

**EMPLOTMENT IN COVID-19
NEWS REPORTS OF PRINT
MEDIA: A NARRATOLOGICAL
STUDY**

By

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PRINT MEDIA: A NARRATOLOGICAL STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

Title: **Emplotment in Print Media News Reports: A Narratological Study**

This research aimed to investigate the narrativity feature in print media news reports by analyzing their emplotment structure. Although newspapers have received considerable attention in research, there has been a lack of detailed study on the narratological analysis of news reports using the approach employed in this study. Conducting such research is crucial for a comprehensive understanding of the structure of news reports. To achieve this objective, the researchers selected widely circulated Pakistani newspapers, namely DAWN, THE NEWS, and THE NATION, as the primary source of textual data. The analysis focused on identifying emplotment by examining the textual constructions of temporal markers and tense in media narratives. Through qualitative textual analysis, the researchers identified patterns of emplotment based on the event structures found in these reports. The theoretical foundation of the analysis drew from the work of linguists William F. Brewer, Edward H. Lichtenstein, and Genette. Following the proposed model, the analysis constructed an event structure that revealed the emplotment structure and the presence of narrativity features in the news reports. The findings highlighted the contribution of discourse patterns, particularly tense and temporal markers, to the emplotment of the news reports. These structural arrangements, expressed through temporal markers and tense, played a significant role in ensuring continuity and coherence in the text. Based on these findings, several recommendations are proposed. First, there is a need to enhance awareness among journalists and news organizations about the narrativity feature in news reports. This awareness will help them understand the importance of the emplotment structure and its impact on the overall narrative quality of news articles. Second, organizing training programs and workshops for journalists to develop their narrative construction skills and effectively utilize temporal markers can improve the coherence and flow of news reports, thereby enhancing their readability and impact.

Third, it is crucial to encourage further research in the field of narratology and news reporting, specifically focusing on exploring different aspects of narrativity and emplotment. This additional research will contribute to a deeper understanding of the

narrative structures in news reports and their influence on readers. Lastly, developing editorial guidelines that emphasize the significance of temporal markers and tense in constructing news narratives is recommended. These guidelines should highlight the necessity of maintaining consistency and clarity in temporal references throughout news articles. By implementing these recommendations, news organizations can enhance the narrative quality of their reports and improve reader engagement and understanding

Keywords: Emplotment, Newspapers Narratology, Narrativity

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my loving parents, supporting siblings and all the helping hands during my research journey.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

People naturally pick up on relationships between people in our society, objects in our immediate surroundings, our living environment, and life experiences. This connection gives these objects a complete meaning and allows us to construct a cohesive account of them. These tales serve as a means of memory, communication, and information transmission. We think that this account will be beneficial in two ways: (a) helping to make sense of, comprehend, and analyze facts; (b) teaching others how to use storytelling as a narrative framework to share what they have learned.

Narratives are all around us (R. & Lavers, 1984). The word "Narrative" is a noun derived by the verb "narrate". It is not just confined to novels and storytelling in Literature; rather it extends to all the areas of human communication. It is there wherever there is telling regardless of the domain of the discourse. Anyone tells us regarding anything. For example it is done by a journalist of a newspaper, reporter of the television, teacher of a school, newspaper columnists, a friendly colleague at workplace and the bedtime story teller. We all are the narrators on a daily basis often acting as professional ones. Everything narrated by the narrators is treated as narrative. Therefore, narrating is an unconscious language activity which can be seen in different types of written and spoken texts. Despite their subtle distinctions, the terms "story" and "narrative" are closely related: Story is a tale is an account of events or a group of related events that are narrated or conveyed. Characters, a place, a narrative, and a resolution are usually included. It usually has a beginning, middle, and end and is organized chronologically. A narrative can be either non-fiction or fiction, and it often centers around the actual events. A story is a more comprehensive idea that includes the events as well as the manner in which they are told or presented. It

covers the structures, viewpoints, and methods of storytelling that are employed to convey the tale. Stories are a part of narratives, but they are not limited to them; narratives also include components such as point of view, emotional tone, intended message, and purpose of telling.

A narrative includes the manner in which an event sequence is created, organized, and conveyed to an audience, whereas a tale is essentially the series of events itself.

For this purpose, widely circulated Pakistani newspapers namely DAWN, THE NEWS AND THE NATION were taken for textual data. Focus of the study has been emplotment through textual constructions of temporal markers and tense of the media narratives. This was a qualitative research involving textual analysis. The patterns of emplotment have been traced through the event pattern of the structure in these reports. The idea of studying emplotment as a feature of narrativity in non-fictional texts was intrigued by a study conducted by Patrick Hogan where in the author investigated emplotment in order to understand narratives are organized into structures through complexes of agents and actions-people doing things (Hogan, 2009). This study has been using the conceptual framework of Monika (Fludernik, 2010) and theoretical underpinnings propounded by the two linguist Lichtenstein (Brewer & Lichtenstein, 1982).

Following the model analysis would be done to construct event structure which in turn would entail emplotment structure thereby indicating the feature of narrativity. Emplotment is a concept within the field of historiography, which is the study of how history is written and constructed. It refers to the process by which historians shape and structure historical events into narrative forms or plots. The term "emplotment" was coined by the influential historian and theorist Hayden White, who proposed a framework for understanding the narrative structure of historical writing (White, 2014).

Hayden White's framework, known as the "narrativist" or "emplotment" approach, emphasizes the role of narrative structures in historical representation. According to White, historians do not simply present objective facts but rather interpret and shape historical events into meaningful stories or narratives. He argued

that historians use specific narrative devices or tropes to give shape and coherence to the past, such as the use of plots, characterizations, and causal relationships.

White identified four main types of emplotment that historians employ in their narratives: romance, tragedy, comedy, and satire. Each emplotment type involves a different way of organizing historical events and imbuing them with meaning. For example, a romance emplotment might present a heroic figure overcoming obstacles and achieving a grand goal, while a tragedy emplotment might emphasize the downfall of a tragic hero due to their flaws.

White's framework challenges the notion of historical objectivity and highlights the subjective nature of historical writing. He argues that historians select and shape historical events according to their own perspectives, values, and ideologies, thereby creating narratives that reflect their interpretations rather than an objective truth.

By examining the process of emplotment, historians and scholars gain insights into the narrative strategies used in historical writing and how they influence our understanding of the past. It encourages critical analysis of historical narratives, recognizing that different emplotments can lead to different interpretations of the same events.

The word narrative has slightly different meanings depending on the context in which it is used. Based on the description of the narrative, we define it according to our purposes such as: a specific content organization (events, experiences, etc.) that is used to communicate a set of core ideas and ideas. We would also like to point out that narrative and story are sometimes used as synonyms. However, the story is often told for the main purpose of entertainment for example, it is described as "a story about actual or imagined characters and events recounted for amusement".

Narrative can be defined as the way of telling stories and sharing information with a sequence of events whether it is fictional or non-fictional and study of them is referred to as narratology. Narrative is a specific method of retelling historical events that omits the real order of events in favour of

predetermined interpretations (Labov, 2020).

Instead than relying on the location of a specific event to achieve certain meanings or determine the significance of a single unique occurrence, narratives follow the course of historical perspective and connect occurrences in order to derive a logical meaning. Because they provide human society a conceived shape, narratives are significant. In order for us humans to learn from their experiences, other sentient entities such as humans or quasi-humans are usually used as the experiencing agonists in narratives. It appears that Toolan views the event sequence feature as a prerequisite for a story. So, according to the writer narration is the act of retelling a story in the past to the reader or audience both in the form of words and pictures (Michael Toolan, 2008).

Therefore, we can say the study of story and narrative structure is known as narratology. Narrative structure is the mode of structural representation that underlines the proper arrangement of the events in form of plot of the story. It describes the framework of the story that an author is using to construct the narrative. This arrangement and proper order of the story helps the readers to understand and comprehend the whole series of events.

Print media is playing its role in reporting the news along with facts and figures. In print media, newspaper has its significant place. It is not only a source of reporting but it is also used for promoting and advertising different subjects. Newspaper is also a way of getting knowledge for those who study language. Media is the primary source of spreading dreadful news on wars, pandemics, conflicts and controversies as well. This research mainly concerns with the media reporting for covid-19 from three newspapers of Pakistan “The News, The Nation and Dawn”.

Research over outbreak of Coronavirus with respect to the media representation has its own significance. From last year 2020 march, corona virus got extensive attention of the media in form of online news articles and print media reports. News reports shared a goal of telling stories and quite helpful in interpreting and explaining those stories. In this research, news reports are treated

as narratives in their basic orientation. The term "narrative" refers to a story with a beginning, middle, and finish. These narratives encountered a series of events with a proper closure. The plot of the story provides this structure of the narrative. Plot can be treated as a logical connection of diverse elements of a narrative. The analysis of the plot comprises of the mode used by the narrator to tell their stories and attribute the meanings to the relevant events. If plot is considered as sequence of meaningful events to the readers, then we can say this that print-media comprises of plot-driven narrative because they are the true representation of meaningful related events.

The narrative report is structured by the plot. According to a linguist, the narrative structure gives the events' long succession coherence and enables them to be placed in a more precise order. In each instance, the plot that links the beginning of the story to the conclusion gives the narrative structure and purpose. A story's plot connects several incidents to create a compelling and insightful narrative (Polkinghorne, 1995).

In this study, the primary concern is on the written language of the newspapers. The written language of newspapers can be connected to narrativity in several ways:

Narrative Structures: Newspaper writers frequently use narrative patterns in their pieces to convey news stories in a logical and interesting way. The format of these usually consists of an introduction, a description of the key themes or events, a context and details section, and a resolution or summary at the end. By arranging the material in a recognizable and palatable manner, this narrative style aids readers in comprehending and making sense of the news.

Narrative Techniques: Journalists use a variety of narrative strategies to improve the storytelling quality of their news pieces. These strategies include deploying rhetorical devices, including quotes, anecdotes, or personal experiences, utilizing vivid descriptions, and organizing the piece to generate tension or a feeling of urgency. These strategies seek to pique readers' interest, arouse feelings, and enhance the memorability and relatability of news articles.

By focusing on the written language of newspapers, the study of narrativity in this context would involve examining how journalistic narratives are constructed, the narrative strategies employed. It recognizes that news articles are not just factual accounts but narratives shaped by the journalist's storytelling techniques, biases, and intentions.

Different emplotments are generated in the mass media

1. Story Selection and Angle: The choices of particular news articles and the perspectives from which they are delivered have an impact on emplotments in the mainstream media. Editors and journalists must decide which events warrant reporting and how best to present them to draw in readers and make a point. Whether a news item is portrayed as a scandalous exposé, a cautionary tale, a human interest piece, or a heroic victory, among other options, might lead to different emplotments.

2. Language and Framing: The language employed in news reports by the mass media greatly influences the creation of disparate emplotments. Journalists utilize distinct language tools, such adverbs, adjectives, and metaphors, to structure the story and frame the events. Language selections have the power to arouse certain feelings, highlight specific elements of the narrative, and lead viewers or readers to believe one way or another. Through linguistic analysis and framing strategies, scholars may examine the construction of various emplotments.

3. Visual and Audiovisual Elements: Apart from textual content, the mass media also use visual and audiovisual components, such images, films, and infographics, to produce impressions. These media formats influence the audience's comprehension and emotional reaction to the tale in addition to adding to the narrative structure. The arrangement, sizing, and editing of these visual components may have a big impact on how news events are presented and understood.

To carry out this research main aim is to identify the underlying events of the media narratives and their linguistic representation in the print media. These narratives were originally described in the writings of Russian formalists. Their contributions laid the foundation of structuralist analysis of the narratives. To comprehend the tales' structure, two factors are crucial. One is event structure which means the organization of the events with respect to the time of the event

world. Second one that is related to event structure is discourse of the narratives which can be defined as sequence of the events with respect to their occurrence in the narrative.

The ordering and organizing of events inside a story or a chronological sequence is referred to as event structure. It entails determining, characterizing, and analyzing the elements and connections that comprise a certain event or sequence of events. When it comes to historical tales or storytelling, event structure includes the order, presentation, and linkages between events. It involves determining the key events, their significance, and the causal or temporal relationships between them (Genette, 1983).

The goal and setting of the story might influence the event structure. For instance, events in a fictional novel may be set up to arouse tension, provide suspense, or provide a satisfying conclusion. Event structure in historical narratives strives to give a cogent and significant portrayal of the past by emphasizing historical context, relevance, and causation.

Analyzing event structure involves examining factors such as:

1. Chronology: The chronological arrangement of events, whether it is linear or includes additional temporal devices like parallel plots, flashbacks, or other storylines.

2. Causality: The causal linkages between events, showing how one impacts or is caused by another.

3. Significance: Judging an event's significance or relevance in relation to a larger story or historical setting. This entails identifying critical junctures, turning points, or occurrences that leave a lasting impression.

4. Relationships: investigating the relationships that exist between events, such as recurrent themes, motifs, patterns, or contrasts that support the narrative's overall coherence and significance.

In fact, linguistics study on employment in news reports—which entails using language to transmit information and influence public opinion—can be quite beneficial. Discourse analysis is one of several subfields of linguistics, which is the scientific study of language. Discourse analysis has a lot to do with employment in

news stories, which is why it should be acknowledged as a valid field of linguistic study:

Language as a Social Phenomenon: Understanding how language is used in society is as important to linguistics as examining the formal elements of language. The way that language is used to convey information, shape perceptions, and create stories is reflected in news reports. Linguists can better investigate the social and cultural dimensions of language usage by examining employment in news reporting.

Language Variation and Change: News reports can reveal patterns of language variation and change over time. Linguists can examine how language evolves in the media, how certain terms or phrases gain or lose popularity, and how linguistic choices reflect societal shifts. This research contributes to our understanding of language dynamics.

Pragmatics and Discourse Analysis: Linguistics includes the study of pragmatics, which deals with how language is used in context to convey meaning. News reports often involve nuanced uses of language, implicatures, and speech acts. Linguists can analyze how employment strategies in news reports contribute to the overall message and audience interpretation.

Media Influence on Language: The way that news reporting and other media can influence language use and attitudes is a topic of interest for linguists. They can look at the ways that specific employment tactics in news articles impact linguistic patterns and public opinion. For instance, how people and events are portrayed may affect how the general public feels.

Cross-Linguistic and Cross-Cultural Analysis: Comparing language use across many languages and cultures is a common task in linguistics. The way that different languages and cultures use news stories might differ greatly from one another. To learn more about language variation and universals, linguists might do cross-linguistic and cross-cultural research.

Language and Power: The study of language's capacity for control and power is the domain of linguists. The language used in news reporting can reveal agendas, prejudice, and power relationships. Linguists can examine language use in

the context of information distribution and its effects on society by investigating employment in news stories.

Textual Analysis: News stories are one kind of text, and linguistic analysis frequently entails examining the syntax, semantics, and discourse structure of texts. Analyzing employment in news articles can help us better comprehend the linguistic characteristics of these writings.

To sum up, news report employment offers a wealth of information for linguistic study, especially in the fields of pragmatics, sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, and language variety. It provides understanding of how language works in society, how it changes over time, and how it influences public conversation. Thus, it makes perfect sense to acknowledge the use of linguistics in news stories as a worthwhile area of study.

1.1 Statement of problem

Narrative texts may have a number of characteristics; one factor which is fundamental to all the narratives has to do with narrativity. The news reports of print media are organized on the narrative patterns. Its manifestation can be found in the existence of employment as narrativity feature in the overall structure of the news reports. Employment is executed through textual constructions representing the spatio-temporal dimensions of the stories being told. News reports are created through such plotting which lends sequentiality to the action units in the reports and, then, the action units are further plotted to create event structure. In this process, narrative structure of news report is created. This research tends to explore the narrativity of the print media in form of employment.

1.2 Research questions

The following are the research questions for the current study:

1. What discourse patterns do contribute to the construction of event structure as

part of emplotment?

2. How has the emplotment been worked out to lend narrativity to the selected news reports?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study are:

1. To analyze the discourse patterns contributing in construction of event structure.
2. To find out the emplotment produced by the constructed event structure.
3. To explore the feature of narrativity in form of emplotment from the news reports.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The major aim of this research is to find out the process of emplotment as a part of narrativity in the news reports. The purpose of this study is to illustrate the narrativity of the media reports. This research would be helpful for future scholars in analyzing newspaper as media narratives from a different perspective. This research would provide an insight of the narrative reported by the newspaper reporters. The viewers of this study may find it useful to understand the subjective nature of language used in a particular story. By studying emplotment in news reports, researcher contribute to a deeper understanding of the storytelling mechanisms within journalism, the influence of media narratives on public perception, and the ethical dimensions of news reporting. This research will contribute in existing literature and model used in the analysis while pointing out how specific structures can contribute in developing emplotment through media narratives. As this study is intellectual one so this research will be beneficial for the researchers, narratologists, and scholars for their future studies.

1.5 Delimitation

The current research has been delimited to the study of narrativity a feature

of print media news reports. For this purpose, news reports from three Pakistani newspapers DAWN, THE NEWS and THE NATION are considered. The reasonable limited material has been selected for examination from three newspapers. This research has been conducted to analyze the three well renowned newspapers that the coronavirus is where the news is coming from and how print media narratives narrate the news within structure of the narratives. Further, it has been delimited to the newspapers from December 2020 to July 2022. 10 reports from each newspaper would be selected for data analysis. These news reports mainly concern with the 2nd wave of covid-19 during fall 2020. The rationale behind selecting these newspapers is that they are the most read newspaper in Pakistan. As far as the selected time period is concerned so it is selected because at that time corona was at peak, and it was spreading rapidly, so the researcher wants to explore the sequential features in news reports that are related to covid-19. This research will be helpful for future scholars in analyzing newspaper as media narratives from a different perspective.

1.6 Chapter breakdown

In terms of the structure of the research, this study is broken down into 9 parts. In introduction, researcher starts with the history of corona virus. Following the history of pandemic, second part is mainly concerns with the print media and pandemic. In problem statement, the problem of the statement shortly explains the area of the research which the researcher tends to explore. Objectives of the research tell the reader the overall aim of the research. Research questions are following the objectives of the study that is to be explored in this research. The next section comprises of the research methodology, it is explaining the detail account of research approach, sampling and data analysis. After this, theoretical framework of Brewer and Lichtenstein (1981, 1982), is discussed, upon which whole research is based. Literature review analyses the works already done and the area which is going to be explored. Significance is explaining that how this research is significant from the previous works. Delimitation draws the boundaries for the research. The next section describes the data analysis of the newsreports to find

out the emplotment lended by the discousre pattern in the reports. The last section discusses the findings od the research and ends with the conclusion and remomendstion for further studies regarding narratology, narratives and narrativity. At the end, this study is concluded with a list of references in the section of bibliography.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter provides a thorough analysis of the literature that is pertinent to the current investigation. The purpose of this investigation was to analyze the discourse patterns contributing in construction of event structure. In addition, it sought to learn the emplotment produced by the constructed event structure and the feature of narrativity in form of emplotment from the news reports. The study's introduction was previously covered in the preceding chapter.

2.1 Inception of Narratological Interest

According to the linguist narrative is a linguistic feature that aids in the display of actions and events through human communication and existence. Narratives are very useful for interacting with the world in a meaningful way by describing human actions. We not only shape the world and ourselves via tales, but narratives also shape us. Narrative and narratology are defined by some linguists and psychoanalysts as a means of relaying information about the narrator's inner sentiments (Polkinghorne, 1995).

The statement refers to the "structuralist approach to emplotment," which is a concept used in the context of understanding how narratives or stories are constructed and organized. Here's a breakdown of the key components:

2.1.1 Structuralist Approach:

Structuralism is a theoretical framework that emerged in various disciplines, including linguistics, anthropology, and literary studies, during the 20th century. It focuses on analyzing the underlying structures and patterns that shape various aspects of human experiences and expressions (Lévi-Strauss, 1983).

Emplotment refers to the process of arranging events or occurrences into a coherent narrative or plot. It is how a sequence of events is given a specific structure and meaning to create a story that can be understood and interpreted by the audience.

Emphasizing the organization of events into narrative structures: This part of

the statement highlights that the structuralist approach pays particular attention to how events are organized and connected to form a narrative structure. Instead of focusing solely on individual events, the emphasis is on identifying the patterns and relationships between events that create a meaningful and cohesive narrative (Spolsky, 2004).

In the context of literary analysis, the structuralist approach to emplotment seeks to understand how authors use specific narrative structures, such as linear plots, circular narratives, or parallel storylines, to convey their themes, messages, and ideas effectively. By examining the organization of events within a story, structuralists aim to uncover the deeper underlying structures and meanings embedded within the narrative. This approach has been influential in the study of literature, film, folklore, and other forms of storytelling, helping scholars and critics gain insights into the mechanics of narrative construction and its impact on the audience's interpretation.

2.2 Key concepts related to narrative analysis:

The plot refers to the sequence of events or incidents that make up a story. It encompasses the chronological order in which events unfold and is usually presented in a linear or non-linear fashion. In literature and storytelling, the plot is the arrangement of these events, actions, and conflicts that drive the narrative forward and create tension and interest for the audience (Bal, 1998).

The story is the broader, underlying narrative that encompasses all the events, characters, and settings within a work. It represents the essential events and actions in a chronological order, without necessarily being presented in the same way they occur in the plot. The story is like the "big picture" of what happened, while the plot represents how the events are arranged and presented to the audience (Rimmon-Kenan, 2002).

Fabula is a concept used in Russian formalist literary theory and structuralist narratology. It refers to the chronological sequence of all the events in a narrative, organized in a cause-and-effect relationship. Essentially, it is the complete, objective, and comprehensive narrative of everything that takes place in the story, from the beginning to the end, without any specific arrangement or presentation (Steiner, 1984).

Syuzhet is another Russian formalist and structuralist narratological concept. It refers to the actual arrangement or presentation of the events that form the narrative.

Syuzhet is how the story is conveyed to the audience, including the use of techniques like flashbacks, foreshadowing, or nonlinear storytelling. In essence, it is the way the author chooses to structure and present the fabula to create a particular effect or meaning for the audience (Steiner, 1984).

To illustrate the difference between fabula and syuzhet, think of a movie with a nonlinear narrative. The fabula would be the complete, chronological sequence of events from the beginning to the end of the story. However, in the syuzhet, these events might be presented out of order, with flashbacks or other narrative techniques, providing the audience with a unique and non-chronological viewing experience.

Understanding these key concepts is essential in the analysis of narratives, as they help scholars, critics, and readers explore the structural and organizational elements that contribute to the overall meaning and impact of a story.

2.3 Semiotic Analysis:

Semiotic analysis, also known as semiotics, is a method of studying and interpreting signs, symbols, and their meanings within different contexts. It is a branch of linguistics and communication studies that examines how signs and symbols contribute to the construction of meaning in various forms of communication, including language, images, gestures, and narratives (Sebeok, 1994).

In the context of emplotment, semiotic analysis focuses on understanding how signs and symbols are employed to construct narratives or stories. Here's an explanation of the key components:

In semiotics, a sign is a basic unit of meaning that consists of two interconnected components: the signifier and the signified. The signifier is the physical form or representation of the sign, such as a word, image, sound, or gesture. The signified, on the other hand, is the concept or meaning that the signifier represents. For example, the word "rose" (signifier) represents the concept of the flower (signified) (Saussure, 1986).

Symbols are a specific type of sign that conveys meaning through association or convention. Unlike some signs that have a direct relationship between the signifier and the signified (e.g., onomatopoeic words like "buzz"), symbols rely on shared cultural, social, or contextual understanding to convey meaning. For instance, a heart shape is a symbol representing love, and a national flag represents a country (Saussure,

1986).

2.3.1 Emplotment and the Role of Signs and Symbols:

In the context of narrative emplotment, semiotic analysis examines how signs and symbols are used by authors or storytellers to convey meaning and create a cohesive narrative structure. Signs and symbols play a crucial role in storytelling as they enable authors to represent complex ideas, themes, emotions, and characters concisely.

Authors often use symbols to imbue their stories with deeper layers of meaning, allowing readers or viewers to interpret and engage with the narrative on multiple levels. For instance, a recurring symbol in a story can serve as a motif, emphasizing a specific theme or idea throughout the plot.

Moreover, signs and symbols are employed in the *syuzhet*, the arrangement of events in a narrative, to create connections and associations between various story elements. The use of foreshadowing, metaphors, allegories, and other symbolic devices can enhance the emotional impact of the narrative and contribute to the audience's understanding and interpretation of the story.

By applying semiotic analysis to emplotment, scholars and critics can unveil the intricate relationships between signs, symbols, and narrative structures. This analytical approach provides valuable insights into how authors utilize signs and symbols to shape the meaning and experience of a story, making it a fundamental tool for the study of literature, film, art, and other forms of storytelling.

2.4 Cognitive Approaches to Emplotment:

Cognitive approaches to emplotment are theoretical frameworks that focus on understanding how the human mind processes information and constructs narratives. These approaches explore the mental processes, cognitive mechanisms, and psychological factors involved in the creation, comprehension, and interpretation of stories. In essence, cognitive theories of emplotment seek to explain how individuals make sense of events and experiences by organizing them into coherent narrative structures (Bray et al., 2012). Here's a more detailed explanation:

Cognitive approaches emphasize the role of mental processes in constructing narratives. Humans have an inherent tendency to organize and make sense of the world around them through storytelling. When encountering a series of events or experiences,

individuals use their cognitive faculties to connect, interpret, and structure these elements into meaningful narratives (Spolsky, 2004).

One of the fundamental concepts in cognitive approaches to emplotment is schema theory. A schema is a mental framework or cognitive structure that represents knowledge about a specific concept, object, or event. Schemas help individuals process and categorize information efficiently, allowing them to recognize patterns and fill in missing details when encountering new situations (Anderson, 1990).

In the context of narratives, individuals draw on existing schemas related to various story elements (characters, settings, plotlines, etc.) to comprehend and create stories. These pre-existing mental structures influence how individuals perceive and interpret the events presented in a narrative, shaping their overall understanding of the story.

Cognitive approaches also investigate how people comprehend and retain information presented in narratives. The process of narrative comprehension involves integrating information from various parts of the story, organizing it into a coherent structure, and creating mental representations of the narrative.

Researchers in cognitive approaches study factors such as memory, attention, and inference-making to understand how individuals process and retain information from stories. Cognitive psychologists are interested in identifying the strategies people use to comprehend complex narratives and how they construct mental models to represent the events in a story.

Another aspect explored in cognitive approaches to emplotment is embodied cognition. This perspective suggests that cognitive processes are not purely abstract, but are deeply intertwined with bodily experiences and sensory perceptions. In the context of narratives, this means that the way we understand and experience stories is influenced by our bodily sensations, emotions, and embodied interactions with the world (Gottschall, 2013).

Cognitive approaches to emplotment play a vital role in the interdisciplinary study of narratives, bringing together insights from psychology, linguistics, literary studies, and other fields. By understanding the cognitive mechanisms involved in constructing and comprehending narratives, researchers gain valuable insights into how storytelling is an inherent part of human cognition and communication. These insights can inform fields like literature, education, communication, and media studies,

contributing to a deeper understanding of human narrative capabilities and the impact of stories on individuals and societies.

Schema theory, a cognitive psychological concept, plays a significant role in narrative comprehension and emplotment. According to schema theory, individuals organize their knowledge about the world into mental frameworks or schemas, which represent generalized knowledge structures about specific concepts or situations (Bartlett, 1932; Rumelhart, 1980). These schemas act as cognitive templates that help individuals make sense of new information by providing a structured framework for interpreting and assimilating it.

In the context of narratives, individuals draw upon their pre-existing schemas related to story elements such as characters, settings, and plotlines. These mental frameworks guide their understanding of the narrative by shaping their expectations about how events should unfold. As readers or listeners encounter new information in the story, they actively fill in gaps and make inferences based on their existing schemas, leading to a more coherent and meaningful comprehension of the narrative (van Dijk & Kintsch, 1983).

The role of expectations is crucial in emplotment, as individuals use their schema-based predictions to anticipate and construct the narrative's structure. Emplotment, in this sense, involves weaving together the sequence of events and characters in a way that aligns with the audience's expectations, making the narrative more engaging and satisfying.

2.6 The Influence of Cognitive Biases and Heuristics on Narrative Construction:

Cognitive biases and heuristics are psychological tendencies that can influence the way individuals process information and make decisions. These cognitive shortcuts are often adaptive in everyday life but can lead to systematic errors in judgment. In the context of narrative construction, cognitive biases and heuristics can play a role in shaping how individuals interpret and construct stories (Tversky & Kahneman, 1974).

For example, the confirmation bias, which involves favoring information that confirms one's pre-existing beliefs, can lead to selective attention and interpretation of events in a story. Readers or listeners may focus on details that align with their expectations or worldview, potentially overlooking contradictory information in the

narrative.

The availability heuristic, which involves relying on readily available information to make judgments, can also impact narrative construction. People may be more likely to construct stories with events and characters that closely resemble familiar and easily accessible scenarios from their own experiences or popular culture.

Additionally, cognitive biases related to memory, such as the primacy and recency effects, can influence how individuals remember and prioritize story elements, potentially shaping the overall structure and emphasis of the narrative.

It is essential to be aware of these cognitive biases and heuristics when analyzing narratives, as they can affect how the audience perceives and interprets the story, influencing the overall impact and message conveyed by the narrative.

By considering schema theory, narrative comprehension, and the role of cognitive biases and heuristics, researchers gain insights into the cognitive processes underlying narrative construction and understanding. These concepts help explain why certain stories resonate with audiences, why some narratives are more memorable, and how individuals use their cognitive faculties to engage with and make sense of the narratives they encounter.

2.7 Poststructuralist and Postmodern Perspectives

It offers critical approaches to emplotment and storytelling, particularly through deconstructionist critiques. These perspectives challenge the notion of stable and objective meanings in narratives, questioning the inherent biases, power structures, and hierarchical assumptions present in traditional storytelling.

2.7.1 Poststructuralism and Postmodernism:

Poststructuralism and postmodernism are philosophical and theoretical movements that emerged in the late 20th century. They reject the idea of universal truths, fixed meanings, and stable identities, and instead emphasize the multiplicity of interpretations, the contingent nature of knowledge, and the influence of language and discourse in shaping our understanding of the world.

2.7.2 Deconstructionist Critiques of Emplotment:

Deconstruction is a method associated with poststructuralism, developed by the French philosopher Jacques Derrida. It involves examining how language constructs meanings and how binary oppositions within texts create hierarchies of meaning.

Deconstruction aims to reveal the contradictions, complexities, and ambiguities in texts and narratives (Derrida, 1998).

When applied to emplotment and storytelling, deconstructionist critiques question the assumption that narratives have fixed and objective meanings. Instead, they reveal how narratives are constructed through language and how certain discourses and power structures influence the shaping of stories.

For example, deconstructionist analyses may identify how certain characters, events, or themes are privileged while others are marginalized in a narrative. They may challenge the dominant perspectives or ideologies embedded within a story, exposing the biases and assumptions that underlie the plot construction.

Deconstructionist critiques of emplotment and storytelling challenge us to question the assumptions and power dynamics within narratives and recognize that stories are not fixed, but rather influenced by the diverse perspectives, language, and ideologies involved in their creation and interpretation. These perspectives encourage a more nuanced and reflexive approach to understanding and engaging with narratives, acknowledging their complexity and potential for multiple interpretations. Narrative theory aids in demonstrating the structure of a story and is a discipline that highlights temporality and human beings as temporal creatures. Narrative theory has significant consequences for our knowledge of ourselves. Narrative theory, is the study of narrative texts (Bal, 1990). A theory is a series of generalized claims about a certain aspect of reality that is organized in a systematic way. Narratology's endeavor too personal reflection but are also shared with others. Through storytelling, individuals engage in social interactions and present specific aspects of their identity to others. The feedback and reactions they receive can further influence their self-concept and identity development

2.8.1 Narrative Therapy and the Use of Emplotment in Psychological Interventions:

Narrative therapy is a form of psychotherapy that focuses on the power of stories and narratives in shaping an individual's identity, beliefs, and emotions. It views individuals as the authors of their own life stories and seeks to help them re-author and reconstruct their narratives in more empowering and positive ways. Emplotment, in the context of narrative therapy, plays a crucial role in guiding the

therapeutic process and facilitating positive change (Close, 1992) .

Emplotment in narrative therapy refers to the process of structuring and organizing the client's experiences and life events into coherent and meaningful stories. Therapists work collaboratively with clients to explore their life narratives, helping them identify dominant themes, patterns, and plotlines. By understanding how experiences are arranged into stories, therapists can gain insights into the client's self-perception and the meanings attached to their experiences.

A central technique in narrative therapy involves externalizing problems from the person. Instead of viewing the client as the problem, the therapist helps the client separate themselves from the issues they face. This allows clients to view their challenges as separate entities or characters in their stories, which can empower them to regain a sense of agency and control over their lives.

Narrative therapists encourage clients to re-author their life stories and create alternative narratives that align with their preferred identities and values. By exploring and embracing different plotlines, clients can challenge negative self-views and construct new, more adaptive narratives that promote growth and well-being.

Narrative therapy aims to deconstruct problem-saturated stories, which are narratives dominated by negative self-views and disempowering beliefs. Through the process of emplotment, therapists help clients examine how these stories were constructed and maintained, ultimately facilitating a shift towards more hopeful and resourceful narratives.

Therapists and clients collaborate to co-create new narratives that emphasize strengths, resilience, and positive aspects of the client's life. This process involves identifying exceptions to the problem, times when the client displayed coping skills or achieved positive outcomes, and incorporating these into the new plotlines

By utilizing emplotment and narrative therapy techniques, clients can gain a deeper understanding of their identity, explore new ways of perceiving their experiences, and develop more empowering and positive self-narratives. This process can lead to increased self-awareness, improved emotional well-being, and a greater sense of agency and self-efficacy.

The sophisticated theory for the significance of narrative in human mind and identity has been explored by the French philosopher Paul Ricoeur in a number of essays and books. We live in a sea of time, which is one of Ricoeur's main points

of contention. In a sense, narrative offers a map of that sea and lends order to chaos. This narrative process's emplotment, in which we "derive a configuration from a sequence," is a key component (Ricoeur, 1991). According to Ricoeur, our world already has a prenarrative structure that "constitutes a need for narrative" (1991) but also places restrictions on the order or shape we may give to our narrative account. We continue to be submerged in a sea of time without the narrative interpretation of our reality.

According to the aforementioned studies, we utilize a narrative approach while telling stories about our daily lives. A crucial part of this narrative process' emplotment is how we derive a configuration from a sequence.

As it is emerging field specially its post classical so there are many gaps available in literature. It has been discussed along with different perspectives. The trend of studying features of narrativity in non-conventional texts of narrative has developed at a greater speed. This study pursues the notion that nonfictional narratives should be observed in order to discern their narrativity.

2.9 Emplotment in Sociology and Social Movements:

Emplotment, in the context of sociology and social movements, refers to the process of creating and organizing narratives that construct the collective memory, identity, and purpose of social movements. Social movements are collective efforts by a group of individuals seeking social and political change, often driven by shared grievances, beliefs, and aspirations. Emplotment plays a significant role in shaping how these movements are perceived, understood, and sustained over time (Polletta & Jasper, 2001).

Emplotment involves the construction of narratives that give coherence and meaning to the social movement's history and objectives. These narratives help to establish a sense of continuity and purpose, allowing participants and supporters to understand their roles within the movement and how their actions contribute to the larger cause. Narratives also enable social movements to communicate their message to a broader audience, enhancing their influence and impact.

Emplotment influences the collective memory of a social movement. Memory is not a fixed or objective record of past events; rather, it is shaped and reshaped through storytelling and narrative framing. Emplotment helps to emphasize certain key events, heroes, and symbols, while downplaying or omitting others, shaping how

the movement's history is remembered and understood by its members and the wider society.

Social movements often forge a collective identity among their participants, creating a sense of belonging and shared purpose. Emplotment contributes to the construction of this collective identity by emphasizing shared experiences, values, and goals. The stories told within the movement reinforce a sense of group cohesion and help establish a distinct social identity for the movement and its participants.

Emplotment is crucial for mobilizing and motivating participants within the social movement. Effective storytelling and narrative framing can evoke emotions, inspire commitment, and encourage action. By presenting the movement's objectives in a compelling and relatable way, emplotment can strengthen the resolve of activists and attract new supporters to join the cause.

Emplotment also affects the longevity and legacy of social movements. A well-constructed narrative can create a lasting impact, influencing future generations and shaping the movement's historical significance. An enduring narrative may also serve as a source of inspiration for future social movements, building upon the successes and lessons of the past.

In summary, emplotment in sociology and social movements is a process of narrative construction that shapes the collective memory, identity, and purpose of the movement. It plays a vital role in mobilizing participants, motivating action, and influencing the movement's longevity and historical significance

2.9.1 Recent Narratological Interest in Fictional Works

This thesis seeks to enhance the critical analysis of narratology, the study of storytelling. The researcher examines four iterations of a critique of the prevalent theory of narrative fiction in narratology and talks about the methodological repercussions of this critique. The researcher contends that the critics, including Richard Walsh, Lars-ke Skalin, Sylvie Patron, and unnatural narratology proponents, have a similar understanding of how narratology treats literary works like novels and short stories as well as comparable alternative methods (Kukkonen, 2020).

This entails viewing this literary technique as according to a different set of rules for meaning creation than other types of narrative. These critics appear to base their arguments on reader intuitions about how novels and short stories

operate, but their methodology also lends itself to conversations about how these works provide life perspectives or worldviews, for example. The researcher characterizes narratology as having a sameness approach, which, in contrast to this approach, sees narrative fiction as a subtype of "narrative" in the sense of the transmission of events by a narrator. A meta discussion of the critique is included in the thesis' first three articles. Here, I summarize the critique as a whole, describe the critics' arguments in part in conjunction with Greger Andersson, and muse on why it seems to have had little impact on narratology. The two subsequent articles, which address narratological ideas and problems, analyze Sara Stridsberg's *Drömfakulteten* (The Faculty of Dreams) and "The Loves of Lady Purple" by Angela Carter using the different method. Future research may expand on this topic or pursue other questions, such as how various narrative techniques relate to one another or how various narrative fiction intuitions affect descriptions and analyses.

This paper focuses on "How narratorial commentary is used in six of George Eliot's books", is the subject of this dissertation. *Silas Marner*, *Felix Holt*, *Middlemarch*, *Adam Bede*, *The Mill on the Floss*, and *Daniel Deronda*? as a method for influencing how readers react to these materials. Considering how narrative commentary influences the dynamic interaction between the narrator and reader, in order to distinguish commentary from other narrative styles, this inquiry presents the notions of story-time now and narration now. The present moment in the narrative that the reader is fully immersed in is referred to as story-time now.

In Eliot's books, narration now represents a second temporal plane and manifests when the reader is drawn away from the unfolding action and addressed directly by the narrator. While the reader is currently being driven onto a new ontological plane with the narrator, they are nonetheless actively involved in the reading process and a member of the reading universe. When the reader is brought into a narration-now environment and urged to engage in conversation with the narrator, narrative commentary takes place. This dissertation categorises the many ways that narrative commentary affects reader reaction using a set of tools drawn from the study of narratology. The generalisation of certain diegetic occurrences is the most fundamental operational mode seen here. Metalepses, meta-narrative remarks, allusions and addresses to the reader are additional crucial modalities (Hakansson, 2006).

This research examines each novel and demonstrates how, from Eliot's first to her last, the use of commentary evolves and changes. Through dissecting the fundamental elements of commentary and providing a thorough analysis of its usage in George Eliot's writings, this study complements earlier studies. After reviewing the theoretical ideas used in the inquiry, the study moves forward. The novels are covered in the following chapters in sequence of publication. Each chapter is divided into two parts, with the first line of analysis taking a technically oriented approach to narratological analyses commentary in Eliot's works. Each chapter's second half is organized topically. Identifying and looking into the section offers narratological assessments in the thematic framework of each novel, focusing on the most significant thematic issues covered in narratorial comments.

The continuous discussion in historiography is causing tiny gaps in the epistemic society of historians, which is still split among historians over historical epistemology. Using the six classics of Anglophone history written during the Russian period and Hayden White's theory of recruitment, Petrine, the postmodernist approach to historical writing is discussed in this article along with supporting data.

The study's objectives are to discover common communication patterns across all texts and to evaluate how employment affects how Russia is seen as a country. The late seventeenth and early eighteenth century in Russia were a golden period of love, according to a textual analysis. Because historians utilise literary strategies like Othering, Saming, background, and predecessors to sculpt their story, such a relationship is feasible. The goal of romantic recruiting is to compel genuine Russia to adopt the geo-cultural worldview that is prevalent in the West and other nations. Russia is unique, yet it also unapologetically belongs to the Western Self. The paper demonstrates how normative intersubjective frameworks impact prior presentations while also reflecting and reproducing such structures in earlier literature (Dowling, 2020).

Emplotment is a multifaceted concept that holds significance across various disciplines. This literature review has provided an overview of the theoretical foundations of emplotment, its applications in literature, history, psychology, and sociology, and its implications for understanding human cognition, identity formation, and social dynamics. By examining different perspectives and approaches, we can gain a deeper understanding of how narratives shape our

understanding of the world and our place within it. Further research in this field has the potential to shed light on the complexities of emplotment and its influence on human experience.

Narrative Structure in News and Media Content

This literature review focuses on examining how news writing typically follows the pattern of an inverted pyramid. The purpose is to help readers quickly grasp the most current, significant, and relevant information. Additionally, news includes narratives told and retold by both sources and journalists, recounting specific factual events. The complexity of journalistic communication is a vital tool for making news intelligible, credible, and captivating. These tools are employed in various ways across different publications and genres, often influenced by the constant competition within the market.

The primary objective of this research is to investigate, illustrate, and elucidate the narrative conventions that govern news reporting. The review contends that the journalism endeavor is shaped by narrative voices and principles to effectively capture the attention of a skeptical audience in a highly competitive landscape. By understanding and analyzing the narrative structures at play, this study aims to shed light on how news is constructed and received, providing valuable insights for practitioners and academics alike (Grunwald, 2005).

It is studied that the hierarchy of news writing is typically represented as an inverted pyramid. The purpose is to help the reader choose which information is the most recent, important, and pertinent. News also contains stories that have been told and retold by sources and journalists about particular factual events.

This literature review delves into the realm of qualitative research within the context of mathematics education. Specifically, it focuses on the use of narrative inquiry as a qualitative research approach in mathematics teaching. The application of narrative inquiry in their work, with particular attention given to the emplotment process (Lutovac & Kaasila, 2011).

The essay highlights the significance of emplotment in mathematics education, shedding light on how narratives are constructed and shaped in the teaching and learning of mathematics. By employing narrative inquiry as a research technique, researchers aim to understand the role of emplotment in conveying mathematical

concepts, facilitating engagement, and fostering students' understanding and enthusiasm for the subject.

Furthermore, this review distinguishes the current research from other studies in the field. While many prior studies have explored emplotment in various contexts, this paper specifically hones in on the narrativity expressed through emplotment in newspapers. The focus is on examining how news reports on the topic of COVID-19 are crafted and presented to the public.

In terms of data collection and analysis, this research deviates from the aforementioned study conducted by Lutovac and Kaasila (2011). It adopts a distinct approach to examine emplotment within news reports, with a particular emphasis on the COVID-19 pandemic. The analysis aims to reveal the underlying narrative structures in these reports, uncovering how events are sequenced, framed, and presented to create compelling and informative news stories.

By investigating emplotment in mathematics education and news reports, this literature review contributes valuable insights into the power of narrative in both educational settings and public discourse. The research offers a unique perspective on the role of emplotment in shaping understanding, engagement, and communication across diverse domains.

This literature review focuses on narratological studies of news stories in print media, specifically examining articles from the *Moscow Times* and *Russia Today* related to the Russian invasion of the Crimean Peninsula in March 2014. The research aims to explore the narratives that have developed as a consequence of extensive media coverage of the incident and assess the comparability of the two stories. The analysis is guided by various hypotheses, including investigating the interconnectedness between media and conflicts and examining how stories are constructed and related to conflicts (Norén, 2014).

One of the distinguishing features of this research is the treatment of news reports as stories. This approach employs a unique theoretical framework to identify and analyze the narrativity present in news reports. By considering news articles as narratives, the study aims to uncover underlying storytelling structures and techniques utilized in the coverage of the Russian invasion.

The central objective of the study is to determine whether there are similarities

between the narratives presented in the Moscow Times and Russia Today articles. It seeks to understand how the incident's repeated coverage in the news media has shaped and influenced the emergence of specific narratives surrounding the event.

As part of the research, several factors are taken into account when investigating these news stories. This includes considering the impact of different media practices on conflict reporting, shedding light on how media organizations construct and present narratives in the context of a conflict situation.

By delving into the narratological aspects of news stories in print media, this literature review contributes to a deeper understanding of how conflicts are portrayed, constructed, and perceived by the public through news media narratives. The research sheds light on the complexities of news reporting and how narratives can shape public discourse and understanding of significant events.

This literature review aims to investigate the presence of specific categories in journalistic tales found in daily newspapers, particularly focusing on the utilization of literary narrative elements in feature stories and interpretive reporting. The research suggests that these narrative devices serve as a means for journalists to reaffirm their connections to their identities, enable their activities, create new meanings, and introduce differences that lead to further distinctions (Soster & Piccinin, 2014).

According to the findings of this study, news articles strive to provide readers with an immersive reading experience by virtually transporting them to the depicted settings. In print journalism, this experience is facilitated through text-linguistic storytelling approaches, such as in-depth scene reconstructions, timelines of events, writing from a particular perspective, and incorporating speech and thinking reports (van Krieken, 2018).

Moreover, the current research explores how these storytelling methods are translated into multimedia journalism articles. It investigates how the distinct features of text, pictures, videos, audios, and graphic animations are employed to immerse viewers in news events that may otherwise feel distant. As part of this examination, a case study is conducted on the New York Times multimedia story titled "Snow Fall." This study reveals how text and images are strategically combined to portray the event's structure, while text, video, and audio are integrated to present the events from the perspectives of the involved news actors. While language remains central to all narrative devices, it is effectively combined with other media types to create diverse multimedia compositions, each

contributing to enhancing the immersive experience for the audience.

By delving into the use of literary narrative elements in journalistic tales and multimedia journalism, this literature review adds to our understanding of how news stories are crafted to engage readers and viewers more deeply. The research highlights the significant role narrative techniques play in bringing news events to life and fostering a closer connection between the audience and the reported events. Additionally, it sheds light on how various media elements can work together harmoniously to create compelling and immersive news storytelling experiences.

This article reviews the scientific narrative journalism research, it seeks to better define the genre by (1) defining the essence of narrative journalism and its major characteristics; (2) outline the situation of the scientific area today; and (3) Identify the areas of narrative journalism where we are lacking. The results of a thorough search of the scientific literature from 1998 to 2017 yielded 103 journal publications on narrative journalism. Their investigation suggests that quality in the written formats of narrative journalism and essay studies are dominant in the scientific sector. although there is a dearth of systematic study on the influence of the genre and the work with a focus on the history and style of narrative journalism. A framework a structure that identifies the study topics that are currently divided into narrative journalism is presented and provides anchors for radical change in narrative journalism (Van Krieken, 2018).

This research is quite different as According to their research, the scientific field is dominated by high-quality story journalism and essay studies. Despite the lack of comprehensive research on the effect of the genre and works that concentrate on the history and style of narrative journalism. It is related to the linguistic categories of the reports. This research is descriptive one. It analyzes the emplotment on the basis of narrativity features of news report.

This literature review delves into the study of emplotment within psychological research. Drawing on the concepts of subjectification proposed by Foucault and the narrative theory of Ricoeur, it explores the hypothesis of the narrative human subject. Specifically, the focus is on the analysis of a work titled "Subject to Pain," which examines the implications when scientific evidence becomes incommensurable. Within this study, the term "pain" develops a cultural significance, and medical discourses, each with their potential for emplotment, also contribute to this cultural formation.

The research analyzes the case of Marcus, who experiences an injury while

lifting a child. Through the lens of competing discourses, the study investigates how these discourses create conflicting implications regarding Marcus's self-understanding. The narration of the cause and moral responsibility for his pain adds complexity to Marcus's perception of himself. Moreover, the research explores the influence of audience response on this narrative construction and its impact on Marcus's self-understanding (Barker, 2017).

The current research contributes to the understanding of the role of narratives in explaining non-fictional works within the field of psychology. It highlights the significance of aligning textual elements to convey narrativity and examines how competing narratives and discourses shape individuals' understanding of themselves and their experiences.

By investigating emplotment in psychological studies, this literature review sheds light on the role of narrative construction in shaping individual identities and interpretations of events. It emphasizes the complexity of understanding subjective experiences and highlights the influence of various discourses on the narrative formation and self-understanding of individual.

This literature review explores the concept of emplotment in historical research, specifically focusing on the notion that plotting a narrative as epic contributes to a canon of other comparable tales. The article suggests that epic emplotment represents the highest level of plot complexity found in ancient literature. In this context, the site monograph emerges as a unique form of archaeological storytelling, serving as a cornerstone of archaeological science while also posing a continuous challenge for archaeologists. These "stories" presented in site monographs are characterized by their expansive scope, diverse topics, and numerous themes, plotlines, and authors. The intricacies and complexities within these narratives are seen as hallmarks of quality archaeology (Lesure, 2015).

This research distinguishes itself from other studies by adopting a distinct approach to data collection and employing a unique theoretical framework. The central focus is on identifying narrativity in the form of emplotment within historical texts. The study acknowledges that narrative elements play a significant role in lending narrativity to news reports. For archaeologists, the site monograph is of great importance as it stands as a scientific and disciplinary pillar, yet it also presents a perennial source of anxiety. These site monographs are epic in scope, covering diverse issues and encompassing various

themes, plotlines, and authors.

Through this literature review, the study seeks to shed light on the role of emplotment in historical research, particularly concerning site monographs in archaeology. The research highlights the significance of narrative complexity and diversity in enriching the quality and depth of archaeological storytelling. Moreover, by exploring narrativity in historical texts, this study contributes valuable insights into how narratives are constructed and interpreted within the field of historical research, enhancing our understanding of the complexities and nuances within these narratives

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The research analyzes the case of Marcus, who experiences an injury while lifting a child. Through the lens of competing discourses, the study investigates how these discourses create conflicting implications regarding Marcus's self-understanding. The narration of the cause and moral responsibility for his pain adds complexity to Marcus's perception of himself. Moreover, the research explores the influence of audience response on this narrative construction and its impact on Marcus's self-understanding (Barker, 2017).

The current research contributes to the understanding of the role of narratives in explaining non-fictional works within the field of psychology. It highlights the significance of aligning textual elements to convey narrativity and examines how competing narratives and discourses shape individuals' understanding of themselves and their experiences.

By investigating emplotment in psychological studies, this literature review sheds light on the role of narrative construction in shaping individual identities and interpretations of events. It emphasizes the complexity of understanding subjective experiences and highlights the influence of various discourses on the narrative formation and self-understanding of individuals.

Various subfields of applied linguistics were introduced, providing an

overview of their core concepts and interconnections. Building on this foundation, the researcher intends to conduct a study focused on textual data related to COVID-19 from media narratives. It is recognized that a single narrative can be narrated differently by various narrators within the media. The goal is to conduct textual analysis of these media narratives to investigate the presence of narrativity in the news reports. The aspect of narrativity in media reports has not received much attention from researchers, and this area remains relatively unexplored. As a result, the researcher aims to fill this gap by delving into the narrativity of news reports, specifically examining how emplotment is used in crafting and presenting these narratives. By exploring this uncharted territory, the study seeks to contribute valuable insights into the narrative construction and storytelling techniques employed in media reports related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter gives an account of the research methodology that is adopted for collection and analysis of the data. It comprises a discussion of the theoretical underpinnings of the study, the procedures utilized to gather the data, and the methodologies employed to analyze the data.

3.1 Research Design

This research is a descriptive study to identify the features of the narrativity of the news reports. In this research, the researcher puts an emphasis on the investigation of the intrinsic feature of narrativity in media reporting regarding covid-19 from the selected newspapers. The present study aims to analyze the event structure with text linguistic features that includes spatio-temporal markers and tense of the news reports

This research is a qualitative study to identify the features of the news reports. A descriptive study is a type of research design that focuses on describing and summarizing characteristics. It aims to provide an objective and detailed account of

existing conditions or relationships without manipulating variables or establishing causality. In this research, the researcher has focused on the investigation of the intrinsic feature of narrativity in media reporting regarding covid-19 from the selected newspapers. The present study aims to analyze the event structure with the help of linguistic features such as temporal markers and tense of the news reports. This study views that news reports in the selected news papers from print media of Pakistan employ employment structure of a narrative. Thus, feature of narrativity has been analyzed in the construction of the reports. For instance, print media in Pakistani newspapers focus on two main topics: corona virus and lockdown of Pakistan, so the question is, to what extent the process of employment is employed in the media narrative. To identify the organization of the plot and in order to explore the possible interpretation, the researcher has conducted qualitative analysis. This research approach is the most suitable to identify and explore any particular phenomenon.

3.2 Sampling

This study is based on descriptive study of the news reports. 10 reports regarding covid-19 have been taken from DAWN. 10 reports have been taken from The NEWS and further 10 reports have been taken from The Nation. Total thirty news reports has been selected for analysis in this research. Purposive sampling technique has been used for analysis of the structure of news reports from Pakistani news papers. A purposive study, also known as purposive sampling or purposeful sampling, is a methodological approach for selecting participants or cases based on specific criteria or purposes. It is commonly used in qualitative research but can also be employed in quantitative studies. In a purposive study, researchers purposefully select individuals or cases that are deemed most relevant or suitable for addressing the research question or objectives. Purposive sampling technique has been used in order to collect data. Thirty news reports of different newspapers have been taken as a sample for analyzing the narrativity of the non-fictional narratives because it strikes a compromise between statistical significance and practical practicality given resource restrictions, a sample size of thirty news stories is frequently used for study. This figure permits in-depth review of every report and insightful analysis, offering insights into trends and patterns. . The researcher selected most appropriate and frequently circulated news of the time when corona was at its peak.

3.3 Approach to Data Analysis

The collected data has been analyzed through the application of the conceptual framework given by Monika Fludernik and theoretical framework given by Brewer and Lichtenstein. In order to find the intrinsic feature of narrativity in media reporting regarding covid-19 news reports, linguistic features in form of temporal markers and tense were analyzed from the reports. In this research, the data gathered were analyzed by the descriptive method with qualitative analysis. Thirty news reports from different newspapers were taken for the analysis. The goal of the current work is to assess the event structure using linguistic elements from news stories, such as temporal markers and tense. This study holds that news reports in the chosen print news publications in Pakistan have a narrative plot structure. Thus, the development of the reports has involved an analysis of narrativity.

3.4 Theoretical Framework

The fundamental idea of Monika Fludernik's work is narrativization. Fludernik views narrativization as a process in which narrativity is imposed on a discourse, so converting it into a story. Fludernik was inspired by Jonathan Culler's ideas on naturalisation. This dynamic process is only made possible by "interpretative recuperations" that take place when reading, listening, or watching anything. A process known as "narrativization" involves imposing the word "narrative" and the "narrativity" quality onto a text in order to create it as a story rather than disparage it.

This is not to imply that we are free to select for ourselves what constitutes a story and what does not; rather, culture and discourse are at play, and we give in advance to the expectation of narrative for something which is seen as "literature" but not for that which is regarded as a "leaflet." However, it does imply that the notion of story is a relative one. Fludernik is so interested in natural storytelling because of this. Since other cultures may not have the same perception of experimental writing as a story as Westerners do. Because spontaneous oral narration of experience is more widely applicable, Fludernik claims that this serves as the model for all later cultural innovations of storytelling mediums. The natural story is thus positioned at the top of Fludernik's taxonomy of narrative kinds. This makes it possible for Fludernik's model to have a diachronic component, explaining how, starting with

natural narrative, our cognitive parameters have grown and matured into more complex forms and genres while still being based on that fundamental, innate, and universal ability to experience another person's story. The ability to organically consume a genre (like "stream of consciousness") may be boiled down to two things: (1) innovations resulting from natural narrative, and (2) our capability to expand upon and apply our fundamental intuitive narrativizing talents to many sorts of discourses.

According to Monika Fludernik, narrative theory has developed into a "master discipline" as a result of the "narrative shift" (2005). Analyses of law, health, and education are now using narrative theory and technique in novel and creative ways. the study of narrative in fields other than those normally associated with it, such as the scientific sciences, philosophy of science, history, psychology, psychoanalysis, philosophy, ethics, sociology, and religion. Narrativity is a kind of deep structure that comes before the text and the medium. It is a prototype for experiencing and experientiality, for being embodied, acting, and having a consciousness.

For theoretical underpinnings, Brewer and Lichtenstein's (1981, 1982) conceptual framework and analytical methods for structural-affect theory serve as the foundation for this study. It will serve as basis for the current investigation into the narrativity feature of

news reports. Brewer and Lichtenstein drew on an established debate over discourse and event structuring. The first one pertains to what is reported, i.e., the acts and occurrences in chronological sequence. The latter relates to the narrative's style or the chronological sequence in which events are presented.

According to the structural-affect theory, certain combinations of discourse structure and event structure produce emotional responses like suspense or interest when reading any narrative genre. This theory explains how a series of events may be presented in various discourse forms to elicit various emotive reactions.

Both the patterns of discourse and events on one hand and the affective responses on the other they created are two parts of the theory. However, the researcher limits the scope of the current study only to the first part that is related to the event structure of the narratives.

Event structure (chronological order of events)

Initiating event	Exposition	Complication	Climax	Outcome
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Event structure

Narrative Category	Text Linguistic Feature
Event structure	1. Temporal markers 2. Tense

Text linguistic feature of the main narrative

category. **Discourse structures (order in media**

presentation) Inverted type:

Initiating event	Outcome	Exposition	Complication	Climax
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Figure1. Schema of event structure and type of discourse structure.

They came to the conclusion that a tale is a description of a sequence of events after analysing this notion. Both the narrative structure and the event structure refer to the sequence of recounted events in chronological order. This research analyzed the following elements of narrativity found in reports on covid-19 newspapers.

3.6 Why the Structural- Affect Theory of Stories is a good fit for this research:

The narrative structure must provide important information at the start of the event sequence in order to pique readers' attention. The reader should be aware that this information is missing even though it must be left out of the narrative. The reader is intrigued by the absence of this incident. This information is given in the next sections of the story to satisfy this interest and allow the reader to reconstruct the important details that were left out.

A vital information phase that starts when a specific relevant scenario is generated and ends when it does may be seen by examining the narrative structure of emotions described in Brewer and Lichtenstein's hypothesis. This stage appears in both suspenseful, unexpected, and curious stories. This phase's start in the surprise story structure corresponds to the disclosure of the first piece of information at the start of a suspense narrative structure. The moment when substantial information is provided in the curiosity narrative structure is equal to the start of the phase. The Critical Event is the occurrence that initiates this phase by delivering the data necessary to produce the pertinent circumstance. The conclusion of the initial information phase in the suspenseful narrative structure, the conclusion of the critical information phase in the surprise narrative structure, and the conclusion of the significant information phase in the curiosity narrative structure all serve the same purpose, which is to signal the conclusion of the most significant plot development. Significant Events were assigned to these components.

A major piece of information is left out at the beginning of the event sequence in the narrative structure in order to pique readers' attention. However, the reader must be aware that this event is absent, thus it is crucial to provide them some cues, such some implications of the important information. When examining the stories that employ these structures, it was discovered that the ramifications of the big event are reported, which improves the story's overall substance. As a result, it was regarded in the system as an occurrence that symbolises these effects. It's referred to as the Outcome Event.

A journalist's primary responsibility is to convey a narrative. Therefore, the text linguistics feature in media presentation should be used in conjunction with the structural-affect theory to comprehend the chronological sequence of newspaper texts. Newspaper pieces were specifically mentioned in Brewer and Lichtenstein's (1982) theoretical analysis of tales. Normal news reporting does not, either in content or presentation, realistically intersect with fictitious entertainment. In contrast to fiction writers, journalists are constrained by reality in terms of what is conveyed (event structure), but they still have a great deal of freedom in terms of content choice and framing as well as how they emphasize different parts. The inverted-pyramid form of discourse organization predominates in what is thought of as professional news writing.

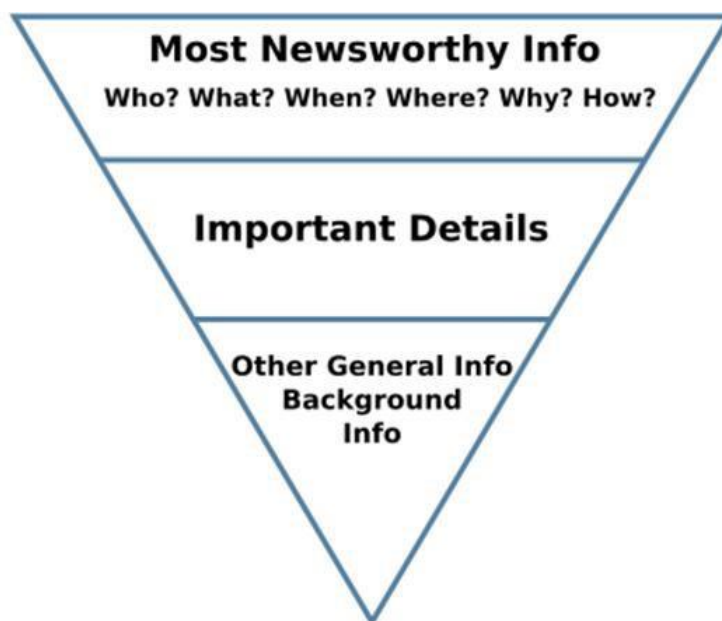


Figure 2. Inverted Pyramid for News Structure

The most crucial components are presented at the beginning of an article, at the broad end of the inverted pyramid, and the least crucial components are presented at the conclusion, at the narrow end of the pyramid, in this arrangement. The inverted pyramid structure places the conclusion and the triggering event at the start of the discourse, with the remaining elements following toward the finish, in the abstract words for tale

components described above. This discourse pattern is known as an inverted type. In the

latter part of the 19th century, it supplanted traditional narrative methods in American news reporting, and it is now the norm for modern journalism.

Thus, this study aims to explore the narrativity of the media reports by studying the event structure of the narratives within the framework of Brewer and Lichtenstein (1981, 1982). This approach is used to identify the process of emplotment employed by the narrator to explain the events of the news reports.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

For this research, textual analysis has been conducted for understanding the text linguistic feature for media narratives. Textual analysis is the best technique for assessing narrative data. The purpose of this study is to comprehend newspaper employment. When doing text analysis, the qualitative narrative technique is regarded as a research methodology. In order to categorize the data, this study looks at the underlying presumptions and examines the language. The idea put forward by Brewer and Lichtenstein (1981, 1982) will be applied to the data analysis. This theory examines how the discourse structures of the stories relate to the event structures of the stories. Following data collection, the researcher used this method to analyze qualitative data in order to investigate the narrativity in print media using text linguistic categories such as tense and temporal markers.

A linguist has stated that qualitative analysis is the most accurate way to represent a researcher's comprehension and close reading abilities. Despite the researcher's best efforts to remain impartial, textual analysis and the qualitative method to data analysis appear highly pertinent to my research topic, even if it only includes tiny sample sizes. A better comprehension of the meanings included in media narratives is made possible by qualitative analysis. For the flexible and suitable examination of text data, text analysis is the method of choice. Although there are several analytical techniques, qualitative textual analysis includes naturalistic and explanatory techniques.

The thirty news stories from various newspapers provided the information examined in this chapter. The new reports have been chosen from the years 2021–2022, keeping the research more in line with current events. The selection of these COVID-19 news items was based on the volume of coverage the disease has received. The structural effect hypothesis developed by Genet and Brewer

Lichtenstein has been used to the analysis of the data. The text has also been subjected to the conceptual framework of Monika Fludernik (2010), as well as the theoretical notions of Genette 1984 and Lichtenstein's theory of structural affect

4.1 Dawn News Reports

4.1.1 "Pakistan reports 72 Covid-19 fatalities" (Daily Dawn Dec 14, 2020)

Focus:

The report provides information on COVID-19 test results and fatalities for the month of December 14, 2020. Firstly, a general announcement on COVID-19 new cases and fatalities nationwide in a single day. The narrator stated that the provinces had varying percentages of coronavirus illnesses and deaths for the purpose of consistency. The study also included additional information about the death rates in various regions and the availability of beds for very ill patients. Following a brief overview of the fatality rate, a brief narrative on the cost of the COVID-19 vaccine is given, citing several government officials.

The report's discourse structure seems to combine descriptive and informational approaches, including factual information and statistics about Pakistan's Covid-19 issue. It provides many facets of the nation's pandemic scenario in an organized manner. The speech pattern into essential components:

Introduction: The report starts with a straightforward statement of the number of Covid-19 cases and deaths reported in a single day across Pakistan.

Positivity Ratio and Active Cases: The report then provides information about the highest positivity ratios observed in specific cities, the total number of active cases, and the number of recovered individuals nationwide.

Ventilator and Oxygenated Bed Occupancy: The next section focuses on the occupancy rates of ventilators and oxygenated beds in various cities across the country.

National Positivity Ratio and Regional Breakdown: The report discusses the national positivity ratio and presents a regional breakdown of the positivity ratios in different federating units.

Mortality Analysis: A section is dedicated to the mortality analysis, including the total number of Covid-19 related deaths, the countrywide mortality rate, and statistics related to gender and age of the deceased.

Vaccine Procurement Efforts: The report concludes with information about the efforts being made by the Ministry of National Health Services to procure Covid-19 vaccines. It includes the approved funds and efforts to secure additional funds from the Asian Development Bank.

Throughout the report, the information is presented in a factual manner, relying on data from the National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) and statements from various government officials. The report aims to provide an overview of the current Covid-19 situation in Pakistan, including the number of cases, regional variations, healthcare facilities, and vaccination efforts.

The emplotment of the report can be described as follows:

Exposition: The report begins by providing essential information about the current Covid-19 situation in Pakistan. It introduces the number of cases and deaths reported in a single day, setting the stage for the rest of the report.

Development: The report proceeds to elaborate on various aspects of the Covid-19 situation in the country. It delves into the regional variations of positivity ratios, the number of active cases, and the count of recovered individuals. The data related to ventilator occupancy and availability of oxygenated beds is presented, followed by the national and regional positivity ratios. The report also includes statistics on mortality analysis, including the total number of deaths and the countrywide mortality rate compared to the global rate.

Climax: The climax of the report highlights the efforts being made by the Ministry of National Health Services to procure Covid-19 vaccines. It discusses the approved funds for vaccine purchase and the additional funds to be arranged after the approval of the federal cabinet.

Resolution: The report concludes by mentioning that no agreement has been signed with any pharmaceutical company for vaccine procurement yet, but efforts are underway for this purpose.

Overall, the report follows a linear narrative structure, starting with a

general overview of the Covid-19 situation, providing specific details about different aspects of the pandemic, and culminating with the focus on vaccine procurement efforts. The aim of the report is to inform readers about the current state of the Covid-19 pandemic in Pakistan and the steps being taken to address the situation, particularly regarding vaccine acquisition.

"were reported, was observed, has come down, have recovered, were on ventilators, ventilators were occupied, were concerned, were in use, revealed, showed, was increasing, had died" is the passage from the report that has been examined for tense. "In a single day, on Sunday" is the temporal marker used in the report. The report uses additional temporal markers, such as "last month, overall, data further revealed, moreover, meanwhile, and globally."

There are fifteen lines in this report. Compared to other narrative genres, the sentences are quite lengthy. The report itself demonstrates how order-temporal markers and distance-tense alignment are used in the text. The story is told entirely in the past tense. The report's event is indicated by the use of the past tense. The report's use of temporal markers demonstrates its order and coherence in the language and cognitive domains. It indicates that something happened and was later reported using the time reference.

A news report's first phrase usually reveals the news report's main point. The publishing date and place are included in the appropriate header of this report. The most important and essential information about the coronavirus incidence is included in the report's opening line. Throughout, the narrator speaks in the passive voice. Since it is an impartial account, the news reporter's own viewpoint is not included. The material presented in the news story's introduction is summarized in the report's middle portion. The tense of each line describes an event that happened in connection with the passage of time. This story has the important details, unlike others. The thesis statement, which states that purchasing vaccinations is the only method to prevent the issues brought on by not treating patients, is the main argument of the essay. The results show that tension and temporal markers are two crucial components of any narrative's narrativity plot. The findings indicate that tension and temporal markers are two important elements for highlighting the

narrative.

4.1.2 “Pakistan sees another 2472 Covid-19 cases, 58 deaths in a day” Daily

Dawn Feb 4, 2022

Focus:

The coronavirus positive cases in various locations of Pakistan on February 4, 2022, are displayed in this report on COVID-19. This report begins with the NCOC announcement of positive cases, fatalities, and recoveries. It then discusses the number of patients who have died and recovered from various provinces, providing data for each.

The discourse pattern of the report appears to be a combination of informative and descriptive styles, presenting factual data and statistics about the Covid-19 situation in different regions of the country. The report follows a structured pattern with distinct sections for each region, presenting the number of new cases, fatalities, and recoveries in each area. Let's break down the discourse pattern into key elements:

Introduction: The report starts with a summary statement, mentioning the total number of new Covid-19 cases and fatalities reported across the country on the specified day.

Countrywide Covid-19 Situation: The report provides an overview of the overall Covid-19 situation in the country, including the total confirmed cases, total deaths, and total recoveries.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK): The report presents data specific to AJK, including the number of new cases, total cases, new death, total deaths, and total recoveries.

Balochistan: The report focuses on Balochistan, mentioning the number of new cases, total cases, new death, total deaths, and total recoveries.

Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP): The report provides information about KP, stating the number of new cases, total cases, new deaths, total deaths, and total recoveries.

Sindh: The report presents data regarding Sindh, including the number of new cases, total cases, new deaths, total deaths, and total recoveries.

Punjab: The report focuses on Punjab, mentioning the number of new cases, total cases, new deaths, total deaths, and total recoveries.

The information is presented in a factual manner, relying on official sources and data from the country's official Covid-19 portal. The aim of the report is to provide a comprehensive picture of the Covid-19 situation in different regions of the country, with a focus on the number of new cases, fatalities, and recoveries.

Emplotment analysis:

The emplotment of the report can be described as follows:

Exposition: The report starts with a summary statement, providing the number of new Covid-19 cases and fatalities reported across the country on a specific day (Thursday morning). The report relies on information from official sources.

Development: The report proceeds to elaborate on the Covid-19 situation in different regions of the country. It provides data about the countrywide tally of confirmed Covid-19 cases and the number of deaths. The report also mentions the total number of recoveries.

Focus on Specific Regions: The report then shifts its focus to specific regions, starting with AJK, mentioning the number of new cases and deaths reported in the past 24 hours, as well as the total tally and total recoveries in the region. The same pattern is followed for Balochistan, KP, Sindh, and Punjab, providing similar data for each region.

Climax: The climax of the report comes with the mention of the highest number of new cases and deaths reported in a specific region (Sindh). It also highlights the total confirmed cases and death toll in Punjab.

Conclusion: The report concludes by reiterating the overall situation in the country, with the total number of confirmed cases, deaths, and recoveries, as well as the provincial death toll for Punjab.

Overall, the report follows a structured pattern, starting with a general overview of the Covid-19 situation in the country, followed by specific details for each region. The aim of the report is to provide a snapshot of the current Covid-19 statistics and highlight the recent developments in different parts of the country.

The words "were reported, said, have recovered, claimed, recorded, reported, scummed, have recovered, were conducted, have taken, confirmed" illustrate the terms that were evaluated for tense. "In the meantime, the past 24 hours, Thursday morning, on Wednesday" are the report's temporal markers. There is a sequence since each and every item relates to the overall subject. The primary story is told in the past tense. The coronavirus incidence has taken place. The narrator is recounting the specifics of the fatalities, recoveries, and new instances from several Pakistani provinces. Beginning with the fundamentals, this news article details the casualties throughout Pakistan. With the use of a temporal marker that states the statement, the tense in the first sentence indicates that the occurrence has occurred.

A news report's first phrase usually reveals the news report's main point. The middle portion of the report is a conclusion that restates the details from the news story's opening. The tense of each line describes an event that happened in connection with the passage of time. This story has the important details, unlike others. The thesis statement, which states that purchasing vaccinations is the only method to prevent the issues brought on by not treating patients, is the main argument of the essay. The results show that tension and temporal markers are two crucial components of any narrative's narrativity plot.

4.1.3 "Country reports 82 virus deaths, 2184 new infections" Feb 10, 2022

Focus:

This coronavirus report, which was released in February 2022, once more details the deaths and new infections brought on by COVID-19. This study covered the coronavirus infections, fatalities, and new cases that have occurred in various parts of Pakistan.

The discourse pattern of the report appears to be a combination of informative and descriptive styles, presenting factual data and statistics about the Covid-19 situation in different provinces and regions of the country. The report follows a structured pattern with distinct sections for each area, providing

information about the number of new Covid-19 cases, fatalities, and recoveries. Let's break down the discourse pattern into key elements:

Introduction: The report starts with a summary statement, providing the number of new Covid-19 cases and fatalities reported across the country on a specific morning (Thursday morning). The information is attributed to official sources.

Countrywide Covid-19 Situation: The report provides an overview of the overall Covid-19 situation in the country, including the total tally of confirmed Covid-19 cases and the number of deaths. It also mentions the total number of recoveries.

Focus on Specific Regions: The report then shifts its focus to specific regions, starting with AJK, mentioning the number of new cases and deaths reported in the past 24 hours, as well as the total tally and total recoveries in the region. The same pattern is followed for Balochistan, KP, and Sindh, providing similar data for each area.

Climax: The climax of the report comes with the mention of the total number of Covid-19 cases and deaths reported in Punjab during the last 24 hours. It also presents the overall Covid-19 tally and death toll in the province.

Conclusion: The report concludes by highlighting the total number of Covid-19 recoveries recorded during the last 24 hours and the cumulative recoveries in Sindh. It also provides the overall Covid-19 death toll in Punjab.

Overall, the report follows a logical narrative structure, providing an overview of the Covid-19 situation in different provinces and regions of the country. The aim of the report is to inform readers about the recent developments and statistics related to Covid-19 in various parts of Pakistan, using data from official sources and the National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC).

Emplotment analysis:

The emplotment of the report can be described as follows:

Exposition: The report begins with a statement from the National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) about the highest positivity rates recorded in different cities and regions of Pakistan. It also provides the national positivity rate

according to the officials.

Development: The report proceeds to elaborate on the positivity rates in various regions, providing specific percentages for each area. It also mentions the number of Covid-19 cases and deaths reported in Islamabad, Gilgit-Baltistan, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir on Saturday morning.

Focus on Specific Regions: The report then shifts its focus to specific provinces, namely Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Balochistan. It mentions the number of new cases and deaths reported in each province, along with the total tally and death toll.

Climax: The climax of the report comes with the mention of the total number of Covid-19 recoveries recorded during the last 24 hours, as well as the total number of critical patients.

Conclusion: The report concludes by presenting the latest figures displayed by the NCOC, confirming the number of deaths and new Covid-19 cases in the last 24 hours. It also provides an overview of the Covid-19 situation in different provinces, mentioning the total confirmed cases in each.

Overall, the report follows a structured pattern, starting with a general overview of the Covid-19 situation in the country, followed by specific details for each region and province. The aim of the report is to provide a snapshot of the current Covid-19 statistics and highlight the recent developments in different parts of Pakistan.

The terms "said, was recorded, reported, has risen, confirmed, had been confirmed" are the ones from the report that were examined for the past tense. In order to preserve the report's order, temporal markers have also been included. The report's "on Saturday, last 24 hours, meanwhile, while, on Friday morning, so far" temporal markers are the ones that have been examined.

This report is twenty-one lines long. The main narrative is presented in the past tense. The event connected to the coronavirus has already happened. The narrator gives information from several Pakistani provinces about new cases, treatments, and mortality. The essential information on Pakistan's casualty toll is given at the outset of this news article. The first line's tense suggests that the event

has already happened since it employs a temporal marker to show that it happened on a certain day.

The publication date and location are stated in the report's title with accuracy. The essential and crucial details on the coronavirus incidence are included in the report's opening phrase. This narrative, in contrast to others, provides the crucial information. The next few pages of the article present the thesis, which is that purchasing vaccines is the only option to end the issues brought on by not treating patients. The results show that two crucial components of any narrative's narrativity plot are time markers and tension.

4.1.4 “53 more die of corona during last 24 hours” Feb 12, 2022

Focus:

This coronavirus report, which was released on February 12, 2022, includes information on fatalities, recoveries, and new infections caused by COVID-19. The mortality tolls in Islamabad, GB, AJK, and the four provinces of Pakistan were covered in this study.

Emplotment analysis:

The report's structure can be outlined as follows:

Exposition: The report commences with information from the National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) about the highest positivity rates recorded in various cities and regions across Pakistan. The national positivity rate, according to officials, is also provided.

Development: The report further delves into the positivity rates in different regions, specifying the exact percentages for each area. Additionally, it includes the number of Covid-19 cases and fatalities reported in Islamabad, Gilgit-Baltistan, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir on Saturday morning.

Focus on Specific Regions: Subsequently, the report shifts its focus to particular provinces, namely Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Balochistan. It presents the number of new cases and deaths reported in each province, along with the total tally and death toll.

Climax: The peak of the report features the total count of Covid-19

recoveries recorded during the past 24 hours, along with the total number of critical patients.

Conclusion: Concluding the report, the latest figures released by the NCOC are presented, confirming the number of deaths and new Covid-19 cases in the last 24 hours. Additionally, an overview of the Covid-19 situation in different provinces is given, highlighting the total confirmed cases in each.

Overall, the report adheres to a structured pattern, providing a general overview of the Covid-19 situation in the country, followed by specific details for each region and province. Its primary objective is to offer a snapshot of the current Covid-19 statistics and highlight recent developments in various parts of Pakistan.

The study reveals that when describing previous occurrences, the terms "said, was recorded, reported, has risen, confirmed, had been confirmed" are frequently used in the past tense. Additionally, to preserve the chronological order, temporal markers are used throughout the report. For example, "on Saturday, last 24 hours, meanwhile, while, on Friday morning, sofar." The primary story is told in the past tense. The coronavirus incidence has taken place. The narrator is recounting the specifics of the fatalities, recoveries, and new instances from several Pakistani provinces. Beginning with the fundamentals, this news article details the casualties throughout Pakistan. The first sentence's tense indicates that the incident has occurred, and the temporal marker indicates that the incident occurred on a certain day.

4.1.5 "Cabinet approves vaccine purchase on emergency basis" Feb 14, 2022

Focus:

This report shared a detailed overview of deaths caused by covid-19 on 14 february 2022. It also discussed an approval by the cabinet for purchasing corona vaccines on an emergency basis. Further it explained the ratios of recoveries and new cases of corona in different provinces and areas of Pakistan.

Narrative Elements in the News Report:

Characters:

Prime Minister's Advisor on Health, Dr. Farrukh Sultan

Federal Minister for Interior, Sheikh Rashid Ahmed

Setting:

The federal cabinet meeting

Plot:

The news report covers the briefing provided by Dr. Farrukh Sultan to the federal cabinet regarding the overall coronavirus situation in the country and the government's initiatives to control the rising cases of Covid-19.

The federal cabinet directs the Ministry of Health to purchase Covid-19 vaccines on an emergency basis.

The cabinet also condemns a recent terror attack in Balochistan's Mach district and offers condolences for the martyred miners and a person named Osama Satti who died in police shooting in Islamabad, along with honoring the martyrs of the Armed Forces.

Federal Minister for Interior, Sheikh Rashid Ahmed, provides a detailed briefing on the Mach terrorism incident, where 11 mineworkers of the Hazara community were killed by militants.

The federal cabinet approves various appointments and decisions, including the appointment of Chairman of the Board of Directors for Pakistan Expo Center Private Limited and the establishment of a special committee to handle appeals under section 21 of the Trade Organizations Act 2013.

The cabinet also approves appointments for members of the Press Council of Pakistan and the setup of an inspection committee to improve export standards for the fisheries sector in the country.

Pakistan reports 59 more Covid-19 related deaths, with most of the deaths reported from Punjab, followed by Sindh. The National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) mentions that 31 Covid-19 patients died on ventilators during the last 24 hours.

Conflict:

The primary conflict in the news report is the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic and the efforts of the government to control its spread. Additionally, the report mentions a recent terror attack in Balochistan and the loss of lives.

Resolution:

The news report provides information about the decisions made by the federal cabinet, such as purchasing Covid-19 vaccines, appointing key positions, and approving various committees and actions to address different issues.

Theme:

The main themes covered in the report are the Covid-19 pandemic, government initiatives to combat the virus, and other administrative decisions made by the federal cabinet.

Overall, the news report presents a narrative of government actions and decisions taken during a federal cabinet meeting, addressing various issues ranging from the Covid-19 pandemic to other administrative matters.

The major story unfolds in the past tense, detailing a coronavirus-related event that has already taken place. The narrator presents statistics on fatalities, cures, and new cases from various provinces in Pakistan. The news report commences with essential information on the number of casualties in the country, as indicated by a specific day's temporal marker, signifying that the event has already transpired.

The headline aptly includes the publication date and location, setting the context for the report. The opening line provides crucial and fundamental details about the COVID-19 occurrence, distinguishing it from other stories. Throughout the report, the narrator employs passive voice, maintaining an impersonal and objective tone without the inclusion of the news reporter's personal perspective. The temporal markers and tense of this report have been examined using the provided event structure model. The report's narrativity is demonstrated by the temporal marker and tense. The terms "briefed, directed, reported, died" from this report are the ones that were examined for tense. For temporal indicators, the words "on Tuesday, meanwhile, last 24 hours" are examined.

4.1.6 “Pakistan reports 2482 new Covid cases, 50 deaths” Feb 15, 2022

Focus:

This report was published in DAWN on 15th of february 2022. It shared a detailed summary of deaths, recoveries and new infections caused by coronavirus in Pakistan and its surrounding regions.

Emplotment Analysis

Narrative Elements in the Report:

Setting:

The events in the report take place within a 24-hour timeframe, as stated by the National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) in the morning.

Characters:

The National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) is mentioned as the authority providing the Covid-19 statistics.

Sindh, Maahadabad, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Islamabad, CB, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan are the different regions/provinces mentioned in the report, each reporting Covid-19 cases and deaths.

Plot:

The report presents Covid-19 statistics, specifically new cases and deaths, in Pakistan and its different regions.

The National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) reports 2,412 new cases of Covid-19 in the country during the last 24 hours, based on 40,509 tests conducted.

A total of 50 more people died due to Covid-19 in the same 24-hour period.

The report provides a breakdown of new cases and deaths in different regions, including Sindh, Maahadabad, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Islamabad, CB, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan.

It also mentions the total number of Covid-19 recoveries in the last 24 hours, as well as the overall recovery rate in the country.

Conflict:

The primary conflict in the report is the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, with an

increase in new cases and deaths, leading to concerns for public health and safety.

Resolution:

The report provides factual information on the number of Covid-19 cases and deaths in Pakistan and its regions, and also highlights the number of recoveries, which shows progress in managing the pandemic.

Theme:

The main theme of the report is the current state of the Covid-19 pandemic in Pakistan, with a focus on new cases, deaths, and recoveries, as well as regional variations in the spread of the virus.

Emplotment analysis:

The temporal markers and tense of this report have been examined using the provided event structure model. "Surfaced, said, were carried out, died, lost their lives, reported, recorded, has risen, have recovered" are the terms that were examined to demonstrate the report's tense. The report uses the following temporal markers: "last 24 hours, on Thursday, meanwhile, collectively, while, so far." The primary story is told in the past tense. The coronavirus incidence has taken place. The narrator is recounting the specifics of the fatalities, recoveries, and new instances from several Pakistani provinces. Beginning with the fundamentals, this news article details the casualties throughout Pakistan.

The coronavirus incidence has taken place. The narrator is recounting the specifics of the fatalities, recoveries, and new instances from several Pakistani provinces. Beginning with the fundamentals, this news article details the casualties throughout Pakistan. The first sentence's tense indicates that the incident has occurred, and the temporal marker indicates that the incident occurred on a certain day. This story has the important details, unlike others. The thesis statement, which states that purchasing vaccinations is the only method to prevent the issues brought on by not treating patients, is the main argument of the essay. The results show that tension and temporal cues are two crucial components in any narrative's work.

4.1.7 "Pakistan eases Covid-19 curbs for inbound passengers" Feb 16, 2022

Focus:

This report on coronavirus explained the commands of NCOC after the lockdown was lifted. Vaccination cards were mandatory for the travelers. Beside this, travelers were bound to provide a PCR test on arrival at the airport. Small children had the relaxation of not having vaccination cards. In the concluding paragraph of the report, it shared a small account of Covid-19 new cases, deaths and vaccine resources in general.

Emplotment analysis:

Narrative Elements in the News Report:

Setting:

The events in the report occur in Islamabad, Pakistan, and involve decisions made by the National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) regarding health protocols and travel advisories related to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Characters:

The National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) is the authority responsible for reviewing the Covid-19 situation and implementing changes to health protocols and travel advisories. Inbound passengers, fully vaccinated individuals, non-vaccinated individuals over 12 years of age, children below 12 years of age, and passengers aged between 12 and 18 years are the different groups affected by the new travel advisory.

Plot:

The report presents a revised health protocol and travel advisory issued by Pakistan, abolishing the requirement of a negative PCR test for fully vaccinated, inbound passengers. The decision by the NCOC is based on the review of the Covid-19 situation across the country. The revised protocol specifies that fully vaccinated inbound travelers do not need to provide a negative PCR test, while non-vaccinated individuals over 12 years old are still required to present a valid negative PCR test to enter the country. Complete vaccination is mandated for all inbound passengers, except children below 12 years old, with a special exemption for passengers aged between 12 and 18 years until March 31. For deportees and non-vaccinated passengers, rapid antigen tests will be conducted upon arrival at border terminals, and positive cases will be allowed to quarantine at home for 10 days.

Conflict:

The primary conflict in the news report revolves around balancing public health safety and travel restrictions amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Resolution:

The revised health protocol and travel advisory aim to streamline travel requirements for fully vaccinated individuals and non-vaccinated passengers while maintaining safety measures.

Theme:

The main theme of the news report is the Covid-19 pandemic and the measures taken by Pakistan to modify health protocols and travel advisories for inbound passengers. The report emphasizes vaccination status and testing requirements for different age groups.

The temporal markers and tense of this report have been examined using the provided event structure model. There were two tenses in the report: past and future. The phrases "has abolished, taken, started, were required, has dropped, were hospitalized" are the ones that were examined for the past tense. "However, on Wednesday, from Thursday, however, earlier on Tuesday, until, in the past one day," are the words that were examined for the temporal marker. The primary story is told in the past tense. The coronavirus incidence has taken place. The narrator is recounting the specifics of the fatalities, recoveries, and new instances from several Pakistani provinces. Beginning with the fundamentals, this news article details the casualties throughout Pakistan. With the assistance of a temporal marker indicating that the incident occurred on a specific day, the first sentence's tense indicates that the occurrence has occurred. This report has a correct headline that includes the location and date of publication. The report's opening phrase provides the most crucial and fundamental details on the coronavirus occurrence. Unlike other narratives, this one shares the pertinent and essential information. The narrator uses passive voice when speaking. Since it is an impartial story, the news reporter's own opinions are not included.

4.1.8 "NCOC announces door to door Covid vaccination campaign" Feb 01, 2022

Focus:

The article provides an explanation of the coronavirus immunization effort. Government representatives claim that getting vaccinated is a must for traveling both domestically and internationally. Anyone older than 12 years old is recommended to have this immunization. Teams

were assigned to knock on doors in order to provide COVID vaccinations. It also clarified the quantity of people who had vaccinations. Finally, the health minister asked everyone to get vaccinated as soon as possible to develop a robust defense against the coronavirus.

Emplotment analysis:

The narrative elements present in the report are as follows:

Setting: The report is set in Islamabad, Pakistan, where the National Command and Operation Center (NCOC) announces a door-to-door vaccination campaign called "Har Pakistani Corona say Mehfooz" to combat the Covid-19 epidemic. The campaign is scheduled to run from February 1 to 14.

Characters: The key character in the report is Asad Umar, the Federal Minister for Planning Development and Special Initiatives, who addresses the press conference and provides updates on the vaccination progress and appeals to the general public for cooperation.

Plot: The main plot of the report revolves around the announcement of the vaccination campaign and its objective to vaccinate all individuals above the age of 12 years. It highlights the efforts of more than 55,000 vaccination teams going door-to-door to vaccinate the unvaccinated individuals. The report also provides information about the total number of vaccinated people and the importance of booster doses.

Conflict: The conflict in the report is the Covid-19 epidemic, which has affected Pakistan, and the effort to combat it through the vaccination campaign. The success of the campaign depends on public cooperation and participation.

Theme: The central theme of the report is the importance of vaccination in combating the Covid-19 pandemic and ensuring the safety of the population. It emphasizes the significance of mass vaccination and booster doses in controlling the spread of the virus.

Tone: The tone of the report is informative and factual. It presents data and statistics regarding vaccination progress and outcomes during the Omicron spread.

Resolution: The report does not provide a definitive resolution as the vaccination campaign is still ongoing. However, it urges the public to fully cooperate with the vaccination teams to achieve the goal of getting rid of the pandemic.

Appeal: Throughout the report, there is an appeal from Asad Umar to the general

public to support the vaccination campaign and take their complete vaccination, including booster doses if applicable, to contribute to the safety and well-being of Pakistan.

4.1.9 “Rawalpindi, Islamabad continue to report deaths from Covid” Feb 18, 2022

Focus:

This report on coronavirus has described the number of deaths caused by covid-19. The detailed description of the different regions in Islamabad and Rawalpindi. Different sectors had shown different numbers of fatalities. The death record along with the hospitalized patients were also mentioned in the report.

Emplotment analysis: The narrative elements present in the report are as follows:

Setting: The report is set in Islamabad and Rawalpindi districts, Pakistan, where Covid-19 cases and related data are being reported during a 24-hour period.

Characters: The report mentions several individuals who have died from Covid-19, including their names and ages. It also refers to officials of the capital administration responsible for monitoring and reporting Covid-19 cases.

Plot: The main plot of the report is the reporting of Covid-19 cases and deaths in Islamabad and Rawalpindi districts during a 24-hour period. It includes the number of deaths, the number of new cases, the locations where cases have been reported, and the age groups affected.

Conflict: The conflict in the report is the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, which is causing deaths and new infections in the region. The authorities are monitoring the situation and taking necessary actions to manage the pandemic.

Theme: The central theme of the report is the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the local population, with a focus on reporting deaths and new cases in specific districts. It highlights the importance of monitoring and tracking Covid-19 data to understand the spread and severity of the virus.

Tone: The tone of the report is informative and factual, presenting data and statistics related to Covid-19 cases and deaths in a straightforward manner.

Resolution: The report does not provide a definitive resolution as it presents the current state of Covid-19 cases in the mentioned districts. It informs the readers about the number of deaths, new cases, and the current number of active cases in the area.

Information: The report provides detailed information about the number of deaths, age groups affected, locations of reported cases, and the current number of active cases, as well as the number of patients in hospitals and their respective conditions.

4.1.10 “60pc of eligible population vaccinated; NCOC” Feb 24, 2022

Focus:

This report has explained the number of vaccinated individuals from different areas of Islamabad. It further described the infected cases from different sectors of Islamabad and Rawalpindi.

Emplotment analysis:

The narrative elements present in the report are as follows:

Setting: The report is set in Pakistan, specifically in Islamabad, where the National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) announces the vaccination progress and Covid-19 infection data. It also includes information from the Health Services Academy (HSA).

Characters: The key characters in the report are the vice chancellor of Health Services Academy (HSA), Shahzad Ali Khan, and the officials from the National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC).

Plot: The main plot of the report revolves around the announcement by the NCOC that 60 percent of the eligible population in Pakistan has been fully vaccinated against Covid-19. It also includes data on new Covid-19 infections and deaths in the past 24 hours. Additionally, the report discusses the insights provided by the vice chancellor of HSA regarding the percentage of the population infected with the virus and the current status of vaccination.

Conflict: The conflict in the report is the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic and the efforts to combat it through vaccination. The report highlights the number of infections and deaths, and the challenge of emerging variants in unvaccinated or uninfected regions.

Theme: The central theme of the report is the status of Covid-19 vaccination in Pakistan, with a focus on the percentage of the vaccinated population and the potential transition of the virus from a pandemic to an endemic stage. It also discusses the possibilities of virus mutations and new variants in unvaccinated regions.

Tone: The tone of the report is informative, presenting data and insights from experts in the field. It discusses the vaccination progress and Covid-19 situation in a factual manner.

Resolution: The report does not provide a definitive resolution as it focuses on the current status of the Covid-19 pandemic in Pakistan and the predictions and assessments made by the vice chancellor of HSA regarding the potential transition to an endemic phase.

Information: The report provides information about the percentage of the fully vaccinated population, the number of new Covid-19 infections, the death toll, and the presence of a new variant (Omicron) in specific cities. It also includes insights on the virus's spread and vaccination coverage provided by the vice chancellor of HAS.

4.2 The News Reports of The Nation

4.2.1 “Pakistan reports 255 coronavirus cases, one death in 24 hours” July 12, 2022

Focus:

This report has described the death’s toll caused by corona virus. Report was issued by the NIH, stated that 255 person were tested positive. It also explained the number of tests conducted in Pakistan.

Discourse pattern

In the given report, several discourse patterns lend narrativity to the information presented. Here are the discourse patterns identified:

Temporal sequencing: The report utilizes temporal sequencing by providing information about events in a specific time frame. It mentions the last 24 hours as the timeframe within which the death and the number of positive cases occurred. This temporal sequencing helps establish a sense of chronology and order in the narrative.

Cause and effect: The report introduces a cause-and-effect relationship by stating that the number of confirmed positive cases continues to rise. This indicates a cause (the spread of the virus) and its effect (the increasing number of cases). This pattern establishes a causal link between events, contributing to the coherence and understanding of the narrative.

Statistical information: The report includes statistical information to provide a

quantitative representation of the situation. It mentions the number of positive cases (255), the number of tests conducted (4674), and the Covid positivity ratio (5.46 percent). By presenting numerical data, the report adds specificity and objectivity to the narrative, enhancing its credibility.

Expert citation: The report references the National Institute of Health, attributing the information to an authoritative source. This inclusion of an expert citation lends credibility to the report and strengthens the narrative's reliability.

Contrasting information: The report introduces a contrast by mentioning that while the number of positive cases is rising, 141 people infected with the virus are in critical condition. This contrasting information highlights the severity of the situation and adds a dramatic element to the narrative.

Factual reporting: The report maintains a factual and informative tone, presenting information in a straightforward manner without embellishment or personal bias. This factual reporting style contributes to the objective nature of the narrative and ensures that the focus remains on conveying important information to the readers.

By employing these discourse patterns, the report constructs a narrative structure that informs the readers about the current Covid-19 situation in Pakistan, emphasizing the rise in positive cases, the testing efforts, the positivity ratio, and the critical condition of some patients.

Emplotment analysis

The news report you provided primarily focuses on conveying factual information about the current Covid-19 situation in Pakistan. As such, it does not have a narrative plot in the traditional sense. However, we can identify elements of emplotment that contribute to the overall structure and coherence of the report. Here's an analysis of the emplotment elements present:

Background/context: The report sets the stage by providing relevant background information about the Covid-19 situation in Pakistan. It mentions the rise in positive cases, the death toll, and the ongoing testing efforts. This contextual information helps frame the subsequent details and provides a foundation for understanding the current situation.

Rising tension/conflict: The report highlights the rising number of confirmed positive cases, indicating a growing concern or tension. This element adds a sense of conflict to the narrative, as it suggests an ongoing struggle to control the spread of the virus.

Cause and effect: The report establishes a cause-and-effect relationship by connecting the rising number of positive cases to the continuous increase in confirmed cases. This pattern suggests that the cause (the spread of the virus) leads to the effect (the increasing number of cases). This cause-and-effect structure creates a sense of logical progression within the report.

Statistical data: The inclusion of statistical data, such as the number of positive cases, tests conducted, and the positivity ratio, adds a quantitative element to the report. These statistics help provide a more comprehensive understanding of the situation and contribute to the narrative's credibility.

Highlighting critical condition: The report introduces a subplot by mentioning that 141 people infected with the virus are in critical condition. This subplot adds a dramatic element to the narrative, highlighting the severity of the situation and potentially evoking empathy or concern from the readers.

Overall, while the news report does not follow a traditional narrative plot structure, it incorporates elements of reportage to convey the information effectively. The background/context, rising tension/conflict, cause-and-effect relationships, statistical data, and subplot of critical conditions contribute to the overall coherence and organization of the report.

4.2.2 “Pakistan reports 779 cases, 2 deaths”

July 15, 2022

Focus:

This report has explained the positive cases of coronavirus from whole Pakistan. It has described the fatality rate, recoveries of the persons. It also talked about the ratio of new cases from the country Pakistan.

In the provided report, several discourse patterns contribute to the structure and

narration of the information. Here are the discourse patterns identified:

Temporal sequencing: The report utilizes temporal sequencing by mentioning the last 24 hours as the timeframe within which the deaths, positive cases, and testing occurred. This temporal sequencing helps establish a sense of chronology and order in the narrative.

Statistical data: The report incorporates statistical data to provide numerical information about the Covid-19 situation in Pakistan. It includes the number of deaths (30,426), the number of confirmed positive cases (1,544,910), the number of positive cases in the last 24 hours (77), the number of tests conducted (22,099), and the Covid positivity ratio (3.53 percent). These statistics add specificity and objectivity to the narrative, contributing to the overall credibility of the report.

Comparative information: The report includes comparative information by comparing the current number of positive cases (779) to previous instances, specifically mentioning the last time over 700 cases were reported (July 9 with 732 cases). This comparative information provides context and helps readers understand the current situation in relation to past occurrences.

Cause and effect: The report establishes a cause-and-effect relationship by linking the increase in positive cases to the surge in the number of confirmed positive cases. This cause-and-effect pattern indicates that the cause (the spread of the virus) leads to the effect (the increasing number of cases). It contributes to the coherence and understanding of the narrative.

Factual reporting: The report maintains a factual and informative tone, presenting the information in a straightforward manner without personal bias. This factual reporting style ensures that the focus remains on conveying important information to the readers.

By utilizing these discourse patterns, the report constructs a coherent narrative structure that informs the readers about the current Covid-19 situation in Pakistan. The inclusion of temporal sequencing, statistical data, comparative information, cause-and-effect relationships, and factual reporting contributes to the overall structure and narrativity of the report

Emplotment analysis:

"Has reported, has surged, has jumped, were tested, has conducted, were tested, was recorded, reported, had entered" are the terms that have been examined for tense. "In the last 24 hours, in the last 24 hours, on Friday, the last time" is the phrase that is examined for temporal indicators. There are six sentences in this report. Both the past tense and present perfect are used in the primary plot. The episodes' temporal importance is demonstrated by the present perfect and past tense. Sentence 1 indicates that two people have passed away from the coronavirus in the past 24 hours, and the positive ratio has increased since fewer patients were included in earlier reports. In those 24 hours, 77 more patients are added due to the increase in the ratio.

4.2.3 "Canada approves first coronavirus vaccine for 6-7 years old" July

Discourse pattern

The given report incorporates several discourse patterns to convey information about Canada's decision to approve coronavirus vaccinations for children aged 6 months to 5 years. Here are the identified discourse patterns:

Attribution: The report attributes the information to Health Canada, specifically mentioning that the announcement was made by Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada. By providing clear attribution, the report establishes the credibility of the information and its official source.

Direct quotes: The report includes direct quotes from the Public Health Agency of Canada's tweet, which states that the vaccine is safe and effective for children between 6 months and 5 years of age. The use of direct quotes adds authority and authenticity to the report, as it presents the information directly from the source.

Cause and effect: The report establishes a cause-and-effect relationship by stating that the decision to approve the vaccine for the age group followed a scientific review that found it safe and effective. This cause-and-effect pattern provides a logical connection and justification for the decision, enhancing the coherence of the report.

Specificity and details: The report provides specific details about the approval, mentioning that it applies to the Moderna vaccine and will be administered at a quarter of the adult dose strength. These specific details add clarity and precision to the report, helping readers understand the specifics of the decision.

Monitoring and oversight: The report mentions that Health Canada will closely monitor

the reactions of vaccinated individuals and has ordered the manufacturer to provide constant details on vaccination results. This pattern highlights the importance of ongoing monitoring and oversight in ensuring the safety and effectiveness of the vaccine.

By utilizing these discourse patterns, the report effectively conveys the decision to approve coronavirus vaccinations for children aged 6 months to 5 years in Canada. The use of attribution, direct quotes, cause-and-effect relationships, specific details, and emphasis on monitoring and oversight contributes to the coherence and credibility of the report.

Emplotment analysis

In the given report, while there is no explicit narrative plot, we can identify elements of emplotment that contribute to the structure and coherence of the information. Here's an analysis of the emplotment elements in the report:

Background/context: The report sets the stage by providing background information about Canada's decision to approve coronavirus vaccinations for children aged 6 months to 5 years. It mentions that the decision follows a scientific review that found the vaccine safe and effective, highlighting the importance of this evaluation process.

Cause and effect: The report establishes a cause-and-effect relationship by stating that the approval came after a scientific review determined the vaccine's safety and effectiveness. This pattern suggests that the cause (the review) led to the effect (the approval), providing a logical progression within the narrative.

Announcement and endorsement: The report includes direct quotes from Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada, highlighting their official statements endorsing the vaccine's safety for the mentioned age group. These statements serve as endorsements that provide credibility and support for the decision.

Specific details: The report provides specific details regarding the approved vaccine, mentioning that it is the Moderna vaccine and will be administered at a quarter of the adult dose strength. These details contribute to the emplotment by providing specific information and adding depth to the report.

Monitoring and oversight: The report mentions that Health Canada will closely monitor the reactions of vaccinated individuals and has ordered the manufacturer to provide constant details on vaccination results. This element adds a sense of ongoing oversight and responsibility, emphasizing the importance of safety and ensuring public confidence in the

decision.

Although the report lacks a traditional narrative plot, the emplotment elements of background/context, cause and effect, announcement and endorsement, specific details, and monitoring and oversight contribute to the overall structure and coherence of the information. They help convey the significance of Canada's approval of coronavirus vaccinations for the specified age group and provide essential context to the readers.

4.2.4 “Pakistan reports 492 coronavirus cases in one day” July 18, 2022

Focus:

This report has explained the death count of Pakistan in a day. It also described the positivity ratio, recoveries and new cases of coronavirus from the country Pakistan. The coronavirus positive cases from the entire country of Pakistan were detailed in this report. The fatality rate and person recoveries were discussed. It also discussed the percentage of new cases coming from Pakistan.

From the provided report, we can identify several narrative elements that contribute to the storytelling aspect:

Characters: The report mentions the number of people who succumbed to COVID-19, the number of infected individuals, recovered patients, active cases, and those being treated in critical care units. While these are not individualized characters in the traditional sense, they represent groups of people affected by the disease, creating a sense of human presence within the narrative.

Setting: The report provides a setting by mentioning Pakistan as the location where the events are taking place. This contextual information helps ground the narrative and provides a sense of place.

Plot development: The report introduces a plot element by mentioning the increase in the death count, the drop in the Covid-19 positivity ratio, the number of new infections, and the recoveries. These elements contribute to the development of the plot by presenting changes and developments in the ongoing situation.

Conflict: The presence of COVID-19 and its impact on individuals is a source of conflict in the narrative. The report mentions the death count, active cases, and patients in critical care units, highlighting the severity and challenges posed by the disease.

Temporal progression: The report utilizes temporal markers such as "overnight" and "in the last 24 hours" to indicate the time frame within which the events occurred. This temporal progression adds a sense of time passing and allows readers to track the ongoing developments.

Numeric details: The report incorporates numerical data such as the death count, positivity ratio, number of infections, recoveries, active cases, and patients in critical care units. These details provide a quantitative aspect to the narrative, enhancing its factual and informative nature.

By incorporating these narrative elements, the report transforms the factual information into a narrative structure, engaging readers and conveying the ongoing developments related to COVID-19 in Pakistan.

Discourse pattern

In the given report, several discourse patterns contribute to the overall structure and organization of the information. Here are the identified discourse patterns:

Enumeration: The report utilizes enumeration to present specific numbers and figures related to COVID-19 in Pakistan. It mentions the number of people who succumbed to the disease (five), the total Coronavirus death count (30,445), the number of people infected with the virus (492), the number of diagnostic tests conducted (20,361), the Covid-19 positivity ratio (2.42 percent), the total coronavirus case count (1,546,744), the number of patients who recovered (957), the number of active Covid-19 cases (9,707), and the number of patients in critical care units (169). This enumeration pattern provides specific and quantitative information, contributing to the factual nature of the report.

Temporal markers: The report incorporates temporal markers such as "overnight" and "Monday morning" to indicate the timeframe within which the events occurred and the data was obtained. These temporal markers help establish the timeline of the report and provide a sense of current information.

Source attribution: The report attributes the data to the National Institute of Health (NIH) in Islamabad. By mentioning the source of the data, the report establishes the credibility and reliability of the information.

Cause and effect: The report establishes a cause-and-effect relationship by

mentioning that the Covid-19 positivity ratio dropped further as only 492 people were found infected with the virus. This cause-and-effect pattern suggests that the cause (fewer infections) leads to the effect (a drop in the positivity ratio), providing a sense of progress in managing the pandemic.

Contrast: The report introduces a contrast by mentioning the number of new infections (492) and the number of patients who recovered (957). This contrast highlights the difference between new cases and recoveries, emphasizing both the ongoing challenges and the positive aspect of individuals overcoming the disease.

Factual reporting: The report maintains a factual and informative tone, presenting information in a straightforward manner without personal bias. This factual reporting style ensures that the focus remains on conveying important information to the readers.

By utilizing these discourse patterns, the report effectively presents the latest COVID-19 data in Pakistan, providing specific numbers, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, and offering contrasts. The inclusion of temporal markers, source attribution, and factual reporting contributes to the overall structure and coherence of the report.

4.2.5 “Pakistan reports 459 cases in 24 hours” July 19, 2022

Focus:

This report has explained the new cases reported in a single day with no death and also mentioned the positivity ratio of Covid-19. This report covered the coronavirus outbreaks in several parts of Pakistan, including new cases, fatalities, and infections.

In the given report, several discourse patterns contribute to the structure and organization of the information. Here are the identified discourse patterns:

Temporal sequencing: The report utilizes temporal sequencing by mentioning the last 24 hours as the timeframe within which the events occurred. This temporal sequencing helps establish a sense of chronology and order in the narrative.

Statistical data: The report incorporates statistical data to provide numerical information about the COVID-19 situation in the country. It mentions the number of fresh cases (459), the number of diagnostic tests conducted (16,419), and the COVID-

19 positivity ratio (2.80 percent). These statistics add specificity and objectivity to the narrative, contributing to the overall credibility of the report.

Source attribution: The report attributes the data to the National Institute of Health (NIH) in Islamabad. By mentioning the source of the data, the report establishes the credibility and reliability of the information.

Cause and effect: The report presents a cause-and-effect relationship by mentioning that the COVID-19 positivity ratio rose slightly as 459 fresh cases were registered. This cause-and-effect pattern suggests that the cause (the increase in positive cases) leads to the effect (the rise in positivity ratio). This connection provides a logical progression within the narrative.

Fortunate outcome: The report introduces a positive element by stating that no COVID-19-related deaths were reported in the country on that day. This element of fortune or positive outcome adds a contrasting tone to the narrative and emphasizes a potential positive development.

Factual reporting: The report maintains a factual and informative tone, presenting information in a straightforward manner without personal bias. This factual reporting style ensures that the focus remains on conveying important information to the readers.

By utilizing these discourse patterns, the report effectively presents the latest COVID-19 data in the country, providing specific numbers, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, and highlighting positive outcomes. The inclusion of temporal sequencing, statistical data, source attribution, and factual reporting contributes to the overall structure and coherence of the report.

Emplotment Analysis:

The provided report, we can identify several narrative elements that contribute to the storytelling aspect:

Characters: While there are no individualized characters, the report refers to the country as a collective entity. The country is experiencing a rise in the COVID-19 positive ratio and has recorded fresh cases of the virus. The absence of COVID-19 related deaths on that day also represents a significant aspect of the narrative.

Setting: The report establishes the setting as Pakistan, specifically mentioning the National Institute of Health (NIH) in Islamabad as the source of the data. This contextual

information helps ground the narrative and provides a sense of place.

Plot development: The report introduces a plot element by highlighting the slight rise in the COVID-19 positive ratio due to the registration of 459 fresh cases. It also mentions the number of diagnostic tests conducted (16,419) and the COVID-19 positivity ratio (2.80 percent). These elements contribute to the development of the plot by presenting changes and developments in the ongoing COVID-19 situation.

Fortunate outcome: The report introduces a positive element by stating that no COVID-19 related deaths were reported in the country on that day. This fortunate outcome adds a contrasting tone to the narrative and emphasizes a positive development amidst the challenges posed by the pandemic.

Temporal progression: The report utilizes temporal markers such as "in the last 24 hours" and "Tuesday morning" to indicate the time frame within which the events occurred and the data was obtained. This temporal progression adds a sense of time passing and allows readers to track the ongoing developments.

Numeric details: The report incorporates numerical data such as the number of fresh cases (459), the number of diagnostic tests conducted (16,419), and the COVID-19 positivity ratio (2.80 percent). These details provide a quantitative aspect to the narrative, enhancing its factual and informative nature.

By incorporating these narrative elements, the report transforms the factual information into a narrative structure, engaging readers and conveying the ongoing developments related to COVID-19 in Pakistan.

4.2.6 “Pakistan reports 679 cases, 7 deaths”

July 22, 2022

Focus:

The coronavirus positive cases from the entire country of Pakistan were detailed in this report. The fatality rate and person recoveries were discussed. It also discussed the percentage of new cases coming from Pakistan.

Emplotment analysis:

The discourse pattern of the given report can be identified as a combination of factual reporting and statistical analysis. The report presents a series of facts and statistics

related to COVID-19 in Pakistan, providing an overview of the current situation. Here is a breakdown of the discourse pattern:

Introduction: The report begins by stating the number of deaths reported in the last 24 hours due to the novel coronavirus and the surge in confirmed positive cases. This serves as an introduction to the main topic.

Nationwide Tally: The report mentions the nationwide tally of fatalities, indicating an increase in the overall number of deaths. This information provides context and gives a sense of the severity of the situation.

Latest Figures: The report introduces the latest figures released by the National Institute of Health (NIH). It highlights that 679 individuals were tested positive for COVID-19 in the past 24 hours, emphasizing the current rate of new infections.

Testing Data: The report includes information on the number of tests conducted in the past 24 hours, which is 23,035. It further states that out of these tests, 679 individuals were tested positive for the disease. This data presents an analysis of testing efforts and the number of positive cases relative to the tests conducted.

COVID Positivity Ratio: The report concludes by providing the COVID Positivity Ratio, which is recorded at 2.95 percent. This statistic offers an insight into the percentage of positive cases among the total tests conducted, helping to assess the spread and impact of the virus.

In summary, the report follows a structured pattern of presenting factual information, including death and case numbers, testing data, and the COVID Positivity Ratio. The pattern combines factual reporting with statistical analysis to provide a comprehensive overview of the COVID-19 situation in Pakistan.

The narrative element of the given report includes the following points:

Deaths and Cases: The report highlights that Pakistan has reported 7 deaths in the last 24 hours due to the novel coronavirus. It also states that the number of confirmed positive cases has surged to 1,549,073. This information provides an update on the impact of the virus on the population.

Nationwide Tally: The report mentions that the nationwide tally of fatalities has jumped to 30,462 on Friday. This statistic gives an overview of the overall number of deaths attributed to COVID-19 in Pakistan.

Testing and Positive Cases: It is mentioned that 23,035 tests were conducted in the past 24 hours, out of which 679 individuals were tested positive for COVID-19. This information highlights the testing efforts and the number of new cases identified within a specific time frame.

COVID Positivity Ratio: The report states that the COVID Positivity Ratio was recorded at 2.95 percent. This ratio indicates the percentage of positive cases among the total number of tests conducted, providing insights into the spread and prevalence of the virus within the country.

Overall, the report focuses on key statistics related to deaths, cases, testing, and positivity ratio, presenting an update on the COVID-19 situation in Pakistan.

4.2.7 “Pakistan reports 371 cases, in a day” July 23, 2022

Focus:

This report has explained the new cases of coronavirus. This report explains the new instances and also discusses the Covid-19 positive ratio. This report included information on all of Pakistan's coronavirus-positive cases. People recoveries and the mortality rate were examined. Additionally, it covered the proportion of fresh cases originating from Pakistan.

Emplotment analysis:

The discourse pattern of the given report is similar to the previous one, consisting of factual reporting and statistical analysis. Here is the breakdown of the discourse pattern:

Introduction: The report begins by stating that Pakistan has reported one death in the last 24 hours due to the novel coronavirus, and it highlights the surge in the number of confirmed positive cases, which has reached 1,551,251. This serves as an introduction to the main topic of the report.

Nationwide Tally: The report mentions that the nationwide tally of fatalities has jumped to 30,470 on Tuesday. This information provides an update on the overall number of deaths attributed to COVID-19 in Pakistan, adding context to the situation.

Latest Figures: The report presents the latest figures released by the National Institute of Health (NIH). It states that 371 individuals were tested positive for COVID-

19 across the country in the past 24 hours. This emphasizes the current rate of new infections and serves as a significant data point.

Testing Data: The report includes information on the number of tests conducted in the past 24 hours, which is 13,439. It further states that out of these tests, 371 individuals were tested positive for the disease. This data provides an analysis of testing efforts and the number of positive cases relative to the tests conducted.

COVID Positivity Ratio: The report concludes by providing the COVID Positivity Ratio, which is recorded at 2.76 percent. This statistic offers insights into the percentage of positive cases among the total tests conducted, indicating the prevalence and spread of the virus.

In summary, the report follows a similar discourse pattern as the previous one, presenting factual information and statistical analysis. It provides updates on deaths, case numbers, testing data, and the COVID Positivity Ratio, giving a comprehensive overview of the COVID-19 situation in Pakistan.

4.2.8 “Pakistan reports 532 in a single day” July 24, 2022

Focus:

The number of deaths brought on by the corona virus was reported in this article. According to a report released by the NIH, 532 people had positive tests results. It also clarified how many tests were carried out in Pakistan.

Emplotment analysis:

The discourse pattern of the given news report includes a combination of factual reporting, statistical analysis, and additional information about the COVID-19 situation in Pakistan and globally. Here is the breakdown of the discourse pattern:

Introduction: The report starts by mentioning that the COVID-19 positivity ratio in Pakistan has witnessed a slight decline after being close to 3% for several days, as per the data from the National Institute of Health (NIH), Islamabad. This sets the context for the main topic of the report.

Daily Cases and Positivity Ratio: The report states that Pakistan reported 532 new COVID-19 cases in the last 24 hours, which contributes to a positivity ratio of 2.74%. This information provides an update on the number of new infections and the prevalence of the virus within the country.

Diagnostic Testing: It is mentioned that the new infections were detected after diagnostic testing on 19,402 samples. This data highlights the testing efforts and the number of positive cases identified relative to the number of tests conducted.

COVID-19 Death Toll: The report mentions that three more people have died due to the virus, bringing the country's COVID-19 death toll to 30,467. This statistic provides information on the impact of the virus on the population.

Critical Care Units: It is stated that 179 coronavirus patients are being treated in critical care units across different medical facilities in the country. This information sheds light on the number of patients requiring intensive care.

Information about Omicron Variant: The report introduces BA5, a variant of the Omicron family, as the latest coronavirus variant causing widespread waves of infection globally. It mentions that according to the World Health Organization's most recent report, BA5 was behind 52% of cases sequenced in late June, with an increase from 37% in one week. It also provides information about its prevalence in the United States. This additional information adds context to the global situation regarding COVID-19 and its variants.

Overall, the report combines factual reporting, statistical analysis, and additional information about the COVID-19 situation in Pakistan and globally. It provides updates on the positivity ratio, daily cases, testing, death toll, critical care units, and the emergence of the BA5 variant

4.2.9 “Pakistan reports 620 cases, 4 deaths”

26 July, 2022.

Focus:

This report has explained the recoveries, deaths and new cases of corona virus from all over the Pakistan. This report included information on all of Pakistan's coronavirus-positive cases. People recoveries and the mortality rate were examined. Additionally, it covered the proportion of fresh cases originating from Pakistan.

Emplotment analysis:

The narrative elements of the given report include the following:

Deaths and Cases: The report states that Pakistan has reported four deaths in the last 24 hours due to the novel coronavirus. It also mentions that the number of confirmed positive cases has surged to 1,551,871. These statistics provide an update on the impact of the virus on the population.

Nationwide Tally: The report highlights that the nationwide tally of fatalities has jumped to 30,474 on Wednesday. This information gives an overview of the overall number of deaths attributed to COVID-19 in Pakistan.

Latest Figures: The report presents the latest figures released by the National Institute of Health (NIH). It states that at least 620 persons were tested positive for COVID-19 across the country in the past 24 hours. This emphasizes the current rate of new infections.

Testing Data: The report includes information on the number of tests conducted in the past 24 hours, which is 16,704. It further states that out of these tests, 620 persons were tested positive for the disease. This data presents an analysis of testing efforts and the number of positive cases relative to the tests conducted.

COVID Positivity Ratio: The report concludes by providing the COVID Positivity Ratio, which was recorded at 3.71 percent. This statistic indicates the percentage of positive cases among the total tests conducted, offering insights into the spread and prevalence of the virus within the country.

Overall, the report focuses on key statistics related to deaths, cases, testing, and the COVID Positivity Ratio, providing an update on the COVID-19 situation in Pakistan.

4.2.10 “Pakistan reports 606 cases in one day” July 30, 2022

Focus:

This report on coronavirus has explained the deaths, new cases and recoveries of patients suffering with covid-19. This report included information on all of Pakistan's coronavirus-positive cases. People recoveries and the mortality rate were examined.

Additionally, it covered the proportion of fresh cases originating from Pakistan.

The discourse pattern of the report can be identified as follows:

Introduction: The report begins with a brief summary of the current situation in Pakistan regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. It mentions the number of deaths reported in the last 24 hours and the total number of confirmed cases.

Nationwide tally of fatalities: The report highlights the overall number of fatalities in the country, indicating an increase in the total count as of Saturday.

Latest figures: The report introduces the latest figures provided by the National Institute of Health, stating that 606 individuals tested positive for COVID-19 in the past 24 hours.

Testing information: The report mentions the number of tests conducted in the past 24 hours, specifying that 19,236 tests were carried out. It further specifies that out of these tests, 606 were positive, indicating the COVID-19 positivity ratio at 3.15 percent.

The discourse pattern follows a structured format, presenting information in a logical sequence and providing key statistics related to the COVID-19 situation in Pakistan.

The narrative elements in the report are as follows:

Setting: The report focuses on the situation in Pakistan regarding the novel coronavirus. It provides an overview of the number of deaths and confirmed cases within the last 24 hours.

Characters: The report does not specifically mention any individuals or specific groups. However, it refers to the National Institute of Health, which is the source of the latest figures.

Plot: The report presents a series of events and statistical information related to the COVID-19 situation in Pakistan. It starts with reporting 3 deaths and a surge in the number of confirmed cases. It then highlights the nationwide tally of fatalities and provides the latest figures from the National Institute of Health, including the number of positive cases and the COVID-19 positivity ratio.

Conflict: The report indirectly implies the conflict between the rising number of COVID-19 cases and the efforts to control and mitigate the spread of the virus. The increasing death toll and the positive cases indicate the ongoing struggle against the

pandemic.

Resolution: The report does not explicitly provide a resolution or outcome. It simply presents the latest statistics and figures, providing an up-to-date snapshot of the COVID-19 situation in Pakistan.

Overall, the narrative elements in the report help to convey the current state of the COVID-19 pandemic in Pakistan, focusing on the number of cases, deaths, and testing statistics.

4.3 The News Reports of the News

4.3.1: “2 covid-19 deaths, 737 cases from twin cities” Feb 3, 2022

Focus:

This report has explained the deaths caused by corona virus. The recoveries and new cases from different regions of Pakistan is discussed along with the ratio of deaths. This report included information on all of Pakistan's coronavirus-positive cases. People recoveries and the mortality rate were examined. Additionally, it covered the proportion of fresh cases originating from Pakistan.

The narrative elements in the report can be identified as follows:

Introduction and Setting: The report introduces the current situation regarding COVID-19 in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and Rawalpindi district. It mentions that the number of positive cases and the positivity rate of the infection are declining, but highlights the alarming number of deaths reported in the last week.

Number of Deaths and Positive Cases: The report mentions the recent deaths from the region and notes that it is the highest number of deaths in a week in the last three months. It also provides the total number of deaths and positive cases in the twin cities.

Decline in Daily Cases: The report states that the average number of daily cases from the twin cities has dropped in recent weeks. It compares the current number to the previous weeks, emphasizing the decrease in reported cases.

Weekly Positivity Rate: The report mentions the weekly positivity rate of the infection in ICT and notes the decline in comparison to previous weeks. It highlights the situation being under control in ICT, according to health experts.

Details of Deaths and Recoveries: The report provides specific information about

the recent death from ICT and the total death toll. It also mentions the total number of reported cases in the federal capital. Additionally, it provides the number of new cases, recoveries, and active cases in Rawalpindi district, as well as the recent deaths and total death toll.

The report presents a narrative structure by providing information on the declining number of positive cases and positivity rate, while highlighting the concerning number of deaths in the region. It includes details about deaths, positive cases, recoveries, and active cases in both ICT and Rawalpindi district. The narrative elements help to create a comprehensive understanding of the COVID-19 situation in the mentioned areas

Emplotment analysis:

"Were reported, has crossed, recorded, has risen, were, reached, recovered, has overtaken, have been confirmed, conducted" is the report's analyzed word for tense. "During last 24 hours, meanwhile, while, furthermore" are the terms that were examined for the temporal marker.

This report consists of four sentences. The main narrative is told in the past tense and present perfect tense. Both tenses are required in order to communicate past occurrences in respect to certain time intervals. According to the study, 255 persons tested positive for COVID-19, and one person died from the disease. New tests were then conducted in order to confirm the positive incidence of COVI cases. This suggests that the tense is giving the context a cohesive unit. Temporal markers also show how news coverage typically report on events that occurred in the past but are happening presently. The coherence of the text is demonstrated by the usage of the temporal markers "last 24 hour" in phrase 1 and "in the past 24 hour" in sentence 2.

4.3.2: "5th wave of Covid-19 hitting population hard in twin cities" Jan 30, 2022

Focus:

This report has explained the attacks of coronavirus. Masses of Rawalpindi and Islamabad are suffering from covid-19 as the new wave of coronavirus has entered the city. This report included information on all of Pakistan's coronavirus-positive cases. People recoveries and the mortality rate were examined. Additionally, it covered the proportion of

fresh cases originating from Pakistan.

The narrative elements in the report can be identified as follows:

Introduction and Setting: The report introduces the fifth wave of the COVID-19 outbreak in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and Rawalpindi district, mentioning that it is hitting the population harder. It sets the context for the current situation.

Number of Positive Cases and Deaths: The report states the number of new patients who have tested positive for COVID-19 in the last 24 hours and mentions that two more lives have been claimed by the virus in the twin cities. It provides the cumulative number of positive cases and the death toll in the region.

Rise in Active Cases: The report mentions that the number of active cases has been continuously increasing in the last two weeks. It compares the current number of active cases to the number from two weeks ago, highlighting the rise.

Comparison with Other Districts: The report mentions that the number of positive cases in the region is higher compared to other districts in the country. It also notes that educational institutions are operating in the region despite the higher number of cases.

Details of Deaths and New Cases: The report provides specific information about the lives lost due to COVID-19 in ICT and Rawalpindi district in the last 24 hours. It mentions the death toll in both areas. It also provides data on new cases in the federal capital and Rawalpindi district.

Recovery Statistics and Active Cases: The report mentions the number of recovered patients and the number of active cases in ICT. It provides specific data on new cases and recoveries in Rawalpindi district. It also mentions the number of patients undergoing treatment in healthcare facilities and those in home isolation.

The report presents a narrative structure by providing information on the impact of the fifth wave of the COVID-19 outbreak in the twin cities. It includes details about positive cases, deaths, recoveries, and active cases. The narrative elements help to create a comprehensive understanding of the pandemic's impact in the mentioned areas.

Emplotment Analysis:

"Is hitting, have been tested, claimed, tested, has reached, have lost, had been recorded, collected, has claimed, has taken, have been registered, have recovered, have been recorded, have been treated, have achieved, were" are the terms in the report that

have been examined for tense. "In the last 24 hours, another, the last two weeks, on Monday, in the last 24 hours, in the last 24 hours, on Monday, meanwhile, in the last 24 hours" is the list of words that were examined for temporal markers. This report consists of five phrases in total. The story is told in both the present and past tenses.

It demonstrates that the occurrence is still happening even if it has already occurred. The report provides background information on Pakistan's coronavirus positive rate in the opening sentence. It shows how recent the incident was. To provide more crucial information, the proper "moreover" temporal markers are employed. The text's cohesiveness is enhanced by these signs. We change the fifth phrase to include a new use of the word "while." Information about the severe COVID-19 patients is added to this clause.

4.3.3 "Schools reopening announced as virus cases fall in 2nd wave" Feb 21, 2022

This report narrates the situation of the Pakistan as covid cases falls, the schools would possibly be opened soon after 2nd wave of covid. Students were also be aware of this condition that they will not be promoted as it was done in previous year.

The narrative elements in the report can be identified as follows:

Introduction and Setting: The report introduces the occurrence of three COVID-19 deaths and 213 new cases in the twin cities of Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and Rawalpindi district.

Details of Deaths: The report mentions the number of patients who died due to COVID-19 in the last 24 hours and provides the overall death toll in the region.

Number of New Cases: The report states the number of new patients who tested positive for COVID-19 in the twin cities in the last 24 hours. It also highlights that this is the lowest number of cases reported in a day since January 12.

Total Confirmed Cases: The report provides the cumulative number of patients confirmed positive for COVID-19 in the twin cities.

Positivity Rate and Recovery: The report mentions the positivity rate of the infection and states that it has decreased. It also provides information about the number of active cases, patients undergoing treatment at healthcare facilities, and those in home isolation. It highlights the recovery of patients.

Trends and Comparison: The report mentions the downward trend in the number of active cases and compares the current number to that on February 1. It also provides data on the recovery of patients.

The report presents a narrative structure by providing information on the deaths, new cases, total confirmed cases, and recovery status in the twin cities. It highlights trends, changes, and comparisons to create a comprehensive understanding of the COVID-19 situation in the mentioned areas.

Emplotment analysis:

The analyzed words for tense are, “announced, decided, chaired, attended, will resume, informed, were taken, said, will be opened, reviewed, have been postponed, will be promoted, has reduced”. The analyzed words for temporal marker are, “on Monday, earlier, later, meanwhile”.

Six sentences make up this report. The present perfect tense and past tense are used for the primary plot. The past tense and present perfect both demonstrate the occurrences' temporal importance. As can be seen from the first statement, two people have died from coronavirus in the past 24 hours, and the positive ratio has increased because there were fewer patients in earlier reports. The continuity of the plot, which starts with a point and ends with a reference event, is demonstrated by the addition of 77 additional patients in those 24 hours due to the ratio's growth. That incident has bearing on the report's primary subject matter. It has been noted that a comparison between two timeframes with regard to July 9 has been made.

4.3.4 “4 Covid-19 deaths from pindi, 221 cases from twin cities” Feb 23, 2022

Focus:

This report has explained the attacks of coronavirus. Masses of Pindi Islamabad are suffering from covid-19 as the new wave of coronavirus has entered the city. This report contained details on every coronavirus-positive case in Pakistan. The mortality rate and patient recoveries were looked at. It also addressed the percentage of new cases coming from Pakistan.

The narrative elements in the report can be identified as follows:

Introduction and Setting: The report introduces the fifth wave of the COVID-19

outbreak in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and Rawalpindi district. It mentions that the wave has started losing intensity.

Contrast in Numbers: The report compares the average number of positive cases per day in the last week to the number in the last week of January. It highlights the significant drop in new cases.

Recent Statistics: The report provides specific data on the number of new patients, deaths, and active cases in ICT and Rawalpindi district. It mentions the total number of confirmed cases, deaths, and active cases in the region.

Decline in Active Cases: The report emphasizes the decline in active cases, comparing the number on the reported day to the number on February 1. It highlights the significant drop in active cases during this period.

Details of Deaths and New Cases: The report mentions the number of lives lost and new patients tested positive in the last 24 hours. It provides specific information about the deaths and new cases in Rawalpindi district.

Recovery Statistics: The report mentions the number of patients who have achieved a cure and the number of active cases in Rawalpindi district. It provides details about patients undergoing treatment at healthcare facilities and those in home isolation.

The report presents a narrative structure by providing information on the current state of the COVID-19 outbreak in the region. It includes details about the decline in new cases, the number of deaths, active cases, recoveries, and the situation in both ICT and Rawalpindi district. The narrative elements help to create a comprehensive understanding of the pandemic's impact in the mentioned areas.

Emplotment analysis:

The analyzed words for tense are, “hit, has started, tested, has dropped, had gone up, have been reported, were added, collected, claimed, have been tested, have lost, were, have been reported, have recovered, died, has taken, were undergoing”. The analyzed words for temporal markers are, “although, during the 24 hours”.

The main narrative is in past tense. The incident related to coronavirus has happened. The narrator is narrating the facts and figures of the deaths, recoveries and new cases from different provinces of Pakistan. This news report starts with the basic

information about causalities across the whole country Pakistan. The tense in first sentence shows that incident has happened along with the help of temporal marker that says the said incident has happened on a particular day.

This report is having a proper headline with the publishing date and place. The very first sentence of the report shows the most basic and important information about the incident of coronavirus. This narrative unlike others is sharing the relevant and necessary details. The language of the narrator is in passive mode. As it is an objective narrative, it does not contain personal opinion of the news reporter.

4.3.5 “Three more die of corona, 146 tests positive” Feb 24, 2022

Focus:

This report has explained the deaths caused by corona virus. The recoveries and new cases from different regions of Pakistan is discussed along with the ratio of deaths. This report contained details on every coronavirus-positive case in Pakistan. The mortality rate and patient recoveries were looked at. It also addressed the percentage of new cases coming from Pakistan.

The discourse pattern of the report can be summarized as follows:

Introduction and Context: The report begins by stating that three more patients have died from COVID-19 in the twin cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi in the last 24 hours. It mentions the current death toll and the number of confirmed patients in the region.

Details of Deaths: The report provides specific information about the patients who died, including their age and location. It mentions that one patient died in Rawalpindi district, while the other two died in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). It also provides the overall death toll in Rawalpindi and ICT.

Overall COVID-19 Statistics: The report provides the total number of deaths in Rawalpindi district and the cumulative number of confirmed patients in the region. It also mentions the number of recovered patients and the number of active cases in the twin cities.

Recent Recovery and New Cases: The report mentions the number of patients

who have recovered and the number of new positive cases in the past week. It also highlights the number of deaths in the twin cities during this period.

Breakdown of Cases in ICT and Rawalpindi District: The report provides specific details about new cases in ICT and Rawalpindi district, including the number of patients tested positive and the number of recovered and active cases. It mentions the number of patients in isolation and the number of individuals under quarantine.

The report presents information on the latest deaths, confirmed cases, recoveries, and active cases in the twin cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. It provides specific details about the patients who died and the overall COVID-19 statistics in the region. The discourse pattern is informative, focusing on the current situation and recent developments related to the pandemic in the mentioned areas.

Emplotment analysis:

"Has reported, have recovered" is the phrase that has been examined for tense. "meanwhile, in the past 24 hours" is one of the words that has been examined for temporal indicators. This report is composed of five sentences. The story is told in both the past and present tenses. It demonstrates that the incident has already occurred and is still ongoing. The article begins with background information on Pakistan's coronavirus positive rate. It demonstrates how recent the occurrence was. Further pertinent data is provided by employing the suitable "moreover" temporal markers. The text's general cohesion is attributed to these markers. The word "while" is used in the sixth phrase to indicate a new occurrence. In order to include information on the severe COVID-19 patients, this sentence has been changed. This report has a correct headline that includes the location and date of publication. The report's opening phrase provides the most crucial and fundamental details on the coronavirus occurrence. Unlike other narratives, this one shares the pertinent and essential information. The narrator uses passive voice when speaking. Since it is an impartial story, the news reporter's own opinions are not included.

The primary story is told in the past tense. The coronavirus incidence has taken place. The narrator is recounting the specifics of the fatalities, recoveries, and new instances from several Pakistani provinces. Beginning with the fundamentals, this news article details the casualties throughout Pakistan. The first sentence's tense indicates that the incident has

occurred, and the temporal marker indicates that the incident occurred on a certain day.

4.3.6 “Covid-19 continuous to claim lives in the region” Feb 25, 2022

Focus:

This coronavirus study has provided an explanation for the COVID-19 patient recoveries, new cases, and fatalities. Details on each coronavirus-positive case in Pakistan were included in this study. We examined patient recoveries and the death rate. The percentage of new cases originating in Pakistan was also covered.

The discourse pattern of the report can be summarized as follows:

Introduction and Context: The report begins by stating that the COVID-19 outbreak in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and Rawalpindi district continues to claim lives. It mentions that another four patients from the twin cities have died from the illness in the last 24 hours.

Loss of Lives and Total Deaths: The report highlights that in the past two weeks, a total of 78 patients have lost their lives due to COVID-19 in the region. It provides the total number of deaths in ICT and Rawalpindi district since the advent of the coronavirus, which is 2,304.

Number of Positive Cases: The report mentions that another 177 patients have tested positive for COVID-19 in ICT and Rawalpindi district in the last 24 hours. It also provides the cumulative number of reported cases in the twin cities and the recovery count.

Decline in Active Cases: The report states that the number of active cases in the region has been continuously declining for the past two weeks. It highlights the drop in active cases from 18,000 at the beginning of February to 2,912 on the reported Thursday.

COVID-19 Situation in Rawalpindi District: The report provides specific information about Rawalpindi district, mentioning the number of lives claimed by the virus and the total number of confirmed cases reported. It compares the case fatality rate in ICT and Rawalpindi, noting that it is lower in ICT.

The report presents information on the impact of COVID-19 in ICT and Rawalpindi district, focusing on the number of deaths, positive cases, recoveries, and the decline in active cases. It emphasizes the current situation in the region and provides a

comparison between ICT and Rawalpindi. The discourse pattern is informative and provides an overview of the COVID-19 situation in the mentioned areas.

Emplotment analysis:

"Has reported, have recovered" is the phrase that has been examined for tense. "meanwhile, in the past 24 hours" is one of the words that has been examined for temporal indicators. The primary story is told in the past tense. The coronavirus incidence has taken place. The first sentence's tense indicates that the incident has occurred, and the temporal marker indicates that the incident occurred on a certain day. This report has a correct headline that includes the location and date of publication. The report's opening phrase provides the most crucial and fundamental details on the coronavirus occurrence. Unlike other narratives, this one shares the pertinent and essential information. The narrator uses passive voice when speaking. Since it is an impartial story, the news reporter's own opinions are not included.

4.3.7 "5 die of Covid from Pindi, 99 cases from twin cities" Feb 26, 2022

Focus:

This coronavirus study has provided an explanation for the COVID-19 patient recoveries, new cases, and fatalities. Details on each coronavirus-positive case in Pakistan were included in this study. We examined patient recoveries and the death rate. The percentage of new cases originating in Pakistan was also covered.

The discourse pattern of the report can be summarized as follows:

Introduction and Context: The report begins by stating that five individuals have died from COVID-19 in Rawalpindi district in the last 24 hours. It also mentions that 99 people have tested positive for the infection from Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and Rawalpindi district, which is the lowest number of cases reported in a day from the twin cities in the last six weeks.

Lowest Number of Cases and Positivity Rate: The report highlights that the number of cases reported is the lowest in the last six weeks. It also mentions that the positivity rate of COVID-19 in the region, recorded at around 2.4%, is the lowest during the fifth wave of the outbreak.

Declining Spread of the Virus: The report quotes the District Health Officer ICT,

Dr. Muhammad Zaeem Zia, who states that the spread of the virus is showing a significant decline. The weekly positivity rate has dropped to 2.58% compared to 5% in the previous week, and the infection's positivity rate has decreased from around 16.45% three weeks ago.

COVID-19 Cases and Recovery in ICT: The report provides data on the number of positive cases in the federal capital, with 62 individuals testing positive in the last 24 hours. It mentions the total tally of cases, recoveries, and deaths in ICT. It also notes that no lives were lost due to COVID-19 in ICT in the last three days.

COVID-19 Cases and Deaths in Rawalpindi District: The report mentions that five more deaths from COVID-19 occurred in Rawalpindi district, bringing the total death toll to 1,313. It provides the number of new patients reported and the total tally of cases in the district. It also mentions the number of recoveries and active cases.

Patient Status in Rawalpindi District: The report provides information on the status of COVID-19 patients in Rawalpindi district, including the number of patients undergoing treatment at healthcare facilities and those in isolation at their homes.

The report presents a factual account of the number of COVID-19 cases, deaths, recoveries, and active cases in both ICT and Rawalpindi district. It highlights the lowest number of cases in the last six weeks, the declining spread of the virus, and the status of patients in the region. The report employs an informative discourse pattern to provide an overview of the COVID-19 situation in the mentioned areas.

Emplotment analysis:

"Has reported, have recovered" is the phrase that has been examined for tense. "meanwhile, in the past 24 hours" is one of the words that has been examined for temporal indicators.

The primary story is told in the past tense. The coronavirus incidence has taken place. The narrator is recounting the specifics of the fatalities, recoveries, and new instances from several Pakistani provinces. Beginning with the fundamentals, this news article details the casualties throughout Pakistan. With the use of a temporal marker indicating that the incident occurred on a specific day, the first sentence's tense indicates that the occurrence has occurred.

This report has a correct headline that includes the location and date of publication. The

report's opening phrase provides the most crucial and fundamental details on the coronavirus occurrence. Unlike other narratives, this one shares the pertinent and essential information. The narrator uses passive voice when speaking. Since it is an impartial story, the news reporter's own opinions are not included.

4.3.8 “Royal family ‘hugely worried’ for Queen as she battles Covid-19” Feb 27, 2022

Focus:

This report has explained that the royal family had great concern regarding the health of the Queen as she is suffering from corona virus.

The discourse pattern of the report can be summarized as follows:

Introduction and Context: The report begins by stating that the royal family is deeply worried after Queen Elizabeth II tested positive for Covid-19. It mentions that the Queen has postponed her virtual engagements while she battles the virus.

Concerns and Timing: The report quotes a source close to the royal family who expresses concerns about the timing of the Queen's positive test. It mentions that the monarch has gone through a lot of distress in recent times, and there are worries that she may have been exposed to the virus at the worst possible time.

Worries about the Queen's Health: The report highlights mounting distress over the Queen's ability to fight off the virus, considering her age and potential vulnerability. It describes the situation as a "terrifying time" and emphasizes that the royal family is praying for her recovery.

Public Perception and Country's Concern: The report mentions that the royals are staying tight-lipped and putting up a good front, but it states that there is no doubt that the scenario is hugely worrisome. It concludes by stating that the whole country is rattled by the news.

Overall, the discourse pattern of the report focuses on the deep concern and worry within the royal family regarding Queen Elizabeth II's battle with Covid-19. It highlights the potential challenges the Queen may face due to her recent distress and age, while also emphasizing the broader impact of the situation on the country as a whole.

Emplotment analysis:

"Worried, got, tested, has postponed, said, has been concerned, have gone, is mounting, is terrifying, are staying, is rattled" are the phrases that have been examined for the present and past tenses. "After, since then" is one of the temporal terms that was examined. There are eight lines in this report. The report is written in a free-form, indirect language that reflects the character under discussion for the most part. Present passives are used by the narrator. In order to explain the full occurrence, the narrator also uses the past tense and present perfect tense. The time markers used here give information on the queen's sickness. The report continues by describing the queen's coronavirus infection; this is mentioned further in the report.

4.3.9 "Amanda Kloots tested positive for Covid-19" Feb 28, 2022

Focus:

This report has explained that Amanda Kloots tested positive for covid-19. Her husband died of coronavirus. She is in quarantine and after recovery she is back to work. The discourse pattern of the report can be summarized as follows:

Introduction and Background: The report begins by introducing Amanda Kloots, who lost her husband Nick Cordero to Covid-19 in July 2020. It mentions that she has tested positive for Covid-19 and shares the news on her verified Instagram account.

Announcement of Positive Test: The report includes a quote from Amanda Kloots' Instagram post where she announces her positive Covid-19 test. She mentions that she will be missing some days at work until her quarantine is over. A photo of Kloots and her co-hosts from "The Talk" is included in the post.

Current Condition and Vaccination Status: The report includes another quote from Kloots' Instagram post where she states that she is feeling completely normal at the moment and expresses gratitude for that. She also mentions that she is vaccinated and boosted, which puts her at ease.

Support from Fans: The report briefly mentions that fans rallied around Kloots and Cordero during Cordero's illness and after his death.

Unexpected Positive Test: The report includes a quote from Kloots where she mentions that she had tested negative before a recent trip to Mexico and that the positive test was a surprise to her.

Plans during Quarantine: The report mentions that Kloots plans to use her time at

home to try and potty train her and Cordero's young son, Elvis.

The discourse pattern of the report provides an overview of Amanda Kloots' positive Covid-19 test, her current condition, and her plans during her quarantine period. It also includes relevant background information about her husband's previous battle with Covid-19 and the support they received from fans.

Emplotment analysis:

"Lost" is one of the examined words for the past tense. Has shared, declared, tested, made a note of, rallied, had a test, departed, and written. For temporal markers, the phrases "July 2020, previously, on Sunday, before" are examined. There are seven lines in this report. The majority of the report consists of verbatim quotes from the characters it describes. The character uses present and future passives. The narrator also employs the past tense and present perfect to describe the entire incident. The report states in the first phrase that Amanda Kloots has COVID-19. She is quoted in the second phrase, using text from her Instagram. The temporal markers employed here provide more details on the illness occurrence of Kloot.

4.3.10 "Queen cancels virtual audiences due to Covid; palace" Feb 28, 2022

Focus

This report has explained the cancellation of 2 engagements as the Queen and her son were affected by the deadly corona virus. The Queen, along with her husband, moved to London, where her husband died of corona. After recovery, she returned to her official duties.

The discourse pattern of the report can be summarized as follows:

Introduction and Context: The report begins by stating that Queen Elizabeth II has canceled virtual audiences due to Covid, indicating that there are restrictions on her engagements. It mentions that there are no further engagements planned for the week.

Concerns for the Queen's Health: The report highlights that the latest cancellation raises concerns about the Queen's health, given her advanced age. It mentions that as a precautionary measure, the Queen and Prince Philip moved to Windsor in March 2020 and self-isolated with a reduced number of household staff. It also notes that Prince Philip passed away in April 2021.

Confirmation of Covid Positive Test: The report states that the Queen tested

positive for coronavirus over the weekend and had mild symptoms. It mentions that she canceled two engagements on Thursday as a result.

Rescheduling of Virtual Audiences:

The report mentions that the virtual audiences that were scheduled for Thursday will be rescheduled for a later date.

Prince Charles' Covid Positive Test: The report briefly mentions that Prince Charles, the Queen's eldest son and heir, tested positive for Covid for the second time in February 2023, two days after meeting his mother at Windsor Castle.

Continuation of Light Duties: The report notes that despite the positive test, the Queen will continue with "light duties" and canceled similar virtual engagements planned for Tuesday. However, she had a phone conversation with Prime Minister Boris Johnson on Wednesday.

Regular Meetings with the Prime Minister: The report mentions that the Queen and the Prime Minister hold regular weekly meetings, which were conducted by telephone instead of in person due to the coronavirus.

Overall, the discourse pattern of the report provides a chronological account of the Queen's cancellation of virtual audiences due to her positive Covid test, while also providing background information and mentioning related events such as Prince Philip's death and Prince Charles' positive test.

Emplotment analysis:

"Cancelled, said, announced, had tested, planned, were conducted, moved, were married, died, was held, returned, were lifted" are the terms that have been examined for the past tense. "On Thursday, after" is the word that was examined for temporal indicators. There are twelve sentences in this report. The primary story is told in the past tense. This explains the illness of the queen and how it affected the daily operations of the palace. The event's result, which displays engagement cancellations, is presented first in the report. Additionally, the temporal markers provide outcome-related information. The report goes on to clarify that the queen had a coronavirus, which is why the reference is brought up later in the document. Additionally, it is indicated in

line four that they spoke over the phone rather than face-to-face in public.

4.4 Discussion

The purpose of this study was to investigate how narrative stories are created using the text-linguistic narrative tools utilized in print media news reports. The study's findings demonstrate that while text is still a key component of print media tales using these approaches, it is complimented by many additional media types.

Table 2. Narrative approaches expressed in different media types.

Narrative Category	Text linguistic feature	The Nation	The News	
Event structure	Temporal markers	Present	Present	
	Tense category	Present	Present	

Table 2 shows that the existence of discourse patterns that underpin news stories' availability of temporal markers and tension. Their purpose is to highlight the differences between news pieces and headlines. News articles are published in the past, yet headlines are written in the present tense. This is how newspapers have reported on events ever since they first came into being. Thirty news pieces from three distinct newspapers are evaluated according to discourse patterns, narrativity traits, and emplotment in the form of an invented event structure. In the given example, the analysis uses various linguistic elements, such as specific words and temporal markers, to create emplotment, which essentially means shaping the narrative or plot of the report. Emplotment is a concept from narrative theory that refers to the way

events are organized and presented in a story or text to convey a particular meaning or perspective. Answer to the question 1 and 2 has been summarized as how emplotment is created in this analysis:

Analyzing Tense-Related Words: The analysis identifies certain words in the report that are indicative of tense. These words include "surfaced," "said," "were carried out," "died," "lost their lives," "reported," "recorded," "has risen," and "have recovered." By pointing out these words, the analysis establishes a narrative framework centered around past and present events, which could be critical in understanding the development of the reported situation.

Temporal Markers: The analysis also identifies various temporal markers used in the report, such as "last 24 hours," "on Thursday," "meanwhile," "collectively," "while," and "so far." These temporal markers help in structuring the sequence of events and establishing the timeframe in which the events occurred. The use of temporal markers contributes to the sense of coherence and chronological order in the narrative.

Plot Construction: With the combination of tense-related words and temporal markers, the analysis constructs a plot or narrative structure for the report. For example, it might highlight key events that have happened in the past (e.g., "died," "lost their lives," "reported") and then transition to more recent developments (e.g., "has risen," "have recovered"). The use of temporal markers helps to connect these events and create a coherent storyline, guiding the reader through the progression of the reported incidents.

Emphasis and Perspective: Depending on the specific choice and arrangement of tense-related words and temporal markers, the analysis might emphasize certain aspects of the report. For instance, focusing on words like "recovered" and using temporal markers like "so far" could convey a sense of hope and progress in the situation. Conversely, emphasizing words like "died" and using markers like "meanwhile" might create a more dire and urgent tone.

Overall, the analysis utilizes emplotment to structure the report's content, provide a chronological framework, and shape the reader's understanding and emotional response to the events being reported. Emplotment plays a crucial role in turning a collection of facts and information into a coherent and meaningful narrative. Tense as they talk about things that have

already happened. On the other hand, because they report on something that happened yesterday, headlines seem more recent.

The narrativity feature is present in most news reporting. These serve as an accurate illustration of how news articles follow a predetermined timeline, location, and order. News reports report real happenings; they are not made up. Non-fiction works such as news stories fulfill a specific purpose by employing poignant language to depict events.

There you will find the report's central concept. There are some rules that must be followed by the phrases that follow the introduction. For the purpose of providing information in digestible chunks and retaining readers' interest for extended periods, the subsequent paragraphs have to be around thirty words apiece. Every paragraph ought to strive to be as unique as possible from the others (inverted pyramid structure). Information must be communicated by the journalist in decreasing order of significance. An article or report is broken up into five sections to make reading it easier. They are what they are: The article's topic is summarized in the headline, and the author's name is listed in the byline. Lead: identifies the top five crucial information, Body: has more details and information concludes by providing some thought fodder.

The primary narrative is presented in the past tense. Temporal markers are used by authors and speakers to highlight the most significant shifts in their narrative, show intermediate gaps, and communicate a point of high continuity. Transitional concepts that make references to time are called temporal terms. Among additional temporal phrases are while, this morning, and shortly. Transitional concepts that make references to time are called temporal terms. Temporal phrases like shortly, this morning, and in the interval are examples. Narrators and news reporters frequently utilize temporal markers in their sentences to indicate past and future events (e.g., yesterday, last month, and tomorrow). Even though there were several flashbacks that explained the background to the events that were previously recounted.

When discussing recent past events or current occurrences, the present tense is usually used in news discourse. It appears to be the present simple since this tense is typical for the particular discussion context. Reports are written in the past tense and in the third person; make sure the tenses are used appropriately and consistently.

A news report adheres to a predetermined structure for reporting and editing. Even if every daily has a unique writing style, all newspapers generally adhere to a basic

structure that is meticulously broken down into many elements. A news story will often have the following format: Which recent data is more crucial? How can you make it as entertaining and understandable as possible? You ought to elaborate on the lead. Four, five, or two paragraphs that emphasize and elaborate on the main idea. Give them background information and context about the occurrence so they can comprehend the news they are reading more easily. More news details, arranged in descending order of significance. Together, text and images create a logical chronology that tells the story's events in chronological sequence. It was believed that the primarily chronological sequence would assist the audience become involved in the tale by building tension, even if the main plot was constantly interrupted. The story's introduction, which shows a predicament that threatens life without giving away how it will end, may also make you feel anxious.

Each kind of narrative is expressed using a particular combination of media kinds. It is reasonable to anticipate that each of these pairings will heighten the audience's immersion in a unique way. It's possible that each of these combinations will heighten viewer immersion in a different way. For example, painstaking visual scene reconstructions enable the audience to mentally conjure up a place in which to immerse themselves and help them picture the setting of the story. Location markers are used to guide people across this setting as the tale goes on. These indicators are communicated through both text and animated images.

The narrative mostly uses language to convey the story's event structure, with occasional visuals serving to emphasize whether the action is occurring in the present or the past. While there are a few flashbacks and a media res opening, the main storyline is narrated primarily in chronological order. Text conveys how events are portrayed from the viewpoints of those involved. These representations may be viewed as increasing the audience's sense of immersion in the story by allowing the spectator to access the experiences, perceptions, thoughts, and remarks made by the news actors. Notably, the news actors' speech is captured on camera for each of the three media.

This study shows that, in addition to written reports, speech reports can have valid uses. A previous research that compared two different types of multimedia journalistic storytelling to a text-only journalistic narrative did not find any differences in terms of immersion. This conclusion might be justified by the narrative's emphasis on a corona

virus as opposed to the research's concentration on a specific incidence or chain of events. platforms.

Future studies might also purposefully change the ways in which the three approaches are presented in the various media formats to investigate if methods, as they are presented in which (mixture of) media formats, can influence the audience's engagement with multimedia stories.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

In order to accomplish the goals of the current thesis, the data has been evaluated. The goals are to look at the representation of narrativity in news stories, to break down the components of narrativity, and to categorize narrativity according to emplotment. All of the study goals were satisfactorily accomplished by the news report analysis.

5.1 Findings

In order to accomplish the goals of the current thesis, the data has been evaluated. Examining the discourse patterns that contribute to the creation of event structure, analyzing the emplotment that results from the created event structure, and investigating the narrativity feature in the form of emplotment from news reports are the goals. All of the study goals were satisfactorily accomplished by the text analysis.

Thirty news stories from three distinct newspapers were chosen for evaluation based on built event structure, narrativity elements, and language patterns. Following an examination of the narrative components and narrativity present in news articles from three distinct newspapers, the research findings are summed up as follows:

A news report follows a predetermined framework for editing and reporting. Even while every newspaper may have a different writing style, they all typically adhere to a fundamental design that is methodically divided into several parts. A news article often has the following arrangement: The front: Which news is the most important? How can you write it such that it is both fascinating and as comprehensible as possible? Expand on your writing regarding the lead. Two, three, four, or five paragraphs that highlight and expound on the primary topic. To help them understand the news they are reading better, provide background information and context about the events. More information on the story, arranged by decreasing importance.

That's where the main focus of the report is found. The paragraphs that follow the introduction have certain rules that need to be adhered to. For the purpose of providing information in digestible pieces and holding readers' attention for extended periods of time, the next paragraphs ought to be around thirty words apiece. To the greatest extent possible, each paragraph should stand alone from the rest (inverted pyramid structure). The journalist must convey information in descending order of importance. For ease of reading, a report or article is divided into five pieces. They are listed in the following order:

1. **Headline:** Describes the subject of the article **Byline:** Identifies the author
2. **Lead:** states the five most crucial facts
3. **Body** - includes further details and information
4. **Finale:** provides food for thought

The analysis examines tense-related words and temporal markers in the report to create emplotment, shaping the narrative framework around past and present events. The identified tense-related words, such as "surfaced," "said," "were carried out," "died," "lost their lives," "reported," "recorded," "has risen," and "have recovered," provide a basis for understanding the development of the reported situation. Concurrently, the temporal markers, including "last 24 hours," "on Thursday," "meanwhile," "collectively," "while," and "so far," contribute to the narrative's coherence and chronological order. By combining these elements, the analysis constructs a plot for the report, highlighting significant past events and transitioning to recent developments, effectively guiding readers through the

progression of incidents. Depending on the emphasis given to specific words and markers, the analysis can evoke various emotional responses, such as hope and progress when focusing on words like "recovered" and markers like "so far." Conversely, emphasizing words like "died" and using markers like "meanwhile" can evoke a more urgent and dire tone. Ultimately, through emplotment, the analysis transforms factual information into a coherent and meaningful narrative, providing readers with a comprehensive understanding of the reported events.

The past tense is used to tell the main story. Speakers and writers employ temporal markers to highlight the most important changes in their stories, indicate intermediate gaps, and convey a center of strong continuity. Transitional concepts that make references to time are called temporal terms. Among additional temporal phrases are while, this morning, and shortly.

Temporal terms are transitional phrases that allude to time. Examples of temporal terms include shortly, this morning, and in the meantime. Temporal markers (such as yesterday, last month, and tomorrow) are used in sentences to effectively describe past and future occurrences. Even though there were other flashbacks that provided context for the events that had previously been described.

In conclusion, text and visuals are used in concert to narrate the story's event structure, resulting in a coherent chronology. Even though the primary narrative is interrupted frequently, it is thought that the mostly chronological order will increase suspense and help the audience get more engrossed in the story. Tension may also be generated by the story's opening, which presents a situation that threatens life without giving away how it will end.

Newspaper news pieces that have been chosen for inclusion feature narrative components. Various newspapers use different wording while discussing COVID-19. Newspapers are organized according to the same structure. Every news article is written in the manner of an inverted pyramid.

Brewer's structural model's theoretical foundation has been examined in news reports. Narrative instance, narrative time, narrative levels, and narrative order were all present in news reporting. The words used to symbolize these are quotes from news articles. How has the emplotment been designed to give the chosen news stories

narrativity was the second study question. Emplotment is not typically applied to news reports in the same way it is applied to fictional narratives or literary texts. News reports aim to present factual information about real events rather than constructing a narrative plot. However, journalists and news writers do employ certain narrative techniques and strategies to make news reports more engaging and understandable to their audience.

The majority of news reports exhibit the trait of narrativity. These accurately represent the way news reports are organized in terms of time, space, and hierarchy. News stories are factual accounts of events that are happening, not works of fiction. News articles belong to non-fictional categories and serve a specific goal by using well-chosen language to describe occurrences.

Elements were examined in detail to examine the narrative qualities. It has been discovered that this part effectively satisfies every goal established at the outset of the investigation. These data allow for the answering of the study questions. What speech patterns aid in the creation of event structure during emplotment was the study's first query. Tense and temporal markers have been used to examine story components in order to provide an answer to this question. Order, distance, and time are three common forms of narrativity in news reporting. Theoretical framework is essential to the textual analysis and interpretation of the reports. Emplotment is the term used in literary theory and narrative analysis to describe the process of creating a story's plot or narrative structure. Since event structure entails placing the occurrences in a narrative, it is a crucial aspect of emplotment. As part of emplotment, a number of discourse patterns aid in the creation of event structure. Here are a few key patterns:

Chronological order: Events are often organized in a sequential or chronological order, where they unfold in a linear fashion. This pattern establishes a clear sense of time and allows the audience to follow the narrative progression.

Causal relationships: Events can be linked through cause-and-effect relationships. Causal patterns help explain how one event leads to another, providing a sense of coherence and motivation within the narrative.

Conflict and resolution: Many narratives involve conflicts or obstacles that characters must overcome. This pattern typically consists of a series of events that build tension, leading to a climactic moment or resolution. Conflict and resolution patterns

create a sense of narrative tension and development.

Foreshadowing: Foreshadowing is a technique used to hint at future events or outcomes. By introducing subtle clues or hints early on, authors can create expectations and anticipation in the audience, leading to a satisfying resolution or surprise twist.

Repetitive terms used in news reports to indicate chronological markers and tension are intended to provide coherence and unity, which enhance the news reports' narrative quality.

How has the emplotment been designed to give the chosen news stories narrativity was the second study question. Here are a few ways emplotment elements can be used in news reports:

Narrative structure: A news report's headline, lead, body, and conclusion are often part of a basic narrative framework. This approach offers a logical progression of information, starting with the most crucial data and developing the narrative as it goes along.

Chronological order: Journalists usually present an events sequence in chronological order when doing so in their news reports. This makes it easier for viewers or readers to track the story's progression over time.

Cause and effect: When reporting an incident or its aftermath, news media frequently employ cause-and-effect linkages to explain why it happened or what happened. Journalists provide readers a feeling of context and comprehension by describing the causes and repercussions.

Conflict and resolution: A few news stories highlight disagreements, conflicts, or issues. Journalists elucidate these tensions and provide efforts at resolution in order to craft an engaging narrative framework that highlights the significance of the topic.

Human interest stories: In news reporting, human interest stories often involve personal narratives that add an emotional element to the report. By focusing on individuals and their experiences, journalists make the news more relatable and captivating.

Quotes and anecdotes: Including direct quotes and anecdotes from people involved in the events adds a narrative dimension to news reports. These elements provide a sense of personal perspective and help readers or viewers connect with the

story.

Visual storytelling: In television or online news reports, visual elements such as images, videos, and infographics play a crucial role in conveying information and engaging the audience. These visuals contribute to the overall narrative by enhancing the storytelling aspect of the news report.

It's important to note that while news reports may incorporate some elements of emplotment, the primary focus remains on delivering accurate information about real-world events.

This study sheds light on the techniques used to create an immersive experience in print media narratives through storytelling. No other media type is substituted for text in any of the three categories of narrative methods: perspective strategies, event structure, and scene reconstructions. Rather, text is enhanced with graphics, photos, video, and music. News stories frequently show excellent integration of the various modalities, even though narrative information may occasionally seem to be repeated across modes. One of the disadvantages of this study is that its focus on a particular story makes it unable to generalize its conclusions to other multimedia stories. In particular, the way elements of print media are employed varies greatly between tales and changes throughout time. Such a comparison might demonstrate how different media types' practical applications have evolved throughout time. Subsequent investigations may employ the analytical framework outlined in this study for quantitative corpus analysis. These studies may enhance our understanding of the narrative techniques employed in news articles published in print media.

5.2 Recommendations

Here are some recommendations for future research on the emplotment/narrativity of print media:

Perform comparative analyses that look at the narrative structures and emplotment tactics used in various print media genres, such as magazine articles, opinion pieces, feature stories, and news items. Examine the ways that various genres captivate readers and impart information via the use of narrative strategies.

Examine how readers interact with and understand print media's narrative components. To learn how readers react to and interpret narrative structures, emplotment strategies, and storytelling devices in print media, employ qualitative research methods like surveys.

Examine the variations in emplotment and narrativity in various cultural situations. Examine if readers from other cultures understand and interact with print media narratives differently, and whether there are any cultural differences in the way that these narratives are used.

Examine how textual and visual components interact to create narratives in print media. Examine the roles that graphics, illustrations, and graphic design play in the narrativity and emplotment of print media. Analyze how textual and visual components relate to one another and how they affect the reader's comprehension and interpretation as a whole.

Explore the narrative and characterization of print long-form media, including novels, in-depth feature pieces, and investigative investigations. Examine how lengthier stories captivate readers, build and maintain plotlines, and convey coherence and purpose.

Examine the employment of placement tactics in print media and the ways in which they relate to other media forms, including multimedia presentations or digital storytelling. Analyze the changes or adaptations made to print media narratives when they are presented in various media contexts.

Examine how narrativity and emplotment have changed throughout time in print media. Examine the ways that storytelling strategies have evolved or stayed the same over time, taking into account things like audience expectations, cultural changes, and technology improvements.

Examine how writers, journalists, or editors influence the narrativity and emplotment of print media. Examine the ways in which individual viewpoints, prejudices, and narrative decisions affect how stories are constructed in print media.

Employ computer techniques, such as natural language processing or text mining, to examine huge print media datasets and spot emplotment and narrativity trends. Examine the ways in which computational methods may be used to reveal the underlying narrative devices and structures found in print media.

These research directions can deepen our understanding of the emplotment and narrativity of print media, shedding light on the ways in which narratives are constructed,

perceived, and experienced in the realm of print.

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APPENDIX

News reports of The Nation

4.1.1 Pakistan reports 255 coronavirus cases, one death in 24

hours July 12, 2022

Pakistan has reported one death in the last 24 hour by novel coronavirus as the number of confirmed positive cases continues to rise. According to the latest figures by the National Institute of Health, at least 255 persons were tested positive for Covid-19 across the country in the past 24 hours. Pakistan has conducted 4674 tests in the last 24 hours and the Covid positivity ratio was recorded at 5.46 percent. Meanwhile, 141 people infected with the virus are in critical condition

4.1.2 Pakistan reports 779 cases, 2 deaths

July 15, 2022

Pakistan has reported two deaths in the last 24 hours by the novel coronavirus as the number of confirmed positive cases has surged to 1544910. The nationwide tally of fatalities has jumped to 30,426 on Friday. According to the latest figures by NIH at least

77 persons were tested positive for Covid-19 across in the last 24 hours. Pakistan has conducted 22,099 tests out of which 779 persons were tested positive for the disease. The Covid positivity ratio was recorded at 3.53 percent. The last time Pakistan reported over 700 cases was on July 9 when 732 infections had entered.

4.1.3 Canada approves first coronavirus vaccine for 6-7 years old

July 15, 2022

Canada has given the green light for those aged 6 months to 5 years to receive coronavirus vaccinations, following a scientific review that found the vaccine “safe and effective”, Health Canada announced on thursday. “After a thorough and independent scientific review of the evidence, the department has determined that the vaccine is safe for preventing COVID-19. in children between 6 months and 5 years of age”, the Public Health Agency of Canada tweeted. The approval is for the moderna vaccine and it is to be administered at a strength one quarter the size of an adult dose. Since it is the first time a coronavirus vaccine in Canada has been approved for the age group. Health Canada said it will keep a close eye on the reactions of those who are vaccinated. The agency ordered the manufacturer to provide constant details on the results of vaccinations.

4.1.4 Pakistan reports 492 coronavirus cases in one

day July 18, 2022

A total of five more people suffering from COVID-19 succumbed to the disease overnight in Pakistan, taking the country’s total Coronavirus death count to 30, 445, NIH, Islamabad’s data showed Monday morning. The country’s Covid-19 positivity ratio, however, dropped further as only 492 people were found infected with the virus. The new infections were detected after diagnostic tests on 20,361 samples, after which the positivity ratio was placed at 2.42 percent and total coronavirus case count at 1,546,744. Meanwhile, 957 patients recovered from the disease in the last 24 hours. with the new deaths and recoveries the number of active Covid-19 cases in Pakistan stands at 9,707. However, 169 patients are still being treated in critical care units.

4.1.5 Pakistan reports 459 cases in 24 hours

July 19, 2022

The country recorded a slight rise in COVID-19 positive ratio as 459 fresh cases of the virus were registered in the last 24 hours, the national institute of health, islamabad's stats showed tuesday morning. according to the latest NIH statistics, during the last 24 hours, 16,419 diagnostic tests were conducted, out of which 459 came back positive. The COVID-19 positivity ratio was recorded at 2.80%, however, it was another fortunate day for pakistan as zero covid-19 related death were reported in the country, the NIH data indicated. as per NIH, still, 163.

4.1.6 Pakistan reports 679 cases, 7 deaths

July 22, 2022

Pakistan has reported 7 deaths in the last 24 hours by novel coronavirus as the number of confirmed positive cases has surged to 1,549,073. The nationwide tally of fatalities has jumped to 30,462 on Friday. According to the latest figures by the National Institute of Health (NIH), at least 679 persons were tested positive for COVID-19 across the country in the past 24 hours. Pakistan has conducted 23,035 tests in the past 24 hours out of which 679 persons were tested positive for the disease. The COVID Positivity Ratio was recorded at 2.95 percent.

4.1.7 Pakistan reports 371 cases, in a day

July 23, 2022

Pakistan has reported one death in the last 24 hours by novel coronavirus as the number of confirmed positive cases has surged to 1,551,251. The nationwide tally of fatalities has jumped to 30,470 on Tuesday. According to the latest figures by the National Institute of Health (NIH), at least 371 persons were tested positive for COVID-19 across the country in the past 24 hours. Pakistan has conducted 13,439 tests in the past 24 hours out of which 371 persons were tested positive for the disease. The COVID Positivity Ratio

was recorded at 2.76 percent.

4.1.8 Pakistan reports 532 in a single

day

July 24, 2022

The COVID-19 positivity ratio in Pakistan has witnessed a slight decline after nearing 3% for several days, the National Institute of Health, Islamabad (NIH) data showed Sunday morning. Pakistan reported 532 COVID-19 cases during the last 24 hours, which placed the country's coronavirus positivity ratio at 2.74%. The new infections were detected after diagnostic testing on 19,402 samples. Moreover, the virus claimed the lives of three more people overnight, pushing the country's COVID-19 death toll to 30,467. Meanwhile, 179 coronavirus patients are being treated in critical care units of different medical facilities across the country. BA5, part of the Omicron family, is the latest coronavirus variant to cause widespread waves of infection globally. According to the World Health Organizations' most recent report, it was behind 52% of cases sequenced in late June, up from 37% in one week. In the United States, it is estimated to be causing around 65% of infections.

4.1.9 Pakistan reports 620 cases, 4 deaths

July 27, 2022

Pakistan has reported four deaths in the last 24 hours by novel coronavirus as the number of confirmed positive cases has surged to ,551,871. The nationwide tally of fatalities has jumped to 30,474 on Wednesday. According to the latest figures by the National Institute of Health (NIH), at least 620 persons were tested positive for COVID-19 across the country in the past 24 hours. Pakistan has conducted 16,704 tests in the past 24 hours out of which 620 persons were tested positive for the disease. The COVID Positivity Ratio was recorded at 3.71 percent.

4.1.10 Pakistan reports 606 cases in one

day July 30, 2022

Pakistan has reported 3 deaths in the last 24 hours by novel coronavirus as the number of confirmed cases has surged to 1553,930. the nationwide tally of fatalities has jumped to 30,486 on Saturday. According to the latest figures by the National institute of health at least 606 persons were tested positive for covid-19 across the country in the past 24 hours. Pakistan has conducted 19,236 tests in the past 24 hours out of which 606 were tested positive for the disease. The COVID positivity ratio was recorded at 3.15 percent.

News Reports of Dawn

5.1.1 Pakistan reports 72 Covid-19 fatalities

December 14th, 2020

ISLAMABAD: As many as 3,369 cases and 72 deaths were reported due to Covid-19 in a single day on Sunday across the country.

The highest positivity ratio was observed in Karachi which was 18.92pc, followed by Peshawar, 18.08pc and Hyderabad, 15.26pc. The total number of active cases, which surpassed the 50,000 mark last month, has come down to 46,629 while 383,000 people have recovered so far from the disease across the country. According to data of the National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC), of the 72 patients dying of the disease, 42 were on ventilators. The data of ventilators showed that in Multan 58pc ventilators were occupied, in Islamabad, 52pc; Lahore, 37pc; and in Peshawar 28pc. Overall, 353 ventilators were occupied across the country, but there was no patient on ventilator in Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan (GB). As far as the situation of oxygenated beds was concerned, in Peshawar, 63pc beds were in use, Rawalpindi, 56pc; Multan, 50pc; and Islamabad, 45pc beds. The NCOC data further revealed that the national positivity ratio was 7.98pc with

Karachi showing the highest positivity ratio of 18.92pc, followed by Peshawar 18.08pc; and Hyderabad, 15.26pc. The data of positivity ratio in various federating units showed that in Sindh it was 12.13pc; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 11.68pc; Balochistan, 9.3pc, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, 8.78pc; Islamabad, 4.68pc; Punjab, 4.39pc; and GB, 1.98pc. In Punjab, the positivity ratio of Lahore and Rawalpindi was increasing with rapid pace with 5.61pc and 8.19pc, respectively. The mortality analysis showed so far 8,796 patients had died from the disease and the countrywide mortality rate was 2pc as compared to 2.23pc globally. Moreover, 71pc of deceased were male and 76pc of them were over 50 years old. Meanwhile, according to a statement of the Ministry of National Health Services, efforts are being made to procure vaccine of Covid-19 at the earliest. Mr Sajid Shah, a spokesperson for the Ministry of National Health Services, said that the federal cabinet had approved \$150 million for purchase of Covid-19 vaccine and additional funds of \$100 million will be arranged by the government after the approval of the federal cabinet as per requirements. Talking to Dawn, Parliamentary Secretary on NHS Nausheen Hamid said that \$150 million had been approved by the Economic Coordination Committee, adding that the Asian Development Bank had also been approached to get an additional amount of \$100 million. Special Assistant to Prime Minister on Health Dr Faisal Sultan told Dawn that so far no agreement had been signed with any pharmaceutical company for procurement of the vaccine, but efforts were under way for the purpose.

5.1.2 Pakistan sees another 2472 Covid-19 cases, 58 deaths in

a day Feb 4, 2022

As many as 2,475 more Covid-1 cases and 58 fatalities were reported across the country on Thursday morning, said officials sources. According to the country's official Covid-19 portal, the countrywide tally for confirmed coronavirus cases stands at 479,715 whereas a total of 10,105 people have succumbed to the infectious disease so far. Around 4,960 recoveries were also recorded, taking the total tally for recoveries to 435,073. As many as 15 new coronavirus cases were reported during the past 24 hours in AJK, taking the tally to 8,256. The region also reported one death, taking the total death toll to 221. As many as 7,617 patients have recovered from the virus in the region so far.

Meantime, Covid-19 claimed another life in Balochistan, According to the officials, the province recorded 30 new cases of Covid-19 during the past 24 hours, taking the tally to 18,148. The virus claimed another life as death toll stood at 183 in the province. A total of 17,702 patients have so far recovered from the virus. Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP) reported 397 new coronavirus cases during the past 24 hours, taking the tally to 58,379. According to the officials, 11 more people succumbed to the deadly virus as the death toll surged to 1,638. As many as 454 more patients recovered from the disease, taking the provincial total to 53,272. Sindh recorded another 1,232 cases and 13 deaths on Thursday morning. The province recorded another 1,232 cases of Covid-19 against a total of 12,940 tests conducted on Wednesday. The new cases have taken Sindh's tally for confirmed cases to 214,425. Around 13 fatalities were also recorded, taking the provincial death toll to 3,533. As many as 3,501 people also recovered from the virus.. A total of 194,651 people have so far recovered from the virus in Sindh. Punjab recorded 626 new Covid-19 cases and 23 deaths. Punjab's coronavirus tally stands at 137,295 after the officials reported 626 new cases in the last 24 hours. The virus claimed 23 more lives, taking the provincial death toll to 3,982, according to the NCOG.

5.1.3 Country reports 82 virus deaths, 2184 new infections

Feb 10, 2022

ISLAMABAD - The National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) on Saturday said that the highest positivity rate in the country was recorded in Karachi at 15.7 percent followed by Peshawar at 15.5 percent and Mirpur at 9.2 percent. The national positivity rate was recorded at 5.8 percent, according to the officials.

In Azad Jammu and Kashmir, the rate was recorded at 8.5 percent, Sindh 8.1 percent, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa 5.3 percent, Punjab 4.7 percent, Balochistan 3.8 percent, Islamabad 3.3 percent, and Gilgit-Baltistan at 1.4 percent, according to the NCOC.

On Saturday morning, Islamabad, GB and AJK collectively reported 163 more Covid-19 cases and 4 deaths. GB recorded no fatalities for the eighth consecutive day. Islamabad reported 132 cases and 2 deaths, GB 5 cases and AJK reported 26 cases and 2 deaths during the last 24 hours.

Meanwhile, KP's caseload crossed 59,000 with 322 new infections reported on Saturday morning. Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa reported 322 Coronavirus cases and 12 deaths during the last 24 hours. The provincial total has risen to 59,023 while the death toll is 1,661. Balochistan recorded 13 new cases of Coronavirus. The provincial tally has risen to 18,181. The death toll rose to 184 with one more fatality. Punjab recorded 733 Coronavirus cases, up from 659 a day earlier on Friday morning. Punjab recorded 43 deaths during the last 24 hours, according to the government's Covid-19 portal. The provincial total has risen to 139,341 while the death toll is 4,085.

Pakistan recorded another 1,745 Coronavirus recoveries during the last 24 hours, according to the government's portal for tracking the spread of Covid-19. The total number has risen to 438,974, while 2,264 patients are currently in critical condition.

According to the latest figures displayed by the NCOC, the country on Saturday confirmed the death of 82 more people during the last 24 hours besides 2,184 more persons tested positive for Covid-19. Sindh with 216,632 overall Covid-19 cases remains the worst-hit province by the pandemic in terms of cases followed by Punjab, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Punjab has overtaken Sindh in most number of casualties. So far 216,632 Coronavirus cases have been confirmed in Sindh, 139,341 in Punjab, 59,023 in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, 38,020 in Islamabad, 18,181 in Balochistan, 8,303 in Azad Kashmir and 4,862 in Gilgit-Baltistan

5.1.4: 53 more die of corona during last 24 hours

Feb 12, 2022

As many as 53 more deaths and 2,272 new positive cases of coronavirus were reported in the country during the last 24 hours.

Meanwhile, Punjab's caseload has crossed 140,000 with more than 800 new infections reported during the past 24 hours. Punjab recorded 847 new coronavirus cases and 24 deaths during the last 24 hours, according to the government's Covid-19 portal. The provincial total has risen to 140,188 while the death toll standing at 4,109.

According to the NCOC, there were 35,663 active positive cases in the country and death toll reached 10,311 on Sunday. Islamabad, GB and AJK collectively reported 152 Covid cases and 5 deaths during the last 24 hours. Islamabad reported 126 cases and 3 deaths, GB 4 cases and AJK reported 22 cases and 2 deaths. Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa reported 232 coronavirus cases and 11 deaths during the last 24 hours. The provincial total has risen to 59,255 while the death toll is 1,672. Meanwhile, Balochistan recorded 37 new cases of coronavirus and one more fatality. The provincial tally has risen to 18,218 while the death toll stands at 185.

Furthermore, Pakistan's recoveries from the coronavirus have risen to 440,660 after 1,686 more people recovered, according to the government's Covid-19 portal. As many as 1,784 virus patients were in critical condition on Sunday. Sindh with 217,636 overall Covid-19 cases remains the worst-hit province by the pandemic in terms of cases followed by Punjab, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Punjab has overtaken Sindh in most number of casualties. So far 217,636 coronavirus cases have been confirmed in Sindh, 140,188 in Punjab 59,255 in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, 38,146 in Islamabad, 18,218 in Balochistan, 8,325 in Azad Kashmir and 4,866 in Gilgit-Baltistan. Pakistan has so far conducted 6,819,699 Coronavirus tests and 44,392 in the last 24 hours, according to the NCOC.

5.1.5 Cabinet approves vaccine purchase on emergency basis

Feb 14, 2022

Prime Minister's Advisor on Health Dr Farrukh Sultan Tuesday briefed the federal cabinet on overall situation relating to coronavirus in the country and initiatives of the government being taken to keep a check on rising cases of Covid-19.

59 virus deaths, 1,900 new cases in a day The federal cabinet directed Ministry of Health to purchase vaccines of Covid-19 on emergency footings. The federal cabinet also condemned recent terror attack in Balochistan's Mach district and offered Fateha for martyred miners and Osama Sattai, who died of in police shooting in Islamabad, besides the martyrs of the Armed Forces.

Federal Minister for Interior Sheikh Rashid Ahmed briefed the federal cabinet in detail on the Mach terrorism incident, in which 11 mineworkers of Hazara community were shot and killed by militants.

The federal cabinet also approved appointment of Chair- man Board of Directors for Pakistan Expo Center Private limited. The cabinet approved setting up of a special committee to make judgment on appeals under section 21 of Trade Organizations Act 2013. This special commit- tee will remain effective and authorised till amendment in the respective law.

The federal cabinet also approved appointment for members of Press Council of Pakistan. The cabinet approved to set-up inspection committee to improve the exports standards for fisheries sector in the country. This inspection committee will be tasked the responsibility to keep check on Fish Processing Plants in the country.

This committee will include the representatives of Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Commerce and representatives, of Pakistan Fisheries Exporters Association. The federal cabinet also accepted the resignation of Dr Abdul Jabbar from the office of Chief Executive Officer Al- ternate Energy Development Board and also approved to constitute selection commit- tee for appointment of new CEO. Managing Director PPIB will supervise this department till appointment of new CEO. The federal cabinet also endorsed the decisions taken in the meeting of Committee for legal cases, which held on 31st December 2020.

Meanwhile, Pakistan on Tuesday morning reported 59 more Covid-19 related deaths, taking the country's total death toll to 10,409. According to the National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC), most of the deaths were reported from Punjab, followed by Sindh. The NCOC said that 31 Covid-19 patients died on the ventilator during the last 24 hours.

5.1.6 Pakistan reports 2482 new Covid cases, 50 deaths

Feb 15, 2022

As many as 2,412 new cases of Covid-19 surfaced in the country during the last 24 hours, said the National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) Thursday morning.

It said that tests of 40,509 people were carried out over the last 24 hours which helped diagnosing 2,412 new Covid-19 patients in the country. According to the latest statistics, 50 more people died of the virus during the last 24 hours.

Meanwhile, Sindh reported 1,265 new Covid-19 cases and 17 deaths, taking the provincial tally to 222,999. Seventeen more people lost their lives in the province, with Sindh's death toll climbing to 1,670. Mahadabad, Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir collectively reported 127 Coronavirus cases and 5 deaths during the last 24 hours. Islamabad reported 156 cases and 2 deaths, 1 case and 1 death. The provincial total is now 222,999.

reported 2,122 more reported 20 cases and 3 death, 10,000 while the death toll Khyber Pakhtunkhwa record remains 186. Punjab reported 274 Coronavirus cases and 777 Coronavirus cases and 7 deaths. The provincial total 19 deaths in the last 24 hours has risen to 60,220 while the provincial total has risen death toll is 1,702. Meanwhile, in Balochistan reported 20 cases: toll 4,203. Meanwhile, Pakistan Corona recoveries during the last 24 hours, according to the government's portal for tracking the spread of the disease in the country. So far a total of 450,515 people have recovered from the virus and the recovery rate is 91 percent.

5.1.7 Pakistan eases Covid-19 curbs for inbound passengers

Feb 16, 2022

ISLAMABAD: In a revised health protocol and travel advisory, Pakistan has abolished the requirement of a negative PCR test for all fully vaccinated, inbound passengers.

The decision taken by the National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) while reviewing the coronavirus situation across the country on Wednesday will be implemented from Thursday (today).

According to an NCOC statement, pre-boarding negative PCR requirement has been abolished for fully vaccinated inbound travellers. However, non-vaccinated individuals over 12 years of age will require a valid pre-boarding negative PCR test to travel to the country. The validity of a 72-hour period will be calculated from the time the sample had been collected by laboratory.

However, the NCOC stated that complete vaccination would be mandatory for all inbound passengers, except children below 12 years of age. Passengers aged between 12 and 18 years would be allowed to travel without the mandatory vaccination till March 31 only.

For deportees and non-vaccinated passengers, rapid antigen tests will be conducted on their arrival at border terminals, according to the NCOC. Among them, positive cases will be allowed to quarantine at home for 10 days.

Earlier on Tuesday, the UAE government exempted all Pakistani passengers travelling to Dubai and Sharjah from rapid antigen test though they were required to submit a valid negative PCR test at airports, a spokesman for Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority said. However, passengers will have to undergo Covid-19 PCR test on arrival in Dubai and must

remain in self-quarantine until the test results come out.

According to the NCOC, coronavirus positivity rate across the country has dropped to 2.95 per cent. In all, 1,232 more cases were detected in the past one day during which a total of 43 patients died. The official data shows that as many as 1,230 patients were hospitalized across the country.

5.1.8

NCOC announces door to door Covid vaccination campaign

Feb 01, 2022

ISLAMABAD: The National Command and Operation Center (NCOC) on Tuesday announced a door to door vaccination campaign "Har Pakistani Corona say Mehfooz" from February 1 to 14 to get rid of the Covid-19 epidemic. The campaign has been launched here in which all persons above the age of 12 years will be vaccinated. In this campaign, more than 55,000 vaccination teams will go door-to-door to vaccinate the unvaccinated individuals.. Addressing the press conference, Federal Minister for Planning Development and Special Initiatives Asad Umar said that more than 80 million people had been fully vaccinated till now, while around 100 million individuals had been injected at least one dose of vaccine. A total of 180 million individuals had been vaccinated with those who had got one dose of vaccine, he said. Asad Umar appealed to the masses to get their complete vaccination and those who had yet not received their second dose must take it. He said those who got their first dose six months ago, must get a booster.

5.1.9 Rawalpindi, Islamabad continue to report deaths from Covid

Feb 18, 2022

ISLAMABAD: Six people died of Covid-19 in Islamabad and Rawalpindi districts on Tuesday whereas 228 people were diagnosed with the virus during the last 24 hours. Four deceased in Rawalpindi district were identified as: Nisar Ahmed, 55, resident of Dhoke Karma Bad, Akhter Bibi, 60, resident of Murree, Naik Bakht, 70, resident of Amarpura, and Razia Begum, 75, resident of Satellite Town.

Officials of the capital administration said deaths of two male patients (70-89) were reported from I-8 and Sohan.

During the last 24 hours, they said, 5,088 tests were conducted in the capital which detected the virus in 165 people with 3.2pc positivity rate.

They said 35 cases were reported in the age group of 20-29, followed by 33 in 30-39, 22 in 40-49, 17 in 10-19, 16 in 50-59, 14 in 60-69, 13 in 70-79, 11 in 0-9 and four in 80 and above.

Likewise, 11 cases were reported from Lohi Bher, followed by seven from F-11, six from G-13, five from F-10, four each from Rawat, I-8, I-10, and I-9, three each from E-11, F-8 and G-15, two each from G-10, G-6 and G-8 and one each from G-5, F-7, G-9, Tarlai, Koral, Sohan, G-7, G-13, Rawal Town, and D-10.

The capital has 3,240 active cases currently, the officials said, adding out of the total 92 are admitted in different hospitals, 81 are on oxygen support and eight are on ventilators.

Furthermore, 1,587 samples were sent for testing collected in Rawalpindi district out of which 1,461 were declared negative and positivity rate was 3.9pc.

There are currently 775 patients in the district. As many as 77 patients are in hospitals whereas 698 are home isolated.

As many as 16 patients emerged from different parts of Rawalpindi and Chaklala Cantonment, 16 from city areas and 11 from Potohar Town.

Two patients were reported from Gujar Khan, seven from Taxila, one patient each from Kahuta and Kallar Syedan and two from Murree. Two patients arrived in the district from Islamabad and one patient arrived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), Jhelum and Attock respectively.

There are 77 patients admitted in different hospitals of Rawalpindi city including four each at Benazir Bhutto Hospital and six at HFH, 28 at Fauji Foundation Hospital and 38 patients at RIU and one at Hearts International Hospital.

There are two patients on ventilators in Rawalpindi, 49 patients are on oxygen support and 26 are stable.

5.1.10 60pc of eligible population vaccinated; NCOC

Feb 24, 2022

ISLAMABAD: The National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) on Sunday announced that 60 per cent of eligible population in the country has been fully vaccinated against Covid-19. Moreover, the data showed that 3,206 more people were infected by the virus and 41 Covid-19 patients died in the past 24 hours in the country.

The vice chancellor of Health Services Academy (HSA), Shahzad Ali Khan, said that according to different models/surveys virus infected 80pc population of Pakistan. As the 60pc population of the country has been fully vaccinated, Covid-19 has become endemic rather than pandemic, he added.

According to the data, 89,853,639 people, which is 60pc of the eligible and over 40pc of the country's total population has been fully vaccinated. Moreover, 115,238,268 people have received at least one dose of vaccine and 3,361,160 people have been inoculated with booster shots.

While the national positivity rate of Covid-19 tests was 5.79pc, only six cities reported over

10pc positivity rate on Sunday. The cities are Mardan, Muzaffarabad, Gilgit, Peshawar, Karachi and Hyderabad.

The HSA vice chancellor, while talking to Dawn, said that according to different models, including British and independent surveys, virus has accessed to 80pc population of Pakistan in any form.

“Majority of people remained unaware while they were infected. Moreover, 60pc population has become fully vaccinated. Omicron is more transmissible, but it is not as virulent as others variants [such as Delta] were. I believe the cases and positivity would further reduce by March and then it will become endemic which means it will remain present in the country, but in the form of a normal disease, such as flu,” he said.

Answering a question, Dr Khan said the virus mutates in unvaccinated or uninfected hosts which were rarely available in Pakistan and other developed countries.

“Currently there is a fear that the virus can mutate in Africa or some Asian countries where just a few per cent populations has been vaccinated and majority of such countries are either financially unable to vaccinate their people or there are refusal cases. As long as the virus remains in its current form, I believe Pakistanis have less threat and only 1pc of its patients may be admitted to hospitals. However, there are chances of emergence of new variants, especially in Africa, but hopefully we will not have extremely virulent variants,” he said.

News Reports of The News

6.1.1 2 Covid-19 deaths, 737 cases from twin cities

Feb 3, 2022

Islamabad: The number of patients being tested positive for coronavirus illness, COVID-19 and the positivity rate of the infection from Islamabad Capital Territory and Rawalpindi district are on a continuous decline though the illness has claimed another three lives in the last one week from the region keeping situation alarming.

It is the highest number of deaths reported from this region of the country in a week in the last three months or so however the average number of patients being reported per day from the twin cities has dropped down to around 30 that was well over 50 some three weeks back. To date, a total of 2,370 patients have died of COVID-19 from the twin cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi from where as many as 183203 patients have so far been reported positive for the infection.

According to District Health Officer ICT Dr. Muhammad Zaeem Zia, as many as 203 patients have been confirmed positive for coronavirus illness from ICT in the last one week while the weekly positivity rate of the infection has been recorded as 2.72 per cent.

In the first week of August this year, the number of COVID-19 patients reported from ICT was 477 and the weekly positivity of the infection was 6.09 per cent. According to many health experts, the situation can be termed as well under control in ICT at the moment.

Data collected by 'The News' reveals that the virus has claimed another life from ICT in the last one week taking death toll to 1,031 while the total number of patients so far reported from the federal capital has been recorded as 139,213 on Monday.

On the other hand, as many as 35 new patients have been tested positive from Rawalpindi district in the last 24 hours taking tally to 43,990 of which 42,605 patients have recovered while the number of active cases in the district has been recorded as 46 on Sunday. Death of another two patients from the district in the last one week has taken death toll to 1,339.

6.1.2 5th wave of Covid-19 hitting population hard in twin cities

Feb 14, 2022

Islamabad: The fifth wave of coronavirus illness, COVID-19 outbreak is hitting population much harder in Islamabad Capital Territory and Rawalpindi district as in the last 24 hours, another 1,158 patients have been tested positive for the infection and the virus claimed two more lives from the twin cities.

The number of patients so far tested positive for COVID-19 from this region of the country has reached 168,501 of which 2,219 patients have lost their lives due to the illness. The number of active cases has been continuously on the rise for the last two weeks. On Monday, the number of active cases from the twin cities was 17,923 that had been recorded as less than 3,000 some two weeks back.

The number of patients being tested positive from this region of the country is much higher if compared with the other districts of the country though almost all educational institutions in public and private sectors are operating in the region.

Data collected by 'The News' on Monday reveals that the virus has claimed one more life from ICT in the last 24 hours taking death toll from the federal capital to 980 while one patient from Rawalpindi district has lost life due to the illness that has taken death toll from the district to 1,239.

In the last 24 hours, 1,024 new patients have been registered from the federal capital taking tally to 127,497 of which 111,503 patients have recovered. The number of active cases of the disease from ICT has been recorded as 15,014 on Monday after addition of 548 active cases in the last 24 hours.

Meanwhile, another 134 patients have been tested positive for COVID-19 from Rawalpindi district in the last 24 hours taking tally to 41,004 of which 36,856 patients have achieved cure.

According to the district health department, a total of 48 confirmed patients were undergoing treatment at the healthcare facilities in town on Monday while some 2,861 confirmed patients of the illness from the district were in home isolation.

6.1.3 Covid-19 deaths, 213 cases from twin cities

Feb 21, 2022

Another three patients belonging to Islamabad Capital Territory capital and Rawalpindi district died of Corona Illness in the last 24 hours taking the death toll to 2,285 in last 24 hours COVID-19 the region while 213 new was well over CORONAVIRUS patients were tested positive is the lowest number of some cases reported in a day from the region after January 12. The total number of patients so far confirmed positive for COVID-19 from the twin cities has reached 175,182 however the number of patients being tested positive from ICT and Rawalpindi district died of dropped down will be coronavirus illness, COVID to 2.92 per cent in the weeks back. The number of active cases to 998 while 145 cases of the disease from Rawalpindi was recorded of 914 on Sunday of which 75 confirmed patients of the illness were undergoing treatment at the healthcare facilities in the district while as many as 839 confirmed patients were in isolation at their homes. Patients have recovered 175,182 has died of the illness reveals that COVID-19 the last 24 hours taking the toll to 2,285 in the last 24 hours Rawalpindi district has on Sunday was well over the recovery of 1,190 patients and been showing continuous 18,000 on February 1 this toll in the last 24 hours (NOOC). New patients were tested positive for the disease from ICT taking the tally to 133,037 of which 125,421 patients have so far recovered.

6.1.4

Covid-19 deaths from panda, 221 cases from twin cities

Feb 23, 2022

The fifth wave of coronavirus illness, the COVID-19 outbreak that hit the population in Islamabad Capital Territory and Rawalpindi district much harder has started losing intensity to a significant extent as in the last week, the average number of patients tested positive from the region per day has dropped down to 251 that had gone up to over 1,560 in the last week of January this year.

In the last one week, as many as 1,761 new patients have been reported from ICT and Rawalpindi making an average of around 251 cases per day while from January 24 to 30, as many as 10,950 new cases were added to the dashboards of the federal capital and

Rawalpindi making an average of 1,564 confirmed cases per day. Data collected by 'The News' on Tuesday reveals that the virus claimed as many as four more lives from the region, all from Rawalpindi district while 221 new patients have been tested positive for the disease in the last 24 hours. To date, total of a 175,725 patients have been tested positive for COVID-19 from the twin cities of which 2,297 have lost their lives. On Tuesday, there were a total of 5,384 active cases the disease in ICT and Rawalpindi district combined while on February 1, the number of active cases was 18,028. In the last 24 hours, the virus claimed no life from the federal capital from where 999 patients had already lost their lives due to the illness while another 165 confirmed cases have been 698. From Rawalpindi, another four patients died of the disease in the last 24 hours which has taken the total number of deaths caused by COVID-19 from the district to 1,298. As many as 56 new patients have been tested positive for COVID-19 from the district taking the tally to 42,448 of which 40,400 have achieved a cure. Of 750 active cases of the illness from the district on Tuesday, as many as 52 patients were undergoing treatment at the healthcare facilities in town while the number of confirmed patients in home isolation.

6.1.5 Three more die of corona, 146 tests positive

Feb 24, 2022

Another three confirmed patients of coronavirus illness, COVID-19 lost their lives here in the twin cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi in last 24 hours taking death toll from the region to 365 while confirmation of another 246 patients positive for the illness in the twin cities has taken total number of confirmed patients so far reported from the region to 17,505 on Sunday.

A 79-year old patient belonging to Cantonment Board area in the district died of the disease here at Military Hospital in town in last 24 hours according to district health department Rawalpindi while another two patients died of COVID-19 in Islamabad Capital Territory taking death toll from the federal capital to 122.

To date, a total of 243 patients have died of the disease in Rawalpindi district. Of a total of 17,505 patients so far reported from the region, as many as 9233 patients have recovered from the illness while on Sunday, there were a total of 7907 active cases of the disease in the twin cities including 2166 in the district and 5,741 in ICT.

Data collected by 'The News' on Sunday reveals that in last one week, as many as 2,591 patients have recovered from the disease in the twin cities while 2207 new patients were tested positive for COVID-19. As many as 54 patients lost their lives due to the disease in the twin cities in last seven days.

In last 24 hours, 189 new patients were tested positive for the disease from ICT taking tally

to 12395 of which 6,532 have so far recovered while 122 have lost their lives.

Meanwhile, as many as 57 patients were tested positive from Rawalpindi district in last 24 hours taking tally to 5,110 of which 2,701 have so far been discharged after treatment while a total of 657 confirmed patients of COVID-19 are undergoing treatment at the public and private healthcare facilities in the district, said Executive District Officer (Health) Rawalpindi Dr. Sohail Ahmed Chaudhary while talking to 'The News' on Sunday.

He added as many as 1,509 confirmed patients of the disease are in isolation at their homes while another 6,000 persons from Rawalpindi district have been under quarantine at their homes. To date, a total of 1,700 persons have been relieved after completion of 14-day quarantine period, he said.

6.1.6 Covid-19 continuous to claim lives in the region

Feb 25, 2022

COVID-19 continues to claim lives in the region

Another 4 deaths, 177 cases from twin cities

The fifth wave of coronavirus illness, the COVID-19 out- break that has started losing intensity at least here in Is- lamabad Capital Territory and Rawalpindi district is continuing to claim a signifi- cant number of lives in the re- gion as in the last 24 hours, another four patients belong- ing to the twin cities have died of the illness. It is important that in the last two weeks, as many as 78 patients have lost their lives due to COVID-19 from this re- gion of the country while the infection has claimed a total of 2,304 lives from ICT and Rawalpindi district since the advent of coronavirus in the country, two years back. Data collected by "The News' on Thursday reveals that another 177 patients have been tested positive for COVID-19 from ICT and Rawalpindi district recording a positivity rate of 3.49 per cent in the region. To date, a total of 176,048 COVID-19 patients have been reported from the twin cities of which 170,832 patients have recovered. The number of active cases is on a contin- uous decline in the region for the last two weeks as it has dropped down to 2,912 on Thursday from 18,000 at the beginning of February.

The virus has so far claimed as many as 1,302 lives from Rawalpindi district from where a total of 42,519 confirmed cases have so far been reported. In contrast to it, the total number of cases so far reported from ICT is home isolation. 133,529 of which 1,002 pa- From ICT, the tients have died of the dis- ease making the case fatality rate in ICT much lower as compared to Rawalpindi.

6.1.7 5 die of COVID-19 from Pindi, 99 cases from twin cities

Feb 26, 2022

Coronavirus illness, COVID- 19 claimed another five lives from Rawalpindi district in the last 24 hours while as many as 99 individuals tested positive for the infec- tion from

Islamabad Capital Territory and Rawalpindi district that is the lowest number of cases reported in a day from the twin cities in the last six weeks.

Also, the positivity rate of COVID-19 that has been recorded as around 2.4 per cent in the region in the last 24 hours is the lowest during the fifth wave of the outbreak.

According to District Health Officer ICT Dr. Muhammad Zaeem Zia, the weekly positivity of COVID-19 has dropped down to 2.58 per cent for the last week that was five per cent in the previous week, from February 7 to 13. He said the spread of the virus is showing a great decline as the positivity rate of the infection has jumped to around 16.45 per cent three weeks back.

Data collected by 'The News' on Sunday reveals that as many as 62 individuals have tested positive from the federal capital in the last 24 hours taking the tally to 133,764 of which 131,617 have so far recovered while 1,002 patients have lost their lives due to the illness. The virus did not claim any life from ICT in the last three days. On Sunday, there were a total of 1,145 active cases of the disease in ICT.

On the other hand, another five deaths due to COVID-19 from Rawalpindi district took the death toll to 1,313 while 39 new patients were reported from the district that took the tally to 42,612. To date, as many as 40,772 patients from the district have recovered from the illness while the number of active cases has dropped down to 527 in Rawalpindi. Of 527 patients, 39 were undergoing treatment at the healthcare facilities in the district while 488 patients were in isolation at their homes on Sunday.

6.1.8

Royal family 'hugely worried' for Queen as she battles Covid-19

Feb 27, 2022

Royal family 'hugely worried' for Queen as she battles Covid-19

The royal family is deeply worried after the Queen got Covid-19. The 95-year-old tested positive for Covid-19 last week and since then, she has postponed her virtual engagements as she fights the virus. Speaking to OK magazine Sunday, a source close to the royal family said that the royal family has been concerned over the timing of the unfortunate event as the monarch is known to have gone through a plethora of distress in recent times. "Everyone in the family is praying that Her Majesty is going to be okay. But there are worries that she may have been exposed at the worst possible time. "There is mounting distress that her immune system might not be able to stand up to the virus. It's a terrifying time. "The royals are staying tight-lipped and putting up a good front, but there is zero doubt that this is a hugely worrisome scenario. The whole country is rattled."

6.1.9 Amanda Kloots tested positive for Covid-19

Feb 28, 2022

Amanda Kloots, who lost her husband Nick Cordero to Covid-19 in July 2020, has announced she's tested positive. "The Talk" co-host shared the news via a post on her verified Instagram account. "Unfortunately I tested positive for COVID and will be missing some days at work until my quarantine is over," said the caption to a photo of Kloots and her fellow co-hosts. "I am feeling completely normal now and feel very grateful for that." Kloots noted that she is "vaccinated and boosted which is very much putting me at ease." Fans rallied around Kloots and Cordero during his illness and after he died at the age of 41. On Sunday, Kloots said she had not previously tested positive during the pandemic. "I recently got back from a trip to Mexico where I tested negative before I left and before I flew home so this was a surprise this morning," she wrote Kloots said she would be using her time at home to try and potty train he and Cordero's young son, Elvis.

6.1.10

Queen cancels virtual audiences due to Covid; palace

Feb 28, 2022

Elizabeth II has restrictions. Palace officials said there were no further engagements planned for this week. latest cancellation will inevitably stoke further fears for her health, given her advanced age. As a precaution, the Queen and her husband Prince Philip moved to Windsor, west of London, in March 2020 as the global pandemic hit Britain. The couple, who were married for 73 years self-isolated with a reduced number of household staff. Philip, 99, died in April 2021, and his funeral was held under virus curbs. Elizabeth returned to official duties after his death and as restrictions were lifted. cancelled two engagements on Thursday after she tested positive for coronavirus at the weekend, Buckingham Palace said. "The two virtual audiences that had previously been scheduled to take place on Thursday will now be re-scheduled for a later date," a spokesman said. Royal officials announced on Sunday that the 95-year-old head of state had tested positive and had "mild" Covid symptoms, but would continue with "light duties". Her eldest son and heir, Prince Charles, tested positive for the second time since early 2020 on February 10, two days after meeting his mother at Windsor Castle. The Queen, who is in her record-breaking 70th year on the throne, cancelled similar virtual engagements planned for Tuesday but spoke to Prime Minister Boris Johnson Wednesday. The monarch and the prime minister hold regular weekly meetings in private. They were conducted by telephone rather than in person due to coronavirus.