs, negative, tumbled over, hit etc
	Markets	upheaval, recession, gripped, worries, unleashing turmoil, freefall, shock, undermine, edge, uncertain, effects, plunged, crisis, wiping, tailspin, plunging, spook, dislocate, block, surprised, downside risk, shocked waves, racked, fell, dive, etc.

The lexical words as seen in the above table were used in the co-textual environment of the selected keywords which reflect the trade and economical aspects of Brexit event in Pakistani English newspapers. The keyword 'trade' in the three newspapers was accompanied by the lexical words that revealed two perspectives in relation to Brexit. First, the reestablishment of trade relations by Britain with the EU was portrayed that involved a lot of complexities and disagreement and second Brexit was portrayed as a freedom for Britain in trade and opportunities for other countries to extend their trade relations. So, it was found that the newspapers covered Brexit event in relation to trade both in negative and positive ways. Brexit was highlighted that disrupted the trade links with the EU and now restructuring them were portrayed as occupied by a lot of barriers and disagreement. So, this determines Brexit as a transnational event as it affected trade flow across nations. As, Borchardt, Simon, & Bironzo (2018) discovered while analyzing Greek media coverage that Brexit would negatively impacts Greece in terms of trade as it has a large pharmaceutical export market in the UK which could be lost. Similarly, the researchers also pointed out German media coverage as anti-Brexit. German media was found that took close interest particularly in trade with the UK because Germany always entertained largest trade deals with the UK than any other country in the bloc. As, in 2017, the trade between Germany and UK increased to 121 billion euro. Consequently, Germany will likely lose its greatest trade partner and market due to UK leaving of the EU.

Settling trade issue was reported that involved both countries i.e. the UK and the EU. Britain was shown that regarded the rearrangement of trade deal as the inevitable demand of Brexit. Britain was also portrayed very active to get such a free trade deal that allowed

greater access to the EU single market along with the divorce deal. But the EU (as a transnational actor of the Brexit event) was shown that repeatedly insisted and urged Britain to discuss trade deal after it legally quits the EU. Similarly, Michael Barnier (EU Brexit negotiator) and Angela Merkel (German Chancellor) were reported that cautioned Britain about the approach to discuss both future trade deal and withdrawal deal at a time and added that frictional trade that Britain desired for was out of question after its exiting. So, the newspapers were found that highlighted the complexity (according to Galtung and Ruge's news values ch.3, p. 31) of the Brexit in relation to restructuring trade between the UK and the EU. The many proposals for restructuring trade were highlighted in disagreement between the Britain and the EU. For example, those proposals were highlighted such as positioning Northern Ireland in EU's market, involving the whole UK in EU customs and single market, indulging Britain in agriculture and manufactured goods, Canadian and Norwegian style trade models. These proposals for rearranging trade ties were highlighted as rejected both at national and cross national level. In addition, the Brexit issues such as backstop (Ireland border) and immigration were portrayed that put trade between the two countries in deadlock status.

Moreover, Brexit implications on trade between Britain and the 27 EU countries were reported by quoting prominent officials and institutions. For example, Gardner (American Ambassador to EU) was quoted that UK-EU trade after Brexit would take years to settle. Similarly, Ivon Roger (UK's envoy to EU) was also quoted that said getting trade deal could require ten years for Britain after Brexit. David Davis (Brexit Negotiator) was quoted that if Britain was unable to reach a trade deal with the bloc then it would have to follow WTO rules in trade which would definitely be a call for tariffs. Financial sector of Britain was described to lose its passport of trading across nations in the EU. Business chiefs were reported that without a trade deal there would be breakdown to trade flow across nations. Sher Afghan (Director General of TDAP) and Mujeeb Ahmed Khan (Trade Advisor) were quoted that cautioned Pakistani exporters about the Brexit implications while pointing to the whole world as in the grip of Brexit. Greg Hand (UK minister of international trade was quoted that UK was not ready to extend hands for new trade deal with its former colony Pakistan as UK itself was engaged with the EU in trade talks. Likewise, Ahmad Lakhani (senior analyst at JS Global capital Ltd) said Pakistani exports would be dwindled and hit by the Brexit aftermath and added that restructuring trade between Pakistan and UK would leave adverse impacts on value-added exports which also included textile. Similarly, Ansorg and Haastrup, (2016) also

discovered the impacts of Brexit on African commonwealth countries such as Nigeria, Kenya, south Africa and Egypt, who mostly relied on trade with the UK would suffer economically and would likely take years while renegotiating trade with the UK.

Brexit was also constructed positively by the newspapers as a freedom in trade for Britain and opportunity for other countries to extend trade relations. Britain was highlighted that would be no more bound to EU trade rules and it would be a free trade zone for non-EU countries to extend trade ties around the globe. Other countries were also highlighted that viewed Brexit as an opportunity to establish free trade with Britain after Brexit such as Switzerland, India, Singapore, South Korea, Mexico, and Australia. Pakistan was also reported that asked Britain for free trade ties or package liken to GSP after Brexit. Further, Rehman Chashti (trade envoy to Pakistan), Boris Johnson (Foreign minister) and Thomas Drew (UK commissioner to Pakistan) were quoted that assured better trade ties with Pakistan after Britain's exit.

With economic perspective, Brexit was also constructed negative by the Pakistani newspapers because of its repercussions on Britain and world economies. According to Galtang and Ruge theory of news value (cited in Bednarek & Caple, 2012, p. 41), the newspapers emphasized and covered the negative impacts of Brexit event. The lexical words used in the co-text of 'economy' can be seen in the table (4.7) that imparted negative prosody to the economy on account of Brexit impacts. Brexit was portrayed as it weighed heavily on Briton's economy in particular while the EU and world economies in general. At national level, Brexit repercussions for Britain's economy were pointed out the same across the newspapers. For example, Brexit vote was highlighted that brought instability and uncertainty in Britain's economy. Brexit was also reported that exposed the status of world 5th largest economy (Britain's economy) into a great danger. Brexit was portrayed that put Britain future economic status in turbulence. Brexit was represented that resulted in the depreciation of pound value which also undermined Britain's economy. In addition, some institutions and officials such BoE (Bank of England), Heathrow and Gatwick airports and Christine Lagarde (MIF Chief) were quoted that referred to the severe negative outcomes of Brexit for Britain's economy. Such results were also reported by some of the UK's newspapers such as the guardian, financial times and daily mirror according to Reuters Institute (2016). In contrary to this, the UK's newspapers such as Daily Mail, Daily Star, The Sun, Daily Express and Daily Telegraph were found against the results and portrayed Brexit positively in relation to Britain's economy.

Moreover, Brexit was also highlighted as a transnational issue in terms of its impacts on transnational economies especially EU's economy and Pakistan's economy. Brexit does not only mean to leave the EU but it also means quitting of the largest economic bloc. The UK was holding a strong position in the EU and was also contributing more to its economy. Therefore, UK's exit from the largest economic block was portrayed by Pakistani newspapers as a fierce blow to the economies of both the countries. The EU's economy is regarded as a global economy which was described under the grip of Brexit. So, Brexit vote was described that put global economy into uncertainty. Brexit was also highlighted that would affect the eurozone economy. In addition, Brexit was highlighted that posed the threat of vulnerability to Pakistan's economy because of the declination in Britain's economy. It was reported that Brexit vote created a lot of apprehensions and disorder for the UK's economy, world economies and Pakistan's economy. Brexit was reported that would hit two sectors of Pakistan such as automobile and textile which could undermine Pakistan economic status.

The keyword 'market(s)' was covered by the selected Pakistani English newspapers with two perspectives in relation to Brexit. One was about Britain's access to EU's single market and the second was about Brexit implications on the UK, EU and world financial and stock markets. Both the perspectives were negatively constructed through the lexical items as seen in the above table (4.7). According to Galtung and Rudge's news values (cited in Bednarek & Caple, 2012, p. 41) the newspapers were found that emphasized the negative aspects and impacts of Brexit event. However, it should be noted that Brexit also means exit from the EU single market, a free market where 27 EU states have the freedom to practice the free mobility of goods, services, capitals, people and workers and 19 nations holding single currency i.e. euro. In such common market, member states trade with one another at zero tariffs whereas Britain would not entertain such benefits once it is out of the market. However, the newspapers reported Britain that wanted to reinvolve itself in the EU single market so that to benefit from it but its access to the market was portrayed that encountered a lot of complexities and disagreement from the EU side as well as from Britain internal. To reinvolve Britain in the single market, the many proposals were offered which were highlighted in disagreement at national level in Britain as well as between Britain and the EU. So, Britain access to the common market which was highlighted as a contentious issue reflected Brexit as a cross-border issue.

Similarly, the newspapers also equally highlighted the impacts of Brexit on the UK, EU and world financial and stock markets. The impacts of Brexit on cross-border nations

such as EU, continent Europe, west and world reflect Brexit as a transnational issue while its impacts on UK financial and stock market make it national issue. Brexit due to its bad repercussions on the UK, EU, and world financial and stock markets was covered as a negative event. Financial and stock markets at local as well as cross-border level were constructed in negative lexical words as seen in the above table (4.7). Those lexical words were used to highlight the Brexit's effects on financial and stock markets. For example, Brexit vote was highlighted that alarmed traders and customers across the globe about the uncertainty in the financial markets. Anthony Browne (Chief Executive of British Bankers association) was quoted that Brexit created a schism in the unified financial markets. Many investors and business chiefs were quoted that no-deal Brexit would be disastrous for financial markets and would block all channels for trade. BoE was reported that Brexit had caused great uncertainty to the prospect of the financial market of the UK. Brexit vote was reported that led to downfall of financial markets of the UK and also bumped Germany's financial markets. Theresa May was quoted that no-deal would cause nervous in the financial markets. Brussels as reported that issued an advisory note about how to deal with the threats posed to their financial markets by Brexit. Li Keqias China premier was quoted that Brexit would jolt the financial markets of the globe. U.S was also reported to push UK to go through smooth divorce so that not to further disturb the world financial markets. Hard Brexit was highlighted that would not just tumultuous for British market but for the European market too. Brexit was also depicted that provoked disorder in stock market all over the globe.

4.4 Keywords: Gibraltar, Citizens, Pakistan

4.4.1 The Keyword 'Gibraltar' in the Dawn Corpus

Brexit saga involves a great discussion on the issues related to immigration, backstop, single market, trade, etc but there also comes the issue of Gibraltar (British oversea territory) which borders with Spain. Actually, Gibraltar does not come under the geography of United Kingdom rather it is its oversea colony which has its own governmental system but in foreign policy it is ruled by the UK. In the 2016 UK plebiscite, 96 per cent people of Gibraltar cast their votes to continue with the bloc. So, if UK quits the block Gibraltar by default will also come out as it is governed by the UK in its foreign policy. However, Gibraltar's position is presented as a unique issue in the Brexit negotiations as 96 per cent Gibraltarians showed their willingness not to quit. In addition, Spanish government is also more active in the case of Gibraltar as it was its territory in the past but the UK invaded from it. So, Gibraltar being an aspect of Brexit is investigated in the dawn newspaper that how it is constructed in the

concordances and what pattern it follows. The keyword 'Gibraltar' turns up 79 times in the dawn corpus. It co-appears with statistically upmost ten and strongest collocates such as British, people, EU, deal, Spain, Madrid, trade, support, and sovereignty. These statistically strongest collocates of 'Gibraltar' have been closely examined below in concordances with the lens of research questions.

The upmost collocate of 'Gibraltar' is 'British'. It appears 11 times in the co-text of Gibraltar. Concordance for this pattern has been displayed below.

Concordance 4.4.1

'British' in the co-text of Gibraltar in the Dawn corpus

1	a veto on extending any trade deal to	Gibraltar after the British leave the bloc. "Keep calm
2	is going to represent the interests of its	British citizens in Gibraltar," Hernandez said. "The British government
3	. Britain will seek the best deal for the	British enclave of Gibraltar in its departure talks with
4	ibraltar." With a population of just over 32,000,	Gibraltar has been a British overseas territory since 1713 but
5	vorce talks with Britain and rejected attempts by	British MEPs to recognise Gibraltar's pro-EU stance
6	of people also queued to vote in the	British overseas territory of Gibraltar, which borders Spain. Gibraltar'
7	objection to the deal by Spain over the	British territory of Gibraltar. The impasse was resolved when
8	deal with the vexed issues of fishing and	Gibraltar, the British territory that sits on an outcrop
9	on Sunday insisted that she would "never" allow	Gibraltar to slip from British control against the wishes
10	British stoicism in crisis. Asked if he believed	Gibraltar would remain under British sovereignty, he added in

This pattern exposed that Gibraltar, in the Brexit saga, has become a debated issue between Spain and Britain. In the concordances, there have been highlighted many issues raised by Spain in the aftermath of Brexit vote. In string 1, there has been expressed Spain's demand for having a say on any trade deal that Britain would arrange with EU with respect to Gibraltar. Spain also demanded for the co-sovereignty over the Rock but Britain resisted and expressed they would not let Gibraltar in Spain control as mentioned in lines 9 and 10. Similarly, Spain's reaction to the Brexit deal has been expressed in line 7. Spain revealed that if it were not accorded a veto on the future trade relations with Gibraltar it would thwart the Brexit deal that was going to be endorsed by both the stakeholders. Thus, the dawn newspaper reflects Brexit as a transnational issue when it comes to the case of Gibraltar.

The collocate 'people' refers to the Gibraltarians' voices in the Brexit vote as well as to Gibraltar's future. Gibraltarians voted in majority to enjoy the benefits from the EU common market but they also chose to be with the UK rather than coming under Spain's sovereignty. The collocate 'EU' has been used to figure out the position of the EU as mediator in the issue of Gibraltar. The collocate 'deal' points to any deal about the future of

Gibraltar agreed by London and Brussels but the deal must have Spain's consent as can be observed in the concordance below.

Concordance 4.4.2

'Deal' in the co-text of Gibraltar in the Dawn corpus

1	changed: the UK would seek the best possible	deal for Gibraltar as the UK exits the EU
2	that Britain would seek the best possible Brexit	deal for Gibraltar, its internally self-governing territory attached
3	must have a say on any future trade	deal involving Gibraltar. A giant waterfall tens of kilometres
4	promised Spain a veto over the extension to	Gibraltar of any future trade deal between Britain and
5	to." Spanish King Felipe VI called for a	deal on the status of Gibraltar that would be "
6	-ditch threat to derail a hard-negotiated Brexit	deal over Gibraltar has left some wondering how the
7	for Spain to have a say over any	deal that affects Gibraltar. Spanish Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy
8	should have a veto on extending any trade	deal to Gibraltar after the British leave the bloc. "

This pattern highlights Gibraltar's future relations as made hostage by Spain. However, in the first two lines, Theresa May has been quoted who said, after Brexit, the UK would attempt to work out better deal for the Rock but in lines 3 to 8, Spain has been reported who wants to be granted a veto on the prospect of Gibraltar if Brussels and London extend their hands for any deal related to Gibraltar. In line 4, Spain was promised by EU that it would be given a say on any deal reach to the Rock but such act of EU outraged Britain as well as the Rock's prime minister. In line 6, Spain has been reported if it were not given a say on the prospect of the Rock it would not be possible for the Spain to acknowledge the Brexit deal. So, it is simply understood that Brexit has raised the issue of Gibraltar which is an issue not confined to UK but a bilateral issue that involves Spain and the UK which has been highlighted by the dawn newspaper as a transnational issue.

Moreover, the collocates Spain and Madrid refer to Gibraltar as a territory ceded to UK by Spain in 1713. Spain and Gibraltar are divided by the same border through which Gibraltar trade with EU countries. So, due to geological, historical and political relations with Gibraltar, Madrid asked for having a say on any deal related to Gibraltar. If it is not given a say then it has the veto not to approve Brexit deal. Next, the collocate 'trade' accompanies with Gibraltar and refers to Gibraltar trade relation with EU on which Spain asks for veto. The concordances for the collocate trade are mentioned below.

Concordance 4.4.3

'Trade' in the co-text of Gibraltar in the Dawn corpus

1	Spain must have a say on any future trade deal involving Gibraltar. A giant waterfall tens of
2	Spain should have a veto on extending any trade deal to Gibraltar after the British leave the
3	promised Spain a veto over the extension to Gibraltar of any future trade deal between Britain and
4	This means that Madrid could potentially block Gibraltar's access to any trade deal, and politicians

This pattern exposes the Spanish government demands for veto over trade ties that EU establishes with Britain with reference to Gibraltar. In lines 1 and 2, Spain was authorized with a veto by the EU in trade deal extended to Gibraltar after Brexit but it got a sever condemnation behalf of Gibraltar and the UK. Actually, it was promised with Spain by EU for granting veto on trade deal with the Rock. For granting veto to Spain means that Spain can thwart any deal between Gibraltar and EU countries. It was also reported that Spain would get a chance to use veto so that to share sovereignty over the Rock. The collocate 'support' refers to the UK loyalty and protection for Gibraltar. The collocate 'sovereignty' refers to the Gibraltar political position as threatened by the Spain in the aftermath of Brexit vote. The Spanish Government claimed for the share sovereignty but British government arrogated and said Gibraltar would not let go in Spain control without the Gibraltarians' will. So, it can be acquired from all these bilateral arguments about Gibraltar that the dawn newspaper highlighted Brexit as a transnational issue.

4.4.2 The Keyword 'Gibraltar' in the News International Corpus

In the news international corpus, the keyword 'Gibraltar' shows up 37 times. I extracted top ten collocates of Gibraltar such as Spain, Future, British, Britain, veto, long-standing, status, negotiations and issue. These words in the co-text of Gibraltar have been closely examined below. The upmost collocate of 'Gibraltar' in the news international corpus is 'Spain' which turns up 8 times. Their combination is observed in the concordance below.

Concordance 4.4.4

'Spain' in the co-text of Gibraltar in the News International corpus

1	repeated her position on British sovereignty over Gibraltar -- a contentious issue with Spain that in recent
2	ertheless represents a boost in relations between Spain and Gibraltar, a British overseas territory long claimed
3	s ties with the United Kingdom. Relations between Spain and Gibraltar have long been strained and this
4	-opened. We will work with the government of Gibraltar and Spain on our future relationship," she said.
5	constructively with the EU in matters relating to Gibraltar and worked closely with Spain. "The withdrawal agreement
6	ensive sharing of fiscal data between Britain and Spain for Gibraltar residents to prevent tax avoidance. Britain
7	the crisis. But Brexit forced the governments of Spain, Gibraltar and Britain to the negotiating table on
8	are still working on finding a solution on Gibraltar with and for Spain," a European official told

This combination highlights the controversial nature of Gibraltar between the UK and Spain in the Brexit negotiations. This sort of nature between the two nations is described in the very first line as a contentious issue. Similarly, the line 3 refers to the past strained relations between Spain and the Rock which again have been refreshed by the Brexit scenario. In lines 4 and 5 Theresa May is reported that talks have already been done with the EU that Gibraltar would go with the UK out of the bloc and adds Britain would work on with future relations with Gibraltar and Spain. In lines 7 and 8, it is said Brexit has emerged the issue of Gibraltar which is still in process between concerned nations. So, this analysis revealed that the news international newspaper highlighted Brexit is not just an issue to UK but it is the issue of Spain as well. Next collocate of Gibraltar is 'future' which can be observed in the concordance below.

Concordance 4.4.5

'Future' in the co-text of Gibraltar in the News International corpus

1	not confirm his country's veto over any future accord on ties with Gibraltar. If there is
2	-opened. We will work with the government of Gibraltar and Spain on our future relationship," she said.
3	and post-Brexit Britain are separate from the Gibraltar issue. "Future negotiations on Gibraltar are separate
4	. Spain's demand for a veto on the future of Gibraltar loomed on Saturday as the final
5	it sees as its right to negotiate the future on Gibraltar with Britain on a bilateral basis,
6	it does not guarantee Madrid's veto over Gibraltar's future status. Madrid has a long-standing
7	clear that it retains a veto on the future status of Gibraltar, the British territory it claims

Here, this pattern refers to the Gibraltar's future status which is highlighted as controversial. Spanish government had asked for a veto concerning EU ties with Gibraltar but it was not confirmed yet as reported in line 1. In lines 4-7 Spain has been described as aggressive. It was said by Spain PM, if he were not given veto over Gibraltar he would boycott from signing the final deal. In string 3, Gibraltar has been described as another issue and needs to be solved. In addition, it was also figured out that the Brexit deal has not mentioned a point about Spain's veto about the future status of the Rock. Therefore, the future of Gibraltar has been constructed in the Brexit saga as a transnational issue.

The collocates 'British' and 'Britain' have been used to refer to Gibraltar which has been described as a territory in British control. In 1713, Britain was ceded this territory by Spain. Now, Brexit has refreshed this issue again and Spain rose up to reclaim its sovereignty. Therefore, the news international newspaper reported Gibraltar's future status as one of the issues of Brexit that brought Britain and Spain on the table to negotiate. The combination of Madrid with Gibraltar refers to Madrid's demands i.e. to have a say on

Gibraltar's future which has reported by the news international newspaper as a sticking point in the Brexit deal. This issue has been highlighted more clearly by Spanish's demand for veto as veto has also collocated with Gibraltar. This can be seen in the concordances given as below.

Concordance 4.4.6

'Veto' in the co-text of Gibraltar in the News International corpus

1	be better off. Spain's demand for a veto on the future of Gibraltar loomed on Saturday
2	Brussels if it does not guarantee Madrid's veto over Gibraltar's future status. Madrid has a
3	on Friday, Sanchez insisted that Madrid holds a veto over the fate of Gibraltar in any post-

This pattern exposes the stand of Spain on the prospect of Gibraltar in the Brexit event. Since, Gibraltar and Spain have the same land frontier which is the emerging issue of Brexit just like the issue of NI and Republic of Ireland. Brexit deal has left this issue indefinite and there was not included any point on Gibraltar's future relations with Spain rather it was agreed that Britain would directly communicate with Brussels any trade deal behalf of Gibraltar. So, Spain exposed that EU could not arrange any trade treaty with Britain without Spain's approval. Therefore, Spain asked to be granted a veto on the prospect of Gibraltar if London and Brussels extend their hands for any deal. Thus, in the concordances, it is clearly highlighted that Brexit is a transnational issue when it comes to the issue of Gibraltar which is one of the aspects of Brexit. Similarly, the collocates such as long-standing, status, negotiations and issue refer to Gibraltar as it is long-term issue between Spain and UK. Now, the Brexit has instigated both the countries to Gibraltar's future status and brought them on the table to seek for the solution. Thus, the keyword Gibraltar in the news international newspaper has been reported as a transnational issue as it involved nations such as UK and Spain.

4.4.3 The Keyword 'Gibraltar' in the Express Tribune Corpus

In the express tribune corpus, the keyword 'Gibraltar' shows up 46 times. I extracted its ten strongest co-textual collocates such as British, sovereignty, minister, sale, future, status, Spain, Spanish, allow, Madrid. These words in the co-textual environment of Gibraltar have been closely examined in the concordance below. The collocate 'British' is the highest one in the co-text of Gibraltar that shows up 9 times. Their combination is observed in the following concordance.

Concordance 4.4.7

'British' in the co-text of Gibraltar in the Express Tribune corpus

1	on having a say in the future of	Gibraltar. As talks among Spanish, British and EU officials
2	allay the fears of visiting Chief Minister of	Gibraltar Fabian Picardo. British foreign minister Boris Johnson added
3	o change." With a population of just over 32,000,	Gibraltar has been a British overseas territory since 1713 but
4	any post-Brexit trade deal that affects the	British outcrop of Gibraltar. A draft parliamentary resolution said
5	the European Union. She repeated her position on	British sovereignty over Gibraltar — a contentious issue with Spain
6	objection to the deal by Spain over the	British territory of Gibraltar. The impasse was resolved when
7	also has concerns about the future status of	Gibraltar, the British territory on its southern coast, a
8	on Sunday insisted that she would "never" allow	Gibraltar to slip from British control against the wishes
9	. May on Sunday insisted she would "never" allow	Gibraltar to slip from British control to allay the

This combination highlights that Gibraltar has been a serious bilateral issue in the context of Brexit between UK and Spain. Besides this, there is also a minimal pattern of the lexical word such as allow and slip which reveals the British's stance of control over Gibraltar. In the concordances, Gibraltar has been discussed as a territory under the British rules that has become vulnerable after the Brexit vote due to the threat from Spanish government and its uncertain future relations with the EU. The express tribune newspaper highlights it as a transnational issue that has caused by Brexit. The transnational aspect of this issue is understood in the concordances through the lexical words such as Spanish, Fabian Picardo, British, sovereignty, Spain, control, and slip. Moreover, it has also highlighted in the concordances that Spain comes as an interruption in the Brexit deal between the two participants as it said it would thwart May for hoping better deal with the bloc unless it is given a voice on the Rock's future. Next collocate is 'sovereignty' as seen in the concordance below.

Concordance 4.4.8

'Sovereignty' in the co-text of Gibraltar in the Express Tribune corpus

1	voted to leave the EU, Madrid proposed shared	sovereignty, arguing that would allow Gibraltar to stay in
2	she would never "enter into a process of	sovereignty negotiations with which Gibraltar is not content," according
3	of the government "remains fixed and firm. The	sovereignty of Gibraltar cannot be changed without the express
4	was "very, very clear, which is that the	sovereignty of Gibraltar is unchanged, and it's not
5	opean Union. She repeated her position on British	sovereignty over Gibraltar — a contentious issue with Spain that
6	enter into arrangements under which the people of	Gibraltar would pass under the sovereignty of another state

This pattern highlights that Brexit vote has put the sovereignty of Gibraltar into question. In the aftermath of Brexit, Spain's demand raised for the co-sovereignty over the Rock. The reason of such demand is predicted from the Gibraltarians who voted staying in the bloc and another is to avoid rough border between the Rock and Spain. But in the concordances, such demand of Spain has been resisted by the British's firm stance in strong

negative terms like, never, cannot be changed, very clear, and unchanged. This means that Britain never wants to have shared sovereignty with Spain over Gibraltar.

Next, the combination of 'minister' with Gibraltar reveals the positions of various ministers on the issue. For instance, Boris Johnson commented that Gibraltar is not offered to be bought as referred by the collocate 'sale' in the co-text of Gibraltar. Similarly, Theresa May expressed the view about Gibraltar that she would not proceed for such a deal that would not benefit Gibraltar and undermine Gibraltarians' voices of the referendum. The collocates 'future' and 'status' refer to Gibraltar's future status as seems disputed in the hands of UK and Spain. Spanish government urges Britain to give it a veto for the deal EU has with UK about Gibraltar; otherwise, it would have the right not to sign the Brexit deal. The collocate 'Spain' and 'Spanish' are also the recurring pattern with Gibraltar. In concordances, these patterns uncover Britain's intention over Gibraltar as a bilateral issue with Spain. Britain is shown that has already talked to EU with regard to Gibraltar and wants to extend hands for future relationships with Spain and Gibraltar. Furthermore, the collocate 'allow' is repeated in the co-text of Gibraltar that shows the stances of both UK and Spanish governments about Gibraltar. The pattern is presented in the concordances below.

Concordance 4.4.9

'Allow' in the co-text of Gibraltar in the Express Tribune corpus

1	May on Sunday insisted that she would "never" allow Gibraltar to slip from British control against the
2	said. May on Sunday insisted she would "never" allow Gibraltar to slip from British control to allay
3	d proposed shared sovereignty, arguing that would allow Gibraltar to stay in the bloc. But Gibraltarians

After the threat posed by Spain and its demand for co-sovereignty, Theresa May forcefully resisted and said without the will of Gibraltarians, Gibraltar would never go under the sovereignty of Spanish government. In addition, the Madrid and Gibraltar combination highlights that Madrid could block any trade deal of Gibraltar with the EU if it were not given a veto. But Gibraltarians are afraid if Spain is given a veto it will get a chance for governing the Rock. However, Madrid and the Rock share land border through which trade is conducted. If Britain adopts strict way and not involving Madrid in any talk related to the future of Gibraltar then chances are there that Gibraltar has to suffer economically as there would be rough border between the two and Gibraltar's access to single market would be disrupted. Thus, the express tribune newspaper reflects Gibraltar being an aspect of Brexit as a transnational issue.

4.4.4 The Keyword Citizen(s) in the Dawn Corpus

Citizens' rights also remained one of the debated issues between the UK and the bloc after the referendum results were declared. Before the starting of formal negotiations on Brexit the status of EU and UK nationals was uncertain. Later on, a deal was agreed between EU and Theresa May which included article about citizens' rights but the deal was turned down three times in the British parliament that led to the emerging of no-deal scenario. The no-deal scenario frightened and threatened Europeans who live and work in the UK and vice versa for the Britons. Therefore, this issue of citizens' rights is an important aspect of Brexit event to be investigated. In the dawn corpus, the keyword 'citizen(s)' shows up 122 times. It is found with statistically strongest and upmost ten collocates such as rights, EU, Britain, British, living, million, European, UK, work, and Brexit. The patterns of these words with 'citizen(s)' have been closely examined in the concordance below.

The upmost collocate of citizens is 'rights'. It is showed up 43 times in the co-text of citizens. Their combination reveals the status of citizens' rights particularly the EU citizens after the UK is pulled out of the bloc. The combination can be seen in the concordance below.

Concordance 4.4.10

'Rights' in the co-text of Citizens in the Dawn corpus

1	need to be settled." These included issues of rights for EU citizens in Britain and Britons in
2	e modalities of the withdrawal, especially on the rights of citizens and the obligations arising from the
3	progress" on the divorce issues: the exit bill, rights of citizens on each other's territories and
4	"clearly how the UK proposes to protect the rights of EU citizens in the UK and see
5	ived. May had previously refused to guarantee the rights of EU citizens in Britain until those of
6	be "sufficient progress" on the Brexit bill, the rights of EU citizens living in Britain, and on
7	d upsetting Brussels last week by questioning the rights of EU citizens who arrive in Britain during
8	. A measure calling on Britain to guarantee the rights of EU citizens in the event of a
9	emanding a "serious response" from Britain on the rights of European citizens before trade talks can start.
10	Friday that Britain's plans to protect the rights of European citizens post-Brexit risked leaving them
11	over Britain's divorce bill and over the rights of European citizens living in Britain. "We require
12	on the divorce bill, as well as the rights of European citizens living in Britain and the

The occurrence of 'rights' as a collocate of citizens is described in the concordance as a serious transnational issue in Brexit event. For instance, in lines 1, 2 and 3 the citizens' rights are reported as one of the issues in the withdrawal process that has to be dealt with. In line 4, rights accords positive prosody to citizens as Theresa May reveals that UK government will issue guidelines for the protections of EU citizens' rights and wants to see the same for the British citizens in the bloc. In line 5, EU citizens' rights catches negative

prosody as May is quoted that EU citizens' rights will be at stake unless Britishers' rights in the bloc are ensured. Thus, these arguments about citizens' rights make Brexit as a transnational issue. Similarly, in lines 6, 9, 11 and 12 the EU 27 are shown that demand Britain that there must be sufficient progress on the issue of EU citizens' rights along with the issues such as divorce bill and NI border before moving on to settle other issues. In line 7, EU citizen's rights get negative prosody as May questions the status of EU's citizens who arrive in the course of transition period which sounded odd to Brussels. Actually, during transition period Britain is in compliance with the EU's rules except Political affairs so citizens are free to move during that period. So, I found from this concordance analysis that the dawn newspaper has highlighted Brexit as a transnational issue with regard to citizens' rights. In addition, it has given more coverage to the rights of EU nationals as they are impacted more by Brexit.

The next collocate is 'EU' that co-occurs with citizens and refers to the EU citizens abide in the UK. This pattern reveals the uncertainty that EU citizens face in the UK after Brexit vote. The EU citizens are reported to be equalized with the non-EU citizens according to the new policy of the UK. It is also reported that Britain tries to stop free movement of EU citizens as the UK top priority in Brexit negotiations and to attain free access to their single market. But the EU says their single market is only accessed by the UK as long as it approves free movement of EU nationals. So, EU citizens are negatively covered by the dawn newspaper and reflects the concerned issue a transnational one.

Moreover, the collocate Britain, British, and living also appear with citizens that refer to the EU and British citizens who reside in each other territory. Their combination unveils the dubious status of both countries' citizens after Brexit. However, in the dawn newspaper the EU has been described more active about their citizens' rights in the UK than the Britain. For example, there are more than 3m EU citizens located in Britain while 1m British citizens in the bloc including 3 lakh Britons in Spain, 1 lakh 90 thousands in France and 45 thousands in the Netherland as reported. The EU states demands to preserve their citizens' rights presently locating in Britain and in return Britons' rights in the bloc would be preserved. So, I found that citizens' rights in both countries have been described as at stake after Brexit. Therefore, settling the issue of citizens' rights as an aspect of Brexit event has been negatively covered by the dawn newspaper as a transnational issue.

Furthermore, the collocate 'million' and 'three' also show up in the co-text of citizens. Their combination highlights the quantification of the EU's citizens located in Britain. Concordance for 'million' and 'three' is given below.

Concordance 4.4.11

'Million' and 'three' in the co-text of Citizens in the Dawn corpus

1	Irish border, and on the rights of the 3 million EU citizens in Britain and the one million
2	announced a "streamlined" new system for the 3 million EU citizens in Britain to claim residence rights,
3	uarantees residency rights to the more than three million EU citizens living and working in the country,
4	leave the EU has meant uncertainty for three million EU citizens living in the UK, and one
5	has made," Hollande said. The fate of three million EU citizens living in Britain and one million
6	an optimistic note on settling the status of 3 million EU citizens living in Britain, and more than 1
7	is not sufficient". The fate of around three million European citizens living in Britain after Brexit is

Both the collocate 'million' and 'three' appear in all instances of the concordance. These patterns show the prospect of 3m EU citizens as made uncertain by Brexit. For instance, in line 1, 3m EU citizens' rights are described as among the top issues to be settled in Brexit negotiations. Similarly, in lines 4, 5 and 7, the future of 3m EU citizens who abide in the UK is at stake and the EU is shown to have this matter settled as their top agenda in the negotiations. In lines 3 and 6, David Davis (UK Brexit secretary) is quoted that Britain assures residency rights for the 3m EU citizens but the EU is reported unsatisfied and blaming Britain for according 'second-class status' to Europeans locating in the UK. So, I found from this analysis that 3m EU citizens receives negative prosody as their rights are threatened by Brexit. Thus, the dawn newspaper has reflected the prospect of 3m EU citizens as a transnational issue as it involves Britain and 27 EU nations.

Next, the collocate 'European' co-occurs with citizens that refers to European citizens who abide in the UK and whose existence is reported that has been put to question by the Brexit. The collocate 'UK' shows up with citizens that refers to the country where EU citizens' future has been described as uncertain in the aftermath of Brexit vote. The collocate 'work' refers to as one of the rights of EU citizens which will end after Brexit. In the concordance of 'work', I found that EU is shown not in the favor of ending such rights and 4 EU states such as Hungary, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, and Poland have been shown to turn down any Brexit deal that is against such right. So, again 'citizens' rights' as an aspect of Brexit negotiations has been negatively reflected in the dawn newspaper as a transnational issue. Finally, the collocate 'Brexit' accompanies with citizens and it imparts negative prosody to the European citizens. It was examined in the concordance that the rights of EU

citizens were put to worst condition by the plan proposed by Theresa May. Her plan for EU citizens' rights was even repudiated by the House of Lords and asked to salvage it. In addition, in the dawn newspaper, citizens' rights were depicted as cross-national issue in the post-Brexit time and both sides were shown to give it priority in the Brexit negotiations.

4.4.5 The Keyword Citizen(s) in the News International Corpus

The keyword 'citizen(s)' turns up 116 times in the news international corpus. It is found with strongest ten collocates such as EU, rights, British, living, Britain, European, million, UK, protect, and Brexit. The patterns of these words with 'citizen(s)' have been closely examined in the concordance below.

The topmost collocate of citizens is 'EU' that accompanies 42 times. This combination refers to the EU citizens whose status has been described as a serious issue in the Brexit negotiations. Concordance for this combination has been pictured below.

Concordance 4.4.12

'EU' in the co-text of Citizens in the News International corpus

1	about immigration, the future rights of the many EU citizens already living in the United Kingdom, whether
2	de Britain's financial liabilities, the rights of EU citizens already living in Britain, and border arrangement
3	in return for accepting the free movement of EU citizens and complying with rulings from the bloc'
4	, as well as protections of the rights of EU citizens and the border in Northern Ireland. The
5	Britain, covering issues of money, the rights of EU citizens, and the border in Northern Ireland. They
6	is not wedded to freedom of movement for EU citizens as a point of principle, but I
7	will aim to minimise the costs for the EU citizens, businesses and Member States of the Brexit.
8	said British courts would enforce the rights of EU citizens but judges could refer cases to the
9	between Britain and the bloc, while advocates for EU citizens called it "a flawed compromise". The agreement
10	no longer be able to claim residency as EU citizens if there was a no-deal Brexit. "
11	. Issues at stake range from the status of EU citizens in Britain and Britons living on the
12	had previously refused to guarantee the rights of EU citizens in Britain until those of expatriate Britons

This pattern highlights the nature of EU citizens as a transnational issue created by Brexit. It has been described in the lines 1, 2, 4, and 5 that safeguarding the rights of EU citizens is the issue in Brexit negotiations along with other issues such as divorce bill, immigration and Irish border that the EU wants to settle. In line 3, it was stated by the EU leaders unanimously that if Britain really requires free access to their market then it must be in compliance with the bloc's rule of free mobility of EU citizens which the Brexiteers repudiate. In line 6 Labour party leader is reported who supports the EU citizens' free movement at the cost of Britain access to common market. Similarly, in line 7 Francois Cautain (Ambassador of EU) is reported that says in Brexit negotiation the EU would strive

to reduce the danger for EU citizens abide in Britain. In line 8 EU demands the UK court to put to practice the rights of EU citizens and related cases should be forward to European Court of justice. In line 9, the deal endorsed about the EU citizens is termed as flawed compromise by their supporters because they want no restrictions for EU citizens. In line 10 the Netherlands foreign minister expresses that there are 45,000 Brits in his country will not continue to abide as EU citizens in case of no-deal Brexit. In line 11 the status of citizens from both sides has been described as an issue at transnational level. In line 12, Theresa May is reported who demands the rights of Brits reciprocally to that of EU citizens. So, from this analysis I found that the news international newspaper has highlighted Brexit as a transnational issue with reference to the rights of EU citizens.

‘Rights’ is the second uppermost collocate of citizens. Their combination reveals the status of British and EU citizens in the Brexit debate. Concordances of the combinations have been pictured below.

Concordance 4.4.13

‘Rights’ in the co-text of Citizens in the News International corpus

1	the British constitution, Commonwealth and Irish	citizens enjoy the same civic rights as British citizens.
2	id the EU 27 would insist on maintaining existing	rights for its citizens and their families, including relatives
3	would not be possible would be if the	rights of British citizens living in other EU member
4	and choke ports, and uncertainty hangs over the	rights of British citizens living in EU states. A
5	is struck, as well as protections of the	rights of EU citizens and the border in Northern
6	talks with Britain, covering issues of money, the	rights of EU citizens, and the border in Northern
7	"clearly how the UK proposes to protect the	rights of EU citizens in the UK and see
8	ived. May had previously refused to guarantee the	rights of EU citizens in Britain until those of
9	eresa May defended her proposals to guarantee the	rights of EU citizens living in Britain on Friday,
10	ment include Britain´s financial liabilities, the	rights of EU citizens already living in Britain, and

In these concordances, it is obviously understood that there are more instances about the rights of EU citizens than the British citizens. In Brexit scenario, there is given more emphasis from the EU side to safeguard their citizens' rights in the UK after it slips away from the bloc, while the British citizens' rights are given less emphasis. However, there are range of meanings the collocate ‘rights’ catches in relation the keyword ‘citizens’. In line 1, Commonwealth and Irish citizens are given equal rights in the British constitution as it gives to British citizens. In line 2, the EU citizens' rights are demanded by the EU 27 to be protected in the UK. In line 3, British citizens' rights are demanded the same in the EU countries. In line 4, UK citizens' rights are described as at stake in the EU countries. In lines 5, 6 and 10 the EU citizens' rights are described as an issue in Brexit talks. In lines 7 and 8,

EU citizens' rights are described as bilateral issue as the UK demands the reciprocal rights for Britons in the EU. Thus, the news international reflects Brexit as a transnational issue.

The collocate 'British' co-occurs with citizens that refers to British citizens' rights in the bloc after Brexit. British citizens' rights have also been described in the news international newspaper as a transnational issue as it was reported that 45 thousands Britons lived in the Netherlands would be required a permit for living in the situation of no-deal Brexit. Similarly, 190,000 British citizens were reported that lived in France and 3 lakh French lived in the UK. So, the news international newspaper highlighted that the UK government also demanded security for their people who reside in the bloc. Next, the collocate 'living' accompanies with citizens that mostly refers to the EU citizens living in the UK. In the concordances, I found that the issue about the living of the EU citizens in the UK was the top priority in the Brexit talks for the EU to decide their fate. May was reported to give assurance of EU citizens to abide in Britain on condition to Britain citizens abiding elsewhere in the bloc. The collocate 'Britain' refer to the country where EU citizens abide and whose fate has been left uncertain by the Brexit vote. Likewise, the collocate 'European' refers to the EU citizens and again this combination reveals their status in the UK as uncertain. Although, Theresa May is reported to vow their status as secured after Brexit and demanded the same from the EU for Britons on which both sides agreed but the no-deal scenario made the issue more complicated.

Moreover, the collocate 'million' also accompanies citizens that refers to the number of EU citizens abide in the UK. This quantification of the EU citizens from 27 countries who live in Britain is taken more seriously because of their prospects which would be at stake if they were sent back by the UK. Concordances for million have been given below.

Concordance 4.4.14

'Million' in the co-text of Citizens in the News International corpus

1	tions. According to media reports, more than 1.1 million citizens between the ages of 18 and 35 had registered
2	novement across borders. There are around four million citizens of the EU – either continental Europeans working
3	. Tusk said this issue -- the fate of three million EU citizens living in Britain and one million
4	to guarantee "for life" the rights of three million EU citizens living in Britain, who are currently
5	urity, pension, education and other rights of 3.2 million EU citizens living in Britain and 1.2 million Britons
6	ministers protect the rights of more than three million European citizens living in Britain after Brexit. Britain
7	called for protecting the rights of the three million European citizens living in Britain, and the one

This pattern highlights the number of EU citizens abide in the UK. The EU leaders have raised it a key issue in the Brexit negotiations that to be settled with the UK. In line 2,

four million citizens from both the EU and the UK are described as to lose what they have for example, residence, job, financial matters etc. In line 3 Donald Tusk is reported who declares that the issue of 3m EU citizens and 1m Britons would be the top priority in Brexit talks. In line 4 Michel Barnier is reported that demands Britain for the security of 3m EU citizens who should be allowed to freely live, work and study in the UK. In line 5 Barnier is also reported who says that Brexit has made it extremely tough to deal with 3m EU and 1.2m British citizens' rights such residence, pension, education etc. In line 6, UK ministers are demanded 3m EU citizens rights to be safeguarded in Britain. In line 7, the EU suggests some guidelines about the security of 3m EU and 1m British citizens which would be discussed in Brexit talks. From this concordances analysis, I found that the news international newspaper has highlighted citizens' rights as a key issue particularly to the EU countries as it is about the question of their 3m EU citizens' future. The collocate 'protect' has been shown with citizens that reveals Theresa May's stance of safeguarding EU nationals' rights in the UK. The collocate 'Brexit' shows up in the co-text of citizens that refers to the time after UK's exit in which the EU citizens' rights are in question. Therefore, the EU side has been described as more serious and active in issue about citizens' rights than the UK. Thus, the new international highlights Brexit as a transnational issue with reference to citizens' rights.

4.4.6 The Keyword 'Citizens' in the Express Tribune Corpus

The keyword 'citizen(s)' appears 129 times in the express tribune corpus. It is found with top ten collocates such as EU, rights, Britain, Living, UK, European, British, million, three, and Brexit. The patterns of these words with 'citizen(s)' have been closely examined in the concordance below. 'EU' is the upmost collocate of citizens. It follows a recurring pattern that highlights the status of the EU citizens in the aftermath of Brexit vote. Concordances for the 'EU' in the co-text of citizens have been given below.

Concordance 4.4.15

'EU' in the co-text of Citizens in the Express Tribune corpus

1	of Brexit negotiations that began on Monday. No EU citizen currently in Britain would be asked to
2	stances. Family dependants who join a qualifying EU citizen in the UK before the UK's
3	to apply for British citizenship. To qualify, an EU citizen must have been resident in the UK
4	to pre-commit to protecting the rights of EU citizens ahead of its decision to trigger negotiations
5	in negotiations, for example on the rights of EU citizens already in Britain. But the vote on
6	single market. May has refused to confirm that EU citizens already in Britain can stay after Brexit
7	, as well as protections of the rights of EU citizens and the border in Northern Ireland. "The
8	would be no change in the status of EU citizens currently living in the UK before Britain
9	ons believing he should face criminal action. All EU citizens currently living in Britain will be able
10	government to publish proposals on how to protect EU citizens currently living in Britain – including their res

This pattern reveals the vows and requirements Britain made for the EU citizens after Brexit. For example, in line 1, Theresa May says no immediate action is taken against EU citizens rather they can live after Brexit. In line 2, EU citizen who is already settled and his/her dependents want to join before the exit date, need to fulfill the requirement of 5 years in order to get settled status. In line 3, a qualified EU citizen is described who can get settled status if he/she meets the criterion of spending 5 years before the due date i.e. 29 March 2017. In line 4, the UK parliament is described to vote on the rights of EU citizens before the formal talks. In line 6, EU citizens' status is described as uncertain after Brexit so far as Britons' rights are uncertain in the EU states. In line 7, Donald Tusk is reported that EU citizens' rights is among serious issues and would be prioritized in Brexit talks. In line 8, EU citizens are described to have the same status till the UK formal exit. In line 9, an unknown British minister is reported that EU citizens are capable of staying after the UK's exit. In line 10, it is stated that May' plan for EU citizens' rights was failed in the house of peers and suggested to make a plan that ensures EU nationals' residency rights. So, this analysis uncovers that the express tribune newspaper has highlighted the EU citizens' rights as a national and transnational issue.

Next, the collocate 'rights' also occurs in recurring pattern with the keyword citizens. This combination reveals the status of both British and EU citizens after Brexit vote. Concordances for the 'rights' in the co-text of citizens are given below.

Concordance 4.4.16

'Rights' in the co-text of Citizens in the Express Tribune corpus

1	Britain should pay to leave the EU, what	rights British and EU citizens will have, and how
2	to 48 percent to leave the 28-nation EU, whose	citizens enjoy free movement rights. They can also seek
3	ue that triggering Article 50 would strip British	citizens of certain rights established under European law –
4	to an agreement with the EU over the	rights of citizens once negotiations start. The heads of 35
5	"fully expects" to be able to guarantee the	rights of EU citizens to stay in Britain, but
6	's hand in negotiations, for example on the	rights of EU citizens already in Britain. But the
7	March, has said she wants to guarantee the	rights of EU citizens who are already living in
8	exit talks if she promises to protect the	rights of EU citizens. The House of Lords voted 358
9	on whether to pre-commit to protecting the	rights of EU citizens ahead of its decision to
10	years foreseen for negotiations, Juncker said the	rights of EU citizens will be top of the

The collocate 'rights' occurs less with British citizens and more with the EU citizens. In line 1, both countries citizens' rights are reported as a question in the case of Brexit. In line 2, 'rights' imparts positive prosody to the citizens of 28-EU nations who move freely in 28 countries of the bloc. In line 3, British citizens are described that will lose some rights such as free movement. In line 4, rights confers neutral prosody to citizens as their rights will be decided when both stakeholders come on the table. In line 5, Britain pledges the EU to guarantee its citizens abiding in the UK if UK citizens are guarantee the same. In line 6, EU's citizens takes negative prosody as the opponents in the UK government may questions on the rights of EU citizens. In line 7, EU's citizens takes positive meanings as May vows to preserve their status. In lines 8 and 9, May is forced by the house of peers to start negotiations if she fully ensures the rights of EU citizens. In line 10, Jean-Claude Junker stipulates that decision about EU citizens rights will be prioritized in Brexit talks. From this analysis, I found that the express tribune has highlighted Brexit as a transnational issue particularly with regard to citizens' rights.

Moreover, the collocates 'Britain' and 'living' have been used to refer to a country where the EU citizens resides. It has been highlighted that the EU nationals face a great uncertainty about their future in Britain in the aftermath of Brexit vote. The collocate 'UK' and 'British' occur with citizens that refer to the status of British or UK nationals abide in the EU countries. The UK government demands from the EU that their citizens' rights will be only preserved if the UK nationals' rights are promised in the EU states. So, from this point it is obviously understood that citizens rights as an aspect of Brexit event as a transnational issue that has been highlighted by the express tribune newspaper. The collocate 'million' and 'three' have occurred to refer to EU citizens who presently abide in Britain.   Both the

collocates i.e. three and million refer to the number of EU citizens whose prospect has been blurred by the Brexit vote. The concordances of the combination of 'million' and 'three' with citizens are presented below.

Concordance 4.4.17

'Million' and 'Three' in the co-text of Citizens in the Express Tribune corpus

1	aw immigration take centre stage. More than three million EU citizens have made Britain their home, but
2	leave the European Union, fate of around three million EU citizens in the UK hangs in the
3	Monday aimed at encouraging the estimated three million EU citizens in Britain to apply for settler
4	rch suggests that more than 80 percent of the 3.6 million EU citizens living in Britain would be eligible
5	about US$65.3 billion – and the fate of three million EU citizens living in Britain, plus a million
6	Britain must resolve is the fate of three million EU citizens living in Britain and one million
7	health and other benefits, as well as some 2 million EU citizens who live and work in Britain.
8	n the two power-sharing parties. An estimated 3.5 million European citizens are living in Britain, and around
9	calls for protecting the rights of the three million European citizens living in Britain, and the one

This pattern reveals the quantification of EU citizens whose existence is put to question by Brexit vote. Quantification of the EU citizens occurs in all 9 lines as it is seen in the concordance figure. So, it is evident from the quantification in the concordance that the prospect of EU citizens' rights is taken as a serious issue in the Brexit event both by the EU and Britain. In addition, citizens' rights is described as a bilateral issue as 3m EU nationals and 1m British nationals who reside, work and study in each other countries. Their rights are emphasized by both sides to be preserved but the disagreement on some points has made the decision more complex. For example, the EU states caution that UK access to their market is impossible if it focuses on limiting citizens' free movement. So, from the close reading of the concordance I found that 3m EU citizens' prospect is shown in danger in the Brexit scenario by the express tribune newspaper and it has also been reflected as a transnational issue.

4.4.7 The Keyword 'Pakistan' in the Dawn Corpus

The keyword 'Pakistan(is) turns up 119 times in the dawn corpus. It is found with strongest ten collocates such as UK, trade, exports, market, thousands, remittances, impact, EU, continue, access. The patterns of these words with 'Pakistan' have been closely examined in the concordance below.

In the dawn corpus, the topmost collocate of 'Pakistan' is 'UK'. Their combination highlights the continuation of the UK's relationship with Pakistan in terms of trade, support and services in the post-Brexit time. In the dawn newspaper, the nature of UK's relations with Pakistan has been expressed in words that impart positive meaning to the keyword

Pakistan. For examples, words such as enjoy, building, support, supportive, opportunities, increase, continue etc have been used in the immediate context of Pakistan to refer to the UK's relations with Pakistan. Next, 'trade' also collocates with Pakistan that refers to the UK-Pak trade ties before and after Brexit. The concordance for 'trade' with the keyword Pakistan has been pictured below.

Concordance 4.4.18

'Trade' in the co-text of Pakistan in the Dawn corpus

1	. Mr Johnson said UK wanted a bilateral free	trade agreement (FTA) with Pakistan so that there could
2	EU GSP+ status," he said. "The GSP Plus	trade arrangement will continue with Pakistan post-Brexit and
3	British government to continue to support current	trade arrangement with Pakistan, it is hoped that the
4	new dynamism into its longstanding relations with	Pakistan by bolstering trade, economic, security and cultural cooperation
5	exports to the United Kingdom, said UK's	trade envoy to Pakistan Atta-ur-Rehman Chishti on
6	his third visit since becoming Prime Ministerial	Trade Envoy to Pakistan in November, Mr Chishti stressed
7	be at least over £3bn. EU's preferential	trade facility for Pakistan GSP+ contributed to growth in
8	ral trade to £3 billion. Currently, the bilateral	trade is £1.8bn. "Pakistan and the UK enjoy a
9	medium enterprises (SMEs) that were exporting to	Pakistan. On the occasion, the trade envoy stressed the
10	ses in both countries. Currently, the UK supports	Pakistan through the EU's trade preference scheme GSP+",
11	occasion, the trade envoy stressed the need for	Pakistan to explore untapped trade opportunities in UK. "Pakistani
12	on economic matters such as GSP+. He hopes	Pakistan-UK trade will increase in the event of

This pattern highlights the continuation of the UK trade relations with Pakistan after Brexit. In the first three lines, the UK officials have been quoted who said trade relations would be sustained with Pakistan after Brexit. As, Boris Johnson (UK foreign secretary) assured that the UK would extend its hands for FTA with Pakistan in post-Brexit times. Rehman Chishti (trade envoy to Pakistan) was quoted who gave assurance of the continuation of GSP plus package for Pakistan after Brexit. Likewise, the UK's government also made commitment to carry on with the trade agreement made with Pakistan. In lines 4, 5, 6, 9, and 11, Rehman Chishti was reported who said Brexit would provide favorable moments for Pakistan to rise its exports and discover more trade opportunities in the UK. Moreover, in lines 7 and 8, it was reported that before Brexit GSP rose the volume of Pak-UK trade and both sides agreed to increase it after Brexit. In line 12, Dastgir Khan was reported who hoped for preferential trade with the UK after its exit. So, in the dawn newspaper, I found Pakistan gets positive meaning when it is collocated by trade.

The collocate 'exports' also accompanied with Pakistan that refers to the nature of Pakistani's exports to the EU and the UK. Concordances for 'exports' have been pictures below.

Concordance 4.4.19

'Exports' in the co-text of Pakistan in the Dawn corpus

1	g the last year was £1.584 billion which included Pakistan exports of £1.069bn to UK. With the renewed
2	, Spain was not the third biggest market for Pakistan's exports destination and this position was grabbed
3	exporters as well. The third biggest market for Pakistan's exports is Spain where exports up by 6
4	in 2017. "The UK is the largest destination for Pakistan's exports, next to Europe. It is also
5	in parliament's 650-seat lower House of Commons. Pakistan's exports to the European Union witnessed a
6	and Italy owing to extensive marketing strategy. Pakistan's exports to Italy increased by 4pc to €599.335
7	was in double digits in terms of percentage. Pakistan's exports to Austria increased year-on-year 4

In the dawn newspaper, Pakistan's exports to Britain were reported that got negative growth in the wake of Brexit as compared to other EU countries. As mentioned in lines 2 and 3, Spain became the third exports market for Pakistan as exports to Spain rose by 6pc and to UK by 2pc according to Jan-Dec 2016 statistics. However, exports to other countries like Italy and Austria were increased as in lines 6 and 7. But in line 5, it was reported that Pakistani exports to EU got a paltry growth by 3pc in 2016 as compared to the year 2015. However, in line 4, Rehman Chishti (trade envoy to Pakistan) was quoted on his visit to Pakistan who threw light on the status of Pakistani exports in the UK and hoped for better trade ties with Pakistan after Brexit. So, I found that Pakistani exports in relation to Brexit have been given negative coverage by the dawn newspaper.

The collocate 'market' refers to Spain as the third largest market where Pakistani exports went after Brexit. It also refers to Pakistani market where pound enjoys great status after dollar. But it was reported that weak pound would undermine Pakistani market as thousands of non-British and British Pakistanis send money in pound that would contribute less. Next, the collocate 'thousands' refers to the number of Pakistanis working in the UK and go to spend holidays there with family and want to get visas that keep the demand of strong pound but in the aftermath of Brexit this demand has become low. The collocate 'remittances' refers to the amount sent by Pakistani workers in the UK. Pakistan receives highest remittances after Saudi Arab, America and UAE. After Brexit, reduction has been felt in the remittances because of the devaluation of pound. It was reported that remittances tumbled down by 18pc in the aftermath of Brexit. So, I found that remittances impart negative meaning to the keyword Pakistan in the dawn newspaper. The collocate 'impact' refers to the Brexit impacts on many sector of Pakistan such economy, exports, GSP plus package, and remittances. In the dawn newspaper, I found that Pakistan is imparted negative

meaning by the collocate impact. The collocate 'continue' refers to the continuation of Britain' support for GSP plus package, trade agreements, and services. So, here Pakistan gets positive meaning in the dawn newspaper. The collocate 'EU' refers to EU's GSP that has conferred to Pakistan which the UK promises its support for the maintaining of such package. In addition, the collocate 'access' refers to Pakistan's demand to the UK for duty-free or preferential access to its market. In the dawn newspaper, it was reported that the UK would carry on with the same pattern of GSP plus package after its exit from the bloc. So, I found the collocate 'access' accords positive meaning to Pakistan in the dawn newspaper.

4.4.8 The Keyword 'Pakistan' in the News International Corpus

The keyword 'Pakistan(is)' turns up 270 times in the news international corpus. It is found with strongest ten collocates such as UK, trade, exports, EU, British, GSP, minister, countries, Brexit, and billion. The patterns of these words with 'Pakistan' have been closely examined in the concordances below.

In the news international newspaper, the uppermost collocate of Pakistan is 'UK'. The combination of 'UK' and 'Pakistan' highlights the relationship between the two countries before and after the Brexit vote. Before the Brexit vote trade relations between both countries were shown positively while after Brexit, such relations were shown at stake and full of uncertainty. For example, it was reported that Brexit might remove the duty-free package on Pakistani exports to UK which would definitely cut down exports. In addition, Pakistani stock exchange was also reported dropped down by 1700 points as a result of Brexit vote. Similarly, Shahid Rasheed Butt who serves as the patron of ICST (Islamabad Chamber of Small Trade) was quoted that 1.2 million Pakistanis work in UK who might be sent back because of Brexit that would cut down remittances. Nevertheless, the news international newspaper quoted some officials such as Boris Johnson (UK Foreign Minister), Rehman Chishti (UK trade envoy to Pakistan) who assured better trade relations and the perpetuation of GSP for Pakistan after Brexit. So, I found in the news international newspaper that Pakistan has been covered negatively because of Brexit impacts while reporting the officials means that hopes are given to Pakistan for better relations after Brexit.

The collocate 'trade' also turns up with Pakistan that refers to the prospect of Pak-UK trade relations after Brexit. In the news international newspaper the trade relations after the UK's exit between the two partners have been depicted positively. In the concordance, I found words like bolster, ambitious, support, continue, opportunity, cooperation, concession,

enthusiastic etc. which accord positive prosody to Pak-UK trade ties after Brexit. Next, the collocate 'exports' is also the recurring pattern with Pakistan. This pattern highlights Pak-relations with UK in terms of exports and how such relations are affected by Brexit. Concordances for the collocate 'exports' have been pictured blow.

Concordance 4.4.20

'Exports' in the co-text of Pakistan in the News International corpus

1	leaving the EU will hit the country's exports. Chishti termed Pakistan as a "great place to
2	in FY2017, according to the State Bank of Pakistan. Exports are mainly of textile and clothing and
3	. The depreciation of pound and euro would make Pakistani exports more expensive in EU and British markets.
5	rom January 2014, permitted nearly 20 percent of Pakistani exports to enter the 28-member countries' Europea
6	is the single largest block in terms of exports for Pakistan. As EU goes through the transition
7	fresh vegetables have major share in horticulture exports for the UK and Pakistan may enhance the
8	of preferences (GSP) plus granted by EU to Pakistan in 2014. Pakistan's exports rose 38 percent to EU
9	the last year was £1,584 million, which includes Pakistan's exports of £1,069 million to UK. The balance
10	, there will be no immediate negative impact on Pakistan's exports to EU countries following the Brexit.
11	notified. So no immediate threat is there for Pakistan's exports to EU member countries and UK.
12	's largest trading partner. Nearly a quarter of Pakistan's exports to EU (textiles, garments, leather goods,
13	to the euro depreciation against dollar in 2015, Pakistan's exports to EU decreased by 11% in dollar
14	of euro would amplify the negative impact on Pakistan's exports to EU and UK. As the
15	to the Common Market, the significant portion of Pakistan's exports to the continental Europe routed through
16	triggers a fall in consumer demand in Britain, Pakistan's exports to UK will be affected. The

'Exports' is the third uppermost collocate of Pakistan. In concordance, the EU has been described as the largest exports market for Pakistan as it was rendered GSP plus package in 2014 which allowed 20 percent exports to EU without any tariffs and a quarter of those exports used to go to UK. But it was reported that exports to the EU and the UK would come under the impacts of the UK's exit. For examples, the news intentional newspaper has used words like hit, depreciation, expensive, decreased, negative impact, fall, and affected have been used to refers to highlight the repercussions of Brexit for Pakistani exports. However, in lines 9 and 10, Dastgir Khan (commerce minister) has been quoted who assured Pakistani exporters that their exports to the EU would not be suffered at the present time while pointing to the transition period in which for next two years the UK would be in compliance with the EU rules. So, I found that Brexit has been reported that definitely weighs on Pakistani exports.

Moreover, the collocate 'EU' turns up with Pakistan that highlights UK in the union is Pakistan's central and largest partner. It was reported that Pakistani gets 3% of its total remittances from the EU while 20% from the UK. Similarly, the UK also imports a quarter of Pakistani goods which is greater than the rest of the EU countries. It means the UK in the EU

is the most important partner on which Pakistan depends more in terms of exports and remittances. On account of the UK's exit from the EU, Pakistan may be faced challenges as cut in remittance and in exports. The collocate 'British' refers to British-Pakistanis who have been reported as having influences in the UK. This means Pakistan and Britain have social relations which have been highlighted to ensure future relations after Brexit. The collocate 'GSP' refers to the package given to Pakistan by the EU and the UK has been described as one of the great proponents of Pakistan in achieving it. In concordances, Pakistani has been shown as demanding the same GSP status from the UK once it quits the block. In addition, it was assured by the UK officials that GSP package would not be interrupted by Brexit but still Pakistan was reported feeling fear of losing one of the voices for retaining GSP. Next, the collocate 'minister' refers to the UK and Pakistani ministers who reported to assure Pak-UK trade relations after Brexit. The collocate 'billion' has been placed with Pakistan that refers to the amount of Pakistani exports to UK which is greater than the amount of imports and similarly remittances too. This statistic was done before Brexit. Finally, the collocate 'Brexit' has been referred to affect many sectors of Pakistan. For instance, it would disrupt trade flow with the UK. Due to devaluation of pound Pakistani exports would become costly in the UK and as a result exports ratio would come down. So, the keyword Pakistan is imparted negative prosody by the collocate Brexit and others in the immediate context such as affects, looming, challenges, impacts, devaluation, suffer etc. So, I found that the news international newspaper has given negative coverage to Pakistan when it is accompanied by Brexit.

4.4.9 The Keyword 'Pakistan' in the Express Tribune Corpus

The keyword 'Pakistan(is) turns up 249 times in the express tribune corpus. It is found with strongest ten collocates such as UK, exports, trade, EU, exporters, largest, billion, third, economy, and Brexit. The patterns of these words with 'Pakistan' have been closely examined in the concordances below.

'UK' is the topmost collocate of Pakistan in the express tribune corpus. Their combination reveals fluctuation in trade relations before and after referendum vote. The UK and Pakistan have been described as intimate friends in trade especially in exports and imports. Before the referendum, Pakistan trade ties were described as blooming in 2015 as it reached 2.06bn euros, exports to UK raised at 1.35bn and imports at 0.704bn. But after referendum, Pakistan total exports plunged by 4.3% and 2% to UK. Besides, it was reported that Pakistan and the UK trade ties may be adversely impacted by restructuring it after Brexit. However, in the express tribune newspaper, Pakistan previous trade ties with UK have been

positively depicted as by the use of collocates in immediate context such as amounted, enjoyed, strong ties, enjoy, close relations, strengthening etc. While after referendum, Pakistan trade relations with UK have been expressed in words such as adverse, impact, depreciating, hit, fell, declined, hurt etc. So, I found that the keyword Pakistan in express tribune newspaper has been given both positive and negative coverage in relations to Brexit event. 'Exports' is the second uppermost collocate of Pakistan. The concordance for Pakistan when it co-occurs with 'export' has been pictured below.

Concordance 4.4.21

'Exports' in the co-text of Pakistan in the Express Tribune corpus

1	of Pakistani goods, behind the United States and China.	Pakistan's exports were helped by the GSP Plus arrangement
2	ket. Due to global economic slowdown, especially in Europe,	Pakistan's exports are expected to decline in the outgoing
3	and UK's bilateral trade stood at 2.06 billion euros.	Pakistan's exports to the UK amounted to 1.355 billion euros
4	GSP plus facility is likely to remain available for	Pakistani exports for another two years. As a result of
5	the UK and the EU can have implications for	exports of Pakistan. EU countries are members of a single
6	the UK from Pakistan. As with total exports from	Pakistan, the exports to the UK are heavily concentrated in
7	approximately 82% of all cereals imported into the UK from	Pakistan. As with total exports from Pakistan, the exports to
8	because we believe political upheaval in Europe may hit	Pakistan's leather exports in the EU. But it may
9	decline in consumer confidence in the UK may hurt	Pakistan's exports, but this would happen with all the
10	calm down exporters, saying that Brexit would not hurt	Pakistan's exports under the European Union's (EU) Generalised
11	$1.5 billion the UK had a share of over 7% in	Pakistan's total exports. "Worker remittances could also come down,
12	both the pound sterling and the euro will make	Pakistani exports more expensive for European consumers. Second, rer
13	hit going forward, as a cheaper sterling will make	Pakistani exports less competitive in the UK. According to Intermarket
14	coming months. A weaker euro and pound sterling makes	Pakistan's exports relatively expensive, causing demand to drop, while

This pattern highlights the implications of Brexit for Pakistani exports. Although, Pakistani exports have been described positively before Brexit vote in some instances of the concordance but in the aftermath of Brexit vote, Pakistani exports have been negatively described. The express tribune has used words like slowdown, decline, implications, upheaval, hit, hurt, decline, expensive, less competitive, weaker, cheaper etc. The use of such collocates in the immediate left and right context impart negative prosody to Pakistani exports. Moreover, while extending concordances, I discovered that Brexit has punched all global economies, reversed financial markets across the globe, and devalued pound against other currencies. As a result, Pakistani exports will get hurt in the global markets particularly exports to UK will be cut down and made expensive both in the EU and the UK. Thus, the analysis uncovers that the express tribune newspaper has highlighted the negative impacts of Brexit with regard to Pakistani exports.

Moreover, the collocate 'trade' mainly refers to Pakistan trade relations with UK which have been positively depicted after Brexit in the express tribune newspaper. The express tribune newspaper has reported some officials who assured smooth trade and opportunities for Pakistan after Britain's exit from the Bloc. For example, Boris Johnson (foreign secretary), Rehman Chishti (trade envoy to Pakistan) and Thomas Drew (commissioner to Pakistan) were reported that Pakistan would be found a better country for trade and investment by Britain after its departing from the bloc. They gave hope for the continuation of GSP for Pakistan and said Brexit would not upset the trade flow between the two partners. So, I found that the express tribune outlets to Brexit were positive with reference to Pakistan trade relations after Brexit. The collocate 'EU' refers to Pakistan GSP + status that was conferred to Pakistan in 2014. Such a package from EU side made Pakistani exports enter the EU market at zero tariffs and a quarter of exports are received by the UK in the EU. So, it was reported by the express tribune if the UK abandoned the EU then Pakistan GSP as well as exports would be at stake and cause to suffer. In this case, Brexit is negatively covered by the express tribune newspaper. The collocate 'exporters' refers to Pakistani exporters who are shown shocked by Brexit. Concordances for 'exporters' with Pakistan have been pictured below.

Concordance 4.4.22

'Exporters' in the co-text of Pakistan in the Express Tribune corpus

This combination reveals the problems and woes caused by Brexit to Pakistani exporters. In the express tribune newspaper, the woes for Pakistani exporters have been described in words like worried, losses, borne, face, uncertainty, loss, inflicted, drastic devaluation, worry, and high and dry. All these words impart negative meaning to Pakistani exporters. However, in line 7, Pakistani exporters have been depicted in positive way as the exporters were reported enjoyed the GSP + status in 2015. After the Brexit vote, Pakistani exporters have been covered as in troubles by the express tribune newspaper. In addition, the

collocate 'largest' occurs with Pakistan that refers to the UK as the third largest country for Pakistan in terms of exports, FDI (foreign direct investment) and in remittances. But after Brexit such status of UK might be changed for Pakistan as exports to UK might reduced because of the GSP as it is an EU package and remittances may decline because of the UK hard policy for immigrants. Next, the collocate 'billion' co-occurs with Pakistan that refers to the amount Pakistan received from exports and remittances before Brexit vote. Since the Brexit vote there was felt reduction in the amount as exports to the UK and remittances dropped down. The collocate 'economy' refers to Pakistan's economy which has been reported as under the impact of Brexit. It was said that Pakistan's economy would feel less impact as compared to larger economies. The collocate 'Brexit' was used to refer to Brexit impacts on Pakistan and Pak-UK trade relations. The express tribune newspaper reported that Pakistan stock exchange had sensed the impacts of Brexit. Moreover, it was reported that Pakistan's economy would be affected at micro level by Brexit. So, it was found that Pakistan gets negative meaning when it is accompanied by 'Brexit' in the express tribune newspaper.

4.4.10 Discussion

In this section, three salient keywords i.e. Gibraltar, citizens and Pakistan(i)(s) were considered in each Pakistani selected English newspaper. By examining these keywords words in-depth, I focused on their upmost ten collocates in concordances with the lens of Stubb's discourse prosody and Galtung and Ruge's theory of news values. To return to step 6 of the theoretical framework upon which this study embarks (see in section 3.2), this section in part contributing to the below mentioned research questions.

i.   What lexical items in their specific co-textual patterns have been used by the selected newspapers in constructing the Brexit matter?

ii. How far does the lexical patterning contribute as part of media discourse in construction of the political positions of the selected newspapers?

iii. To what extent and in what ways do the respective political ideologies of the selected newspapers differ from each other?

iv. How does the coverage by the selected newspapers reflect the Brexit matter in relation to Pakistan as a transnational issue?

The analysis of the selected keywords in this section revealed how Pakistani English newspapers covered the Brexit aspects which have the most transnational association. For instance, the analysis of the keyword 'Gibraltar' revealed Brexit as a transnational issue as it

mostly involved Spain. In the analysis of the keyword 'citizens', 27 EU countries were shown very active with regard to their citizens' rights which were put at stake by Brexit. Finally, the analysis of the keyword 'Pakistan' which is most significant in this thesis revealed how selected Pakistani English newspapers viewed Brexit in relation to Pakistan. To address the above questions, the following lexical collocates patterns were found as the highest and strongest that repeatedly occurred with the three keywords.

Table 4.8

Top ten strongest collocate patterns of the keywords: Gibraltar, citizens, and Pakistan

Ten strongest collocates patterns of the selected keywords			
Keywords	Gibraltar	Citizen(s)	Pakistan(i)(s)
The Dawn Corpus	British, people, EU, deal, Spain, Madrid, trade, support, and sovereignty	Rights, EU, Britain, living, million, three, UK, European, work, Brexit.	UK, trade, exports, market, thousands, remittances, impact, EU, continue, access
The news international corpus	Spain, future, British, Britain, veto, long-standing, status, negotiations, and issue	EU, rights, British, living, Britain, three, European, million, UK, protect, Brexit.	UK, trade, exports, EU, British, GSP, minister, billion, third, and Brexit.
The express tribune corpus	British, sovereignty, minister, sale, future, status, Spain, Spanish allow, Madrid	EU, rights, Britain, living, UK, European, British, million, three, Brexit.	UK, exports, trade, EU, exporters, largest, billion, third, economy and Brexit

In all the three newspapers corpora, the patterns of these strongest and highest collocates around the three keywords i.e. 'Gibraltar', 'citizen(s)', and Pakistan(is) constructed Brexit as a negative transnational event. In addition, the collocate patterns were examined that communicated a unique topic or theme about the Brexit aspects. For example, the keyword 'Gibraltar' was found with top ten frequent patterns of collocates which revealed Gibraltar as a bilateral contentious issue between Spain and Britain that raised by Brexit. Similarly, the collocates patterns around the keyword 'citizen(s)' communicated Brexit as an

issue mainly between the UK and the 27 EU nations as it made uncertain the rights of 3million EU nationals and 1million British nationals. Beside it, the collocates patterns with the keyword 'Pakistan(is)' communicated two topics; Pakistan as the affectee of Brexit and the optimism to Pak-UK relations in the post-Brexit times. However, the close analysis of the identified patterns around each keyword in the concordances uncovered Brexit as a negative event. The negative portrayal of Brexit event and its aspects such as Gibraltar, citizens' rights and Brexit implications for Pakistan were determined by the lexical words used in the co-textual environment of those patterns. While closely studying the collocates patterns around the keywords in concordances, the following lexical items were found as seen in the table below.

Table 4.9

Lexical words used in the co-textual environment of the keywords 'Gibraltar, Citizen(s), and Pakistan(is)

Newspaper	Keyword	Lexical words used in the immediate context of keywords
The Dawn	Gibraltar	Say, future, trade deal, control, veto, fear, disagreed, agreement, border, fate, reacted, angrily, changed, affects, sovereignty, sale, traded, bargained, oversea, territory, unique issue, difficult, block, slip, threat, etc.
	Citizen(s)	Total uncertainty, guarantee, doubts, misleading, fanning, hatred, racism, free movement, lives, rights, end, negatively, affected, ruled out, failure, issues, future, three million, one million, refused, uncertain, treatment, protect, no-deal, risks, worsening, living, working, fate, contentious issue, status, settling, impacted, cost, lose, visas, demand, residency, risked, worse off, outstanding, derisory, dispute, touchy issue, state, separation issue, limit, ending, falling prey, tricky question etc
	Pakistan(i)(s)	Enjoy, building, supports, supportive, opportunities, increase, continue, fall, impact, difficult, negative growth,

		sharp decline, reduce, colossal mistake etc.
The News International	Gibraltar	Oversea, territory, claimed, sovereignty, contentious issue, long-standing claim, status, future, agreement, matter, future, say, strained, fate, veto, loomed, thorny issue, affects, solution, ceded
	Citizen(s)	Issue, veiled threat, adversely affected, future, rights, questions, disagreement, free movement, protection, insist, angry, hostile, ensure, limiting, minimizing, costs, treat, failure, uncertainty, confronted, enormous impact, second-class, residency, no-deal, status, fate, refused, guarantee, protect, secure, end, three million, one million, state, hangs over, oppose, demand, iron-clad, warning, rejected, racist, curbs, living, working etc.
	Pakistan(i)(s)	bolster, ambitious, support, continue, opportunity, cooperation, concession, enthusiastic, hit, depreciation, expensive, decreased, negative, impact, fall, affected, looming, challenges, impacts, devaluations, cut etc.
The Express Tribune	Gibraltar	Sovereignty, contentious issue, trade deal, affects, future, matters, changed, sale, traded, bargained, bigger say, resistance, oversea territory, status, unchanged, veto, block issue, long-standing claim, say, slip, border.
	Citizen(s)	Guarantee, rights, suffer, damage, protecting, refused, confirm, stripped, reduces, caused, hotline, questions, demand, living, future, leave, status, residency rights, three million, one million, free movement, end, fate, issues, refused, resentful, hangs, fails, protected, ensure, strip, safeguarding, impact, disagreement, dispute, pathetic, restricting, limited, rejected, live, work, apply, residence rights etc.

	Pakistan(i)(s)	amounted, enjoyed, strong ties, enjoy, close relations, strengthening etc adverse, impact, depreciating, hit, fell, declined, hurt, slowdown, decline, implications, upheaval, hits, hurt, expensive, less competitive, weaker, cheaper, worried, losses, borne, face, uncertainty, loss, inflected, drastic, devaluation, worry, high and dry etc.

In the analysis of the keyword 'Gibraltar', the above lexical words as seen in the table (4.9) were found in the co-textual environment that highlighted Gibraltar as a unique issue arose by the Brexit referendum in 2016. Those lexical words were used to communicate Gibraltar as a bilateral controversial contention issue between Britain and Spain in the Brexit event. Coverage to such aspect of Brexit event by the selected Pakistani newspapers means to intensify Brexit as a negative event according to the news value of Galtung and Ruge (cited in Bednarek & Caple, 2012, p. 41). The negative nature of Brexit was described in terms of its political and economical implications for Gibraltar. Gibraltar was historically highlighted as a territory ceded to UK by Spain in 1713. Geographically, both Gibraltar and Spain are divided by the combined frontier through which Gibraltar trades with the EU countries. So, Gibraltar is actually a UK's oversea territory has its own government but in foreign policy it is governed by the British law. However, Brexit was portrayed that made the future political and economical status of Gibraltar controversial and uncertain. For example, Brexit political impact for Gibraltar was highlighted in terms of Spain's demand for its co-sovereignty to which British Government was shown that resisted and said it would not let Gibraltar go in Spain control without the Gibraltarians' will. This means Brexit was viewed as an opportunity by Spain to regain governance on its lost territory (Gibraltar). Similarly, Spain was also highlighted that demanded for having a veto on any trade deal that Britain would arrange with the EU with respect to Gibraltar. In addition, Spain was shown that threatened to thwart any Brexit deal from endorsing by 27 EU states if it were not empowered with a veto on the future trade relations concerning Gibraltar. It was also reported that Spain would block any trade deal arranged between the UK and the EU in relation to Gibraltar if it were not granted veto. As a result, Gibraltar has to suffer economically as there would come rough land border between Spain and Gibraltar that was highlighted the only trade route through which Gibraltar is connected with the EU. So, Spain's demand for a say on Gibraltar's future and co-sovereignty was found as a sticking point in the Brexit deal. Thus, Brexit was

reflected negatively as a transnational event by the newspapers when it comes to its aspect Gibraltar.

In the three newspapers, Brexit was portrayed that blurred the prospect of the 3 million EU citizens and 1 million Britons who abide in each other country. Brexit was also portrayed that put EU nationals' rights into question and uncertainty as Brexit vote was mainly meant to lessen immigration. In this regard, Brexit was highlighted as a transnational issue as it impacts the rights of many EU nationals inside the UK and Britons in the EU states. Some EU media's coverage like Italian media and Polish media were investigated by Borchardt, Simon, & Bironzo (2018) and discovered that Italy and Poland media dealt more with Brexit impacts on their citizens' rights than on trade and economy. Similarly, in the Pakistani newspapers, the matter of citizens' rights in the Brexit negotiations was depicted as one of the main issue that the EU wanted to tackle first. The EU was shown more active and worried about their 3 million nationals' rights in the UK and highlighted it their key agenda in Brexit talks. Britain was also reported that delimiting the EU citizens' rights as it was the main focus of Brexiteers in the Brexit vote. Therefore, some EU nations such as the Netherlands, France, and Spain were reported to be more critical about UK's nationals if their nationals' rights in Britain after Brexit were not safeguarded. Besides it, some countries like Hungary, Slovakia, The Zech Republic and Poland were reported to thwart any Brexit deal which put their citizens' rights in Britain at stake. Citizens' rights were also portrayed as a bilateral issue in the Brexit saga because the UK was reported that the EU nationals' rights would be only safeguarded if its nationals' rights in return were guaranteed in the 27 EU countries.

Moreover, it was uncovered that the newspapers gave more coverage to the rights of EU nationals who are 3 million in number than 1 million in Britons in the EU. It was also highlighted that Brexit made the lives and rights of 3 million EU citizens vulnerable and uncertain in the UK and 1 million UK's nationals in EU countries. Thus, it was found that Brexit was covered as a negative event as it impacts the lives and rights of the citizens of both the countries. Walter (2019) discovered that EU's citizens in the British press were negatively emphasized as the Brexit vote was mainly against immigration. But this study in hand only highlighted Brexit in the sense that it affects both EU citizens and British citizens rather Brexit impacts on EU citizens were more emphasized.

Pakistan in relation to Brexit was covered with two perspectives. On one hand Pakistan was highlighted as the affectee of Brexit while on the other hand, Pak-UK trade relations in the post-Brexit times were portrayed positively. These two perspectives were

constructed in lexical words seen in the table (4.9). Pakistan being the affectee of Brexit was highlighted in terms of Brexit implications on areas such as exports, remittances, GSP package, economy and trade. Such negative implications of Brexit for Pakistan were also reported by few researchers (Ashraf, 2016; Amir & Ali, 2018; Khan, 2018). In the selected newspapers, Pakistani exports were reported that impacted in the aftermath of Brexit vote. Brexit was portrayed that punched all global economies, reversed financial markets across the globe, and devalued pound against other currencies. As a result, Pakistani exports to UK would be cut down and made expensive both in the EU and the UK. The UK which held 3rd exports market for Pakistan before the Brexit vote was reported that lost its position. Pakistani exports to all EU member states were highlighted that took negative growth after the Brexit vote in 2016 as compared to the year 2015. Pakistan total exports measure was reported that tumbled down after Brexit by 4.3pc and 2pc to the UK. Similarly, Pakistan exporters were also shown worried and in trouble because of the Brexit outcomes.

Moreover, remittances from the UK were also highlighted at stake after the Brexit vote. Pakistan receives highest remittances from the UK after Saudi Arab, America and UAE. After Brexit vote, reduction was felt in the remittances because of the devaluation of pound as it was reported that that remittances tumbled down by 18pc in the aftermath of Brexit vote. Pakistani official Shahid Rasheed Butt patron of ICST (Islamabad chamber of small trade) was quoted that remittances from the UK might suffer because of the hard policy Britain would make against immigration after its exit from the EU. Besides this, Brexit was also viewed as a threat to GSP package (a package granted by EU in 2014 on which Pakistani exports are supplied to EU countries at zero tariffs). Such package was advocated for Pakistan by the UK, Germany and France. So, Pakistan was reported that felt fear of losing GSP as it would lose one of the strongest voices in the EU for retaining it and as a result exports to EU would be considerably cut down. Furthermore, Pakistan stock exchange was also reported that dropped down by 1700 points as a result of Brexit vote. Brexit was also highlighted that would disrupt Pak-UK existing trade ties and would also adversely impact by restructuring them. Thus, the selected newspapers were found that reflected Brexit as a transnational event in terms of its impacts on Pakistan.

On the other hand, the selected newspapers also highlighted the better hopes for Pak-UK trade ties in the post-Brexit times. Such hopes for trade in the post-Brexit times were expressed in the positive lexical words as seen in the above table (4.9). The newspapers also quoted some prominent officials from the UK such as Rehman Chishti (Trade envoy to

Pakistan), Boris Johnson (Foreign Minister) and Thomas Drew (Commissioner to Pakistan) that showed enthusiasm and optimism for better trade in the post-Brexit times. These officials were reported that Brexit would provide favorable moments for Pakistan to raise its exports and discover more opportunities in the UK and also assured their support for GSP package continuation in the post-Brexit times. Similarly, Dastigr Khan (commerce minister) was also reported that asked UK for a package liken to GSP or preferential access to its market after its legal exit from the EU. So, such coverage of the Brexit event by the newspapers revealed better hopes for the prospect of PAK-UK trade relations in the post-Brexit times.

However, Brexit for Pakistan was more highlighted as a loss than opportunity by the selected newspapers. If we compare such results with the perspective of India about Brexit, then, it is quite interesting to know the differences in Brexit Portrayal. As in Indian context, Brexit is deemed as to open up more of opportunities rather than repercussions (Desk, 2019). India will need to reconstitute trade deals both with the UK and EU in terms of Free Trade Agreement (FTA). India will deal trade agreements with the UK independently of EU. Moreover, India is optimistic in terms of immigration and sees UK to allow more Indians after its exit from the bloc. Brexit is seen to provide employment hopes to Indians in the UK. This means Brexit will equate chances of employment for both Indians and Europeans. In addition, British High Commissioner to India, Dominic Asquith says if there happens no-Brexit deal then UK and India trade and investment will increase to greater extent (Desk, 2019). Similarly, Seth (2019) highlights India trade relations as are equally stronger with both UK and EU. Whether there is happening "soft Brexit" or "hard Brexit", India will get better opportunities to promote trade relations with both UK and EU.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

This study set out to conduct a corpus assisted critical discourse analysis (CACDA) of the coverage of Brexit in Pakistani English newspapers corpora compiled during the period of 23rd June 2016 to 29th March 2019. The compiled corpora from the selected newspapers about Brexit event were analyzed in chapter four. Now, in this concluding chapter, I bring together the main findings obtained from this study in order to address the research questions. Beside the findings, this chapter also includes the implications, limitations and potential for future research.

5.1 Summary of the Findings

To draw my research findings together, I recall the research questions of this study.

i. What lexical items in their specific co-textual patterns have been used by the selected newspapers in constructing the Brexit matter?

ii. How far does the lexical patterning contribute as part of media discourse in construction of the political positions of the selected newspapers?

iii. To what extent and in what ways do the respective political ideologies of the selected newspapers differ from each other?

iv. How does the coverage by the selected newspapers reflect the Brexit matter in relation to Pakistan as a transnational issue?

First of all, this study determined the keywords used in the corpora compiled from the selected Pakistani English newspapers in order to know the 'aboutness' of the corpora. Determining keywords was a 'way in' to the analysis of this sort of study (Baker 2008). This study extracted 100 keywords from all the three corpora i.e. the Dawn corpus, the News International corpus, and the Express Tribune corpus. I found out that all the newspapers used almost the same keywords as seen in chapter 4 (table 4.1) to reflect the aboutness of the Brexit event. The 100 keywords were found that reflected three types of themes or discourse about Brexit in the selected newspapers that I named as, 1) Brexit as a political process, 2) Trade and economical aspects of Brexit, and 3) National and transnational associations of Brexit.

From each thematic category, three keywords were chosen and analyzed across the corpora through corpus tools i.e. collocates and concordance. From category first, the

keywords Brexit, backstop and immigration, from category second the keywords, trade, economy and market and from category third, the keywords Gibraltar, citizens, and Pakistan were examined individually in all compiled newspapers corpora. The selection of such keywords was based on the ground that they reflected Brexit event as a whole in the compiled Pakistani English newspapers corpora. Moreover, the collocates patterns around the selected keywords were closely read in concordances with Stubbs' discourse prosody and Galtung and Ruge's theory of news values.

While analyzing the keywords Brexit, backstop and immigration across the corpora, it was found that Brexit event was negatively covered by the newspapers. Each keyword was examined while focusing on its ten strongest and topmost collocates patterns in the concordances. The co-textual collocates of the keywords Brexit, backstop and immigration in the concordances were found out that accorded negative discourse prosody to the concerned keywords. The co-textual collocates can be observed in section 4.2.10 (table 4.5). The analysis based on the concordances of those collocates patterns, the Dawn, the News and the Express Tribune newspapers were uniformly found out to cover Brexit as a negative event in terms of its bad repercussions for politics, commerce and economy both at national and transnational level. Brexit and its sub-aspects such as Brexit vote, no-deal Brexit, Brexit deal, hard Brexit, her Brexit were constructed in negative lexical items. These lexical items were used to communicate Brexit's aspects in terms of their ramifications and the political environment they created. As at national level, Brexit vote was covered in terms of its bad impacts such as it bore political crisis across the UK, resulted in David Cameron's resignation (UK PM), caused pound slumping, created turmoil in UK financial & stock markets, posed threat to the UK integration (Scotland's demand for independence), gold surged, created woes for universities and companies, made companies and investors less confident, put Britain's prospect into questions and fuelled uncertainty in UK's businesses. Likewise, Brexit deal was constructed in terms of its controversial and contentious nature. As, Brexit deal was portrayed that created political turbulence, disorder and schism in British parliament. The nature of Brexit deal was communicated in deadlock status because the UK parliament was reported divided and in disagreement with the deal. In addition, Brexit negotiations and Brexit talks with the EU were also depicted as long, tricky, complex, tortuous, difficult job that was dominated by a lot of disagreement and uncertainty.

Moreover, coverage to hard and no-deal Brexit in the three newspapers was also found negative. In the coverage of hard Brexit, the newspapers quoted the powerful and

prominent social actors who severely criticized the idea of hard Brexit. For example, Sadiq Khan (London Mayor), Tony Blair (Former UK PM), Nick Clegg (Former British politician), Colin Talbot (a University Professor), UK business groups, and BoE (Bank of England) were quoted that referred to the adverse repercussions of hard Brexit for UK trade, business and economy and termed it as a 'huge mistake' if Britain opted for. Similarly, the aspect no-deal Brexit was also covered by Pakistani newspapers in terms of its bad ramifications for Britain itself. The bad ramifications of no-deal Brexit were reported while quoting some British political actors and institutions such as Bank of England (BoE), Mark Mcarny (Governor of BoE), Vince Cable (Leader of Liberal Democrats), John Major (Former UK PM), and Berclay (British Financial Company). They were quoted that regarded no-deal Brexit catastrophic for Britain's economy and pointed out its many impacts such as it would cause dearth of medicine, foods, goods, spare parts, trade disruption, financial crisis, economic decline, pound tumbling and would also cause chaos, riots and civil disorder throughout the UK. In addition, the BoE was reported that Britain would not be able to bear the ramifications of no-deal Brexit.

Furthermore, in the Dawn, the News and the Express Tribune newspapers, Brexit matter was also reflected as a transnational issue in terms of its bad implications. The concordance analysis of the keyword 'Brexit' uncovered that Brexit and its many aspects such as no-deal Brexit, hard Brexit, and Brexit vote would create turmoil and uncertainty in the transnational political systems, world economies, disruption to trade, business, middle East markets, and in global financial and stock markets. For example, Brexit vote was reported that it would politically impact the EU because other member states would be encouraged to demand the same referendum that would result in the breaking of EU apart. Brexit vote was also represented as a threat to European Central Bank (ECB) for the uncertainty it would create in Eurozone. Hard Brexit was highlighted as a fierce blow to EU's economy and its economic status. Hard and no-deal Brexit were also highlighted that would undermine Germany economy. Disorderly Brexit was reported that would affect the whole European continent in terms of costs and resources and disrupt trade flow. Similarly, Sebastian Kurz (Australian Chancellor) was quoted that hard Brexit would upset the whole world. Germany industries' head (Dieter Kempf) was reported that hard Brexit would be disastrous for Europe's automotive, aerospace, medicine and electrical industries. Brexit vote was also portrayed that panicked multinational companies who were planning to displace their headquarters from Britain. In addition, CEO of ChenOne (Chanab Fabrics Mills Ltd)

was also quoted that referred to the uncertainty of Brexit as pernicious for Pakistani textile exports. In a nutshell, Brexit was highlighted as an issue that bore many cross border issues such as land border issue between UK(Northern Ireland) & EU (Republic of Ireland) which is also termed as backstop and the issue of immigration. Immigration from the 27 EU countries was negatively constructed by the Pakistani newspapers and was portrayed as the root cause and trigger of the Brexit event. The newspapers were found out to highlight the more opposing attitudes of Britain towards EU immigration. So, the EU (a body of 27 nations) was depicted as a transnational actor with whom Britain engaged to resolve such transnational issues.

The analysis of the keywords trade, economy and markets which reflect trade and economical perspective in the Pakistani newspapers Brexit corpora revealed Brexit event in less positive and more negative ways. Such coverage to Brexit was examined through the corpus tools i.e. collocates and concordance. The lexical collocates found in the immediate context of the keywords: trade, economy and markets can be seen in the section 4.3.10 (table.4.7). The lexical patterning with the selected keywords communicated that the three newspapers were not different in covering Brexit rather they were found as one group looking at the outside event with the same lens. Moreover, the collocates and concordance analysis of the keyword 'trade' uncovered two perspectives about Brexit. First, Brexit was highlighted as a freedom for Britain in trade and opportunity for non-EU countries to extend trade relations with the UK. Second, Brexit was highlighted as it disrupted former trade links between the UK and the EU nations and now restructuring it involved a lot of complexities and disagreement from both sides. The Brexit issues such as backstop (Ireland border) and immigration were portrayed that put trade between the two countries in deadlock status. Brexit implications on trade between Britain and the 27 EU countries were reported by quoting prominent officials and institutions. For example, Gardner (American Ambassador to EU) and Ivon Roger (UK's envoy to EU) were quoted that UK-EU trade after Brexit would take years to settle. David Davis (Brexit Negotiator) was quoted that if Britain was unable to reach a trade deal with the bloc then it would have to follow WTO rules in trade which would definitely be a call for tariffs. Financial sector of Britain was reported to lose its passport of trading across nations in the EU. Business chiefs were reported that without a trade deal there would be breakdown to trade flow across nations. Sher Afghan (Director General of TDAP) and Mujeeb Ahmed Khan (Trade Advisor) were reported that cautioned Pakistani exporters about the Brexit implications while pointing to the whole world as in the grip of Brexit. Greg

Hand (UK minister of international trade) was quoted that UK was not ready to extend hands for new trade deal with its former colony Pakistan as UK itself was engaged with the EU in trade talks. Likewise, Ahmad Lakhani (senior analyst at JS Global capital Ltd) said Pakistani exports would be dwindled and hit by the Brexit aftermath and added that restructuring trade between Pakistan and UK would leave adverse impacts on value-added exports which also included textile. Thus, the newspapers reflected Brexit as a negative transnational event in terms of its trade implications for Pakistan and 27 EU nations. However, Brexit was less highlighted by the newspapers as a positive event in terms of Britain freedom for trade across the world as it would be no more bound to EU trade rules and opportunities for non-EU countries to arrange free trade with the UK.

From economic perspective too, Brexit was uniformly constructed negative by the Pakistani newspapers because of its repercussions on Britain and world economies. The lexical words used in the co-text of 'economy' can be seen in the table (4.7) that imparted negative prosody to the economy on account of Brexit impacts. Brexit was portrayed as it weighed heavily on Britain's economy in particular while the EU and world economies in general. At national level, Brexit repercussions for Britain's economy were pointed out the same across the newspapers. For example, Brexit vote was highlighted that brought instability and uncertainty in Britain's economy, exposed the status of world 5th largest economy (Britain's economy) into a great danger, depreciated pound value that undermined Britain's economy etc. In addition, some institutions and officials such as BoE (Bank of England), Heathrow and Gatwick airports and Christine Lagarde (MIF Chief) were quoted that referred to the severe negative outcomes of Brexit for Britain's economy. Moreover, Brexit was also highlighted as a transnational issue in terms of its impacts on transnational economies especially EU's economy and Pakistan's economy. Brexit not only means leaving the EU but it also means quitting the largest economic bloc. The UK was holding a strong position in the EU and was also contributing more to its economy. Therefore, UK's exit from the largest economic block was portrayed as a fierce blow to the economies of both the countries. The EU's economy is regarded a global economy which was described under the grip of Brexit. So, Brexit vote was described that put global economy into uncertainty. It was also highlighted that would affect the eurozone economy. Besides it, Brexit was highlighted that posed the threat of vulnerability to Pakistan's economy because of the decline in Britain's economy. It was also reported that Brexit vote created a lot of apprehensions and disorder for the UK's economy, world economies and Pakistan's economy. Brexit was

reported to hit two sectors of Pakistan such as automobile and textile that could undermine Pakistan economic status.

The analysis of the keyword 'market(s)' in all selected newspapers uncovered Brexit as a negative event. The keyword market was found out to have been discussed with two perspectives in relation to Brexit. One was about Britain's access to EU's single market and the second was about Brexit implications on the UK, EU and world financial and stock markets. Both the perspectives were negatively constructed through the lexical items found in the immediate context of the keyword 'market(s)' as seen in the table (4.7). The newspapers reported the rejoining of single market by Britain encountered a lot of complexities and disagreement from the EU side as well as from Britain internal. To involve Britain in the single market, the many proposals were offered which were highlighted in disagreement at national level in Britain as well as between Britain and the EU. So, Britain access to the common market was found as a contentious transnational issue triggered by Brexit. Similarly, the newspapers also uniformly highlighted the impacts of Brexit on the UK, EU and world financial and stock markets. The impacts of Brexit on cross-border nations such as the EU, continent Europe, west and world reflect Brexit as a transnational issue while its impacts on the UK financial and stock market make it national issue. Brexit due to its bad repercussions on the UK, EU, and world financial and stock markets was covered as a negative event. For example, Brexit vote was highlighted that alarmed traders and customers across the globe about the uncertainty in the financial markets. Anthony Browne (Chief Executive of British Bankers association) was quoted that Brexit created a schism in the unified financial markets. Many investors and business chiefs were quoted that no-deal Brexit would be disastrous for financial markets and would block all channels for trade. BoE was reported that Brexit had caused great uncertainty to the prospect of the financial market of the UK. Brexit vote was reported that led to downfall of financial markets of the UK and also bumped Germany's financial markets. Theresa May was quoted that no-deal would cause nervous in the financial markets. Brussels as reported issued an advisory note about how to deal with the threats posed to their financial markets by Brexit. Li Keqias China premier was quoted that Brexit would jolt the financial markets of the globe. US were also reported to push UK to go through smooth divorce so that not to further disturb the world financial markets. Hard Brexit was highlighted that would not just tumultuous for British market but for the European market too. Brexit was also depicted to provoke disorder in stock market all over the globe.

Next, the collocates and concordance analysis of the keywords; Gibraltar, citizen(s) and Pakistan(is) in all three newspapers also revealed Brexit as a negative event. The analysis of these keywords mostly uncovered Brexit with its transnational association. For example, the analysis of the keyword 'Gibraltar' revealed the matter of Gibraltar as a bilateral contentious issue between Spain and Britain that was triggered by Brexit. Likewise, the examination of the keyword 'citizen(s)' communicated Brexit as an issue mainly between the UK and the 27 EU nations as it made uncertain the rights of 3million EU nationals and 1million British nationals. Besides it, the analysis of the keyword 'Pakistan(is)' in all selected newspapers revealed Pakistan as the affectee of Brexit although the newspapers also communicated the better hopes for Pak-UK relations in the post-Brexit times. Moreover, the keywords, Gibraltar, citizen(s), and Pakistan(is) were found to be accompanied by negative lexical collocates in their immediate context as can be seen in the table (4.9). Those lexical items were used to construct Brexit in relations to Gibraltar, citizens' rights and Pakistan as a negative transnational event. The lexical patterning around the selected keywords uncovered that the three newspapers were not different in their outlets to Brexit event rather they uniformly covered it as a negative transnational event. For example, the three newspapers uniformly constructed 'Gibraltar' as a unique issue arose by the Brexit vote in 2016 and particularly it was communicated as a bilateral contentious issue between Britain and Spain. Coverage to such aspect of Brexit event by the selected Pakistani newspapers means to intensify Brexit as a negative event. The negative nature of Brexit was described in terms of its political and economical implications for Gibraltar. For example, Brexit political and economical impacts for Gibraltar were highlighted in terms of Spain's demand for its co-sovereignty and veto on future trade deal that Britain would arrange with the EU. Brexit was portrayed as an opportunity sought by Spain to regain governance on its lost territory (Gibraltar). In addition, it was reported that if Spain were not granted a veto then it would block any trade deal extended to Gibraltar and as a result, Gibraltar would have to suffer economically. Thus, Brexit was reflected by the Pakistani newspapers as a negative transnational event particularly when it comes to its aspect Gibraltar.

Likewise, the collocates and concordance analysis of the keyword 'citizen(s)' also revealed Brexit as a negative transnational event. In the three newspapers, the keyword 'citizen(s)' was accompanied by negative lexical words in its co-textual environment as can be observed in the table (4.9). The close analysis of the citizens' collocates in the concordances uncovered Brexit with a range of views. For example, Brexit was portrayed to

blur the prospect of the 3 million EU nationals and 1 million UK's nationals who abide in each other country. Brexit was also portrayed that made the EU nationals' rights vulnerable and uncertain because Brexit vote was mainly meant to lessen EU immigration. In all the three newspapers, the matter of citizens' rights in the Brexit negotiations was depicted as one of the main issue that the EU wanted to tackle first. The EU was shown more active and worried about their 3 million nationals' rights in the UK and highlighted it their key agenda in Brexit talks. Britain was also reported to delimit the EU citizens' rights as it was the main focus of Brexiteers in the Brexit vote. Therefore, some EU nations such as the Netherlands, France, and Spain were reported to be more critical about UK's nationals if their nationals' rights in Britain after Brexit were not safeguarded. Besides it, some countries like Hungary, Slovakia, The Zech Republic and Poland were reported to thwart any Brexit deal which put their citizens' rights in Britain at stake. Citizens' rights were also portrayed as a bilateral issue in the Brexit saga because the UK was reported that would only guarantee the EU nationals' rights if its nationals' rights in return were guaranteed in the 27 EU countries. Thus, the newspapers covered Brexit as a negative transnational event as it impacts the lives and rights of the citizens of 27 EU countries and the UK.

Finally, the collocates and concordances analysis of the keyword 'Pakistan(is) uncovered two perspectives about Brexit. On one hand, Pakistan was highlighted as the affectee of Brexit while on the other hand, Pak-UK trade relations in the post-Brexit times were highlighted with better hopes. These two perspectives were constructed by the lexical words found in the co-text of the keyword 'Pakistan(is)' as observed in the table (4.9). Pakistan being the affectee of Brexit was highlighted in terms of Brexit implications for areas such as exports, remittances, GSP package, economy and trade. In the selected newspapers, Pakistani exports were reported to be impacted in the aftermath of Brexit vote. Brexit was portrayed that punched all global economies, reversed financial markets across the globe, and devalued pound against other currencies. As a result, Pakistani exports to UK cut down and made expensive both in the EU and the UK. The UK which held 3rd export market for Pakistan before Brexit vote was reported that lost its position. Pakistani exports to all EU member states were highlighted that took negative growth after the Brexit vote in 2016 as compared to the year 2015. Pakistan total exports measure was reported that tumbled down after Brexit by 4.3pc and 2pc to the UK. Similarly, Pakistan exporters were also shown worried and in trouble because of the Brexit outcomes.

Moreover, remittances from the UK were also highlighted at stake after the Brexit vote. Pakistan receives highest remittances from the UK after Saudi Arabia, America and UAE. After Brexit vote, reduction was felt in the remittances because of the devaluation of pound as it was reported that that remittances tumbled down by 18pc in the aftermath of Brexit vote. Pakistani official Shahid Rasheed Butt patron of ICST (Islamabad chamber of small trade) was quoted that remittances from the UK might suffer because of the hard policy Britain would make against immigration after its exit from the EU. Besides this, Brexit was also viewed as a threat to GSP package (a package granted by the EU in 2014 on which Pakistani exports are supplied to the EU countries at zero tariffs). Such package was advocated for Pakistan by the UK, Germany and France. So, Pakistan was reported to feel fear of losing GSP as it would lose one of the strongest voices in the EU for retaining it and as a result exports to the EU would be considerably cut down. Furthermore, Pakistan stock exchange was also reported that dropped down by 1700 points as a result of Brexit vote. Brexit was also highlighted that would disrupt Pak-UK existing trade ties and would also adversely impact by restructuring them. Thus, the selected Pakistani English newspapers were found to reflect Brexit as a transnational event in terms of its impacts on Pakistan.

On the other hand, the selected newspapers also highlighted the better hopes for Pak-UK trade ties in the post-Brexit times. Such hopes for trade in the post-Brexit times were expressed in the positive lexical words as seen in the above table (4.9). The newspapers highlighted such hopes by quoting some prominent officials from the UK such as Rehman Chishti (Trade envoy to Pakistan), Boris Johnson (Foreign Minister) and Thomas Drew (Commissioner to Pakistan) that showed enthusiasm and optimism for better trade in the post-Brexit times. These officials were reported that Brexit would provide favorable moments for Pakistan to raise its exports and discover more opportunities in the UK and also assured their support for GSP package continuation in the post-Brexit times. Similarly, Dastigr Khan (commerce minister) was also reported that asked the UK for a package liken to GSP or preferential access to its market after its legal exit from the EU. So, such coverage of the Brexit event by the newspapers revealed better hopes for the prospect of Pak-UK trade relations in the post-Brexit times.

5.2 Conclusion

This study set out to investigate the coverage of Brexit in the selected Pakistani English newspapers corpora compiled during the period of 23rd June 2016 to 29th March 2019 with the lens of Corpus-Assisted Critical Discourse Analysis (CACDA). Primarily, the study

attempted to know what lexical items in their specific co-textual patterns were used by the selected Pakistani English newspapers in constructing the Brexit matter. It also attempted to trace the vested policy of the individual newspapers through lexical patterning and differences in portrayal of Brexit. Further, it highlighted how the newspapers reflected Brexit as a transnational event.

The specialized Brexit corpora compiled from the three newspapers (the Dawn, the News International, the Express Tribune) for this study were manipulated by employing three corpus techniques i.e. keyword list, collocates and concordance in order to pursue the study interests. Firstly, the study extracted keyword lists from all the three corpora while comparing each corpus with a reference corpus. Each keyword list included hundred keywords that truly reflected the 'aboutness' of the Brexit event in the selected Pakistani English newspapers. The keywords in each list were found that reflected three kinds of themes or discourses 1) Brexit as a political process, 2) Trade and economical aspects of Brexit, and 3) National and transnational associations of Brexit event. For in-depth examination of the Brexit event in the selected newspapers, three keywords from each thematic or discourse category were chosen that reflected the whole event in the Pakistani newspapers. The selected keywords were comparatively examined across the three newspapers through collocates patterns in concordances. Each keyword was focused on with its top ten statistically strongest collocates. The collocates patterns around the selected keywords were closely read with Stubbs' discourse prosody and Galtung and Ruge's theory of news values.

From category first, the keywords such as Brexit, immigration, and backstop were examined through their collocate patterns in concordances. Such examination of each keyword uncovered Brexit as a negative event across the newspapers. The collocate patterns around each keyword were also found almost similar across the corpora. Moreover, the in-depth examination of the collocate patterns around the keywords in concordances revealed better understanding of the construction of Brexit in the newspapers. For example, Brexit and its sub-aspects such as no-deal Brexit, Brexit deal, Brexit vote, her Brexit, Brexit negotiations, hard Brexit, Brexit talks, immigration and backstop were constructed in negative lexical items by all the newspapers. The negative nature of Brexit was reported by the newspapers in terms of its repercussions for politics, commerce and economy both at national and cross-national level. As, at national level, Brexit was covered that bore political crisis across the UK, created disorder and schism in British parliament, resulted in David Cameron's resignation (UK PM), caused pound slumping, created turmoil in the UK financial

& stock markets, posed threat to UK integration (Scotland's demand for independence), gold surged, made companies and investors less confident, put Britain's prospect into questions and fuelled uncertainty in UK's businesses etc. Brexit was also highlighted as a transnational issue in terms of its implications for cross-border nations. For example, Brexit vote was reported a threat to the integration of the EU by encouraging other members to demand the same referendum. Brexit was also reported as a threat to European Central Bank (ECB) for the uncertainty it would create in Eurozone. Hard Brexit was highlighted as a fierce blow to EU's economy and particularly Germany economy. Brexit was portrayed to be disastrous for Europe's automotive, aerospace, medicine and electrical industries. It was also portrayed that disrupted trade across EU nations, panicked multinational companies and was also reported as pernicious for Pakistani textile exports. In a nutshell, Brexit was highlighted that bore many cross border issues such as land border issue between UK(Northern Ireland) & EU (Republic of Ireland) which is also termed as backstop and the issue of immigration. Immigration from the 27 EU countries was negatively constructed by the Pakistani newspapers and portrayed it as the root cause and trigger of the Brexit event. For more detail (see chapter 4, section 4.2).

From the collocate and concordances analysis of the keywords such as trade, economy and markets, It is concluded that Brexit was almost covered as a negative event. Brexit was portrayed that disrupted trade links between the UK and the EU nations and now restructuring it involved a lot of complexities and disagreement from both sides. However, Brexit was highlighted as a freedom for Britain in trade and opportunity for non-EU countries to extend trade relations with the UK. Likewise, the analysis of the collocates patterns around the keyword 'economy' in all the three newspapers uncovered Brexit repercussions for Britain, EU, Pakistan and world economies. Beside it, the analysis of the collocates patterns around the keyword 'market(s) revealed Britain's access to the EU single market as a contentious issue and Brexit impacts on Britain, EU and world financial and stock markets. Moreover, Brexit was also reflected as a transnational event with regard to its far-reaching ramifications for EU countries, Middle East countries and Pakistan. Brexit was highlighted that would have adverse impact on Pak-UK restructuring trade. Pakistan's economy was also reported declining because of the pound value and decline in exports to UK. In a nutshell, it is concluded that all the three newspapers mutually covered Brexit event negatively with regard to trade and economic perspectives. Nevertheless, Brexit was very less covered as a

freedom for Britain to trade with non-EU states as it would be no more bound to EU's trade rules. For more detail see section 4.3 of chapter 4.

Finally, the collocates and concordance examination of the keywords such as Gibraltar, citizen(s), and Pakistan(is) also uncovered Brexit in all the three newspapers as a negative transnational event. The collocate patterns around the three keywords were found similar across the corpora. The close reading of the collocate patterns of each keyword in concordances revealed Brexit in-depth in the Pakistani newspapers. For example, Gibraltar was uncovered as a bilateral contentious issue between Spain and Britain that raised by Brexit. Similarly, the collocates patterns around the keyword 'citizen(s)' in all three corpora communicated Brexit as an issue mainly between the UK and the 27 EU nations as it made uncertain the rights of 3 million EU nationals and 1 million British nationals. Beside it, the collocates patterns with the keyword 'Pakistan(is)' across the corpora communicated two topics; Pakistan as the affectee of Brexit and the optimism to Pak-UK relations in the post-Brexit times. Brexit was reported that affected Pakistan in areas such as exports, remittances, GSP-plus package (generalized system of preference), economy and trade. Moreover, the UK which held 3rd export market for Pakistan before Brexit vote was reported that lost its position. Pakistan exporters were also highlighted worried and in trouble because of the Brexit outcomes. Pakistan stock exchange was also reported that dropped down by 1700 points as a result of Brexit vote. Briefly, it is concluded that Brexit was portrayed as a transnational issue in terms of its impacts on Pakistan. Despite such impacts, Pakistan was also highlighted that given better hopes by the UK officials for trade in the post-Brexit times.

5.3 Implications of the Study

Significance, advantages and contributions:

The purpose of the study in hand was to know the coverage of Brexit event in selected Pakistani English newspapers corpora within the defined time period i.e. 23rd June 2016 to 29 March 2019. The synergy of corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis was used as a methodology to exploit the developed corpora under the consideration of research interest.

Brexit is a politico-historical event which would be more interesting especially to the teachers and students of International Relations (IR) in Pakistan. So, the findings of this study would help them to know how Pakistan views the Brexit event.

There was not any study existed in the field of linguistics before this one which has analyzed Brexit event (on-going event) with the lens of Pakistani media. The importance of

media can be measured by its position as it is placed as the fourth pillar of state. So, this study attempted to contribute to the body of scholarship by investigating Pakistani media coverage to the Brexit matter. This study also established the relationship between Brexit and Pakistan in terms of impacts on trade which define Brexit as a transnational event.

For conducting this research, three corpora from three selected newspapers were rigorously and painstakingly constructed during the time frame of 23rd June 2016 to 29th March 2019. The constructed Brexit corpora of this study will be offered to be used for other academic purposes for example, teaching and learning language, teaching collocates, or concordances or for any other academic work. Since, the corpora were made in a specific timeframe for a specific purpose so they will be available to be extended according to the needs of the further studies.

At international level, foreign countries especially the EU and the UK will be informed to know the representation of Brexit event in transnational media such as Pakistani media. Particularly, the UK will come to know that how commonwealth country (Pakistan) views Brexit event.

This study will also be useful to inform, business planners, investors, trade and commerce policy makers, trade groups, Pakistani industries such as textile, Pakistan Business Council, etc to make themselves ready for the future implications of Brexit. Pakistan foreign trade policy with the UK and the EU would also be impacted by this study as it makes evident the nature of Brexit in relation to Pakistan as well as to the whole world.

Moreover, the synergy of corpus linguistics and CDA has been adopted in various studies (Haider, 2016; White, 2017; Gabrielator & Baker, 2008, Gupta, 2013; Kinloch (2018). The same approach underpins this study as well. Central to CACDA is the comparison of corpora, the requisite which is met in this study as it compares three newspapers corpora about Brexit event. In addition, this study experienced and employed mainly three corpus tools such as keyword list, collocates and concordances. Using keyword list technique is useful to identify the aboutness of the corpus under research as it did in this study. The use of such technique was a 'way in' to the analysis in this study (Baker, 2008). The identification of the aboutness of the corpora through keyword list is quite effective in comparing different corpora. In this study, three keyword lists for the three corpora were identified in the beginning of chapter four that made the comparison across the corpora easier and evident. Second, this study also exploited the collocates tool that showed what patterns of

words appeared with the selected keywords. This tool helped to identify the strongest and topmost collocates patterns around the investigating keyword across the corpora. The third corpus tool this study exploited is the concordance. According to (Baker, 2008; McEnery & Hardie, 2012; & Sinclair, 1991), concordance refers to a catalogue of all possible occurrences of the terms under examination in their respective environment in a text file. Generally, some words to both left and right sides are examined for the contextual meaning of the search term. Concordance is also used as an alternative for KWIC (keyword in context). Keyword in context can be any word in which the researcher is interested. From discourse point of view, concordance helps to identify patterns of language use. Pattern in language as defined by Hunston (2010) is the repetition of lexical terms in a text. Repeated patterns in a text give us clues about the underlying discourses in an event. So, this study would be useful to be read and provide insight into the application of methodology.

5.4 Acknowledging Limitations

Generally, none of the studies is free of limitations rather every piece of academic research has some pitfalls and shortcomings which the researcher realizes during the course of conducting it. However, the limitations are stated in the following.

One of the limitations of the study in hand was the selected time period i.e. 23rd June 2016 to 29th March 2019 in which data was collected. Such time period did not cover the whole Brexit event in the selected Pakistani English newspapers. In fact, Brexit is a long event started around 2012 and reached to its climax when the referendum of 23rd June 2016 happened. Therefore, the event has not been covered by Pakistani media only in the selected time period but before and after the two selected dates. So, it would be better if the study covered the whole event in the media of Pakistan. But due to the time constraint, the study investigated the coverage of Brexit by the selected newspapers only in the selected time period. Compiling corpora from the three selected Pakistani newspapers within the definite period of 23rd June 2016 to 29th March 2019 was a hectic and laborious job. I had to visit each newspaper website, looked for each article published about Brexit event and had to copy and paste with its date, html, and heading. This all process took me approximately four months to obtain the final corpora files. However, I encountered and struggled against these challenges, and finally, carried out this study in order to decode Pakistani newspapers coverage to Brexit event.

This study only undertook nine keywords out of hundred to be examined, although, it was better to investigate all the keywords in order to know the coverage of Brexit in-depth. But due to the constraint of time, the nine keywords were considered enough to help in achieving the interest of the study because they reflected the Brexit event as a whole and its sub-aspects in the compiled corpora.

Taking small sample size of the collocates of the keywords might have negligible impact on the generalization from the findings. I only took top ten most frequent and statistically topmost salient collocates patterns of each keyword for detail examination because of the time restriction and longitude of the study. However, the quality and in-depth examination of the selected collocates threshold was preferred in order to get reliable and authentic results. In other words, the breadth of the study was compensated in its depth. Besides it, the concordances of the collocates were generated sometimes in hundreds and thousands which were difficult to read all. Generated concordance lines have to be extended to see words in the whole file in order to know their complete textual context and broader context. This is generally considered the limitation of all corpus based studies. So, it is suggested by the corpus linguists to take a sample of the concordance lines for in-depth investigation of words in context which was proven helpful in this study.

5.5 Potential for Further Studies

In this study, I carried out corpus-assisted critical discourse analysis of the coverage of Brexit in only three leading Pakistani English newspapers corpora. The further researches are suggested to investigate Brexit in other Pakistani media texts such as blogs, tweets, facebook, T.V shows, debates, videos, monthly and daily magazines etc in order to make the findings more generalizable and reconfirmed.

This study can be replicated by using the same Brexit corpora compiled from the three Pakistani English newspapers in the time period of 23rd June 2016 to 29th March 2019 in order to test the findings of this study. In addition, the corpora can be extended to include the whole Brexit event including pre-Brexit/ referendum coverage and post-Brexit coverage and undertake a similar study.

The compiled Brexit corpora of this study will be available for other researchers to replicate the same research in order to test the findings or investigate other dimensions of Brexit event such as how identity of Britain and EU were constructed, what & how social actors such as political parties, human agents, institutions, groups and organizations were

reported the most etc. It would be interesting as well to investigate the interests of the UK in Brexit event and the role of the EU.

This study in hand was undertaken synchronically as it only intended to examine the coverage of the selected Pakistani English newspapers during a specific period. So, it would be enough interesting to know how the whole Brexit event has been diachronically covered by the Pakistani English print media.

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APPENDIX A

Stop List

The Dawn Corpus		The News International Corpus		The Express Tribune Corpus	
May	Has	May	Would	May	Has
Prime	Wednesday	Prime	Merkel	Theresa	Boris
Theresa	Farage	Theresa	Tuesday	Will	Donald
Barnier	Its	Will	Friday	Trump	Merkel
Will	Donald	Corbyn	To	Friday	S
Tusk	Monday	Barnier	Cameron	On	Its
London	Davis	June	Donald	Tuesday	Barnier
After	To	Thursday	AFP	Johnson	AFP
June	Boris	On	Junker	June	Sunday
On	Hammond	Its	Gove	Wednesday	To
Corbyn	Jeremy	Has	S	Thursday	Hammond
Merkel	Cameron	Trump	Jeremy	Corbyn	Jeremy
Trump	Former	Tusk	Monday	Monday	David
Johnson	States	Johnson	The	After	Davis
S	Next	After	Boris	Cameron	Claude
Thursday	Sturgeon	London	States	Sturgeon	-
Junker	Michel	Wednesday	Farage	Tusk	-
Would	Sunday	Hammond	Sunday	Would	-
Tuesday	Claude	-	-	Junker	-