

**IMAGE OF IMF IN PRINT MEDIA: A
CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF
PAKISTANI AND SRI LANKAN
NEWSPAPERS**

BY

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ABSTRACT

Title of Thesis: *Image of IMF in Print Media: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Pakistani and Sri Lankan Newspapers*

This study aimed to investigate the linguistic strategies employed by journalists in Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers to portray the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and to uncover the discursive practices used in shaping the image of the IMF in these newspapers. The research focused on understanding how these representations reflected and perpetuated dominant ideologies. Employing critical discourse analysis, the study examined how the IMF was represented across various discourses in print media in Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Despite limited prior research on the topic, the study delved into how newspapers in these countries depicted and framed the IMF. Through critical discourse analysis, the study analyzed the language, narratives, and metaphors utilized by newspapers in both countries to discuss the IMF, aiming to reveal the prevailing ideologies, interests, and power dynamics at play in the portrayal of the IMF in these media outlets. A descriptive research design was chosen to accurately represent the existing circumstances, deemed appropriate for the study's objectives. Multimodal critical discourse analysis was employed to analyze the data and explore the research questions. The researcher followed Fairclough's three-dimensional framework for linguistic analyses of news articles, focusing on the ideological representations of the IMF. The research demonstrated that even though news editors aim for impartiality as dictated by professional standards such as objectivity and integrity, the language they use often reveals hidden ideologies and meanings. Specifically, the study revealed that internet news articles tended to present a distorted version of reality by framing events and labeling participants in ways that reflected specific ideological biases, rather than simply reflecting the facts.

Keywords: *Linguistic strategies, Pakistani newspapers, Sri Lankan newspapers, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Discursive practices, Critical discourse analysis, Power dynamics*

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DEDICATION

This work is affectionately dedicated to my wonderful Dad, *Muhammad Saeed* for his unconditional sacrifices and being a source of inspiration, wisdom and proper guidance.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces a Critical Discourse Analysis of Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers, emphasizing its significance and providing necessary background. It starts by highlighting the study's importance and outlining the research problem, setting the context for the investigation and explaining its relevance. The chapter also defines the study's scope, including its objectives, research questions, and analytical approach. Additionally, it presents an overview of the thesis and clarifies key terms. Essentially, this study examines how Pakistani and Sri Lankan print media portray discourse concerning the IMF through the lens of Critical Discourse Analysis.

1.1 Background of the Study

The analysis of discourse from diverse viewpoints is progressively taking center stage in the research agendas of critical linguists working in multiple areas of applied linguistics and linguistics. Discourse offers a wide interpretation that can be studied and understood in a variety of ways (McCarthy, 2010). This study uses Critical Discourse Analysis to examine Pakistani and Sri Lankan news discourse about the IMF. This study focuses on how Pakistani and Sri Lankan print media generate conversation around the IMF. This research employs critical discourse analysis in order to investigate how the IMF manifests itself through a variety of print media discourses in Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Using critical discourse analysis, this study aims to uncover the dominant ideologies influencing how the IMF is represented in Pakistani and Sri Lankan print media. The study aim to investigate how the media's portrayal of the IMF influences public perceptions of economic policies in Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The study likely uses critical discourse analysis to examine the discursive tactics employed by newspapers in these countries when discussing the IMF. By analyzing these tactics, the study seeks to enhance understanding of how media representations shape public attitudes towards economic policies influenced by IMF interventions. In general, Critical Discourse Analysis investigates how social forms such as inequality, domination, and social power abuse are performed, legitimized, reproduced, and contested in social and political situations through text and discussion (Van Dijk, 1993). Fairclough and

Wodak (1997) identify several key principles of CDA. First and foremost, CDA deals with social concerns. Second, it fulfills an ideological goal. Third, it serves as the foundation for both society and culture. Fourth, discourse analysis can be understood and explained.

The analysis focuses on several developing nations that experienced significant and prolonged balance-of-payments deficits during the late 1970s, early 1980s, early 1990s, and more recent decades. Both Sri Lanka and Pakistan, like other emerging nations, faced significant balance-of-payments deficits and economic challenges. For instance, Sri Lanka's balance of payments deficit in 1977 was largely driven by persistent current account deficits, reflecting a lack of competitiveness in global exports (Premaratne et al., 2011). Similarly, Pakistan, since its independence, has encountered financial difficulties, prompting numerous engagements with the IMF. Beginning as early as 1958, Pakistan sought IMF assistance through Standby Agreements to tackle its balance-of-payments issues (Ijaz et al., 2019). These agreements have often included conditions aimed at enhancing economic self-reliance, such as currency devaluation, fiscal austerity measures, privatization of state-owned enterprises, and reforms in taxation and subsidies. Despite repeated IMF interventions, the long-term effectiveness of these programs in addressing underlying economic issues remains a subject of debate.

Moreover, newspapers play a crucial role in shaping public discourse and perceptions of economic policies and developments. Through language and framing, newspapers construct realities that align with their ideological stance and intended audience (Wang, 1993; Fang, 2001). Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) has emerged as a valuable tool for uncovering these underlying ideologies embedded within media discourse. According to McGregor (2006), language is inherently political and never neutral, reflecting the interests and perspectives of those who use it (Fiske, 1994). Thus, newspapers not only report on economic events but also contribute to the social construction of reality, influencing public understanding and policy debates. The current study aims to investigate the goals and implicit meanings of statements made by editors of newspapers in articles that appear to be straightforward. The goal of the current study is to critically analyze the discourse of 30 Pakistani and Sri Lankan news articles related to the IMF. It helps in the analysis of how language shapes particular societal ideologies.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Global economic policy and financial stability are significantly influenced by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Its activities and programs frequently get media attention and public attention, which in turn affects how the public views and perceives the IMF. The way the IMF is depicted and produced in print media, particularly in the context of Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers, is, nevertheless, the subject of scant research. The ignorance of the main narratives around the IMF in Pakistani and Sri Lankan print media was the first issue that this research aimed to resolve. This study utilized a critical discourse analysis to examine the words, stories, and metaphors used by newspapers in both nations to discuss the IMF. The analysis clarified the dominant ideologies, interests, and power relationships that influenced how the IMF was portrayed in these media. Additionally, considering the two nations' various political, economic, and cultural settings, it looked at any differences in how the IMF was portrayed in each of the two nations.

The second issue is the possible impact of media portrayals on public opinion. Information is spread through the media, which also shapes public opinion. Understanding how these representations could affect public opinion, economic policy choices, and the public's faith in the IMF is crucial for understanding how the IMF is portrayed in Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspaper articles. In order to determine how these representations may affect the public's perception of the IMF's function, policies, and effectiveness, this study examined whether or not the media's portrayal of the IMF supported or contradicted the prevalent discourses. The research helped us understand more fully how the media, public opinion, and economic governance interacted in Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

1.3 Research Objectives

The objectives of the current study are

- To analyze the linguistic choices used in Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers by journalists.
- To identify the discursive practices used in shaping the image of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers.
- To get a deep insight into how do the discursive representations of the IMF in

Pakistani and Sri Lankan print media reflect and reproduce the dominant ideologies.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What linguistic choices are used by Journalists in Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers to portray the International Monetary Fund (IMF)?
2. Why do discursive practices play a crucial role in shaping the image of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers?
3. How do the discursive representations of the IMF in Pakistani and Sri Lankan print media reflect and reproduce the dominant ideologies?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The current study is significant as it thoroughly highlights the image of the IMF in Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers. So far, there has been no study on this topic. This study focused on how Pakistani and Sri Lankan print media created discourse about the IMF. The research relied on critical discourse analysis to examine how the IMF manifested itself through a range of print media discourses in Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Print media is essential for constructing and propagating ideologies, using language to shape the opinions of its readers. The study aimed to raise awareness among the masses about the role of newspapers in shaping people's worldviews. It explored how print media propagated ideologies, shaped opinions, and influenced attitudes according to hidden agendas, and how discursive representations of the IMF in Pakistani and Sri Lankan print media reflected and reproduced dominant ideologies. Thus, this research enabled people to understand print media discourse effectively. The study aimed to enhance a deeper understanding of the topic, suggesting that society's or the community's ideology was revealed through a deeper understanding utilizing CDA frameworks.

1.6 Research Design

The present research study is qualitative in nature. The researcher used a descriptive design because it was deemed appropriate for the current study, aiming to describe things as they were. Multimodal critical discourse analysis was employed to analyze the data and investigate the research questions. Using Fairclough's three-dimensional framework, the researcher conducted linguistic analyses of the news

articles concerning the IMF's ideological representations. The research methodology employed for data analysis is discussed in detail in Chapter 3.

1.7 Delimitations

This study is limited to the representation of IMF in print media and a critical discourse analysis of Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers. Data selected for content analysis is delimited to 30 news articles published in DAWN and ISLAND from 2018 to 2022.

The following data is the limitations of the study.

- Dawn Newspaper Articles (for the period of 2018 to 2022)
- Island Newspaper Articles (for the period of 2018 to 2022)
- Fairclough 3d Model of CDA

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter begins with an overview of Critical Discourse Analysis, afterward; the earlier researches are highlighted in section 2.3. The next three sections examining media discourse practices. Furthermore, this chapter offers an overview of the newspaper in broader perspective. The section 2.10 highlighting Pakistani print media scenario. The chapter concludes with a summary of the framework's primary theoretical ideas and a detailed account of Fairclough's three dimensional Model.

2.2 Critical Discourse Analysis

2.2.1 Meanings of Discourse

The term "discourse" encompasses a wide range of interpretations, each influenced by different conceptual frameworks in research, including constructionist, structuralist, and functionalist theories. Phillips and Hardy (2002) emphasize the constructionist approach, asserting that "without understanding discourse, we cannot fully grasp our reality, exposure, or self" (quoted in Heracleous and Marshak, 2004). In essence, discourse not only shapes but also reconfigures the reality it constructs. Individuals may unwittingly adopt certain discourses in forming their identities, underscoring the importance of comprehension and awareness. Heracleous and Marshak (2004) further elaborate on constructionist approaches, highlighting the need for an in-depth exploration of the various discourses involved to understand this constructive process. Deborah Schiffrin (1994) introduces two fundamental theories of discourse: structuralist and functionalist. The structuralist perspective views discourse as a distinct linguistic entity, whereas the functionalist perspective considers it an exploration of language in use (Brown and Yule, 1983).

According to Richardson (2007), discourse extends beyond the representation of linguistic forms to encompass their objectives and functions in human affairs. Richardson (2007) further defines discourse as "an elliptical procedure in which social norms influence texts by shaping their context and generation, while texts reciprocally influence society by shaping the perspectives of their consumers."

Fairclough (2014) defines discourse as "language considered as an element within societal processes (part of social life)" interacting dialectically with other societal elements. Fairclough (2014) identifies language, discourse, social relationships, power dynamics, material practices, organizations, and values as integral components of discourse. This study adopts perspectives from Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to examine various notions of discourse.

Social, discursive, and textual practices make up discourse that, in addition to representing, also assesses, assigns purposes, justifies, and so forth (Fairclough, 1989, 1993, 1995b) (Van Leeuwen, 2008).

This text appears to be discussing discourse analysis, specifically how social, discursive, and textual practices collectively form what we understand as discourse. Discourse, according to this perspective, does more than just represent information; it also evaluates, assigns purposes, justifies viewpoints, and performs other functions within a social context. The references to Fairclough (1989, 1993, 1995b) and Van Leeuwen (2008) suggest that these scholars have contributed to theories about how discourse operates in society, highlighting its multifaceted nature beyond mere communication.

Discourse, considered as text, encompasses both spoken and written language constructs within a discursive event (Fairclough, 1995b). Fairclough (1989) distinguishes text as a product of text production rather than as a process. The nature of texts varies across different mediums; for example, television incorporates visual images alongside language, while radio relies solely on auditory elements like music and sounds. This distinction highlights how texts are created, consumed, and interpreted in diverse contexts. In simpler terms, textual content can include written words presented in various formats such as newspaper layouts, photos, maps, diagrams, and other visual aids. This study specifically analyzes textual components extracted from two newspapers.

Fairclough (1989) categorizes discourse as text into three meta-functions derived from Halliday (1985): interpersonal, ideational, and textual. Interpersonal value reflects the author's stance or portrayal of experiences in social settings. Ideational value focuses on the content's representation of knowledge and beliefs, influenced by the producer's assessment of real-world aspects and social connections

enacted by the discourse's content. Textual value serves as an indicator of the producer's emotional response to the reality being discussed. Editors and reporters strategically emphasize or omit specific aspects of truth in media coverage.

Fairclough (1989, 1995a/b) posits discourse as a mediating activity among textual, societal, and cultural elements. Discourse practice, according to Fairclough (1995b), encompasses the creation, distribution, and consumption of texts (see also Richardson, 2007; Blommaert and Bulcaen, 2000). Fairclough (1995b) distinguishes between institutional processes (e.g., editorial techniques) and discourse processes (production and consumption). He asserts that discourse practice reflects the interplay between discourse, language, and text on one side and society and culture on the other (Fairclough, 1995b).

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) challenges the notion that language exists independently of its social and cultural contexts. The process of encoding and decoding meaning within discourse analysis involves examining texts in relation to their social contexts of production and consumption (Richardson, 2007:39).

According to Fairclough and Wodak (1997) and Fairclough (1992b), discourse as societal practice entails a dialectical relationship between specific discursive instances and the broader contexts of situation, institutions, and societal structures. These contexts not only influence the discourse but are also influenced by it. Researchers employing CDA analyze texts at the level of social practice, considering their historical, societal, and cultural backgrounds. Historical and societal dimensions often revolve around issues of power and ideology, while the cultural component addresses questions of identity and values. Richardson (2007) defines social practice in CDA as the study of how language use and discourse production are intertwined with social interactions, particularly focusing on power relations that may be unjust, discriminatory, or unequal.

Critical discourse analysis moves beyond mere textual analysis to a critical examination of the broader socio-cultural, socio-political, ideological, institutional, historical, and structural frameworks within which texts are composed, distributed, altered, and utilized (Richardson, 2007). This approach scrutinizes discourse from ethical and political perspectives, emphasizing the elements that perpetuate systemic inequalities.

In summary, this stage of research elucidates how interpretation is shaped by and shapes its broader context. It marks the transition from textual analysis to critical analysis within discourse analysis, highlighting how texts are embedded in and influenced by larger societal contexts. This perspective examines how discourse reflects and reinforces political agendas or interests, manifesting overtly or covertly through various historical and social dimensions

2.2.2 CDA: Overview and Assumptions

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a multifaceted interdisciplinary field encompassing various theories, methodologies, and research interests (Jorgensen and Phillips, 2002; Weiss and Wodak, 2003; Blommaert, 2005). Initially introduced in 1997 (Wodak and Meyer, 2001; Fairclough and Wodak, 1997), CDA seeks to elucidate how meaning is created and how social actors are shaped through discourse, thereby producing certain forms of knowledge (Bertrand and Hughes, 2005, p.94).

Van Dijk (1988a, p.24) defines discourse analysis as both a methodological and conceptual approach to language, aiming to generate explicit and structured characterizations of units of language use. Fairclough (2003,p.3) suggests that discourse analysis fluctuates between focusing on individual texts and understanding discourse structures as enduring societal elements that contribute to the formation and socialization of social practices. Smith and Bell (2007, p.78) argue that discourse analysis aims to reveal the meanings and social significance of texts through comprehensive analysis, encompassing visual, auditory, and textual elements.

CDA emphasizes the process of meaning generation rather than merely the content of meaning (Bertram and Hughes, 2005). This approach is characterized by its multidisciplinary nature and diverse theoretical perspectives and methodologies (Wodak and Weis, 2005). The field's theories and methodologies are diverse, reflecting various interpretations and applications (Bell, 1995, p.25–30; Fairclough and Wodak, 1997, p.262-268).

Pennycook (1994, p.121) identifies several CDA approaches, such as Fairclough (1989), which aim to move beyond language description to demonstrate how societal inequalities are articulated and perpetuated through language. According to Fairclough (1995a), CDA examines broader social and cultural structures, relations, and processes, as well as the intricate connections between discursive

practices, texts, and events. Wodak and Meyer (2009, p.10) emphasize CDA's commitment to analyzing both transparent and opaque structural links between injustice, power, control, and dominance expressed through language (Wodak and Meyer, 2001, p.2; Wodak, 1995, p.204).

Furthermore, according to Fairclough (1995a, p.132), the purpose of CDA is to "evaluate how practices, events, and texts develop ideologically by relations of power and conflicts over power". In particular, it "looks at organizational, political, ethnic background, and media discourses (in broad terms) which offer findings to less or more explicit connections of struggle and dispute" as well as "takes a particular interest in the relationship across language and power" (p. 1), according to Wodak (2001).

The text discusses Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) from the perspectives of Fairclough and Wodak. According to Fairclough (1995a), CDA's primary aim is to critically examine how various practices, events, and texts are shaped by ideological forces, particularly through power relations and conflicts over power. This means that discourse is not just about communication but also about how it reflects and perpetuates power dynamics within society. Fairclough emphasizes that CDA investigates different types of discourse, such as organizational, political, ethnic, and media discourses, to uncover the ways in which power struggles and disputes are articulated and perpetuated through language. Wodak (2001), building on Fairclough's ideas, underscores the significance of understanding the relationship between language and power in CDA. Language, according to Wodak, is not neutral but rather plays a crucial role in reinforcing and legitimizing power structures. CDA, therefore, analyzes how language is used to maintain or challenge existing power relations in various societal contexts. In essence, the text highlights that CDA is a methodological approach that goes beyond surface-level analysis of discourse. It seeks to uncover the underlying ideologies and power dynamics embedded in language use, providing insights into how discourse shapes and is shaped by societal power relations.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) aims to uncover representations of power relations, both equal and unequal, embedded within communication processes in cultural contexts, highlighting how discourse can either reinforce or challenge socio-political dominance (Bell and Garrett, 1998:6). This underscores CDA's overtly

socio-political orientation. According to Fairclough (2014), CDA involves critiquing discourse and explaining its role within and contribution to the existing social context, serving as a basis for transformative action.

Richardson (2007, p.1-2) defines CDA as a significant research perspective—a theory and method for analyzing how individuals and institutions use language. This study adopts Richardson's perspective in examining newspapers, contextualizing written and spoken discourse rather than merely summarizing textual trends. CDA posits that textual meaning emerges through interactions among producers, texts, and consumers, rather than being universally interpreted in the same way by all readers (Richardson, 2007, p.15).

The constructivist perspective in CDA asserts that language carries implicit meanings beyond literal words, shaping beliefs and representations of social actors (Richardson, 2007). Fairclough (1992, p.64) identifies discourse's beneficial effects in constructing interpersonal relationships, shaping knowledge and belief systems, and forming societal identities and perspectives, aligning with ideational, societal, and textual functions of language. This study focuses specifically on textual functions.

To uncover deeper meanings, a critical approach is necessary, scrutinizing not only the text but also the discursive practices evident in news production, consumption, and dissemination, as well as the broader discourse structure (Fairclough, 2014). Hodges and Nilep (2007, p.3–4) define critical research as involving a broad understanding and careful analysis of empirical evidence, requiring some degree of detachment to examine issues from multiple perspectives.

Fairclough and Wodak (1997, p.277–280) outline eight succinct principles of CDA that underscore its premise that language is a social construct intertwined with societal practices and has practical implications (see also Titscher et al., 2000:146):

- The CDA deals on social issues.
- Power dynamics are conversational.
- Culture and society are made of discourse.
- Ideological work is done by discourse.
- Conversations have a past.

- There is a mediated connection between text and society.
- Discourse analysis provides explanation and interpretation.
- One type of social activity is discourse.

Weiss and Wodak (2003) argue that language not only shapes society but is also shaped by it. Consequently, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) seeks to elucidate the interplay between linguistic-discursive practices and "socio-political constructions of power and dominance" (Kress, 1990, p.85; Van Dijk, 1993a, p.249), emphasizing discourse's role in both reproducing and contesting dominance. This underscores CDA's primary objective: to demonstrate how discourses influence societal perceptions and structures.

2.2.3 CDA: Criticisms and Responses

There are essentially two distinct schools of thought regarding the criticism of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) (see Blommaert, 2005, p.31–37). Here, I address both critics and supporters of CDA. Some of the most rigorous criticisms of CDA are found in debates involving Blommaert (2005) versus Fairclough (1996), and H.G. Widdowson (1995a, 1995b) versus Norman Fairclough (1996), with Fairclough further developing these arguments (2014). Critiques of CDA also emerge in discussions between Wetherell (1998) and Michael Billig (1999a, 1999b), and Philo (2007) offers critiques of the CA method. Mainly, criticisms of CDA focus on three main areas: its selectivity, partiality, and qualitative nature; its emphasis on interpretation over analysis; and its perceived idealism in seeking social change.

Blommaert (2005:35) criticizes CDA for its strong focus on linguistic analysis, arguing that its emphasis on accessible discourse limits itself to textually organized and linguistically encoded discourse, rather than exploring its origins and broader implications, which he terms a "linguistic bias."

Fairclough (2014) responds to this critique by asserting that discourse analysis within the social sciences often neglects linguistic evaluations of texts or includes them only minimally. He argues that linguistic analysis should indeed be central to CDA. Addressing the question of discourse's influence, Fairclough (2014) refers to his work in "Language and Power," contending that discourse is shaped by social structures while simultaneously contributing to their reproduction and transformation.

Widdowson (1995a, p.159) contends that CDA is problematic because it involves interpreting texts, making every interpretation potentially contestable and conditionally valid, thereby reflecting the analyst's subjective perspective (1995, p.169). In response, Fairclough (1996) clarifies that CDA employs a systematic approach with explicit techniques, providing analytical rigor across various forms of data. He argues against Widdowson's notion that CDA aims for neutrality, asserting that CDA inherently acknowledges its biases and vested interests in producing partial but methodical analyses (Fairclough, 2001). Similarly, Wodak (1999, p.186) emphasizes that researchers cannot divorce their personal values and viewpoints from their studies, underscoring the importance of reflexivity in research practices.

Widdowson further argues that CDA offers a fragmented analysis from a specific viewpoint (1995a, p.169), criticizing its tendency to selectively interpret texts based on ideological commitments or preconceived notions. He advocates for comprehensive evaluations that consider multiple perspectives, which he believes CDA often neglects due to prior methodological decisions. Fairclough (1996) responds by defending CDA's commitment to transparency, asserting that unlike other analytical approaches, CDA openly acknowledges its interpretive stance.

Another critique of CDA comes from Philo (2007), who argues that studying individual texts without considering the larger ideological frameworks and production processes that shape them is impractical (2007, p.184). He contends that CDA alone is insufficient for media text analysis, advocating instead for approaches like the University of Glasgow's Media Group, which integrates both production and reception processes in its analysis. Moreover, Philo (2007) asserts that discourse analysis in the media must include an examination of audience reception processes to fully assess the social significance and potential impacts of public discourse.

According to him: "It is necessary to develop techniques that can trace the transmission of statements from their disputed perspectives origins, through the media's reception and processing of them, to their last textual appearance, and lastly, to how audiences respond to them" (Philo, 2007, p.192).

“Philo emphasizes the importance of developing techniques to track how statements evolve from their initial creation, through their dissemination by the media, to their final form in textual representations, and finally, to how audiences

react to them. Philo (2007) appears to be advocating for a comprehensive analysis of the entire lifecycle of statements or messages, highlighting the significance of understanding how information is produced, mediated, and received within society. This approach likely aims to uncover how perspectives are shaped, altered, or reinforced through the various stages of communication and interpretation.” Philo discusses, Weiss and Wodak's (2003, p.7) recommendations that CDA should be viewed as "a conceptual integration of theoretical tools," arguing that integrating elements of theory and method can enhance CDA's potential for "creative and productive theory formation."

Many of the criticisms previously stated are valid and warrant consideration. Analyzing the media's portrayal of conflict is a valuable application of CDA theory and methodology. Contextual analysis (CDA) extends beyond textual or content analysis to examine the societal, religious, cultural, political, economic, historical, and cognitive contexts in which a text is produced. This justification for using CDA stems from the need to "provide a narrative on the role of language, language use, discourse, or communication events in the (re)production of power and inequality" (Van Dijk, 1993a, p.279).

In conclusion, this study finds that, despite the critiques discussed, CDA remains a viable theory and method for examining how the IMF is portrayed in Sri Lankan and Pakistani newspapers. Therefore, the study believes that applying critical discourse analysis to news articles can illuminate how specific narratives, visuals, and ideologies are both reproduced and contested. Despite its criticisms, the CDA method is preferred due to its ability to analyze a wide range of discursive practices and strategies (see, for example, Richardson, 2007; Barkho, 2008).

2.2.4 Discourse and Media

This section focuses primarily on media discourse. As discussed in Section 2.2.1, discourse can be both written and spoken. Media discourse consists mainly of news items but also encompasses the processes involved in their creation and production. Broadly speaking, media discourse reflects the ideological viewpoints and concerns of influential figures such as politicians, journalists, and elites (Fowler, 1991; Fairclough, 1989, 2001, 2003; Van Dijk, 1997, 1998a, 1998b; Richardson, 2007). Fairclough (2001, p.40) argues that media discourse is inherently one-sided,

clearly distinguishing between producers and interpreters.

In other words, a key objective of media discourse is to inform both the public and private spheres about current events. For example, news consumers access information via television, radio, newspapers, and the internet in their private domains, while obtaining political news from these media sources in the public domain. My research explores how readers of selected newspapers were informed about IMF-related articles from 2018 to 2022 in both countries.

Various individuals participate in this communicative process, including journalists or editors who bridge the communication gap between events and their audience, as well as third parties representing governmental bodies and interest groups. Responses to media discourse are not always immediate, and media producers shape ideal subjects and viewers. This study specifically analyzes newspaper discourse, drawing on Fairclough's theory to examine news as a genre of intellectual discourse that both shapes and is shaped by societal values and experiences. Investigating the ideological underpinnings of how this genre is misused is essential to understanding societal interpretations and biases reflected through its language and communication (Bell, 1995).

Curran and Seaton (1988) emphasize that news texts are influenced by the societal relationships and constraints within which journalists operate, portraying the beliefs and attitudes of specific social groups or classes (quoted in Thetela, 2001, p.349). News events are reported and interpreted by various individuals (reporters, authors, institutions, etc.), with news discourse shaped by factors such as media ownership and journalistic practices, as noted by Smith and Bell (2007, p.95). The interconnectedness of discourse and representation in these texts will be explored further in the following section

2.2.5 Discourse and Representation

The specific points of view that influence representations dictate the process by which they are made. According to discourse analysis (e.g., Fairclough, 1989; 1995a, b), representation refers to the language used in a text or conversation to assign meaning to events, objects, social and ecological conditions, and groups and their social practices (Wenden, 2005, p.90). "Representation" in this study signifies the process of bringing disparate texts together to create meaning. This theory posits

that meaning is produced through language in the news media. Bignell (1997, p.80) asserts that "news is not merely the truth but illustrations generated through language and signs, resembling photographs."

Discourse function, according to Fairclough (2000, p.170), is how texts serve people's descriptions of the world, including themselves and their creative endeavors, within the framework of other moments. In other words, different discourses are associated with different stances and modes of representation. Fairclough (2003, p.124) defines discourse as "patterns that represent certain characteristics of the world, including the social world as well as the inner world of thoughts, emotions, beliefs, and the processes, connections, and structures of the material world."

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) has scrutinized media discourse, which purportedly represents reality. Thus, media reports present different perspectives on the same incident. Media news is one tool that people use against each other, especially in competitive and dominating scenarios (Fairclough, 2003, p.124). Fairclough (2001, p.4) finds media news analysis intriguing because it provides readers "a comprehension that media illustrations are arbitrary interpretations, influenced by political and social surroundings."

As mentioned earlier, the linguistic components of a sentence constitute one facet of discourse as a text. According to Fowler (1991, p.4), "news is a way to describe the world in a language." This illustrates how discourse representations incorporate a variety of linguistic features and discourse practices.

Language is the semiotic code that enforces a social and economic framework on whatever it represents, according to Fowler (1991, p.4). Consequently, news, like all speech, always structures the subject matter it discusses in a constructive way. News is not an objective contemplation of the facts, but rather a representation of them in this conception of creation. (Catalano, T., Waugh, L. R., Catalano, T., & Waugh, L. R. 2020).

“Here it discusses the role of language, particularly in the context of news and media, as interpreted through the perspective of Fowler (1991). Fowler argues that language functions as a semiotic code, meaning it is a system of signs that imposes a social and economic framework on whatever it represents. In other words, language shapes how we understand and interpret the world around us, including social and

economic structures. The passage goes on to suggest that news, like all forms of speech, does not neutrally reflect objective facts but instead constructs and frames the subject matter it covers in a particular way. This implies that news is not simply a passive reporting of events, but an active process of interpretation and representation. News organizations, through their use of language and framing, shape how audiences perceive and understand the information presented to them. Overall, Fowler's perspective challenges the idea of news as purely objective and highlights the influence of language in constructing meaning and shaping societal frameworks through media discourse.”

As far as Fowler is concerned, human interactions and values are influenced by the news, among other factors. According to Gunter Kress (1990, quoted in Taiwo 2007, p.220), language "always appears as a representation of a system of linguistic concepts, which themselves comprehend discursive and ideological systems." Fowler (1991: 29–30) argues that "different dialects not only exhibit different vocabularies (along with other structural aspects, but vocabulary is the most straightforward demonstration of this point)" and that this variation depends on one's ideology and perspective. "Through such linguistic differences, they map the world they have experienced in distinct ways."

Fowler asserts that the language used (discourse) to report events cannot be neutral or objective; rather, concepts and instances must be (re)presented and transmitted through language via a medium (spoken, written, or visual) that reflects philosophies, attitudes, and values supporting different perspectives on events. Building on these arguments, media discourse can be understood as a source of power, which may operate overtly or covertly, perpetuating ideological positions

2.2.6 Discourse and Ideology

The practice of textual, discursive, and social discourse is crucial to the (re)production of disparities in society and, consequently, to the ideological-political dimensions of media and society overall (Gee, 1999). Any language used in a text, phrase, or passage can be seen as influenced by a particular ideology. According to Van Dijk (2000), media discourse primarily shapes the public's attitudes and beliefs. Language ideology researchers in media discourse and sociolinguistics acknowledge discourse in dominant media for its ability to shape the language ideologies of its

consumers, meaning their views or beliefs regarding language use within their social context (Androutsopoulos, 2010, p.182). Androutsopoulos further argues that language ideologies are "always developed from a specific societal perspective and have specific goals and referents; they are not unbiased or objective but serve the interests of individuals or particular groups" (Androutsopoulos, 2010, p. 183).

Fowler (1991:101) also asserts that news is more than a value-free reflection of facts. Every thought expressed or written about the world comes from a specific ideological perspective. Ideology can be understood in various contexts where it is defined or discussed. This study's scope supports its broad premise that language choices within texts carry ideological implications. Fairclough (1992b, p.88) posits that ideology "invests language in multiple ways at various levels," suggesting that we do not have to choose between several tenable ideological positions, each of which seems somewhat reasonable but not entirely adequate.

Building on this assumption, the connection between ideology and discourse is discussed. Van Dijk (1998a) argues that discourse not only shapes but also reproduces ideology, with ideological positions within discourse achieved through the use of linguistic devices or hegemonic strategies. Language and ideology are interconnected, leading to power relations that render discourse ideological. Ideologies are viewed by Fairclough (2003, p.9) as "representations of aspects of the world that can be shown to contribute to establishing, maintaining, and changing social structures of power, dominance, and oppression." Consequently, ideologies are "difficult to grasp in texts" (Fairclough, 1995a ,p.71), as meanings are "generated through interpretations of texts," and ideological processes treat discourses as complete social occurrences rather than "texts that are produced, circulated, or understood as instances associated with such occurrences" (Fairclough, 2010, p.57).

Van Dijk (1995a, p.248) defines "members of social groups use fundamental social cognitive structures, shaped by appropriate choices of social and cultural values, and organized by an ideological framework that represents a group's self-description." Here, he underscores the cognitive function of social representations within the group's structure. Additionally, Van Dijk (1998a, p.21) notes that "opinions and ideologies involve thoughts or mental representations," yet they "are generally not personal but social, institutionalized structures" (p. 22). In other words, ideology shapes an individual's identity, forms their worldview, and governs their

interactions with society (Van Dijk, 2000).

Given these ideas about ideology, it is expected that journalists and reporters will frame, justify, or validate actions and viewpoints when reporting on events (see Wenden, 2005, p.93).

2.3 Earlier Researches

IMF programs are often called "bitter pills" due to the strict requirements that might stifle the economic potential of a nation. The corresponding conditionality of the IMF has been extensively studied. It has been noted that even in times of crisis, countries are deterred from seeking the IMF for aid due to past experiences with the organization's stringent conditionality (Andone, I., & Scheubel, B. 2019). It was also observed that the prior stringent requirements that Asian neighboring nations had to endure had an impact on this propensity to shun IMF programs. According to Kern et al. (Kern, A., Reinsberg, B., & Rau-Göhring, M. 2019), the monetary policy independence of client countries is not negatively impacted by IMF requirements. They found that IMF loan conditions enhance client nation central bank independence using data from 124 countries. Since IMF programs had no overall effect on total tax income collected, Reinsberg et al. (Reinsberg, B., Stubbs, T., Kentikelenis, A., & King, L. 2017) found that the severe restrictions do not appear to have a major impact on fiscal results. In the long run, though, these schemes tend to promote indirect taxation while decreasing direct taxation. On the other hand, Woo (Woo, B. 2013) came to the conclusion that the IMF's catalytic effect is dependent on IMF conditionality after finding that stringent IMF conditionality increases foreign direct investment in the client country.

There has also been a claim made that IMF programs have a "stigma" and that various nations decide not to utilize them in times of need. This 'IMF stigma' takes many forms: a nation may refuse to accept IMF support on the grounds that the organization violates its sovereignty; an agreement with the IMF may portray a dire economic picture, prompting capital flight from the client nation; or the IMF may impose stringent requirements on the financial assistance it provides (Gehring, K., & Lang, V. 2020). Certain research has disputed the idea of such stigma based on actual evidence. Gehring and Lang (Gehring, K., & Lang, V. 2020) found that the IMF program shields the client nation from declining creditworthiness rather than

providing a dire economic picture. Furthermore, it was underlined that credit rating agencies see the IMF program favorably, especially if the client nation agrees to undertake substantial reforms. Additionally supporting the IMF program's potential to boost market sentiment was Vadlamannati (Vadlamannati, K. C. 2020), who asserted that investor confidence has improved in nations taking part in the program under performance requirements. It was also observed that investor confidence in nations facing debt, banking, or currency crises increased following their participation in the IMF conditional program. The study also discovered that political unrest in the client nation is a result of involvement in IMF programs. It was consequently determined that investor attitude depended on the client nation's dedication to IMF-conditioned policy reforms and that IMF conditional programs might even enhance capital flows to the client nation. Wishman (Wishman, M. 2016) also found that the IMF's performance criteria and previous action enhance the credit ratings of client countries, demonstrating the IMF's catalytic function.

The IMF has come under fire from several studies for its strict requirements, which could cause capital flight from the client nation or slow economic growth once the program is put into place. Research has shown that the execution of IMF programs results in a decrease in foreign direct investment from client nations. This decrease is concentrated in industries that have smaller sunk costs and a higher dependence on outside funding (Breen, M., & Egan, P. J. 2019). On the other side, Bird and Rowland (2016) contended that the IMF program's short-term drawbacks are outweighed by the program's and its supplied resources' long-term benefits. They have previously found that IMF concessional programs have a favorable effect on the economic growth of low-income nations (Bird, G., & Rowland's, D. 2017). Additionally, Gündüz (Gündüz, Y. B. 2016) found that lower-income nations that have experienced macroeconomic imbalances in the past or are vulnerable to harsh external shocks benefit from IMF programs.

It was shown that nations taking part in IMF programs experience reduced inflation, improved reserve coverage, lower fiscal deficits, and higher rates of short-term economic growth. Additionally, Woo (Woo, B. 2013) found that a client country's foreign investment inflows increase when it participates in an IMF program with strict criteria. It has been argued that different countries have different implications of the IMF program because of the slow economic growth caused by the

IMF, with middle-class countries suffering a negative impact on economic growth and lower-income countries experiencing a positive impact (Kaya, A. 2016). According to Bauer et al. (Bauer, M. E., Cruz, C., & Graham, B. A. 2012), various countries may experience varied consequences from the IMF program, with democracies likely to benefit more than autocracies. For instance, Van der Hoorn and Masrur (2020) examine the discursive strategies employed by print media outlets in developing countries to portray IMF interventions. Their study reveals how newspapers use linguistic and rhetorical devices to either legitimize or critique IMF policies, thereby influencing public perceptions of economic stability and development initiatives. In a similar vein, Ahmad and Silva (2021) conduct a comparative analysis of Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers to explore variations in media discourse regarding the IMF. Their findings highlight divergent media portrayals and the nuanced ways in which national contexts shape the framing of IMF policies. This comparative approach elucidates how cultural, political, and economic factors interact with media narratives to construct public opinion and policy discourse.

Print media plays a crucial role in shaping public perceptions of economic policies, particularly through critical discourse analysis (CDA), which examines how media representations construct meaning and influence public understanding. This review synthesizes recent studies that explore the intersection of print media and CDA, focusing on the portrayal of international financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in newspaper articles. Recent research underscores the significant influence of media portrayals on public attitudes towards economic policies influenced by the IMF. Van der Hoorn and Masrur (2020) and Ahmad and Silva (2021) have examined the discursive tactics employed by print media in developing countries such as Pakistan and Sri Lanka to characterize IMF interventions. Their studies highlight the nuanced ways in which newspapers frame IMF policies, influencing public perceptions of economic stability, development initiatives, and international relations. Building upon this, the present study conducts a critical discourse analysis of Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers to deepen understanding of how the IMF is depicted in print media. By analyzing linguistic and rhetorical strategies employed in news articles, this research aims to uncover the underlying discursive frameworks that shape public opinion on IMF interventions in

these countries. This approach aligns with the theoretical frameworks of Norman Fairclough's "Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language" (2003) and Teun A. van Dijk's "Discourse and Power" (2008), which emphasize the role of language in constructing and contesting social meanings within media discourse.

2.4 Media Discourse

One important arena for the discursive development of language has been the language of the media. Numerous academics have talked about the problems that the media causes. It is necessary to talk about media discourse in general before getting into their primary issues. The terminology employed in a lot of today's media publications is another issue. Media discourse serves a legitimate role in conveying information to the audience by portraying itself as the official language. On the one hand, media text is enhanced with private conversational idioms, slang, and more subtle cultural clues. Numerous studies have demonstrated that media discourse is not impartial or devoid of bias, especially when it comes to the representation it covers (Fairclough, 1995). On the other hand, media discourse presents its own assumptions about how to relate to both the subject and the viewer (van Dijk, 1997).

However, media discourse generally aims to start a conversation about significant national issues by highlighting the words, deeds, or accomplishments of prominent national political or social figures and celebrities, as well as local phenomena, and weighing the advantages and disadvantages for the viewership.

Van Dijk (1997), however, believes that the beginning, middle, and end of media discourse are frequently influenced by embellishments and are upheld and dictated by the media's own point of view and narrative viewpoint. The current study aims to investigate how language is employed in media discourse to uphold power relations and reflect particular ideologies.

Generally speaking, the purpose of media discourse is to tell a story in a way that will elicit strong feelings from viewers or readers. For example, it has been noted that, for the most part, it is guaranteed that the choice of words, at least in headlines, may represent people's feelings, attitudes, and mindsets about news-related issues.

2.4.1 Role of Media in Today's World

As was previously said, media plays a significant role in the language-based

discursive processes that take place there. Generally speaking, a number of critics have provided incisive analyses of the conventionalized figurative and discursive techniques employed by the media. For instance, the media's reporting of natural disasters is largely stereotypical. According to one perspective, reporting in such circumstances typically begins with a well-known storyline that includes scenes of death along with information about the damage, injuries, and losses, the survivors' anxiety, the suffering of the families affected, the bravery of the rescue teams, and the hunt for someone to place the blame.

Nonetheless, academics have observed that the media portrays these cases using standard discourse frameworks. William Gamson and Andre Modigliani (1987) provide another example of this type of discursivity, arguing that news media interpretive tactics regarding nuclear power coverage are stylized to fit a complicated discourse process. According to both academics, the dominant and impactful catchphrases of the 1950s and 1960s were "progress" and "atoms for peace." But through media debate, the old images give way to the new ones. Currently, the discussion surrounding nuclear power is dominated by images of weapons, mass destruction, and disasters, among other things.

It is widely accepted that the political arena is the only acceptable domain of social power, so let's keep the conversation focused there. The reason for this is that during parliamentary negotiations and legislation, the interests of individuals and organizations are combined to form the common good, or what is sometimes referred to as the "public interest" of the entire community. Van Dijk (1997) asserts that the media plays a clear and defined role in the political system within the Habermasian framework, which evaluates the media as an essential source of information and discussion. As a result, it offers a vital conduit between the general public and elected officials. It is now clear that the media upholds the exercise of social power in politics in accordance with people's common beliefs and that those elected to public office are not permitted to misuse their position of authority.

The key question of the differences between the discourse structures of news and other types of discourse can be addressed by the debate that follows. Van Dijk (1997), for example, holds that the phrase "news story" can be employed in English to imply that news is a certain type of narrative.

2.4.2 Discourse Theory and the Media

"It is widely acknowledged that discourse theorists have not extensively considered the mass media in their analyses. Nevertheless, there are a few noteworthy exceptions in this regard. The discourse theory developed by Laclau and Mouffe (2001) has primarily been employed within political science. Consequently, there has been limited use of Laclau and Mouffe's discourse theory in examining the media, resulting in unexplored potential applications of discourse theory analysis.

In this context, James Curran's work (1997) can be interpreted as an effort to develop a radical democratic normative theory of media. Curran (1997) draws an interesting distinction between his approach and other Marxist and communist doctrines. Although Curran (1997) does not explicitly reference Laclau and Mouffe's work, there appears to be a connection between his ideas and their radical democratic theory (Carpentier, 2005). Similarly, Torfing's book (1999) on media and discourse theory presents an initial framework for study. According to Torfing, discourse theory can be applied in various fields, as outlined in his classification:"

- Examining discourses concerning the media, their role in society, and their form;
- Focusing on mass media discourses, especially those pertaining to their form and content;
- Establishing parameters for media discourse, such as through examinations of audience, media professional, and community identities (Carpentier et al., 2003; Carpentier, 2004; Carpentier, 2005).

"In summary, Laclau and Mouffe's (2001) political identity theory is applied to explore identities linked to the media in the aforementioned contexts. Discourse theory views the media not merely as a passive conduit that transmits or reflects social phenomena, but as a distinct apparatus that actively generates, replicates, and alters them. Drawing from Foucault's (1972) theories on the dispersion of discourse and the principles governing their production, the media is conceptualized as a discursive machinery where social spaces are constructed through various discourses.

Torfing (1999) challenges the traditional sender-receiver model by incorporating a discursive element into every level of the model. This highlights the

discursive nature of message meaning and the identities of both actual and potential communicators and recipients. Furthermore, understanding the audience as signifiers requires consideration of the diverse discourses that define the audience, whether as consumers or citizens. When ordinary individuals access media and engage with specific media products, they transcend discursive depictions of the audience. As argued by Allor (1988), the audience in this context occupies positions within analytical discourses rather than physical spaces."

2.4.3 Media and Social Construction

As previously noted, discourse analysts have extensively explored how social realities are constructed through discourse. In the context of media discourse, the media is considered a crucial arena for shaping social reality. Beck (1992) argues that the media plays a pivotal role in this process, highlighting the differences and challenges between social rationality and scientific knowledge. He suggests that the dissemination of risks through media channels has increased reliance on mediated scientific information. However, at the same time, trust in scientific authority has declined, with social rationality, grounded in everyday experiences, increasingly challenging scientific rationality.

According to Cottle (1998), the media represents a primary battleground where various forms of reasoning clash over the causes and potential solutions to societal issues.

2.4.4 Social Representation

To discuss media discourse in the context of social representation, it is crucial to understand what constitutes social representation. One perspective, as articulated by van Dijk (2007), posits that individuals' long-term memory stores ingrained interpretations of their own experiences as mental models. Social representations also encompass enduring and consistent socially held ideas (Augoustinos and Walker, 1995; Moscovici, 2001), which are fundamentally shaped by sociocultural knowledge, facilitating meaningful interactions and connections within society (van Dijk, 2007).

Alternatively, from another perspective, individuals are susceptible to influence and subsequently align their behavior accordingly. Chomsky (2004) argues that once people's opinions are influenced, ongoing pressure to conform to those

attitudes becomes unnecessary.

Van Dijk (2007) further explains that such influence operates at both social and cognitive levels and is enacted through discursive practices. Therefore, careful consideration must be given to discourse strategies, which often manipulate socially accepted viewpoints. Among these strategies, Van Dijk highlights generalization, which shapes individuals' mental models and fosters widespread knowledge, beliefs, or attitudes.

2.4.5 Role of Media Power and Influence

There has been extensive discussion regarding the role of media in (re)producing strong ideologies, contingent on the systems shaping ideas of power and influence (Bryant and Zillmann, 1986). The more power the media wields, the less freedom the impacted public is attributed. Additionally, perceptions of media control diminish with public perceptions of media independence. This phenomenon is supported by research demonstrating how media discourse influences mindset, cognition, and action in various contexts, rather than being a natural outcome of power dynamics (Harris, 1989).

Currently, it is pertinent to discuss media power in relation to the social power assumed by organizations and groups. Social power generally refers to the ability of dominant groups or individuals to influence actions and access resources, excluding coercive power wielded by institutions like the military or police, or by individuals through violence (Lukes, 1986). Control over behavior typically implies a reduction in freedom, suggesting that media freedom should be viewed as a form of media power when applied to the media context.

Moreover, there are diverse ways to define action, influenced by various circumstances. If action broadly includes intentions, justifications, purposes, and goals, then controlling action equates to controlling thought. Van Dijk (1988) emphasizes this critical aspect of media power and persuasive social power in general. Understanding cognitive processes and representations is essential here, as elucidated by van Dijk (1988), shedding light on the structure, processes, and strategies of cognition. This understanding forms the basis for a fresh interpretation of media's persuasive power (Graber, 1984; Gunter, 1987; Harris, 1989).

According to Iain Wilkinson (1999), most studies agree that media coverage

of crises and disasters significantly impacts the public. He illustrates how media can focus attention on group efforts to present rationality externally. Consequently, Wilkinson argues that media's use of various tactics in covering tragic events shapes public discourse, helping audiences discern between risks and threats, actions he believes extend beyond reasonable concern.

2.4.6 Bias is embedded in Media

The assessment of newspaper data through the news value paradigm has made media bias a heavily researched topic. According to van Dijk (2007), the expected level of bias across news sources remains consistent. He argues that news value establishes a uniform professional standard. Some scholars emphasize editorial discretion in selecting news coverage. This perspective suggests that media outlets individually prioritize what they deem newsworthy (Snyder and Kelly, 1977). Each newspaper caters to a specific readership with distinct perspectives, tailoring their stories and coverage accordingly. Similarly, the portrayal of attendees at a gathering as either protesters or organizers can vary based on the newspaper's political stance.

2.5 Power and News Media

Since the concept of power in discourse has already been introduced earlier, this section focuses specifically on institutional or social power. It does not delve into the individual influence of specific journalists. Social power, broadly defined, refers to the relationships between individuals, organizations, or groups (Fairclough, 1995). It encompasses both the influence wielded by individual members within a group and the control exerted by larger organizations or groups over others and their constituents.

Media power is primarily symbolic and persuasive because it can shape and influence the thoughts of readers. Bourdieu (1991) characterizes media power as symbolic power because it controls intentions, opinions, knowledge, and beliefs. Understanding Bourdieu's concept of symbolic power is crucial for comprehending the institutional role of media and its societal impact. According to Thompson (1995), Bourdieu's symbolic power refers to the ability to create and transmit symbolic forms that mediate processes, control actions, and ultimately shape events. In essence, Thompson's term captures the influence that institutions like the media wield in creating symbolic meanings.

2.5.1 Individual Liberty

Evidence suggests that audiences typically retain the least amount of agency and independence, despite the media's symbolic influence in creating reality. Van Dijk (2007) asserts that there is some degree of public interaction that is not solely passive. In other words, the news media's symbolic power has a significant impact, although some media consumers may be able to resist such persuasion.

Considering the aforementioned argument, it is clear that the media's ability to shape public opinion can be especially potent when the public is unaware of the symbolic force at play (Van Dijk, 2007). To put it another way, people may be subject to symbolic power if they unquestioningly accept the truth and legitimacy of news stories and the perspectives presented in newspapers.

Moreover, Van Dijk (2007) believes that a thorough and targeted understanding of socially and politically grounded power is necessary for studying social power and its symbolic elements. He emphasizes the importance of analyzing shared attitudes, ideologies, mental images, and social cognitions among readers. Meaningful insights into media influence can be obtained if such mental representations and their modifications are appropriately understood within the context of news reporting processes (Van Dijk, 2007). He argues that concepts like manipulation and influence, which are typically challenging to discuss, can be given clearer definitions through this approach.

2.5.2 Access

The concept of media access offers another perspective on media power. Power is typically acquired through access to important and prestigious social resources. Social groups gain social power through their access to various public or influential discourses. The key of this concept lies in the combination of economic power and other social forms of power.

A current inquiry regarding media discourse is who has access to it and what conclusions can be drawn about the role of media in society based on the response to this question. Fairclough (1995) argues that access to the media varies among individuals, institutions, and social groups within this framework. He asserts that the media is highly regulated at both a professional and institutional level, which underscores this aspect. Moreover, the media is predominantly accessible to those

possessing other types of power—whether political, economic, or cultural.

2.6 Hegemony and Ideology

It is essential to discuss the relationship between hegemony and ideology to fully comprehend the concept of power in media discourse. Hegemony, as borrowed from Gramsci and utilized by Fairclough (1995), van Dijk (1998), and Chomsky (1989), underscores the role of media in manufacturing consent. According to Fairclough & Chouliaraki (1999), hegemony is rooted in consent rather than coercion when it comes to domination. It involves the normalization of social relations and practices as matters of common sense, thereby emphasizing the role of ideology in establishing and perpetuating dominance relations.

Hackett argues that relying on force to maintain power is unsustainable. His perspective is confined to democratic nations like the United States and Canada, where the populace is largely literate, has a long history of preserving free speech, and operates under functional democratic systems of government. Consequently, the ruling class in these nations focuses on garnering public support through persuasion to retain power. According to Chomsky (2004) and Fowler (1991), the media plays a crucial role in shaping consent in these contexts. Ideology encompasses attitudes, systems of beliefs, and values related to political, religious, and social life, shaping public perception of the world and influencing the construction and interpretation of reality.

Numerous studies indicate that not all news reports are transparent or ideologically neutral. Editors, reporters, and their audiences form an ideological nexus, influencing the manner in which news is reported. This suggests that newspapers actively manipulate language to align with audience ideological expectations when reporting on events that are commonplace in social life.

2.7 Practices of Media Text Production and Consumption

The two most significant aspects of any text are production and consumption, which are also vital to media discourse and institutional practices. A series of institutional procedures, such as news collection, selection, writing, and editing, are engaged in the production process (Fairclough, 1995; Fowler, 1991; van Dijk, 1993). Contrarily, the process of reading and understanding that text is referred to as

consuming. This case involves the reader.

First, the primary role in text production techniques is played by the selection of news stories. In comparison to their space, media generally have an abundance of substance. Thus, there is much to be expressed (Fowler, 1991). This phenomenon demonstrates that there is a priority-based selection process for news, with some material being chosen for publication and others being rejected or stopped due to certain difficulties. In this context, Carruthers (1996) holds the opinion that newsworthiness in relation to events and news is not an innate attribute but rather is determined by institutional practices and news creation processes.

As a result, activities and occurrences only become news when they are reshaped by the news perspective; this phenomenon does not depend on their objective qualities. According to Carruthers (1996), news is purposefully produced to further the interests and advantages of the upper class. Fowler (1991) went so far as to claim that although print media is a world, it is slanted and assessed, and therefore not the true world.

Media professionals choose who to interview, quote, and hear about in the news, among other things, because the media, as an institution, chooses the information sources as well. According to Fairclough (1995), a characteristic of news production is the media's excessive dependence on a small number of officials. Through a complicated web of relationships and procedures, they have carefully legitimized the sources they have used. Ordinary people are employed as sources and are generally allowed to talk about their own personal experience, which is rather different from the practices addressed to officials. It is forbidden for them to voice their thoughts on matters (Fairclough, 1995). He claims that this reliance on information sources is related to the media's adherence to the status quo or its resistance to change.

According to Fairclough (1995), it is because of the previously stated feature that it offers a primarily established viewpoint of the world, which is expressed textually through speech reporting. Naturally, a news item is provided for reading and comprehension during its manufacturing phase. As stated differently, it is prepared for ingestion. However, the most important aspect of media discourse research now revolves around how it is received (Fairclough, 1995; Fowler, 1991; Widdowson,

1998).

Discourse analysts make assumptions about how language is read and understood since news consumption has been the main focus of attention. So much so that, on behalf of the actual audience, they occasionally appear to interpret texts obtained from the media. Therefore, how a discourse analyst interprets how an audience consumes media discourse is a crucial matter.

2.8 The Study of Newspapers in Broader Perspective

The preceding pages have addressed the extent to which print media affords discursive practices. It is relevant to quickly go over the larger picture of the subject in order to better understand it. In light of this, Biber et al. (1999) examined newspaper language as one of the four primary registers of the English language. Additionally, this study took into account academic writing, spoken conversation, and fiction as media discourse categories.

In the linguistic study of newspapers, genre analysis actually receives more attention than the other techniques. This could potentially be the reasoning behind the description of newspaper language that sets it apart from other language genres. Therefore, linguists aim to gain a deeper grasp of certain genre features through the process of describing them. For instance, Swales (1990) studied advertising language.

2.9 News as Discourse

When analyzing news as discourse, the first thing to realize is that news does not only offer inert information; rather, it conveys a dynamic aspect. Also, the social structure is the source of a large amount of the meaning associated with that news. Moreover, this kind of approach operates under the presumption that the process of creating meaning requires interaction.

Conversely, it's been stated that news has no meaning—at least not on paper. Reading the news is necessary to give it meaning. The same is described by Fairclough (1998), who contends that linguists must be aware of how discourse is created and how it influences the formation of social structures and relationships. He goes on to say that sociologists need to pay closer attention to how social ties and structures are expressed in both language and day-to-day social behaviors.

2.10 Pakistani Print Media Scenario

Pakistan's print media evolved into an institution after many years of struggle. Print media has made great strides in meeting reader expectations. Normally, in order to expand, it has to pass through several crucial stages. Both the precarious civilian regimes and the persistent military regulations formed and affected it. With an "iron hand," the media as an institution was never permitted to develop and act responsibly in the nation. Print media persisted in advocating for freedom of expression despite the difficult circumstances.

2.10.1 Historical Perspective

According to Ahmed (1998), the print media was utilized by the governments of India and Pakistan to disseminate state propaganda following the subcontinent's separation. The purpose of this propaganda was to instill a sense of national identity in their people. Because of the animosity between Pakistan and India, the media's lexicon was predicated on opposing nationalisms—Pakistan vs. India, for example, and Islam versus Hinduism. He underlines once more how this led to the ongoing Urdu/Hindi-English division.

2.10.2 Censorship in the Media

By examining newspapers from 1970 to 1990, Akhtar (2000) makes the claim that media professionals were forced to create content that was skewed in favor of the ruling class due to their financial reliance on governments, fear of legal action, and harassment (Akhtar, 2000).

The 1970 general elections provided evidence of the results of these strategies. Politicians in West Pakistan rejected the outcome, despite the fact that a political party from East Pakistan had secured a simple majority. In addition, a political party made an effort to thwart the change in authority. In West Pakistan, mainstream media outlets endorsed this opposition. The situation was headlined and sub headlined in a newspaper as follows:

- PPP Trying to Evolve Formula
- Workable, Durable Constituion
- All-Out Bid to End Crisis (cited in Akhtar,2000)

The example from the following sentence makes clear how biased the newspapers are. The political party is shown as being in favor of and prepared to work toward a legal resolution of the issue. This paper called the situation a "crisis," rather than celebrating East Pakistan's election success.

In his study, Niazi (1994) sheds light on the interaction between the government and the print media during General Zia ul-Haq's military administration (1977–1988), which saw one of the harshest periods of media suppression ever. He controlled the media and instructed them to spread Pakistani ideology in what appeared to be an effort to improve his public image and legitimize his military takeover. As per Nazi (1994), Anything that included a little criticism of public servants was treated quite seriously (Niazi, 1994).

Pre-censorship, censorship, and self-censorship are the three forms of censorship identified by Niazi (1994). Newspapers were either banned or censored before printing in the first two forms of censorship. The government began to lose influence over the media in the middle of the 1980s, but even then, a great number of journalists practiced self-censorship due to their ongoing dread of a dictatorship (Niazi, 1994).

Numerous efforts have been made by the Centre for Civic Education Pakistan (CCEP) to investigate media practices. The CCEP's research on Pakistani print media reveals significant trends. Print media, for instance, exhibits self-censorship in addition to criticism when writing about the administration. The CCEP looked at a few Urdu and English newspapers from various angles during the August 2005 election campaigns in Pakistan and evaluated the subjects and political stances. 202 times, social issues were brought up. In addition, the administration received 30 editorial backings and 139 condemnations. This circumstance contrasted with another editorial discussion topic: public figures. In addition to receiving support 93 times, the government received 41 criticisms. It's interesting to note that, at the time, President Pervez Musharraf received 44 votes while receiving only one criticism.

2.10.3 Urdu and English Press Scenario

According to Tariq Rahman, Urdu and English hold distinct roles in Pakistan. There are very few English speakers, and just about 8% of people speak Urdu (Rahman, 1996). Nevertheless, both are recognized as official languages. Pre-

partitioned India during British authority over the subcontinent is related to this condition. Urdu was still used with emotive representation in Pakistan after the country gained independence in 1947 (Torwali, 2007).

Over time, cognitive-psychological processes and identity began to be represented in Urdu and English. Urdu is emotive, and English is logical. This distinction can be attributed to the English press's use of a range of information sources, increased reliance on outside sources, opposition to tyranny, and diversity of viewpoints about ideology and the state (Ahmed, 1998). Ahmed goes on to provide information on the English logical discourse and how it approaches the topic with more facts and numbers.

2.11 Theoretical Framework

The discourse analysis of print media within the CDA paradigm has been used to position print media as a social and discursive institution for the past 20 years. Numerous studies on news analysis have been carried out, including linguistic assessments of the discourse and language of print media. Researchers whose work has significantly influenced the development of CDA (2009) include Van Dijk (1985), Fairclough (1995a), Paniagua et al. (2007), Fowler (1991), Bell (1991), Richardson (2007), Bell & Peter (1998), Matheson (2005), Lukin (2013), and Boyd-Barrett (2013).

This study used Fairclough's three-dimensional framework as the foundation for its sample analysis. According to Fairclough, discourse and language are social practices. He suggests that critical analysts should dedicate themselves to examining the relationship between texts, processes, and their social conditions—both the immediate conditions of the situational context and the more distant conditions of institutional and social structures—rather than merely analyzing the texts or the processes of production and interpretation.

2.11.1 Discourse as Social Practice

Fairclough posits that discourse is a form of social practice that both reflects and shapes social structures, power relations, and ideologies.

Application to News Articles: In the context of news articles, discourse constructs and reflects social realities by framing issues, representing actors, and legitimizing certain perspectives over others.

2.11.2 Three-dimensional Approach:

Textual Analysis: Analyzing linguistic features (vocabulary, syntax, metaphor, discourse markers) to understand how meanings are constructed and conveyed in news articles.

Passivization: Examination of passive constructions to obscure agency or responsibility, influencing how events and actions are portrayed (e.g., "Mistakes were made").

Modal Verbs: Analysis of modal verbs (e.g., can, may, must) to assess certainty, possibility, or obligation, which can shape the perceived credibility or urgency of news content.

Discursive Practice: Investigating the production and consumption of discourse, including journalistic practices, editorial decisions, and audience reception.

Social Practice: Contextualizing discourse within broader socio-political contexts, such as media ownership, political agendas, and cultural norms.

Geographical Devices: Exploration of spatial references and geographical markers (e.g., place names, spatial metaphors) that influence how events are situated and perceived in news reporting.

2.11.3 Power and Ideology:

CDA focuses on how discourse reflects and reproduces power relations and dominant ideologies within society.

Application to News Articles: News articles often reflect the ideologies of media organizations, government agendas, or societal norms. Analyzing power dynamics involves examining whose voices are represented, which issues are prioritized, and how certain perspectives are marginalized or legitimized.

2.11.4 Intertextuality and Interdiscursivity:

Intertextuality: Understanding how news articles refer to and are influenced by other texts and discourses (e.g., quoting experts, referencing previous articles).

Interdiscursivity: Analyzing how various discourses (e.g., political, economic) intersect and shape the meaning and interpretation of news articles.

Application to News Articles: By tracing intertextual references and interdiscursive relations, analysts can uncover underlying narratives, biases, and ideological influences in news reporting.

2.11.5 Critical Reflexivity:

Encouraging analysts to critically reflect on their own positions, biases, and interpretations when analyzing discourse.

Application to News Articles: Critical reflexivity helps in identifying how analysts' perspectives may influence their interpretation of news articles, ensuring a more objective and nuanced analysis of media discourse.

2.11.6 Social Change:

While acknowledging discourse's role in maintaining power structures, CDA also highlights its potential to challenge dominant ideologies and contribute to social change.

Application to News Articles: By critiquing media representations and fostering public debate, CDA can contribute to broader societal discussions and advocate for more inclusive and equitable media practices.

2.12 Relating the Framework to the Analysis of News Articles

Textual Analysis: Analysis of news articles involves examining language choices (including passivization and modal verbs), rhetorical strategies, and narrative structures to uncover how meanings are constructed and conveyed.

Discursive Practice: Investigating the production process includes studying journalistic norms, editorial decisions, and the influence of media institutions on news

content.

Social Practice: Contextualizing news discourse within socio-political contexts helps in understanding how power relations, ideologies, and societal norms influence news reporting.

Power and Ideology: Analyzing news articles through the lens of power and ideology reveals whose interests are served, which voices are marginalized, and how dominant narratives are reinforced or challenged.

Intertextuality and Interdiscursivity: Tracing intertextual references and interdiscursive relations reveals the broader discursive frameworks shaping news coverage and public discourse.

Critical Reflexivity: Being aware of one's own biases and positions ensures a more objective analysis of news articles, considering the potential impact of interpretations on understanding media representations.

Social Change: Critiquing news discourse and promoting critical awareness can contribute to fostering a more informed public debate and advocating for more equitable media practices.

In conclusion, Fairclough's CDA provides a comprehensive theoretical framework for analyzing news articles by examining how discourse reflects and reproduces societal power dynamics, ideologies, and norms. By applying this framework, analysts can uncover hidden biases, challenge dominant narratives, and contribute to fostering more inclusive and critical media practices.

This chapter presents a theoretical foundation for critical discourse analysis (CDA) as an interdisciplinary approach that explains different CDA notions, criticisms, and important CDA terminologies. The discourse in relation to media, representation, and ideology is covered in this chapter. This study looks into the discursive strategies used by the media to represent the IMF in an effort to better understand how the public perceives economic policy in Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The current study investigates how print media attempts to spread its ideologies and mold people's beliefs and attitudes in accordance with its covert goals. It also looks at how the discursive representations of the IMF in print media in Pakistan and Sri Lanka

reflect and replicate the prevailing ideologies. The chapter also discusses national and international news as well as IMF reporting, with a primary focus on media from Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

There are five main sections in this chapter. The study's design is covered in the first section. The study's data and methods for selecting it are covered in the second section. Each newspaper is briefly described, along with the newspaper, article types, and period of investigation chosen. The third section, explained the data sources, and the last two sections describe the sample, sampling strategy, and rationale for the selection of the sample.

3.1 Design of the Study

The nature of the research study is qualitative. The researcher selected this design because it is appropriate for the current study and descriptive design is used to describe things as they are. Instead of using numbers to represent the data, descriptive qualitative research uses words. One qualitative way to determine how a theory functions in various phenomena is through descriptive qualitative research, which has a natural setting and the researcher as the primary instrument. The linguistic features are described through qualitative-descriptive research.

This study employed the critical discourse analysis method. Researcher employed a qualitative research design to examine data from newspapers, and followed Fairclough's (1992) three-dimensional CDA design. The primary goal of this study was to examine the linguistic elements employed in various newspaper articles. Essentially, the goals of this study are multifaceted. The study's first goal was to provide an overview of the IMF's representation in print media. Second, it highlights fiscal and monetary policy interventions. And finally, it assesses the IMF's discourse in Pakistani and Sri Lankan news articles.

3.2 Data Collection

The data for the current study is the 30 articles published in Pakistani leading newspaper "Dawn" and Sri Lankan English newspaper "Island" from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2022. The data collected from these newspapers was recorded on a separate Word document. The researcher selected those articles in which she

observes references to the IMF. Print media was chosen for data collection because it not only highlights all of the important news but also plays an important role in shaping people's perceptions of a country. Print media is gaining traction around the world. It has begun publishing updated news in print. It helps in the daily circulation of news and spreads it throughout the world.

According to Lagonikos, articles present a newspaper's opinion on a topic. Newspapers use these to comment on government policies and are regarded as reliable sources of information and commentary. Articles reveal a newspaper's ideological stance and also provide a description of an event. Articles may be more relevant to the discourse of an organization, event, or person. Thus, Dawn and Island news articles are scrutinized for their economic and financial relevance, and all articles bring up anything related to fiscal policy, monetary policy, the IMF, or the economy. A total of 30 news articles are taken from Dawn, and the other 15 are from Island newspaper. An overview of each newspaper is provided in the sections below.

3.2.1 Dawn

Dawn was founded in 1941 as a newspaper by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, one of Pakistan's founding fathers, to aid in his efforts to establish Pakistan. Dawn is a Pakistani English-language newspaper that was launched in British India in 1941. It is the largest English newspaper in Pakistan and also serves as the country's newspaper of record. Dawn is the flagship publication of the Dawn Media Group, which also owns local radio station CityFM89 as well as the marketing and media magazine Aurora.

Dawn has 138,000 daily readers and is currently the most prestigious and widely read English newspaper. Dawn is an English-language publication that is not read by the general public and has an elite readership and character (Akhtar, 2000: xviii). Because Dawn has a smaller readership than Urdu newspapers, the Pakistani government frequently disregarded its editorials in the years following independence. Dawn regularly carries syndicated articles from western newspapers such as The Independent, The Guardian, the Los Angeles Times, and The Washington Post.

3.2.2 Island

The Island is Sri Lanka's daily English-language newspaper. Upali Newspapers is the publisher of it. The Island was founded in 1981 as Divaina's sister publication. Sunday Island, the Sunday edition, was first published in 1991. As of right now, 70,000 copies of the daily newspaper and 103,000 copies of the Sunday edition are distributed. Its creator is Upali Wijewardene. Pro-Sri Lanka Freedom Party is its political inclination.

3.3 Data Sources

The researcher collected data from the official websites of the respective newspapers. The data from "ISLAND NEWSPAPER" was selected from its official website, <http://island.lk/>. Similarly, the data from "DAWN NEWSPAPER" was selected from its official website, <https://www.dawn.com/>.

3.4 Sample and Sampling Strategy

The articles were chosen as samples by the researcher using a non-probability basis. By using this method, the researcher selects data that is pertinent to their investigation. Researcher implemented a purposive non-random sampling technique to choose a representative sample in order to obtain an extensive amount of information on the relevant issue topic. The rationale behind using the above sampling technique is to include only those articles that illustrate the image of the IMF in Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers.

3.5 Rationale for the Selection of the Sample

The selection of samples from "DAWN NEWSPAPER" and "ISLAND NEWSPAPER" is based on their large circulation and their popularity. The Island is a daily English-language newspaper in Sri Lanka. Additionally, Dawn is an English-language newspaper published in Pakistan. It is Pakistan's biggest English newspaper and the official record of the nation.

The selection of newspaper articles as a primary source of data in research studies, particularly in the context of critical discourse analysis (CDA), is typically

guided by several criteria that align with the research objectives and methodological considerations. Here are some reasons why newspaper articles are often chosen over other sections like editorials or opinion pieces:

Representation of Public Discourse: Newspaper articles, especially news reports, aim to inform the public about current events and issues. They reflect a broad spectrum of viewpoints and are considered a representative sample of public discourse on a particular topic, such as economic policies or international relations involving institutions like the IMF.

Accessibility and Availability: Newspaper articles are readily accessible and widely available, making them a convenient source of data for researchers. They are published daily or weekly and cover a range of topics, allowing researchers to gather a substantial amount of textual data for analysis.

Objectivity and Impartiality: Compared to editorials or opinion pieces, which often express specific viewpoints or arguments, news articles typically strive for objectivity and impartiality in reporting facts and events. This characteristic is valuable for researchers aiming to analyze how media institutions construct narratives and shape public perceptions without the overt influence of editorial bias.

Standardized Format: News articles generally follow a standardized format that includes headlines, lead paragraphs summarizing the main points, and subsequent paragraphs providing additional details and context. This structure facilitates systematic analysis and comparison across different articles and newspapers.

Reflecting Media Influence: Studying news articles allows researchers to explore how media outlets interpret and frame complex issues such as economic policies or international financial interventions. This analysis can reveal patterns in media coverage, including the use of specific language, framing techniques, and rhetorical strategies that contribute to the construction of public understanding and opinion.

Widely consumed and Influential: Newspapers remain a significant source of information for the general public, policymakers, and other stakeholders. Analyzing newspaper articles provides insights into how media representations influence societal perceptions and potentially shape policy debates and decision-making.

processes.

While editorials and opinion pieces offer valuable insights into specific viewpoints and ideological stances, they are often more subjective and less representative of broader public opinion. Therefore, for research focused on understanding media influence on public perceptions through CDA, newspaper articles are typically preferred for their objectivity, accessibility, and representation of mainstream discourse.

3.6 Rationale for Choice of Theoretical Framework:

Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is chosen as the theoretical framework for this research due to its robust methodology for analyzing how discourse shapes and reflects social power relations. CDA focuses on understanding how language not only represents reality but also constructs and influences social structures and ideologies.

By applying Fairclough's framework, this study aims to dissect the ways in which the IMF is depicted in the selected newspapers, revealing the underlying ideologies and power relations at play. This approach facilitates an examination of how media discourses may support or contest IMF policies and how these discourses reflect broader socio-economic and political dynamics. It allows for a critical exploration of how language in media contributes to shaping public perceptions and policy debates surrounding the IMF in Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In essence, the combination of these selected newspapers and Fairclough's CDA provides a comprehensive approach to understanding the complex interplay between media, power, and international financial institutions.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

In my research, I employ Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as the theoretical framework to investigate how the IMF is portrayed in Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers. CDA, rooted in critical social theory, examines how language use in discourse reflects and shapes social reality, power relations, and ideological positions. This approach allows me to uncover underlying meanings, dominant discourses, and the ways in which media representations influence public perceptions and policy discourse.

4.1 Fairclough's Three-dimensional Model of CDA

Aligned with Fairclough's three-dimensional model of CDA, my research involves three levels of analysis:

- **Textual Analysis:**

This level focuses on analyzing linguistic features such as vocabulary choices, subject and auxiliary verb omissions, nominalizations, passivization, graphological devices, use of adjectives, and figurative language. By examining these textual elements, I aim to understand how specific linguistic choices construct the representation of the IMF in newspaper articles.

- **Discursive Practice Analysis:**

At this level, I investigate the production and dissemination of discourse within Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers. This includes examining editorial decisions, journalistic practices, framing of news stories, and the positioning of articles. By analyzing these discursive practices, I can explore how media institutions shape and influence the portrayal of the IMF.

- **Social Practice Analysis:**

This level explores the broader socio-political and economic contexts that influence the representation of the IMF. Factors such as historical contexts, economic

policies, ideological perspectives, power relations, and public perceptions of international financial institutions are considered. Through this analysis, I aim to uncover the societal norms, beliefs, and ideologies that underpin the discourse surrounding the IMF in Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers.

- **Norms and Traditions of CDA**

My analysis adheres to the norms and traditions of CDA by systematically examining linguistic features (textual level), media production practices (discursive practice level), and socio-political contexts (social practice level). By following this approach, I seek to uncover how media representations of the IMF reflect and reinforce broader ideological positions and power dynamics within Pakistani and Sri Lankan societies. This methodological framework allows for a comprehensive examination of how language use in newspapers constructs narratives about international financial institutions, providing insights into public discourse and policy implications

- **Articles Analysis:**

As it was discussed earlier, mainstream Pakistani and Sri Lankan media were the subjects of this study. There is no question about the fact that Daily Dawn and Island are two major English newspapers that reflect the true picture of both Pakistani and Sri Lankan journalism. One is representative of Pakistani English journalism, and the other is representative of Sri Lankan English journalism.

4.2 SRILANKAN ARTICLES CDA

1.

Article on: CSI calls for inclusion of IMF identified actions in programme

Writers Name: TISL Executive Director Nadishani Perera

Publication Date: 2022/12/19

Website Link: <https://island.lk/imf-loan-talks-heres-how-we-need-to-prepare/>

“The Civil Society Initiative on Anti-Corruption Reform for Economic Recovery, [...], without being guided merely by external demand.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Civil Society, IMF, Governance, Economic, Recovery, and Government. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Government, Governance, Momentous, Incomplete, Commitments and Highlighted. Transparency, Alternatives, Reclassified, and Significant are four-syllable words, whereas Representatives, Reclassified, Implementation, Anti-Corruption are five-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb “adequately, as, however, now, significantly, so, still, up, well, even, fully, merely, prior, so, under, very” in the Article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “has, have, are, is, do. Verb, past participle “expected, Failed, highlighted, mentioned, failed, Guided, identified, included, made, missed, reclassified, signaled, noted, said”. Verb, gerund/Participle “Comprising, giving, including, operationalizing, promoting, receiving, acknowledging, categorizing, classifying, signaling, structuring.” There is no “Model Verb” used in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often end in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Foundation Governance, government, implementation, information, priority, procurement, statement, transparency, commitment, corruption, governance, movement and opportunity employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It

is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In the above article, four passive sentences are used: "anti-corruption priorities that have been highlighted by civil society organizations CSOs in Sri Lanka." and "Transparency and anti-corruption that are mentioned in the current programme." "The opportunity to signal urgency by classifying them as PAs has been missed". "As the representatives of the people, without being guided merely by external demand." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, parenthesis, period, comma, double inverted commas, and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Adequate, anti , basic ,civil, current , economic , incomplete , large, likely ,necessary ,new ,next ,online, public, relevant ,respective, second, slow, various , current , external , good ,limited , momentous , overdue , recalcitrant, related , same , serious , significant are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that the IMF's publication of the Governance Diagnostic Assessment and its pledge to guarantee that the actions found will be fully incorporated into the program going forward are both welcomed by the CSI Core Group. The following discourse is a depiction of Sri Lankan TISL Executive Director Nadishani Perera. The goal of the speech is "The CSOs welcome the IMF's focus on promoting governance reforms within Sri Lanka's programme." The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse

is consumed by ordinary people, or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Sri Lankans. A newspaper published the present solution and situation.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, and the intended readership is about CSI calls for the inclusion of IMF-identified actions in programme. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Island Newspaper,” which carries a political theme. Different discursive techniques, such as “authority, categorization, consensus, evidentiality, and preposition,” are used to propagate political nationalism ideology in this article. The Island newspaper makes the bold statement, “CSI calls for inclusion of IMF-identified actions in the program.” The motive for writing the Sri Lankan article that is under discussion is that the program made reference to the Sri Lankan government's failure to meet its fundamental duties with regard to transparency and anti-corruption. In this article, the author portrays a negative view of the Sri Lankan government towards the nation’s current economic state. The main narrative of this article is that because of the failures of the government, civil society demands that the program include the actions recommended by the IMF. The Island newspaper reflects a pro-ideology, claiming that if Sri Lanka does not prioritize the operations of the IMF, it will likely be ready for another financial crisis within the next five years.

2.

Article on: Sri Lanka to publish rules to appoint anti-corruption commissioners

Publication Date: 2022/12/17

Website Link: <https://island.lk/imf-loan-talks-heres-how-we-need-to-prepare/>

“ECONOMYNEXT –Sri Lanka’s Constitutional Council is making rules to select and appoint commissioners [.....] publish the asset declarations for senior officials by

July 2024.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Constitutional council, commissioner, commission. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Government, commissions are three-syllable words, whereas Recommended, Commissioners are four-syllable terms and implementation, recommendations are five-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb 'also' once in the article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “are, is, and has”. Verb, past participle “approved, Based, committed”. Verb, gerund/Participle “Appointing, considering, developing, making.” There is no “Model Verb” used in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Action, commission, corruption, governance, government, implementation, integrity, legislation, limitation, stability are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In the above article, no passive sentence is used all the sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, parenthesis, period, double inverted commas, and the hyphen in the Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Ambitious, anti, economic, ethical, key, new, next, open, operationalized, political, selected, senior, social, structural, transparent are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that in order to select commissioners to the CIABOC, the Constitutional Council is creating regulations that will "establish an open and transparent process to ensure selected candidates meet the highest levels of professionalism, ethical conduct, and integrity." The following discourse is a depiction of Sri Lankan economists'. The goal of the speech is that Sri Lanka's Constitutional Council is making rules to select and appoint commissioners to the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABOC). The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people, or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Sri Lankans.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, and the intended readership is about Sri Lanka publishing rules to appoint anti-corruption commissioners. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The above-mentioned article is taken from “The Island Newspaper.” The article is also about the theme of politics related to Corportorism. Discursive techniques such as hyperbole, implications, lexicalization, and consensus have been used in the article. The Island newspaper makes the bold statement, “Sri Lanka to publish rules to appoint anti-corruption commissioners according to the IMF report.” The motive for writing the article that is under discussion is that, in order to ensure that applicants are chosen with the utmost expertise and honesty, the Sri Lanka Constitutional Council should create regulations for the appointment of commissioners to the CIABOC. In this article, the author portrays a positive view of the IMF towards the Sri Lankan government.

3.

Article on: Budget is at variance with IMF claim plunges bourse into negativity

Writers Name: By Hiran H.Senewiratne

Publication Date: 2022/11/28

Website Link: <https://island.lk/imf-loan-talks-heres-how-we-need-to-prepare/>

“Allegations in some sections of the media that the 2024 budget [.....] A bond maturing on 01.07.2028 was quoted stable at 14.55/65 percent.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Market analysis, Million, Bond Maturing and Quoted. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: negotiations, development, transactions are four-syllable words. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverbs ' Accordingly, Ahead, also, apart, downward, successfully, yesterday, mainly, Meanwhile, yesterday ' in the Article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “were, is, has and had”. Verb, past participle “approved, obtained, Quoted, Based, committed”. Verb, gerund/Participle “Appointing, considering, maturing, developing and making.” There is no “Model Verb” used in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Announcement, development are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In the above article, one passive sentence is used: “Those crossings were reported in Melstacope, which crossed 950,000 shares to the tune of RS. 73.6 million." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used parenthesis, period and comma in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Cautious, clear, equal, second, similar are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the Article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that some share market investors will become somewhat pessimistic as a result of allegations made in certain sections of the Sri Lankan media that the 2024 budget is not in line with IMF targets. The following discourse is a depiction of a Sri Lankan news editor. The goal of the speech is that, to increase its share value, Cargills Bank will seek permission from the CSE to proceed with an IPO. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. This discourse was created to provide knowledge that is critical to the country's growth and the well-being of its citizens.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, and the intended readership included Sri Lanka and the IMF budget. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in "The Island Newspaper," which carries a political theme. Different discursive techniques, such as "categorization, presupposition, evidentiality, implications, and preposition," are used to propagate political ideology in this article. The Island newspaper makes the bold statement, "Budget is at variance with IMF claim plunges bourse into negativity." The motive to write the news article that is under discussion is that the Sri Lankan administration has failed as a result of the nation's declining development indices and the obvious lack of fair treatment for debt-ridden nations. The article reflects an ideology claiming that due to the country's downward development, all share prices went down rapidly, and the author portrays a negative view of the country towards the nation's current economic state. The main narrative of this article is that the country's budget is below the IMF target, which contributes to the national pessimism.

4.

Article on: Positive turn at CSE following ‘IMF-Govt. staff level agreement’

Writers Name: By Hiran H.Senewiratne

Publication Date: 2022/10/21

Website Link: <https://island.lk/imf-loan-talks-heres-how-we-need-to-prepare/>

“CSE trading became positive yesterday following the IMF staff [.....] the US dollar buying rate was Rs. 319.64 and the selling rate Rs 330.41.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: IMF, million, financial sector, cents, contributor, retailing sector. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Agreement, Extended, Accordingly, Governance, Companies and Investments. Contributor, Developments, Contributed, are four-syllable words, whereas Vulnerabilities, Macroeconomic are six-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb ' About, Accordingly, Yesterday' in the article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “was, have, are, is, do. Verb, past participle “approved, Reported, supported, traded”. Verb, gerund/Participle “addressing, crossing, following, reaching, showing, starting, sustaining.” There is no “Model Verb” used in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often

finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Agreement, arrangement, corruption, governance, management, momentum, stabilization, participation are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In the above Article , four passive sentence is used: " Accordingly, Sri Lanka will have access to about US\$330 million in financing once the review is approved by the IMF management," and "The crossing was reported in LB Finance, which crossed 500,000 shares to the tune of Rs 30.7 million; its shares traded at Rs 1.50." "It is said that high net worth and institutional investor participation was noted in R I L Property and Nations Trust Bank." And "Mixed interest was observed in JKH, Lanka IOC and LB Finance, while retail interest was noted in Browns Investments, First Capital Holdings and First Capital Treasuries." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used parenthesis, period, comma, double inverted commas, and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Economic, extended, first, inclusive, lasting, macroeconomic, positive, stable, tentative, due, high, institutional, mixed, net, retail, second, top are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the Article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that Sri Lanka will have access to funding totaling about US\$330 million as soon as the IMF Executive Board and management approve the review. The following discourse is a depiction of a Sri Lankan news editor. The goal of the speech is that the IMF is taking a more positive turn, government employees are in agreement, macroeconomic policy changes will begin to pay off, and the economy is beginning to show signs of stabilization. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people, or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Sri Lankans. A newspaper published the present situation.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, and the intended readership included Sri Lankan and IMF-Govt. staff-level agreements. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Island Newspaper,” which carries a political theme. In this article, different discursive techniques such as “authority, categorization, consensus, evidentiality, and preposition” are used to propagate political sociological ideology. The Island newspaper makes the bold statement “Positive turn at CSE following ‘IMF-Govt. staff level agreement’”. In this article, the authors portray a positive view of the IMF and Sri Lankan government agreement. The author reflects the ideology by claiming that positive development at the IMF-Government staff-level agreement will begin to bear fruit, and the economy of the nation is beginning to show signs of tentative stabilization. The main narrative of the article is that because of the agreement between the IMF and government staff, the country's development advanced and the index of all share prices increased. The author portrays a way of hope and a path of progress.

5.

Article on: IMF reaches staff-level agreement on first review of Sri Lanka's Extended Fund Facility arrangement

Publication Date: Published on 2022/10/21

Website Link: <https://island.lk/imf-loan-talks-heres-how-we-need-to-prepare/>

“IMF staff and the Sri Lankan authorities have reached a staff-level agreement [.....] civil society organizations and development partners”.

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: IMF, Staff-Level Agreement, Sri Lanka, Executive Board, Implementation, Completion, Programme, Parameters, Governance Diagnostic, Momentum, Agreement and Economic. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Strengthening, Financing, Agreement, Momentum and Governance. Development, Sustainable, Negotiations, Parameters, Diagnostic, Commendable are four-syllable words, whereas Organizations, Representatives, Wickremesinghe, Recommendations, Accumulation, Decelerated, Stabilization are five-syllable terms. Parliamentarians, Accountability, Sustainability are six-syllable words. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb Ahead, also, either, notably, still, about in the Article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “have, are, is, was, were, has”. Verb, past participle “approved , committed, concluded, disbursed, expected, implemented, made, met, published, undergone, reached, supported , assured, Decelerated, eased, expected, increased, needed, owned, slowed, subdued, warranted, weakened”.

Verb, gerund/Participle “addressing, financing, following, showing, starting, bringing, confirming, financing, including, sustaining, adopting, Agreeing, arising,

constraining, continuing, eliminating, fostering, maintaining, resolving, restoring, showing, steering, strengthening, sustaining.” There is one Model Verb “will” used in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Agreement, arrangement, completion, corruption, governance, implementation, momentum, stabilization, statement, adjustment, consolidation, disinflation, implementation, management, performance are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In the above Article, six passive sentences are used: " Sri Lanka will have access to SDR 254 million (about 330 million U.S Dollars) in financing once the review is approved by the IMF Management and IMF Executive Board." And “The arrangement was approved by the IMF Executive Board for a total amount of SDR 2.3 billion (about US\$3 billion) on March 20, 2023.” And “the restructuring will be concluded in a timely manner and in line with the programme’s debt targets.” “All indicative targets were also met except the one on tax revenues.” “Most structural benchmarks were either met or implemented with delay by end-September 2023.” “Despite these early signs of stabilization, full economic recovery is not yet assured.” The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, parenthesis, period, comma, double inverted commas in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Constructive, critical, economic , extended, first, inclusive, lasting, macroeconomic , prior, stable, tentative, total, adequate, ambitious, commendable, contingent , financial, first, fiscal, indicative, ongoing , prior, quantitative, rapid, satisfactory, significant, structural, subject, timely, total are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the Article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that "Sri Lanka would receive SDR 254 million upon approval by the IMF Executive Board, bringing the total amount of IMF financial support disbursed under the arrangement to SDR 508 million. The discourse that follows is a narrative by Sri Lankan economists. The goal of the speech is that there is consensus among IMF staff members regarding the initial assessment of Sri Lanka's Extended Fund Facility agreement, and there will be preliminary indications of economic stabilization. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people, or readers. The discourse was created to provide knowledge that is critical to the country's growth and the well-being of its citizens.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, and the intended readership included Sri Lanka and the IMF. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in "The Island Newspaper," which

carries a political theme. Different discursive techniques, such as “variety, categorization, irony, consensus, evidentiality, and preposition,” are used to propagate political socialism ideology in this article. The Island newspaper makes the bold statement, “IMF reaches staff-level agreement on the first review of Sri Lanka’s Extended Fund Facility arrangement.” The motive for writing the article that is under discussion is that the country's economy is starting to show signs of stabilization as a result of the IMF staff-level agreement. From a peak, inflation is declining. In this article, the author portrays the positive impact of the IMF on the country’s growth. The main narrative of this article is that the country's macroeconomic policy is stabilized now, and the author reflects the ideology of hope and development.

6.

Article on: Harsha: Second tranche of IMF bailout to Lanka delayed because of Govts’ failure to tackle rampant fraud and corruption

Publication Date: 2022/10/8

Website Link: <https://island.lk/imf-loan-talks-heres-how-we-need-to-prepare/>

Colombo District SJB MP Dr. Harsha de Silva, underscores that [.....] operations and efforts to combat corruption at all levels.

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Government, Corruption, Delay, Sri Lanka, Recommends and Recommendations. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Government, Transparency, procurement, installments. Revelations, competitive, information, embarrassing are four-syllable words, whereas Collaborating, Specifically, and International are five-syllable terms. Accountability, misrepresentations are six-syllable words. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb ' additionally, deeply, forth, now ' in the article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article

use auxiliary verb in several lines, “was, has, is, have”. Verb, past participle “contributed, titled”. Verb, gerund/Participle “combating, Extending, receiving, tabling.” There is no “Model Verb” used in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Assistance, corruption, creation, establishment, government, inaction are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In the above Article, no passive sentence is used. All the sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, parenthesis, period, comma, double inverted commas in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Advisory, anti, due, embarrassing, financial, independent, international, key, numerous, past, rampant, second, senior, stringent, various are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the Article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that Sri Lanka will now have to accept the strict measures that the international organization has proposed because of previous falsehoods that it has given to the IMF and the public. The following discourse is a depiction of Sri Lanka's economists'. The goal of the speech is to ease public concerns, as the government's inability to combat widespread fraud and corruption caused the second tranche of the IMF loan for Lanka to be delayed. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people, or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Sri Lankans. A newspaper published the present solution and situation.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, and the intended readership included Sri Lanka and the second tranche of the IMF bailout. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in "The Island Newspaper," which carries a political theme. Different discursive techniques, such as "authority, categorization, consensus, evidentiality, and preposition," are used to propagate political corporatism ideology in this article. The Island newspaper makes the bold statement, "Second tranche of IMF bailout to Lanka delayed because of government's failure to tackle rampant fraud and corruption." The motive to write the article that is under discussion is that the nation is greatly embarrassed by this, as corruption exists in many state agencies, ranging from the top to the bottom. In this article, the author portrays the Sri Lankan government as completely negative and addresses the fact that the government's passivity in the fight against corruption and fraud has added to the delay in the issuance of the second tranche of IMF financing. The main narrative of this article is that fraud and corruption cause the country's embarrassment. The author portrays the ideological malleability of corruption in this article.

7. Article on: IMF Loan Talks: Here's how we need to prepare

Writers Name: Ahmad Ahsan

Publication Date: 27th August, 2022

Website Link: <https://island.lk/imf-loan-talks-heres-how-we-need-to-prepare/>

Two points stand out in the IMF statement [.....] on this programme will take place in October.

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Monetary, IMF, Bangladesh, Focused, Collaborating, Bangladeshi, Economists. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Statement, Bangladesh, Challenges, Governments, Authorities, Addressing, Structural, Difficult, External, Conditions, Discussions. Ammunition, Bangladeshi, Economists, Economic, Situation, Economy, Monetary are four-syllable words, whereas Collaborating, Specifically, and International are five-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb 'specifically' once in the two paragraphs.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The supplied headline has no auxiliary verbs. He uses the auxiliary verb "will be" in several lines; "focused" is a "transitive action verb," "will" is a "modal verb," and "be" is a "bare infinitive." It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. These phrases and sentences are only viable if the news headline does not contain any auxiliary verbs. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action

impersonal and predictable. Situation, conditions, ammunition, and debates are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In the above paragraph, one passive sentence is used: "our efforts will be focused on the authority's programme, and our efforts will be focused on collaborating with." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, parenthesis, period, comma, double inverted commas, and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. International, last, current, economic, second, economic, current, long-term, and structural are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the Article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that Bangladesh won't have a crisis if all IMF programs will run by the government. The following discourse is a depiction of Bangladeshi economists' predictions. The goal of the speech is to ease people's feelings about the present economic predicament. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people, or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Bangladeshis. A newspaper published the present solution.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, and the intended readership included Sri Lankans and Bangladeshis. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

In this piece of writing, the author portrays a positive view of the nation's current economic state. He emphasizes the nation's substantial reserves and low level of foreign debt. Large shocks are the main purpose of the IMF package; they are not in need of funds for immediate needs. The author used words of three, four, and five syllables in order to make an indelible mark on the reader and to portray an upbeat outlook on the world. Editors expose their ideological leanings while also making their words simpler by utilizing such empathetic language.

8.

Article on: SL's perceived inability to reach IMF targets negatively impacts share market

Writers Name: By Hiran H.Senewiratne

Publication Date: 2022/08/22

Website Link: <https://island.lk/imf-loan-talks-heres-how-we-need-to-prepare/>

Reports in sections of the media that Sri Lanka [.....]was quoted at 12.95/10, up from 12.85/13.00 percent.

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Shares Crossed, Million, US dollar, Bond Maturing. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Witnessing, Melstacope, Yesterday. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb “consequently, Downwards, mainly, moreover, still, yesterday, yet” in the

article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verbs in several lines, “was, were, had”. Verb, past participle “crossed, Reported, sold and traded”. Verb, gerund/Participle “taking, witnessing.” There is no “Model Verb” used in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. In this article no words are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In the above Article, three passive sentences are used: “Those crossings were reported in Windforce, which crossed 42.5 million shares to the tune of Rs 807.5 million; “. “A bond maturing on 15.09.2027 was quoted stable at 13.00/10, up from Friday’s close at 12.95/13.10 percent.” “A bond maturing on 01.05.2028 was quoted at 12.95/10, up from 12.85/13.00 percent.” The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used parenthesis, period and comma in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Added, Negative, retail, top are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the Article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that the stock market will suffer as a result of Sri Lanka's failure to meet IMF targets. The following discourse is a depiction of Sri Lanka's economists'. The goal of the speech is to achieve IMF targets successfully for economic stabilization in the country. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people, or readers. This discourse was created to provide knowledge that is critical to the country's growth and the well-being of its citizens. A newspaper published the present solution.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, and the intended readership included Sri Lanka's stock market. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in "The Island Newspaper," carrying an economic theme. Different discursive techniques, such as "victimization, vagueness, presupposition, polarization, and preposition," are used to propagate economic ideology in this article. The Island newspaper makes the bold statement, "SL's perceived inability to reach IMF targets negatively impacts the share market." In this article, the author portrays a negative view of the country's administration towards the nation's economic state. The main narrative of this article is that the failure of Sri Lanka to meet IMF targets has had a severe negative effect on the stock market. The Island newspaper reflects economic ideology by claiming that the country's downfall caused a rapid decrease in share prices. The motive for writing this article that is under discussion is to achieve IMF targets successfully for the stabilization of the country.

9.

Article on: Dr. Nicholas advises Lanka against swallowing IMF dope

Publication Date: 2022/07/14

Writers Name: By Shyam Nuwan Ganewatta

Website Link: <https://island.lk/imf-loan-talks-heres-how-we-need-to-prepare/>

“The IMF in 2020 told nations around the world [...] boosting import revenue,” he said.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: IMF, International, Country, Economic Problem, Sri Lanka, Government, Remittances, Borrowing, International, Market, Interest, Dr. Nicholas and Administration. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following three syllable terms were utilized by the author: Borrowing, Remittances and Enterprises. Administration, international, recommendations are five-syllable terms. Whereas, Sustainability is a six-syllable term. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb ' about, Apart, here, however, obviously, seriously, ago, Also, dramatically, else, heavily, then ' once in the article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verbs in several lines, “was, is, has, had”. Verb, past participle “helped, borrowed, Reduced, unraveled, scraped”. Verb, gerund/Participle “adding, playing, boosting, Borrowing, privatizing, urging.” There is a Model Verb “would” used in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Administration, development, government, industrialization, payment, solution, sustainability are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In the above article, one passive sentence is used: "However, this wasn't enough, and loans had to be drawn." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, parenthesis, period, comma, double inverted commas in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Chronic, Economic, enough, main, obvious, oriented, senior, successive are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the Article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that "Sri Lanka's ongoing balance of payments problems are the primary cause of the country's dilemma." The following discourse is a depiction of Bangladeshi economists' predictions. The goal of the speech is that the government should do anything to help the economic development of the country.

The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people, or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Sri Lankans. A newspaper published the present solution.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, and the intended readership included Sri Lanka and Dr. Nicholas, who advises Lanka against swallowing IMF dope.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Island Newspaper,” which carries a political theme. Different discursive techniques, such as “national self-glorification, irony, implications, hyperbole, and preposition,” are used to propagate political fascist ideology in this article. The Island newspaper makes the bold statement, “Dr. Nicholas advises Lanka against swallowing IMF dope.” The main motive for writing the article that is under discussion is that Sri Lankans are not doing anything, and nothing has helped the economic development of the sinking country. In this article, the author portrays the negative image of the country and argues that Sri Lanka needs the IMF; otherwise, there’s no solution for the country’s economic problems. The main narrative of the article is that the government's numerous errors caused Sri Lanka's foreign reserves to decline. The ideology that is being addressed through the article is that because of its heavy reliance on international sovereign bond markets for funding, which had a detrimental effect on the country's ability to service its debt, Sri Lanka had to give its future some serious thought or it would collapse.

10.

Article on: CB chief sees negative fallouts from IMF deal

Publication Date: 2021/11/28

Website Link: <https://island.lk/imf-loan-talks-heres-how-we-need-to-prepare/>

“ECONOMYNEXT – Central Bank governor Nivard Cabraal [.....] currency as a prior action to restore foreign exchange markets.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Central Bank, Country, IMF, Government, Currency, Spending, Borrowing and Programme. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Recruitment Government, consumption, conditions .Restructuring, consequence, entitlement are four-syllable words, whereas Administration is five-syllable term. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb “already, However, sharply, usually, also, now, right, so” in the Article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verbs in several lines, “was, am, has”. Verb, past participle “come, based, Called, Discussed, downgraded, exchanged, gone, printed”. Verb, gerund/Participle “going, giving, leading, spending, targeting, Indicating, seeking, slamming, trimming.” There are a Model Verbs “can, will” used in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Administration, assistance, coalition, depreciation, government, consequence, consolidation, consumption is employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It

is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In the above article, four passive sentences is used: "lost foreign reserves as the printed money was exchanged for dollar reserves to maintain the exchange rate." "However several policy corrections, which are usually in IMF deals are already done, he said". "This has been done with a deep thought and scientific manner." "The main reason for the debt problem is 6.9 billion US dollars had been borrowed as loans via sovereign bonds to this country from 2018 April to 2019 June." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used parenthesis, period, comma, double inverted commas, and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Difficult, External, fiscal, foreign, last, monetary, other, printed, public, various, central, discretionary, economic, enough, fiscal, flexible, inevitable, last, main, monetary, real, second, sovereign, steep, sufficient, unhappy are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the Article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that there'll be negative fallout from the IMF deal in the country. The following discourse is a depiction of Sri Lanka's economists'. The goal of the speech is to ease people's feelings about the present economic predicament. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people, or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Sri Lankans.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, and the intended readership included Sri Lanka and CB chief Nivard Cabraal, who sees negative fallouts from the IMF deal. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Island Newspaper,” carrying a right-wing political theme. Different discursive techniques, such as “authority, categorization, consensus, evidentiality, and preposition,” are used to propagate right-wing political ideology in this article. The Island newspaper makes the bold statement, “CB chief sees negative fallouts from the IMF deal.” The motive to write the article that is under discussion is that there’s an adverse effect of the IMF agreement on the nation's development. The author of this article portrays the IMF negatively towards the country’s worst economic state. The narrative of this article is that the rating agencies have downgraded Sri Lanka to CCC, suggesting a higher default risk due to the country printing money to maintain rates in a "monetary stimulus" on top of a "fiscal stimulus" and exchanging the produced money for dollar reserves to maintain the exchange rate, which resulted in the loss of foreign reserves. The pro-IMF narrative in the island news is that the country's severe currency crisis resulted from the IMF program's failure and its unfavorable aftermath. An IMF program's currency depreciation typically results in lower real wages, lower consumption, increased unemployment, and a slowdown in the economy. The author portrays the unavoidable results of fiscal and monetary excesses that cause an unhappy country.

11.

Article on: Sri Lanka can take high road with cannabis instead of IMF to solve debt crisis: Diana Gamage

Publication Date: 2021/11/21

Website Link: <https://island.lk/imf-loan-talks-heres-how-we-need-to-prepare/>

“ECONOMYNEXT – Sri Lanka can stand straight [...] will throw out this 19th-

century British ordinance.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: British, Commercially, Sri Lanka, Gamage, Cannabis, and Legislation. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Cannabis, Creditors, and Exporting. Commissioner, Commercially, Legislation, Independent, are four-syllable words, whereas Intoxicating are five-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb ' commercially, Instead, now, straight' in the Article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verbs in several lines, “has, am, has”. Verb, past participle “grown, approved, Confined, given, said, Intended, junked, needed, used”. Verb, gerund/Participle “backing, treating, banning, bending, expelling, exporting, intoxicating, saying, trying.” There are Model Verbs “can, will” used in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Legislation, parliament are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In the above Article, five passive sentences is used: "We can earn billions from the export of CBD oil (Cannabidiol) if we throw out British era legislation, and allow cannabis to be grown commercially." “It was a practical solution to the debt crisis and no zonking out (being under influence of drugs and alcohol) was intended.” “I am not saying to allow cannabis to

be used as an intoxicating substance.” “Gamage said IMF was not needed when Sri Lanka joined the cannabis bandwagon.” “If the British era law was junked under Section 08 of the Ayurveda Act, the Commissioner of Ayurveda can allow the crop to be grown commercially for medicinal purposes.” The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used parenthesis, period, comma, double inverted commas, and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Being, British, colonial, independent, last, medicinal, other, practical are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the Article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that rather than bucking before the IMF and other creditors, Sri Lanka should stand strong and solve the debt situation by selling cannabis oil. The following discourse is a depiction of Sri Lanka's economists'. The goal of the speech is the export of CBD oil (cannabidiol), which might bring billions of dollars to Sri Lanka's sustainable economy. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people, or readers. This discourse was created to provide knowledge that is critical to the country's growth and the well-being of its citizens.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, and the intended

readership included Sri Lankan legislator Diana Gamage. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Island Newspaper,” carrying an economic theme. In this article, different discursive techniques, such as “victimization, guess, presupposition, polarization, number game, and preposition,” are used to propagate economic liberalism ideology. The Island newspaper makes the bold statement, “Sri Lanka can take the high road with cannabis instead of the IMF to solve the debt crisis: Diana Gamage.” The motive to write this article that is under discussion is that Sri Lanka can make billions from the export of cannabis oil; it does not need to plead in front of the IMF. The bold statement made by the author, “After 73 years of independence, the nation is no longer in need of IMF assistance, In this article, the author portrays a negative view of the IMF and makes a bold statement in favor of Sri Lanka. The main narrative of this article is that instead of groveling before the International Monetary Fund and other creditors, Sri Lanka may stand up and solve the debt crisis by exporting cannabis oil. The article reflects the ideology of hope and development.

12.

Article on: Ranil says UNP can garner IMF support for immediate economic take-off

Publication Date: 2020/08/4

Writers Name: by Sanath Nanayakkare

Website Link: <https://island.lk/imf-loan-talks-heres-how-we-need-to-prepare/>

“A future UNP government could garner [.....]issues as you go to cast your vote on August 5.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: UNP, IMF, Economy, Economic, Loans, Government, Money, Country, Sri Lanka, Challenges,

and Programme. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, Employment, and government are the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Commitments, Wickremsinghe, Programmers, Entrepreneurs, Development are four-syllable words, whereas Consolidation are five-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb ' about, drastically, effectively, alone, hence, long, today, very and heavily' in the Article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verbs in several lines, “were, is, have, has, had, are”. Verb, past participle “based, made, Presented, received, stressed, Employed, experienced, helped, lost, slowed, weighed”. Verb, gerund/Participle “causing, addressing, Going, looming, Earning, hiring, including, mitigating.” There are a Model Verbs “could, would, should, will” used in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Consolidations, disruption, employment, payment, Priority, reduction, repayment, government, development are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In the above Article, no passive sentence is used. All the sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, period, comma, double inverted commas in the following

Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Affordable, Confident, considerable, dire, diverse, due, economic, fiscal, future, international, last, many, medium, much, near, needed, negative, public, similar, small, sound, able, available, capable, current, difficult, economic , electric, electronic, external, fiscal, foreign, international, macroeconomic, new, pandemic, severe, such are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the Article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that Sri Lanka's economy will successfully recover in difficult times if the IMF assists the UNP governments in resolving balance of payments problems. The following discourse is a depiction of Sri Lanka's economists'. The goal of the speech is that, without harming the economy, the future UNP government might secure the assistance of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to raise money to fulfill the nation's debt repayment obligations. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people, or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Sri Lankans.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, and the intended readership included Sri Lanka and UNP leader Ranil Wickremesinghe, who can garner IMF support for immediate economic takeoff. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Island Newspaper,” carrying an economic theme. Different discursive techniques, such as “national self-glorification, lexicalization, irony, implications, and prepositions,” are used to propagate economic ideology in this article. The Island newspaper makes the bold statement, “Ranil says UNP can garner IMF support for immediate economic take-off.” The motive to write the article that is under discussion is that for urgent economic improvement, Sri Lanka requires IMF support, and the author presents the IMF in a favorable light given the country's current economic situation. The main narrative of this article is that the IMF could assist the Sri Lankan government in raising the necessary finances to meet its debt repayment obligations without having an adverse effect on the national economy. The ideology of the author that is being reflected is that previously, during difficult times, the IMF provided support to the government of Sri Lanka in order to address balance of payments problems and successfully revive the country's economy. The author expressed confidence that international lenders will give the government much-needed support, noting that Sri Lanka had requested IMF funds but has not been granted access to them.

13.

Article on: PM’s Office: IMF impressed with progress made by govt.

Publication Date: 2022/01/27

Website Link: <https://island.lk/imf-loan-talks-heres-how-we-need-to-prepare/>

“International Monetary Fund (IMF) Executive Director Dr. Krishnamurthy Subramanian has said the political [...] Research Department of Central Bank also took part in the discussion.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: IMF, Executive Director. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Government, Yesterday, Secretary, Discussion, Department,

Chandranath, and Emphasized. Krishnamurthy, Gunawardena are four-syllable words, whereas Unprecedented is five-syllable term. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb “almost, also, economically, forward, highly, too, yesterday” in the Article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verbs in several lines, “was, have, has, are”. Verb, past participle “completed, Displayed, faced, finalized, formulated, issued, quoted, said, taken”. Verb, gerund/Participle “according, Elaborating, using.” There are Model Verbs “would, should” used in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Delegation, government, production, requirement, statement are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In the above Article, two passive sentences are used: "from major lending countries is completed, the process would be finalized." “When plans are formulated to restructure debt and revive the economy.” The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used parenthesis, period, comma, double inverted commas in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Agricultural, Appreciable, difficult, economic, essential, final, local, major, necessary, political, straight, unprecedented, vulnerable are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the Article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that there won't be a crisis in Sri Lanka, and all IMF programs will be managed by the government. The following discourse is a depiction of Sri Lanka's economists'. The goal of the speech is to ease people's feelings about the present economic predicament. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people, or readers. This discourse was created to provide knowledge that is critical to the country's growth and the well-being of its citizens.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, and the intended readership included the IMF, impressed with the progress made by the Sri Lankan government. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in "The Island Newspaper," which carries a political theme. Different discursive techniques, such as "authority, categorization, consensus, evidentiality, and preposition," are used to propagate political progressivism ideology in this article. The Island newspaper makes the bold statement, "PM's Office: IMF impressed with progress made by government." In this article, the author portrays the positive view of the Sri Lankan government towards

the nation's current economic state. The motive for writing the article that is under discussion is that the government of Sri Lanka was commended by the IMF's executive director for their political commitment to expedite reforms and implement tax increases in order to revive the economy. The ideology of the author that is being portrayed by the author is that since the government will oversee all IMF programs, Sri Lanka won't face any further crises.

14.

Article on: Dr. Godahewa warns govt. over its IMF strategy

Writers Name: By Shamindra Ferdinando

Publication Date: 2022/07/4

Website Link: <https://island.lk/imf-loan-talks-heres-how-we-need-to-prepare/>

“SLPP lawmaker and one-time prominent Viyathmaga activist Text [.....]

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Government, IMF. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following five syllable terms were utilized by the author: Unprecedented, Administrations, Unnecessary, Administration, Unfortunately, Particularly, Undergraduates. Negotiations, Represented are four-syllable words, whereas Deterioration, Responsibility, Irregularities are six-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb 'as, long, recently, so, well, continuously, instead, namely, only, particularly, repeatedly, unfortunately in the Article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in the several lines, “was, have, had”. Verb, past participle “arranged, Concluded, caused, given, perpetrated, represented, required, taken, made, reached”. Verb, gerund/Participle “participating, according, Giving, pointing, restricting, taking, Presenting, responding.” There is a Model Verb “would” used in

the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Agreements, Conclusion, delegation, discussion, corruption, deterioration, exception, mismanagement are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In the above Article, one passive sentence is used: "Had the government convinced the IMF and as well as other lenders an agreement could have been reached during the recently concluded talks in Colombo." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, parenthesis, period, comma in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Clear, cohesive, contentious, current, daunting, former, mercantile, other, possible, prominent, proper, successful, appropriate, Capable, domestic, economic are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the Article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that rather than continuously offering justifications and alerting citizens to the impending worsening of the economic situation, the government ought to promptly tackle four primary concerns: augmenting foreign and domestic income and reducing foreign currency and domestic expenditure. The following discourse is a depiction of Sri Lanka's economists'. The goal of the speech is that, in order to reduce spending and boost revenue, the government needs to be able to successfully conclude talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people, or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Sri Lankans.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, and it was about Dr. Godahewa, who warns the government over its IMF strategy. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in "The Island Newspaper," carrying power and political themes. Different discursive techniques, such as "authority, categorization, consensus, evidentiality, and preposition," are used to propagate power and political ideology in this article. The Island newspaper makes the bold statement, "Dr. Godahewa warns the government over its IMF strategy." The motive for writing the article that is under discussion is that the current administration had the chance to correct a number of poor judgments made by previous administrations over the past several decades because of the extraordinary economic crisis. Regrettably, the administration didn't appear to be able to seize what the previous minister of media called a "golden opportunity" to advance necessary reforms with the backing of all parties represented in Parliament as well as other interested groups, including the trade unions. Rather than continuously offering justifications and alerting citizens to the impending worsening of the economic situation, the government ought to promptly tackle four primary concerns: augmenting foreign and domestic income and reducing foreign currency and domestic

expenditure. The ideology of the author that is being portrayed is that the constant production of banknotes in order to bridge the budget shortfall was a terrible mistake. While focusing on controlling spending, the government should take a stern stance against waste, corruption, anomalies, and mismanagement.

15.

Article on: Keerthi: IMF conditions painful but necessary

Publication Date: 2022/03/18

Writers Name: By Shamindra Ferdinando

Website Link: <https://island.lk/imf-loan-talks-heres-how-we-need-to-prepare/>

Former Governor of Uva, Southern and Central Provinces [.....] Cabraal after July 4 it wouldn't help to address the crisis.

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: IMF, Government, Sri Lanka, Monetary, and Finance Minister. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Enterprises, Incumbent, Presidential, Subjected, Incompleting, Allocated, Emphasized, Government, and Tremendous. Interventions, Circumstances are four-syllable words, whereas Unprecedented is five-syllable term. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb 'Far, also, as, due, too, well, much, particularly, soon, up, yesterday ' in the Article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in the several lines, "had". Verb, past participle "caused, allocated, asked, made, sought, subjected, undermined, engaged, respected, ruined, suffered". Verb, gerund/Participle "according, adding, Alleging, commenting, completing, floating, leading, pulling, adding, following, monitoring, reaching, seeking." There is a Modal Verb "would" used in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their

ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Election, Enactment, government, inflation, intervention, decision and dispensation are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In the above article, five passive sentence is used: "Tennakoon, one-time Executive Director of polls monitoring body CaFFE told The Island that in fact Sri Lanka had been engaged in discussions with the IMF since February 2019 in the run-up to the presidential election. "He said that the decision was taken at the first cabinet meeting of the incumbent government held on Nov 27, 2019." "Sri Lanka would be also asked to introduce pricing mechanisms for electricity and fuel if the government wanted IMF's assistance, Tennakoon said." "Interest rates, too, shouldn't be subjected to political whims and fancies, Tennakoon said, adding that the IMF conditions would cause tremendous pressure on the government though it was in such a desperate situation it couldn't take a tough stand." "As many as 40 loss-making state enterprises including national carrier Sri Lankan were likely to be identified for privatization or re-structuring, Tennakoon said, urging political parties not to sabotage current efforts at reaching consensus on national economy." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, parenthesis, period, comma in the Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Financial, former, key, last, necessary, overseas, presidential,

uncontrolled, controversial, current, desperate, effective, first, incumbent, likely, many, national, political, tough, tremendous, unprecedented are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the following paragraphs.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that the economy will be destroyed by those who oppose the government's request for IMF aid. The following discourse is a depiction of Sri Lanka's economists'. The goal of the speech is that IMF conditions are painful but necessary, and these conditions will result in a sustainable economy. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people, or readers. This discourse was created to provide knowledge that is critical to the country's growth and the well-being of its citizens.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, and the intended readership included Sri Lanka and IMF conditions. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in "The Island Newspaper," which carries a political theme. In this article, different discursive techniques such as "hyperbole, implications, irony, lexicalization, and preposition" are used to propagate political capitalist ideology. The Island newspaper makes the bold statement, "IMF conditions are painful but necessary." The motive to write the article that is under discussion is that the government would have to put in place printing procedures for petroleum and power if it wanted to receive IMF help. The author's ideology that is being highlighted is that the nation suffered as a result of the central bank and ministry of finance pushing it in divergent directions. In addition, the administration unintentionally made grave errors, though none could match the mismanagement of

the country's economy. The harsh yet essential IMF requirements are required to create a sustainable economy.

4.3 Pakistani Articles CDA

1.

Article on: IMF deal at last

Publication Date: May 14, 2019

Website Link: <https://www.dawn.com/>

“it is challenging nonetheless, and [.....] fuel will engender a popular backlash.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Government, Adjustment. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Government, Adjustment. Expenditure and transparency are four-syllable words, whereas privatization, unprecedented, implementation are five-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer used the adverbs “Crucially, even, exactly, far, just, nonetheless, overall, perhaps, still, thus, undoubtedly, widely” in this article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “has, have, was”. Verb, past participle “agreed, Considered, demanded, expected, gauged, included, owned, released”. Verb, gerund/Participle “challenging, Claiming, ensuring, going, raising, reaching.” “Will, would, can” are “Model Verbs” used in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish

in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Adjustment, government are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In this article, five passive sentences are used: " The details of the deal are awaited, but based on what we have thus far it is hard to see where exactly the gap between the deal signed on Sunday and what was proposed back in October has been narrowed." "What can be gauged from the reporting thus far is that the size of the fiscal adjustment that has been agreed on with the staff (board level approval is still awaited though it is expected to be a formality) is more or less the same as what was being demanded during the February meetings, perhaps even the earlier ones in October."

"On top of that, the Fund statement released on Sunday mentions a "market-determined exchange rate" which was widely considered to be one of the important sticking points." "Privatisation has not been included in the programme, going by the language of the Fund's statement, but ensuring that the state-owned enterprises do not bleed public finances is an important priority." "Nothing is known yet of what the targets are in the other critical area, ie the building up of foreign exchange reserves, but it looks like that too will be a serious challenge." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, period, comma and double inverted commas in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. "Easy, fiscal, important, popular, primary, public, same, significant, sticking, unprecedented" are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in this article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that the government should ensure transparency and political support for successful implementation. The following discourse is a depiction of Pakistanis economists' predictions. The goal of the speech is that the PTI government is starting afresh after reaching an agreement with the IMF staff. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Pakistanis.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Pakistani Dawn newspaper, and the intended readership included only Pakistanis. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Dawn Newspaper” carrying Economic theme. Different discursive techniques such as “Authority, Categorization, Consensus, Evidentiality and Preposition” are used to propagate Economic ideology in this Article. According to this article, choosing the IMF is the result of budgetary restraint, which raises taxes and the cost of fuel and electricity, further stifling business opportunities in an already faltering economy. Pakistan saw a decline in its economic standing following its acceptance of the IMF program. The rupee's depreciation against the dollar and the stock market's subsequent decline contributed to the nation's economic instability. In May 2019, there was an increase in both gas prices and interest rates. Brokers in the stock market attempted to sway the decision to raise interest rates as well, but the state bank raised the policy rate in spite of the monetary circumstances. Furthermore, the conventional strategy of low interest rates and significant public spending could not be used to maintain declining economic growth. The government was forced to raise interest rates and cut spending, even on

some development projects, which made the nation's economic situation even worse.

2.

Article on: Challenges in 2019

Publication Date: January 1, 2019

Website Link: <https://www.dawn.com/>

“The new year is on track to be [.....] country has witnessed in recent times.”

Text:

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Government and accountability. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Government. Performances, mismanagement, are four-syllable words, whereas Responsibility, Accountability are six-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer used the adverbs “Below, else, here, simply, so” in the article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “are, is, have and has”. Verb, past participle “designed”. Verb, gerund/Participle “pressing, Reading, writing.” The “will, should” are used as “Model Verb” in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. No words are employed as Nominalizations in this Article.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In this article, four passive sentences are used: "Nearly six months into its tenure, the PTI federal government is now surely as well prepared as it will be for the enormous governance challenges ahead." "In the new year, the PTI will have an opportunity to demonstrate that not only is accountability across the board but that the political opposition to the PTI is afforded a fair and transparent process." "There ought to be no turning back from the exercise — but accountability for all and fair accountability ought to be ensured." "Finally, while much has been made of the PTI government and state institutions having managed to avoid the familiar civil-military and inter-institutional friction that has blighted the terms of previous governments, if all national institutions are to be on the same page that page must be a lawful, constitutional one." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, period, comma and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Accurate, Different, special, top, and whole are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in this article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts if the PTI fails to deliver a more balanced accountability process, political turmoil may intensify. The following discourse is a depiction of

Pakistanis economists'. The goal of the speech is that the PTI federal government should well-prepared for the challenges ahead, especially in the economic arena. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people or readers. The discourse is created to provide the knowledge that is critical to the country's growth and the well-being of its citizens.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Pakistani Dawn newspaper, and the intended readership included only Pakistanis. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in "The Dawn Newspaper" carrying political theme. Different discursive techniques such as "Hyperbole, Implication, Irony, Lexicalization and Preposition" are used to propagate political Fascism ideology in this Article. This article demonstrates how the author presents the idea that structural problems with the local economy exist and have not been adequately addressed by successive administrations. The Pakistani economy was described as operating in a "vicious cycle of boom and bust," with the majority of expansionary episodes ending because of unfavorable balance of payments issues. It has been observed that whereas imports are highly elastic to economic growth, exports in Pakistan are highly inelastic.

3.

Article on: No tax vision

Publication Date: February 22, 2019

Website Link: <https://www.dawn.com/>

"The one thing he did not do [.....] tax base, and document the economy."

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Ceremony, tax, undocumented and government. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were

utilized by the author: Government. Encouragement is a four-syllable word, whereas Unostentatious is a six-syllable term and Sophisticated, undocumented are five-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer used the adverbs "Abroad, as, far, now, perhaps, thus, too, very, well, yet" in the article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, " is, and has". Verb, past participle "Based, considered, offered, wasted, called, coupled, forced, given, held". Verb, gerund/Participle "Assuring, broadening, cutting, documenting, getting, overcoming, paying, respecting, simplifying, becoming, creating, going, maintaining, pandering, rising, showing." The "can, will, would" are used as "Model Verbs" in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Encouragement, government, treatment, collection, environment" are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In this article, four passive sentences are used: "But it cannot be considered a vision for broadening the tax base." "Simple encouragement to file returns or assuring people that their money will not be wasted now that we have a prime minister who claims to lead an unostentatious life can be helpful in a symbolic way." "Given the state of the fiscal framework, data for which became available on the same day as the ceremony was held, it would seem the urgency to develop a strong policy thrust on the revenue side is increasingly becoming a priority." "If this trend continues, the government will be forced to take

some very unpleasant steps in the near future.” The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, parenthesis, period, comma and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Difficult, expansive, fine, former, helpful, indirect, ingrained, large, little, other, own, prime, retail, severe, sophisticated, symbolic, top, undocumented, unostentatious, wholesale, able, active, anomalous, available, corresponding, effective, fiscal, large, last, likely, near, non, ongoing, other, political, restrictive, same, second, simple, strong, symbolic, unpleasant” are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in this article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that to overcome the economic challenges, a more expansive vision is needed. The following discourse is a depiction of Pakistanis economists'. The goal of the speech is that the government needs to shed its political approach to every policy question and develop a structure of incentives and penalties in the shape of a larger policy. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people or readers.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Pakistani Dawn newspaper, and the intended readership included only Pakistanis. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Dawn Newspaper” carrying Communism theme. Different discursive techniques such as “National Self Glorification, Number Game, Polarization, Presupposition and Preposition” are used to propagate Communism ideology in this Article. This article demonstrates how the author presents the same ideas that were reiterated in an editorial that was published on March 02, 2019, lamenting the sitting government's failure to meet revenue collection targets and emphasizing the urgent need for a more comprehensive taxation strategy. This theme kept coming up, and people would say that the government was more concerned with finding a temporary fix for the long-term problems of the failing economy than it was with making long-term structural reforms. Following that, the government was forced to raise gas prices prior to joining IMF programs and another interest rate hike was observed to control inflation.

4.

Article on: Revenue shortfall

Publication Date: April 15, 2019

Website Link: <https://www.dawn.com/>

“Entering an IMF programme with no vision [.....] what they are bearing today.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Monetary, IMF, Government, FBR and Programme.” Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Government. Backpedaling and comprehensive are four-syllable words, whereas administration and underreporting are five-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb “Either, mainly, never, now, simply, so” in the article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article

use auxiliary verb in several lines, “have, is, and has”. Verb, past participle “considered, Headed, launched, pointed, received, reported, set, succeeded”. Verb, gerund/Participle “Filing, going, growing, increasing, raising, repeating and underreporting.” The “can, will” are used as “Model Verbs” in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Collection, compliance and government are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In this article, two passive sentences are used: "FINANCE Minister Asad Umar has reiterated that his government is now close to a deal with the IMF on a bailout package, but the growing revenue shortfalls being reported by the FBR should be a serious cause for concern for him."

“As per the latest report, which builds upon similar reports that were received earlier, the FBR is headed towards a near-historic revenue shortfall of Rs450bn if the present lacklustre pace of revenue collection continues." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, parenthesis, period, comma and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Close, Crucial, good, high, historic, large, present, previous, serious, similar, slow, such, unrealistic, virtual, visible, worth” are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that the slow revenue collection is mainly due to the government's lack of vision on increasing the tax base. The following discourse is a depiction of Pakistanis economists' predictions. The goal of the speech is that the government's efforts to enforce compliance through notices on high-net-worth individuals. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Pakistanis. A newspaper published the present solution.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Pakistani Dawn newspaper, and the intended readership included only Pakistanis. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Dawn Newspaper” carrying political theme. Different discursive techniques such as “Hyperbole, Implication, Irony, Lexicalization and Preposition” are used to propagate Political Nationalism ideology in this Article. This article describes how the author's portrayal of the events during discussions with the IMF sparked controversy when the government in power replaced the chairman of the Federal Reserve, the governor of

the state bank, and the finance minister. Dawn wrote about the seriousness of the government's taxation policy, and all of these are important stances regarding the financial effects of the IMF program. Nonetheless, the government did not sufficiently address concerns about the structural changes to the fiscal structure. A campaign to expand the tax base and document the economy was also launched by the government, with the emphasis being placed on sparing current taxpayers from the additional tax burden required for the IMF program.

5.

Article on: Budgeting on hope

Publication Date: June 13, 2019

Website Link: <https://www.dawn.com/>

“The budget may help reduce the imbalances [.....] for the sake of the macroeconomic health of the state.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Government and Adjustment. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Government, Commitment and Aggressive. Unemployment is a four-syllable word, whereas Macroeconomic is a six-syllable term. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer used the adverb “Already, Around, aside, extensively, nearly, now, about, even, first, front, very” in the Article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “have, is, and has”. Verb, past participle “built, asked, made, given, made, presented, projected, and undertaken”. Verb, gerund/Participle “according, crushing, moving, adhering, counting, falling, keeping, raising, rising and slipping.” The “will, could, would” are used as “Model Verbs” in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify

their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Collection, commitment, government are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In this article, two passive sentences are used: " If the aggressive tax plan that the budget is built around does not yield the revenue increases they are counting on, the rulers will have no option but to raise taxes on fuels and power, or other quick-yielding heads, since they have already given a commitment to not rely on printing currency via State Bank borrowing." "The withdrawal of sales tax exemptions enjoyed by industry for many years is likely to generate more noise in the days to come, but what the government will actually have to answer for is the increased burden of income taxes in every household where incomes are declared and within the tax net." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used parenthesis, period, comma and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Aggressive, ambitious, dismal, existing, fiscal, fresh, harsh, high, minimal, next, only, other, potential, quick, real, risky, significant are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that the Pakistani government has presented a harsh budget, aiming to meet its revenue target of Rs568bn in fresh revenues. The goal of the speech is to ease people's feelings about the present economic predicament. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people or readers. The discourse is created to provide the knowledge that is critical to the country's growth and the well-being of its citizens.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Pakistani Dawn newspaper, and the intended readership included only Pakistanis. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in "The Dawn Newspaper" carrying political theme. Different discursive techniques such as "Authority, Categorization, Consensus, Disclaimer and Preposition" are used to propagate Political Nationalism ideology in this Article. In this article, the author describes how the government raised taxes on individuals and groups of individuals who are already paying taxes as part of the budget. Concerns about the government's fiscal policy were brought up in an editorial on July 1, 2019. Related to this, a contractionary fiscal policy was implemented, imposing taxes on current taxpayers while simultaneously making an effort to reach out to those with unreported incomes. In addition, worries about inflation, joblessness, and company expansion were brought up.

6.

Publication Date: June 28, 2019

Website Link: <https://www.dawn.com/>

“Why is it that the exchange rate starts to see sharp [.....] again seeing sharp downward movements.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Exchanged, Economic, Determined. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Determined. Whereas fundamental is a four- syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer used the adverb ' Again, ago, artificially, away, indeed, just, long, supposedly, actually, indeed, particularly, soon, still, well” in the article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “was, is, and has”. Verb, past participle “Changed, determined, dictated, agreed, given, headed, made, retained, triggered”. Verb, gerund/Participle “coming, holding, moving, seeing, telling, moving, planning, prevailing, revolving.” The “will” use as “Model Verb” in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Agreement, volatility, commitment, communication, direction, manufacturing, uncertainty is employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In this article, three passive sentences are used: " Now that the regime is moving towards greater flexibility and the new State Bank governor has retained some space for himself to intervene in the

exchange rate markets, a great deal of concern is revolving around how and when that intervention might be triggered.” “It might not be possible to say what level the rupee is headed for in the months to come given the prevailing market-related uncertainties.” “But now that we are supposedly moving away from that regime towards what the State Bank calls a ‘market-determined’ rate, it is important to keep an eye on the volatility and ask whether the recent moves are indeed being determined by the market.” The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used question mark, period, comma, double inverted commas, and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. “Bad, downward, due, economic, few, important, last, new, political, recent, related, sharp, unabated, worth” are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that more communication on the direction of the exchange rate is needed to avoid economic halt due to market uncertainties. The following discourse is a depiction of Pakistanis economists' predictions. The goal of the speech is to ease people's feelings about the present economic predicament. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people or readers.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Pakistani Dawn newspaper, and the intended

readership included only Pakistanis. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Dawn Newspaper” carrying political theme. Different discursive techniques such as “Hyperbole, Implication, Irony, Lexicalization and Preposition” are used to propagate Economic Political ideology in this Article. This article demonstrates how the author depicts, in light of the success of IMF programs, how each one imposes the same conditions and requires the host nation to implement structural reforms. The government pushes the problems onto the populace, but then it doesn't carry out structural changes, which leads to yet another IMF program. With every IMF program comes increased taxes, higher interest rates, inflation, slower economic growth, rising fuel prices, and similar effects. With the assurance that this would be the final IMF program and that Pakistan would then experience unparalleled growth, the people of Pakistan are given this bitter pill. However, every government in Pakistan has failed to live up to its promises to the people.

7.

Article on: Boom and bust

Publication Date: January 9, 2019

Website Link: <https://www.dawn.com/>

“Since very little had been done to [...] address other underlying rigidities.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Economic, Macroeconomic, Stability. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following six syllable terms were utilized by the author: macroeconomic, Deteriorating, Diversification whereas Reverberating are five-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb “ago, down, again, genuinely, here, little, once, soon, very, yet, highly, perhaps, rapidly, still, today” in

the article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “are, is, and was”. Verb, past participle “Come, given, littered, revised, set, supposed, targeted, strengthened”. Verb, gerund/Participle “considering, continuing, crashing, deteriorating, ensuring, going, pointing, reverberating, sending, shining, creating, diversifying, drawing, underlying, writing.” The “will, can” use as “Model Verbs” in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. “Document, position, stability, diversification, environment, inflation” are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In this article, four passive sentences are used: "Pakistan’s economy keeps going round in the same vicious cycle of boom and bust, something that is evident in the growth targets that are being set in the 12th plan.” “Average growth is being targeted for 5.8pc over the plan period, as per reports from within the consultative process.” “The capital and financial account will be strengthened by diversifying sources of financing,” the planners promised, “with greater recourse to non-debt-creating sources of financing.” “They had no other choice, since very little had been done to promote a diversification of the export base or to address other underlying rigidities.” The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, question mark, period, comma, double inverted commas, and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Abrupt, antiquated, average, aware, consultative, disruptive, economic, elastic, evident, few, fiscal, inelastic, lucky, macroeconomic, ongoing, previous, rapid, sustained, vicious are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that Pakistan will not be in a crisis and that the government would manage all IMF programmes. The following discourse is a depiction of Pakistanis economists' predictions. The goal of the speech is that Pakistan's 12th five-year plan aims to break the cycle of boom and bust in the country's economy. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Pakistanis.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Pakistani Dawn newspaper, and the intended readership included only Pakistanis. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in "The Dawn Newspaper" carrying political theme. Different discursive techniques such as "National Self

Glorification, Polarization, Presupposition, Vagueness and Preposition” are used to propagate Economic Political ideology in this Article. This article demonstrates that the author's portrayal is that Pakistan must request IMF assistance with each new political term primarily due to balance of payments adversaries. In addition, the current administration took over a collapsing economy with diminishing foreign exchange reserves and an urgent need to raise additional money to prevent an early default.

8.

Article on: The price of indecision

Publication Date: May 23, 2019

Website Link: <https://www.dawn.com/>

“Of course, much of this is cyclical [.....] returning to this place over and over again.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Government, Economy, Corruption, Imbalance and Programme. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Government, corruption. Sustainable is a four-syllable word, whereas simultaneously, inadvertently are five-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer use the adverbs ' Even, Little, respectively, sharply, simultaneously, again, even, finally, much, nevertheless, so, well ' in the article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article uses auxiliary verb in several lines, “are, is, have and has”. Verb, past participle “come, Inherited, released, begun, broken, delayed, failed, found, made, plagued, required, served.” Verb, gerund/Participle “bringing, happening, harrowing, reeling, reminding, rising, shrinking, skyrocketing, finding, laying, repeating, requiring, returning .” There is no “Model Verb” used in the article. It is typical for writers to

create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Consequence, devaluation, government, indecision, inflation, position, situation, emergency are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In this, article three passive sentences are used: " But having done so, they have all been required to take decisive action, as the short-term impact is to stifle growth while laying the groundwork for a revival in the medium term." "Nevertheless, now that the difficult decisions are finally being made, and the bitter medicine is being served, the government must show its resolve." "If it fails to own the decisions being made by its new, technocratic team, the numbers could tell an even more dismal tale down the road." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used period, comma, double inverted commas, and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Agricultural, Current, financial, first, fiscal, huge, massive, ordinary, overall, rural, sharp, unenviable, bitter, cyclical, decisive, difficult, incoming, indecisive, inevitable, long, massive, medium, necessary, peculiar, present, structural, sustainable, technocratic are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the following paragraphs.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that the Pakistani economy is facing a severe economic slowdown, with revenues and exports stagnating for the first nine and 10 months of the fiscal year respectively. The goal of the speech is to make difficult economic decisions and ensure the sustainability of the country's growth. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people or readers. The discourse is created to provide the knowledge that is critical to the country's growth and the well-being of its citizens.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Pakistani Dawn newspaper, and the intended readership included only Pakistanis. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in "The Dawn Newspaper" carrying political theme. Different discursive techniques such as "Victimization, Authority, Categorization, Consensus and Preposition" are used to propagate political Capitalism ideology in this Article. The author's portrayal in this article demonstrates how the circle continues up to the current government. A brief sigh of relief was brought about when Prime Minister Imran Khan paid visits to several "Friends of Pakistan" in an attempt to secure financial support. This prevented further crises while the government desperately attempted to evade the strict conditions imposed by the IMF. An editorial that was published on January 15, 2019, expressed concern about the terms that were set with "Friends of Pakistan" in order to prevent financial crises.

9.

Article on: Back to the IMF

Publication Date: July 5, 2019

Website Link: <https://www.dawn.com/>

“Each programme since [.....] are gearing up for one more round.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Programme, Condition, and Commitment. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Commitment, Government. Implementation is a five-syllable word, whereas liberalization and macroeconomic are six-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb “Away, often, only, so, then, well, about, again, ahead, much, never, perhaps, regardless, sadly” in the Article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “had, is, and has”. Verb, past participle “carried, Contained, determined, followed, pegged, played, repeated, signed, spent, broken, dictated, implemented, kicked, limited, made, owned ”. Verb, gerund/Participle “gearing, meaning, raising, ensuring, Meaning, preparing, talking.” The “would” used as “Model Verb” in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Addition, adjustment, austerity, compression, conditionality are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In this article, three passive sentences are used: “That date is significant because that is when the first of the programmes was signed that contained the conditionality for structural reforms.” “At least the former finance minister — Asad Umar — had the courage to acknowledge this and promised that this would be Pakistan’s last IMF programme, meaning he intended to ensure that this cycle of eternal return to the Fund would be broken.” “It appears his brief is limited to ensuring that the adjustment dictated by the Fund is implemented regardless of the cries of pain from the factories, markets and streets of Pakistan.” The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, question mark, period, comma, double inverted commas, and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Deep, macroeconomic, massive, outside, patchy, related, significant, structural, difficult, eternal, familiar, integral, new, solemn, structural, such, willing are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the following paragraphs.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that Pakistan will not be in a crisis and that the government would manage all IMF programmes. The following discourse is a depiction of Bangladeshi economists' predictions. The goal of the speech is that Pakistan has

entered its 13th IMF programme since 1988, aiming for structural reforms in the tax system, privatisation, foreign currency transactions, government debt raising, gas and power pricing, and a shift towards a market-determined exchange rate. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people or readers.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Pakistani Dawn newspaper, and the intended readership included only Pakistanis. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Dawn Newspaper” carrying Economic theme. Different discursive techniques such as “Hyperbole, Implication, Irony, Lexicalization and Preposition” are used to propagate Economic ideology in this Article. The author of this article argues that the government consistently overlooks the need for structural reforms and instead prioritizes the short-term benefits that come with little political risk, which perpetuates this vicious cycle. This IMF program is not an exception to the rule that structural reforms are avoided because they could come with significant political costs for political governments.

10.

Article on: IMF talks

Publication Date: April 9, 2019

Website Link: <https://www.dawn.com/>

“It is a bit odd to view this as a not [.....] for economic management in the country.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: IMF, Economic, and Programme. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized

by the author: Experience, Government, management. Development, mismanagement are four-syllable words. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb 'again, almost, always, especially, even, ever, hardly, however, rarely, regrettably, about, ago, already, naturally, once, usually ' in the Article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “are, have, had, is, and has”. Verb, past participle “brought, considered, exerted, promised, taught, made, Said, slashed”. Verb, gerund/Participle “entering, questioning, saving, standing, broadening, going, intensifying, narrowing, projecting, slowing.” The “could, will” use as “Model Verb” in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Development, government, management, mismanagement, opposition are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In this article, three passive sentence are used: "It is a bit odd to view this as a not unwelcome development, since, regrettably, decades of mismanagement of the economy has brought us to a point where entering into an IMF programme is considered grounds for relief and some sort of saving grace for economic management in the country.” “There have been some rare exceptions — at a time when Pakistan has had closer ties with the US, for instance, in the early 1980s or the mid-2000s, and when it could count on pressure being exerted on the Fund via the White House.” “We will know more about how long, and how intense, the economic pain is going to be once the data projecting the

growth rate is made public.” The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, period, comma and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Available, bitter, difficult, early, easy, economic, exact, mid, odd, own, political, rare, right, steep, thin, tough, unwelcome are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that the absence of a viable tax-broadening vision is also troubling, as a slowing economy will lead to diminished revenues and the burden of narrowing the fiscal deficit on those already in the tax net. The following discourse is a depiction of Pakistanis economists' predictions. The goal of the speech is to ease people's feelings about the present economic predicament. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Pakistanis.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Pakistani Dawn newspaper, and the intended readership included only Pakistanis. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Dawn Newspaper”

carrying political theme. Different discursive techniques such as “National Self Glorification, Polarization, Presupposition, Vagueness and Preposition” are used to propagate political ideology in this Article. This article demonstrates how the author depicts how the newspaper expressed disapproval of the policies that led to the IMF while acknowledging the necessity to seek assistance from the organization. The lack of a "government vision" for priorities and the tax system was emphasized in the same article.

11.

Article on: Economic transparency

Publication Date: January 15, 2019

Website Link: <https://www.dawn.com/>

“The feeling right now appears to [.....] that will last a few months at best.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Government, Programme. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Government. Transparency, transparently and accompanied are four-syllable words. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer only used the adverb 'about, again, even, exactly, here, likewise, now, once, soon, transparently' once in the two paragraphs.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “are, is, was, have and has”. Verb, past participle “accompanied, consented, debated, expected, held, known, made, powered, promised, released, seen”. Verb, gerund/Participle “following, going, growing, hearing, signing.” There is no “Model Verb” used in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Government, investment are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In this article, seven passive sentences are used: "The eighth Joint Cooperation Committee meeting on CPEC between Pakistani and Chinese government delegations was held in December, but to this day, there is very little known about the details of what the government of Pakistan has consented to do." "Yet, not a word has been uttered about what has been promised in return." "Likewise, we are now hearing of another \$3bn worth of 'deposits' to be made by the UAE, but once again, there is not a word about what is expected in return."

"No details have even been released about the terms on which these 'deposits' have come, whether on their tenure or return." "Now we are hearing of a massive investment from Saudi Arabia to be made in an 'oil city' in Gwadar." "Foreign investment is welcome in Pakistan, but in most cases it comes under a policy framework that is transparently known, has been debated in cabinet at least, and with the terms available to all."

"Some sort of a bilateral framework between two countries exclusively is also fine, but it should be known to all what exactly is being built, what concessions are being granted, how Pakistan's long-term economic interests are being served, and so on." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, period, double inverted commas, and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Available, Chinese, deferred, eighth, foreign, high, many, massive, ministerial, Pakistani, prime are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the following paragraphs.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that the government is currently signing every dotted line placed by foreign powers in return for a temporary bailout, which is not the kind of policymaking promised by the PTI in the run-up to the election. The goal of the speech is the transparency and disclosure in Pakistan's foreign investment agreements. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Pakistanis.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Pakistani Dawn newspaper, and the intended readership included only Pakistanis. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Dawn Newspaper” carrying Economic theme. Different discursive techniques such as “Authority, Categorization, Consensus, Disclaimer and Preposition” are used to propagate Economic Liberalism ideology in this Article. This article demonstrates how the author attempted to set the stage for an IMF program by raising interest rates, electricity prices, and—most importantly—introducing a market valuation regime for determining exchange rates in an effort to further avoid strict IMF conditionality.

12.

Article on: Pakistan's default risk won't subside until IMF comes aboard: Miftah

Speakers Name: Miftah Ismail

Interview with Journalist Shahzeb Khanzada on Geo News.

Publication Date: 13th December, 2022

Website Link: <https://www.dawn.com/news/1726167>

PML-N leader and former finance minister [.....] journalist Shahzeb Khanzada on Geo News.

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The terms monetary, IMF, lender, lenders, Asian, and Pakistan have been used extensively in this text. It is critical to realize that the majority of these words are banking industry terminology. Furthermore, the author used the following three-syllable terms: Minister, Pakistan's, Asian, Connection, Suspended, Pakistan, Interview, and Journalist. Development and Monetary are both four-syllable words, but International is a five-syllable phrase. The author's intention with these words is to call attention to the issue.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

In English news headlines, auxiliary verbs are rarely used. However, the writer of this news headline has used the Modal verb 'will'. While the speaker has employed the auxiliary verb 'is' with Past Participle 'suspended' in paragraphs. A "transitive action verb" is "suspended." It is common for authors to use words and sentences that have a strong impact on their readers. These phrases and sentences are only possible if the news headline lacks auxiliary verbs. By using such emotional language, editors reveal their ideological inclinations while simultaneously simplifying their sentences. Because this is an interview with the Finance Minister, the reporter is describing the whole story, hence 'auxiliary verb' is employed because there is no need to conceal the reporter's identity.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is described as the process of "converting verbs into nouns." These words are frequently followed by -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It depersonalizes and predicts the action. As Nominalizations, finance, development, and connection are used.

- **Passivization**

It is a key linguistic component of newspaper headlines. It is used to hide the reporter's identity. One passive sentence is used in the preceding paragraph: "if that connection with the IMF breaks or a programme is suspended, then other." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a method in which the writer avoids revealing the identity of the reporters. In the following paragraphs, the writer employed the following punctuation marks: colon, apostrophe, so on, period, parenthesis, comma, and double inverted commas. However, the reporter's name is exposed here.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author used Adjectives to foresee the issues that would develop if discussions with the IMF did not improve. The adjectives are used negatively, expressing the editors' hidden philosophy. Some of the descriptors used include former, international; last, other, and Asian.

- **Figurative Information**

In the following article, the Speaker has not used any metaphorical language.

- **Discursive Practice:**

This is an excerpt from a Geo News interview with Pakistan's Finance Minister, Miftah Ismail. The argument is based on the assumption that if the IMF lends money to Pakistan, the country will not default. The goal of this discussion is to debate the likelihood of receiving IMF funding, as well as the consequences of not

receiving it for Pakistan and its people. The discourse is created to provide knowledge that is critical to the country's growth and the well-being of its citizens.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in the Dawn newspaper, and it was a Geo News interview with Pakistan's Finance Minister, Miftah Ismail. This interview's target audience is Pakistanis. This interview has a political and broad theme.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Dawn Newspaper” carrying political theme. Different discursive techniques such as “Hyperbole, Implication, Irony, Lexicalization and Preposition” are used to propagate political ideology in this Article. This Article illustrates that Miftah Ismail, Pakistan's finance minister, emphasizes the significance of the financing agreement with the IMF in this newspaper article. The Pakistani finance minister attempts to distract public from the IMF program's obligation. Because of his knowledge of financial services, this initiative is incredibly vital; alternatively, Pakistan would find it exceedingly difficult to keep its reserves afloat. It would be exceedingly challenging to pay their foreign liabilities, as the finance minister stressed. And assuming if Pakistan don't obtain the IMF program, the finance minister claims, Pakistan won't be able to secure loans from the Asian Development Bank and other international financial organizations. The probability of Pakistan defaulting will increase. The editors streamline their sentences while simultaneously revealing their ideological biases by using such passionate language. 'Auxiliary verb' is used since the reporter's name is not hidden and because this is an interview with the Finance Minister, who is recalling the complete story.

13.

Article on: Tax the rich, subsidise the poor, IMF asks Pakistan

Publication Date: February 20, 2022

Website Link: <https://www.dawn.com/>

“My heart goes to the people [.....] from Feb 14 through statutory regulatory orders.

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Statement, Agreement, Economic, Programme, Implement, Measures, Pakistan, IMF. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: restructured, agreement and implement. Emphasizing is a three-syllable word, whereas international, implementation, supplementary are five-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer used the adverbs “already, around, barely, enough, however, meanwhile” in the article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “are, is, and has”. Verb, past participle “agreed, discussed, engaged, fallen, given, held, implemented, said”. Verb, gerund/Participle “coming, Implementing, including, outlining.” The “can, will, should” used as “Model Verb” in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Agreement, government, implementation, parliament, resumption, statement, delegation, distribution are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In this article, four passive sentences are used: "They have been devastated by the floods that affected one-third of the population of the country, Kristalina Georgieva told German broadcaster Deutsche Welle on Friday on the sidelines of the Munich Security Conference.”

“What we are asking for are steps Pakistan needs to take to be able to function as a country and not to get into a dangerous place where its debt needs to be restructured, she said.” “It should be the poor [who] benefit from them, she said, adding that IMF was very clear that it wanted the poor people of Pakistan to be protected.” “However, the bulk of tax measures worth Rs115bn was already implemented from Feb 14 through statutory regulatory orders.” The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, parenthesis, period, comma, double inverted commas, and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Additional, controlled, foreign, half, last, next, other, prior, regulatory, statutory, virtual, worth, able, clear, dangerous, German, good, high, private, public, wealthy are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in this article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that Pakistan will not be in a crisis and that the government would manage all IMF programmes. The following discourse is a depiction of Bangladeshi economists' predictions. The goal of the speech is that the government is in a race against time to implement the tax measures and reach an agreement with the IMF. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people or readers. This discourse is created to provide the knowledge that is critical to the country's growth and the well-being of its citizens.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Pakistani Dawn newspaper, and the intended readership included only Pakistanis. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Dawn Newspaper” carrying political theme. Different discursive techniques such as “Hyperbole, Implication, Irony, Lexicalization and Preposition” are used to propagate political ideology in this Article. In order for Pakistan to continue functioning as a nation, the author of this article claims that the managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has urged Pakistan to make sure that high earners pay taxes and that only the poor receive subsidies. In order to safeguard the impoverished, the IMF highlights the necessity of tax revenues and a more equitable distribution of pressures. Pakistan faces a tight deadline of March 1st to finalize an agreement with the IMF and implement tax measures.

14.

Article on: IMF raises questions on SIFC creation

Writers Name: Khaleeq Kiani

Publication Date: November 15, 2022

Website Link: <https://www.dawn.com/>

“ISLAMABAD: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has [.....] foreign exchange business last year.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Commission, Programme, Pakistan, Implementation, Transparency, Accountability, Arrangement, IMF and Exchange. It is vital to remember that the majority of these terms are banking sector terminology. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Arrangement. Transparencies, authorities, are four-syllable words,

whereas Accountability and implementation are six-syllable terms. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer used the adverbs “already, here, however, now, only, onwards” in the article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “are, is, was and has”. Verb, past participle “absorbed, advised, covered, given, helped, improved, needed, raised, satisfied”. Verb, gerund/Participle “favouring, finding, hoarding, responding, visiting.” The “would” use as “Model Verb” in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Accountability and implementation are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In this article, one passive sentence is used: "The two sides are reported to have had back-and-forth clarifications on Tuesday on finalization of the Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies (MEFP) and were expecting to conclude the talks on a positive note on Wednesday." The remaining sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, parenthesis, period, comma, double inverted commas, and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Administrative, certain, civil, distressed, foreign, full, great, imperfect, informed, military, partial, preferred, real, rich, speculative are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that Pakistan will not be in a crisis and that the government would manage all IMF programmes. The following discourse is a depiction of Pakistanis economists' predictions. The goal of the speech is to ease people's feelings about the present economic predicament. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The discourse is consumed by ordinary people or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Pakistanis. A newspaper published the present solution.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Pakistani Dawn newspaper, and the intended readership included only Pakistanis. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Dawn Newspaper” carrying political Communism theme. Different discursive techniques such as “Polarization, Presupposition, Vagueness, Victimization and Preposition” are used to propagate Political Communism ideology in this Article. This article demonstrates how the author presents the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) advice to Pakistan to maintain accountability and transparency in its business dealings and to refrain from forming a group of preferred investors or distortions under the Special

Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC). Dr. Jehanzeb Khan, the deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, stated that the country was better off implementing the IMF program and that there was no problem following the organization's advice to tax the wealthy more heavily. He claimed that because of imperfect markets, administrative measures taken to prevent hoarding of foreign exchange and speculative pricing have assisted in determining the true value of the rupee.

15.

Article on: US supports Pakistan-IMF engagement as June 30 draws near

Writers Name: Anwar Iqbal

Publication Date: June 15, 2022

Website Link: <https://www.dawn.com/>

“WASHINGTON: US Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen [.....] with the IMF will expire on June 30.”

- **Choices in Vocabulary**

The following phrases have been used extensively in this article: Democrat, Pakistan, Programme, and IMF. Furthermore, the following 3 syllable terms were utilized by the author: Congressman, Pakistan, programme. The writer's purpose with these remarks is to draw attention to the problem. The writer used the adverbs “about, certainly, clearly, greatly, still, there, well, yet ” in the article.

- **Subject and auxiliaries verb omission**

Auxiliary verbs are rarely employed in English news headlines. The article use auxiliary verb in several lines, “are, is, and were”. Verb, past participle “said, suffered”. Verb, gerund/Participle “existing, Facing, going, helping, responding, suffering.” The “will” use as “Model Verb” in the article. It is typical for writers to create words and sentences that have a powerful impression on their readers. Editors also expose their ideological biases and simplify their sentences by employing such emotive terms.

- **Nominalizations**

Nominalization is defined as "converting verbs into nouns." These terms often finish in -ment, -ion, -ence, -ance, -ity, -ent, -ant, and -ancy. It renders the action impersonal and predictable. Assurance and devastation are employed as Nominalizations.

- **Passivization**

Passivization is an important language component of newspaper headlines. It is employed to conceal the identity of the reporter. In this article, no passive sentence is used. All the sentences are written in the active voice.

- **Graphological Devices**

It is a strategy in which the writer stays away from the reporters' identities. The writer used apostrophe, parenthesis, period, comma, double inverted commas, and the hyphen in the following Article.

- **Use of Adjectives**

The author employed Adjectives in the following article. The adjectives are employed in both positive and negative ways, reflecting the editors' concealed philosophy. Dire, Fiscal, global, good, last, monetary, supportive are some of the adjectives used.

- **Figurative Information**

Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology or a certain point. The editor has not used any metaphorical language in the article.

- **Discursive Practice:**

The editor predicts that Pakistan is a case study on the effects of climate change and is in dire need of aid from the IMF and the World Bank. The goal of the speech is that the US will continue to support the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) efforts to help Pakistan deal with its fiscal and monetary problems. The latest IMF money announcement serves as the backdrop for discourse formation. The

discourse is consumed by ordinary people or readers. This discourse is created to satiate the emotions of ordinary Bangladeshis. A newspaper published the present solution.

- **Social Practice:**

The article was published in a Pakistani Dawn newspaper, and the intended readership included Pakistani. It was written for the general public's benefit.

- **Ideology:**

The article under discussion finds coverage in “The Dawn Newspaper” carrying political theme. Different discursive techniques such as “Hyperbole, Implication, Irony, Lexicalization and Preposition” are used to propagate political ideology in this Article. This article demonstrates how the author depicts US Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen as having reaffirmed US support for the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) efforts to assist Pakistan in resolving its monetary and fiscal issues. Representative Al Green brought attention to Pakistan's urgent need for assistance from the IMF and World Bank during a hearing of the House Financial Services Committee. Green noted that Pakistan, which is five times its reserves and has \$22 billion in external debt payments due in the fiscal year 2024, is a case study on the effects of climate change. Part of a \$6.5 billion Extended is the \$1.1 billion provided by the IMF.

4.4 Findings of the Analysis

This comprehensive analysis delves into the linguistic features and discursive practices employed by Dawn News Pakistan and The Island Sri Lanka in their reporting on news related to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The study covers various aspects including vocabulary choices, subject and auxiliary verb omission, nominalization, passivization, geographical devices, use of adjectives, figurative information, discursive practice, social practice, and ideology.

1. Choices in Vocabulary

Dawn News Pakistan:

Vocabulary: Utilizes a blend of Urdu, English, and international economic terminology to cater to its Pakistani audience. Terms like "economic bailout," "fiscal adjustment," and "policy conditionality" are frequently used.

Explanation: Often provides explanations or contextualization of IMF-related terms to enhance reader understanding, reflecting a commitment to clarity in economic reporting.

The Island Sri Lanka:

Vocabulary: Incorporates Sinhala and Tamil linguistic influences alongside English. Terms such as "economic stabilization," "balance of payments support," and "external debt sustainability" are prominent.

Emphasis: Highlights Sri Lanka's economic sovereignty and the implications of IMF involvement on national policy and economic stability.

2. Subject and Auxiliary Verb Omission

Both newspapers employ subject and auxiliary verb omission in headlines and brief news updates to streamline information delivery:

Dawn News Pakistan: Focuses on succinctly conveying key IMF-related developments without verbosity.

The Island Sri Lanka: Similarly prioritizes brevity in reporting, using omission to emphasize the immediacy and significance of IMF-related news.

3. Nominalization

Dawn News Pakistan and the Island Sri Lanka:

Nominalization: Converts verbs into nouns to present IMF-related actions and policies as stable entities. Examples include phrases like "the implementation of IMF measures" and "the negotiation of IMF terms."

Purpose: Enhances the formal and objective tone of reporting, emphasizing the procedural aspects of IMF engagements.

4. Passivization

Both newspapers utilize passivization strategically:

Dawn News Pakistan: Often employs passive voice to shift focus away from specific actors, emphasizing actions and policies over individual responsibilities.

The Island Sri Lanka: Uses passive constructions to underscore the impact of IMF conditions on Sri Lanka's economy and society, framing issues in terms of broader structural changes.

5. Geographical Devices

Geographical devices are employed to contextualize IMF-related news within regional and national frameworks:

Dawn News Pakistan: Discusses IMF policies in relation to Pakistan's regional dynamics and economic challenges within South Asia.

The Island Sri Lanka: Emphasizes the local impacts of IMF conditions on Sri Lanka's economic sectors, highlighting geographic specificity in economic reporting.

6. Use of Adjectives

Dawn News Pakistan and the Island Sri Lanka:

Adjectives: Qualify IMF-related decisions and policies with descriptors such as "critical," "supportive," or "contentious."

Effect: Reflects the newspapers' editorial stance and ideological perspectives on IMF engagements, influencing reader perceptions of economic policies and their implications.

7. Figurative Information

While less frequent, figurative language such as metaphors and similes occasionally appears to elucidate complex economic concepts or evoke reader empathy:

Dawn News Pakistan: Uses figurative language sparingly to underscore the human impact of IMF policies on Pakistani society.

The Island Sri Lanka: Incorporates figurative expressions to critique IMF interventions, framing economic discussions in emotive terms.

8. Discursive Practice

Dawn News Pakistan:

Focus: Centers on economic implications, policy critiques, and expert analyses related to IMF engagements.

Public Discourse: Provides a platform for debates on economic reforms and their societal impacts, shaping public opinion on IMF policies.

The Island Sri Lanka:

Emphasis: Advocates for policies that safeguard Sri Lanka's economic sovereignty and cultural integrity against perceived external pressures, including IMF conditionality.

Nationalist Perspective: Critically evaluates IMF interventions from a nationalist viewpoint, highlighting concerns over economic dependency and sovereignty.

9. Social Practice

Both newspapers play significant roles in informing public opinion and shaping policy debates regarding IMF engagements:

Dawn News Pakistan: Stimulates discussions on economic reforms, governance issues, and the socio-economic impacts of IMF programs.

The Island Sri Lanka: Advocates for policies that protect national interests and social welfare, reflecting concerns over external economic influences.

10. Ideology

Dawn News Pakistan:

Support: Generally supports IMF engagements as mechanisms for economic stabilization, foreign investment attraction, and policy reform.

Progressive Outlook: Advocates for reforms aligned with progressive economic policies and international financial best practices.

The Island Sri Lanka:

Critique: Critically examines IMF conditions, often portraying them as threats to Sri Lanka's economic sovereignty and national interests.

Nationalistic Stance: Emphasizes the need for policies that prioritize local industries, social welfare, and cultural preservation over external economic pressures.

Conclusion

This detailed analysis of IMF news articles from Dawn News Pakistan and The Island Sri Lanka highlights their nuanced approaches to reporting on international financial issues. Through distinct linguistic choices and discursive practices, these newspapers frame IMF engagements within national contexts, influencing public discourse on economic policies, sovereignty, and international relations. Understanding these dynamics provides insights into how media representations shape perceptions of global financial institutions like the IMF and their impacts on socio-economic development.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary of the Findings

The study titled "Image of IMF in Print Media: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Pakistani and Sri Lankan Newspapers" thoroughly examines how these newspapers shape the perception of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) through their language use and communication methods. Dawn News Pakistan and The Island Sri Lanka utilize specific approaches aligned with their national settings to influence reader perspectives on IMF activities and their consequences.

Dawn News Pakistan strategically blends Urdu, English, and international economic terminology to ensure accessibility and clarity in its reporting on IMF-related issues. The newspaper not only introduces and contextualizes complex IMF terms like "economic bailout" and "policy conditionality" but also situates them within Pakistan's economic landscape and regional challenges. By doing so, Dawn News fosters a nuanced understanding among its readership while positioning IMF interventions as crucial tools for economic stabilization and foreign investment, aligned with progressive economic policies.

In contrast, The Island Sri Lanka integrates Sinhala, Tamil, and English linguistic influences in its discourse on the IMF, emphasizing terms such as "economic stabilization" and "external debt sustainability." This linguistic strategy underscores Sri Lanka's economic sovereignty and critiques IMF conditions from a nationalist perspective. The newspaper advocates for policies that prioritize local industries, cultural integrity, and social welfare over external economic pressures, framing IMF interventions as potential threats to national autonomy and economic stability.

Linguistically, both newspapers employ rhetorical devices such as nominalization, passivization, and adjective use to shape their narratives on IMF engagements. Nominalization, for example, transforms actions into stable entities, highlighting procedural aspects and structural impacts of IMF policies rather than

attributing responsibility to specific actors. Passivization shifts focus away from individual agency to emphasize broader systemic changes and policy implications, contributing to a more objective and formal tone in their reporting.

Furthermore, adjectives play a crucial role in qualifying IMF decisions and policies, reflecting editorial stances and influencing reader perceptions. Dawn News Pakistan uses descriptors like "critical" and "supportive" to frame IMF interventions positively, whereas The Island Sri Lanka employs terms like "contentious" and "threatening" to critique IMF conditions through a lens of economic sovereignty and national interests. These linguistic choices not only inform but also persuade readers by shaping their attitudes towards international financial institutions and their role in national economic governance.

Discursively, Dawn News Pakistan serves as a platform for expert analyses and public debates on economic reforms and governance issues influenced by IMF policies. The newspaper facilitates discussions on the socio-economic impacts of IMF programs within Pakistan, contributing to public understanding and policy discourse. Conversely, The Island Sri Lanka adopts a nationalist discourse that challenges perceived external economic influences and advocates for policies that protect national interests and sovereignty against IMF conditionality.

Overall, this critical discourse analysis underscores how Dawn News Pakistan and The Island Sri Lanka construct and convey the image of the IMF to their audiences through deliberate linguistic and discursive strategies. By examining these practices, the study illuminates how media representations not only inform but also shape public perceptions and policy debates on international financial institutions. Understanding these dynamics is essential for comprehending the media's role in influencing socio-economic policies, national sovereignty, and global economic relations in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and beyond.

- **Linguistic Choices in Portraying the IMF:**

In Pakistani newspaper, journalists often use negative words like "interference," "austerity," and "conditionalities" when talking about the IMF. This language suggests that the IMF is seen as a troublesome force that imposes harsh conditions on the country. Terms like "taskmaster" and "external authority" are used

to depict the IMF as controlling and punitive.

In Sri Lankan newspaper, the language is more positive or neutral. Words like "partnership," "assistance," and "reforms" are common, indicating a view of the IMF as a helpful advisor. The IMF is often described as a "partner" or "supporter," which suggests a collaborative relationship rather than an adversarial one.

In Pakistani newspaper, the IMF is often depicted negatively through several linguistic choices:

- **Vocabulary:** Terms like "interference," "austerity," and "conditionalities" suggest a critical view of the IMF's influence.
- **Modal Verbs:** The use of modal verbs like "must" and "should" in contexts such as "must comply" indicates a sense of imposition.
- **Subjects and Auxiliaries:** The IMF is frequently portrayed as the subject responsible for negative outcomes, e.g., "The IMF imposed stringent conditions" rather than focusing on the actions of the local government.
- **Verb Omission:** The passive voice is used to obscure who is taking action, e.g., "Stringent policies were imposed," which shifts focus to the IMF as the doer of undesirable actions.
- **Nominalization:** Abstract terms like "conditionalities" and "reforms" are used to frame IMF policies as concepts that have significant, often negative, impacts without detailing the actors involved.
- **Passivization:** The passive voice is used to emphasize the effects rather than the actors, e.g., "Economic hardships were caused by the IMF's policies."
- **Graphological Devices:** In Pakistani news articles, graphological devices used negatively to influence readers' perceptions or emphasize particular points. For instance, selective use of punctuation or sensational headlines can create a biased narrative or amplify negative aspects of a story. This manipulation can shape public opinion by framing the information in a more dramatic or critical light.

- **Adjectives:** Descriptive adjectives like "harsh," "draconian," or "imposed" contribute to a negative portrayal of the IMF.
- **Metaphorical Language:** Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight ideology at a certain point. But editor has not used any metaphorical language in the articles that researcher analyze.

In Sri Lankan newspaper, the IMF is portrayed more positively:

- **Vocabulary:** Terms like "assistance," "partnership," and "reforms" create a more favorable image.
- **Modal Verbs:** Modal verbs such as "can" and "will" suggest potential benefits and possibilities, e.g., "The IMF can help stabilize the economy."
- **Subjects and Auxiliaries:** The IMF is often depicted as a supportive partner, e.g., "The IMF supports economic reforms" rather than being responsible for problems.
- **Verb Omission:** The active voice is used more frequently to highlight positive actions, e.g., "The IMF aids in economic recovery."
- **Nominalization:** Terms like "partnership" and "assistance" frame IMF actions as beneficial, emphasizing their positive impact.
- **Passivization:** The passive voice is less common, with more focus on positive actions taken by the IMF.
- **Graphological Devices:** In Sri Lankan news articles, graphological devices like commas and apostrophes enhance clarity and readability by structuring sentences and indicating possession or contractions. These punctuation marks help in organizing information and ensuring precise communication. Proper use of these devices ensures that news is presented clearly and professionally.
- **Adjectives:** Positive adjectives like "supportive," "constructive," or "beneficial" are used to describe the IMF's role.
- **Metaphorical Language:** Editors employ metaphorical language to highlight

ideology at a certain point. But editor has not used any metaphorical language in the articles that researcher analyze.

Discursive practices play a crucial role in shaping the image of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers because they directly influence how the IMF is perceived by the public. The way the IMF is described, framed, and discussed in the media affects public opinion and can either enhance or undermine the institution's legitimacy.

In Pakistani newspaper, the critical language and framing often depict the IMF as an external force imposing harsh conditions, which resonates with national sentiments of resistance against foreign influence. This portrayal reinforces a narrative of the IMF as a threat to national sovereignty, shaping public perception in a way that aligns with broader concerns about maintaining economic independence.

Conversely, Sri Lankan newspapers tend to frame the IMF in a more positive light, portraying it as a supportive partner in economic development. This positive discourse aligns with the country's approach to global integration and economic reform. By emphasizing collaboration and mutual benefits, the media contribute to a perception of the IMF as a valuable ally, which supports public acceptance of its policies and involvement.

Portrayal of the IMF in Pakistani media reflects dominant ideologies related to nationalism and resistance to external control. The negative and critical representation of the IMF reinforces a narrative that prioritizes national sovereignty and critiques global financial institutions. This aligns with broader anti-imperialist and anti-globalization sentiments, reflecting concerns over economic dependency and external influence.

In contrast, the Sri Lankan media's portrayal of the IMF as a partner reflects an ideology of economic pragmatism and global integration. The positive representation supports the dominant narrative of seeking international cooperation and assistance for economic development. This portrayal aligns with the broader ideological stance of modernization and reform, emphasizing the IMF's role as a facilitator of economic stability and growth.

5.2 Conclusion and Discussion

The current study was conducted by critically analyzing newspaper articles from Sri Lankan and Pakistani publications that represented IMF discourse from 2018 to 2022. Thirty newspaper articles from two distinct periodicals published between 2018 and 2022 provide the data for this study. The Dawn and The Island are the newspapers that were used in this research. There are fifteen articles from each newspaper, correspondingly.

The results show that in order to pique readers' interest, all of the newspapers employed high-sounding lexical items such as adjectives and modal verbs in addition to discursive techniques, nominalization, metaphorical language, and ideology. Additionally, both newspaper pieces contain discursive representations and language choices. With the aid of critical discourse analysis, the current study examines the news discourse connected to the IMF in Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

This study's goal is to use critical discourse analysis to investigate the language used to describe the IMF in news pieces that were published in The Island and Dawn between 2018 and 2022, with a particular emphasis on the time frame from January 1st, 2018 to December 31st, 2022. The chosen pieces are significant because they reflect the sociopolitical opinions of the authors and, by extension, the society to which they belong. Their purpose is to reveal the societal ideas embedded in the examined data. That being said, the study's focus is on illustrating and communicating how the newspapers portray the IMF in their news stories, not on rendering good or negative evaluations.

The aim of this study has been to determine whether any hidden ideologies are promoted through the words that writers select to create specific meanings, or representations, of the events reported in online news articles. Fairclough's three-dimensional framework was included in the study framework. 1) The description stage deals with the text's formal attributes, such as its vocabulary, grammar, textual structures, etc. This step of the critical analysis of news discourse will focus on the language aspects of the news items using functional grammar's analytical tools. 2) The connection between text and interaction is the focus of interpretation. The interpretation phase of news discourse will address the intertextual phenomena of

news production from speech reporting, news sources, etc. 3) the relationship between interaction and the social context is the subject of explanation, with an emphasis on how social factors determine the processes of production and interpretation as well as their social implications. At this point, the concealed ideology of news discourse and its connection to language use are ultimately revealed.

To guide the analytical process, this study used the following research questions: 1) what linguistic choices are used by journalists in Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers to portray the International Monetary Fund (IMF)? 2) Why do discursive practices play a crucial role in shaping the image of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Pakistani and Sri Lankan newspapers? 3) How do the discursive representations of the IMF in Pakistani and Sri Lankan print media reflect and reproduce the dominant ideologies?

Thus, this study has demonstrated that, even in the face of the news editor's supposed impartial position, which is imposed by professional ideals like objectivity and integrity, ideologies and hidden meanings inevitably arise when one closely examines the language used. This thesis shows how internet news articles, by characterizing an event and naming the participants, produce an ideologically skewed version of reality rather than just reflecting reality.

The thesis examines the lexical, semantic, and syntactic structures of the chosen articles as well as the author's word choice, tone of voice, and article phrasing from a linguistic perspective. These examined elements are ideologically significant on a sociolinguistic level because they contribute to the reproduction of the current political and ideological environment.

The preceding pages have addressed the role that language plays in the construction of reality, enabling readers and listeners to form specific perceptions of it. Gaining the support and favor of the general population depends heavily on language. In actuality, everyone aspires to become powerful through the use of words, but the media reflects this desire by using discourse as a means of power.

Furthermore, it is an ironical situation in which the media—print media in particular—exercises its own power through conversation on any subject. Put

differently, the media has a significant role in shaping the way that politics is represented in general.

It is imperative to take into account certain problems while debating media and its discursive nature. The primary focus of research on power in media discourse is the extent to which the media have power. It is clear that many powerful organizations work to influence the content, structure, viewpoint, and tone of significant political and social issues in order to produce and mold results that serve their political interests. In actuality, people from practically every social group primarily rely on a reality that has been shaped by the media. Less freedom has been attributed to that impacted public the more power the media has acquired. Nonetheless, there are certain issues with the discursivity of media discourse.

First of all, it is nearly impossible to convey the entirety of the truth; hence, each representation is limited to expressing a certain amount of reality according to its priority. Similar to that, these ideas capture a crucial aspect of media influence, although they are not without limitations. With the aforementioned viewpoints in mind, the current study has deduced certain results from its examination of the IMF media articles that were published in the English-language newspapers *The Island* in Sri Lanka and *The Dawn* in Pakistan.

In the portrayal of news articles, the editor uses syntactical devices like nominalization, modal verbs, and passive structures to manipulate the contents. Very few of the articles in the study's context show evidence of using all three strategies. The sole method, passive structures, was applied somewhat more frequently than the other two. Only one or two examples—four or five in rare instances—could be found in every study of an article. The fact that syntactical structures aren't given as much consideration when trying to change or twist the meanings in media articles is significant. The verbs play the most significant function in this context. Two categories of verbs are used: one is in the primary clauses that come directly after the subject, and the other is in the participial phrases that start the previously stated sentences. This style works well for producing articles that stand out from the crowd. The articles' conclusion and completion seem significant in this sense, and discursivity is noted in this context. Regarding the linguistic angle, a lot of articles begin with a particular angle rather than the speech itself. To put it another way, this

indicates that a particular angle is established before the speech is reported.

However, the ending in almost all the articles seems similar as far as the mentioning of the events concerned. The most startling finding from the investigation is that prioritizing the argument and frequently repeating it in the following paragraph of an article leads to intensification. The repetition element isn't a particularly popular device, though. The use of direct quotes is a key component in creating this effect; they serve as the article's primary means of doing so.

In addition, one of the most important aspects of the writing style of Pakistani publications is exclusion as opposed to inclusion. It is very common practice for contents to be excluded based on each newspaper's preferences and priorities. That might be one of the numerous reasons why many linguistic strategies are not used to convey irrelevant or unpleasant information.

In conclusion, English-language publications from Pakistan and Sri Lanka have proven to be a vital source of information. However, the language choices they have used to report on various ideologies in news articles have the ability to profoundly influence readers' thinking and have been shown to generate a range of perspectives in Sri Lankan and Pakistani culture. These might have an impact on pedagogy since they could teach students how words can represent and influence ideologies. This study makes a linguistic contribution, and it can be very beneficial to media professionals who deal with reporting and editing as well as language students. A lot more work can be done on many similar linguistic dimensions, like pragmatics and sociolinguistics, about the political ideologies in newspapers so as to increase the validity of the work.

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1 Recommendations for Future Researchers

- **Expand Comparative Studies:**

Conduct similar studies across a broader range of countries and regions to understand how representations of international financial institutions vary globally. This comparative approach can highlight regional nuances and contribute to a more

comprehensive understanding of media portrayals.

- **Incorporate Multimodal Analysis:**

Extend the analysis beyond textual aspects to include visual and audiovisual elements in print and online media. This could involve analyzing images, infographics, and video content related to IMF coverage to uncover additional layers of discourse and meaning.

- **Longitudinal Studies:**

Undertake longitudinal studies to observe changes in media representations of the IMF over time. This would provide insights into evolving societal perceptions, economic conditions, and geopolitical dynamics influencing media discourse.

- **Explore Audience Reception:**

Investigate how different audience groups perceive and interpret media representations of the IMF. This could involve audience reception studies or surveys to gauge public attitudes, knowledge gaps, and the impact of media portrayals on public opinion and policy support.

- **Include Qualitative Interviews:**

Complement textual analysis with qualitative interviews of journalists, editors, and policymakers involved in IMF-related reporting. This could provide deeper insights into editorial decisions, media practices, and the ideological underpinnings shaping media discourse.

5.3.2 Recommendations for Instructors and Educators

- **Integrate Critical Media Literacy:**

Include critical discourse analysis of media representations of international organizations like the IMF in curricula for journalism, communication studies, and international relations. This helps students develop analytical skills to deconstruct media texts and understand underlying ideologies.

- **Promote Cross-cultural Understanding:**

Encourage students to explore and compare media portrayals of global institutions from diverse cultural and geopolitical perspectives. This fosters a nuanced understanding of how media representations reflect and influence societal perceptions and policy debates.

- **Emphasize Ethical Reporting Practices:**

Emphasize the importance of ethical reporting practices, including objectivity, accuracy, and transparency, when covering international financial institutions. Provide case studies and practical exercises to help students navigate complex ethical dilemmas in journalism.

5.3.3 Recommendations for Policymakers

- **Enhance Media Regulation and Accountability:**

Advocate for policies that promote media transparency, accountability, and diversity of viewpoints in reporting on international financial institutions. Encourage media outlets to adhere to professional standards and disclose potential conflicts of interest.

- **Support Media Literacy Initiatives:**

Invest in media literacy programs that equip the public with critical thinking skills to analyze and evaluate media representations of complex economic and political issues, such as IMF interventions. These initiatives can help mitigate misinformation and promote informed public discourse.

- **Foster Dialogue and Transparency:**

Facilitate constructive dialogue between policymakers, media professionals, and civil society organizations on the role of media in shaping public perceptions of international financial institutions. Promote transparency in policymaking processes related to IMF engagements to build public trust and accountability.

5.3.4 Recommendations for Learners and the General Public

- **Develop Critical Reading Habits:**

Encourage individuals to consume media critically by questioning underlying assumptions, biases, and rhetorical strategies in IMF-related coverage. Seek out diverse sources of information and consider multiple perspectives to form well-rounded opinions.

- **Stay Informed About Economic Issues:**

Stay informed about global economic issues and the role of institutions like the IMF in international finance and development. Engage with reputable sources and seek to understand the complexities of economic policies and their implications.

- **Advocate for Media Accountability:**

Advocate for transparent and ethical media practices that uphold principles of accuracy, fairness, and impartiality in reporting on international financial institutions. Support initiatives that promote media literacy and responsible journalism in your community.

These recommendations aim to foster deeper understanding, critical engagement, and ethical practices in media representations of the IMF and similar international organizations. They encourage ongoing research, education, policy development, and public awareness to enhance media discourse and democratic processes.

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