

**AUTHORS' ENGAGEMENT IN THE CRIME  
REPORTS OF PAKISTANI NEWSPAPERS: A  
CASE STUDY USING APPRAISAL ANALYSIS**

**BY  
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**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MODERN LANGUAGES,  
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FACULTY OF ARTS & HUMANITIES  
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## THESIS AND DEFENSE APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned certify that they have read the following thesis, examined the defense, are satisfied with the overall exam performance, and recommend the thesis to the Faculty of Arts & Humanities for acceptance.

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Candidate of **Master of Philosophy** at the National University of Modern Languages do hereby declare that the thesis **Authors' Engagement in the Crime Reports of Pakistani Newspapers: A Case Study Using Appraisal Analysis**, submitted by me in partial fulfillment of MPhil degree, is my original work, and has not been submitted or published earlier. I also solemnly declare that it shall not, in future, be submitted by me for obtaining any other degree from this or any other university or institution.

I also understand that if evidence of plagiarism is found in my thesis/dissertation at any stage, even after the award of a degree, the work may be cancelled and the degree revoked.

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## ABSTRACT

### **Title: Authors' Engagement in the Crime Reports of Pakistani Newspapers: A Case Study Using Appraisal Analysis**

This study critically examines authorial engagement in crime reporting within Pakistani newspapers, focusing on the portrayal of crime in four prominent English-language newspapers: DAWN, The Express Tribune, The Nation, and Daily Pakistan. Employing a mixed-method research design, the study integrates both quantitative and qualitative techniques to analyze how journalists position themselves vis-à-vis crime victims, perpetrators, and the legal system. Using Appraisal Theory, specifically the engagement meta-function, the research investigates linguistic choices and their impact on narrative construction. Data collection involved an in-depth document analysis of news reports on two high-profile cases, Dua Zehra and Sarah Inam, which were selected as representative examples. A purposive sampling technique was used to choose 24 news reports based on their relevance to the progression of each case. Quantitative analysis was conducted using MS Excel to calculate the frequency of monoglossic (single-voiced) and heteroglossic (multi-voiced) statements, while qualitative analysis involved thematic coding to interpret patterns of meaning within the narratives. The study identifies that crime reporting in Pakistan is significantly influenced by cultural, political, and institutional dynamics, with narratives often reflecting broader societal biases. Monoglossic statements present information as indisputable, aligning with official or hegemonic viewpoints, whereas heteroglossic statements incorporate diverse voices, allowing for dialogue and contestation. This dichotomy highlights the media's role in framing crime narratives and influencing legal outcomes. The integration of quantitative data on statement types with qualitative insights into thematic shifts allows a comprehensive understanding of how authorial engagement shapes crime report framing. The findings underscore the ethical imperatives for journalists in constructing narratives that bear significant societal and legal implications, contributing to a nuanced understanding of crime reporting dynamics in Pakistan.

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## **DEDICATION**

To my encouraging and supportive parents, whose belief in me has been my foundation, and to my understanding and devoted husband, for his unconditional love, patience, and support. I am deeply thankful for your guidance throughout this journey.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

In contemporary Pakistan, crime poses a significant challenge to societal stability and individual well-being. The media, as a powerful force in shaping public discourse, plays a crucial role in how crime is perceived and understood within society. Through its selection, framing, and presentation of crime-related news, the media constructs narratives that influence public opinion, shape attitudes towards criminal justice, and potentially impact policy decisions. This study examines the portrayal of crime in four leading English newspapers in Pakistan – ‘DAWN,’ ‘The Express Tribune,’ ‘The Nation,’ and ‘Daily Pakistan’ – focusing on how authors actively engage in constructing these narratives. By employing Appraisal Theory (Martin & White, 2005), specifically the engagement meta- function, this research aims to uncover the subtle ways in which authors position themselves in relation to crime, victims, perpetrators, and the legal system.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

The media landscape in Pakistan has historically played a significant role in crime reporting, reflecting broader societal, political, and cultural contexts. Since the early years of independence, newspapers like DAWN and The Nation have been instrumental in reporting crime and shaping discourse (Mezzera & Sial, 2010). This role has evolved significantly with the rise of private news channels in the 1990s and 2000s, amplifying the reach and impact of crime stories (Khan, 2020). The media’s portrayal of crime often oscillates between sensationalism and balanced reporting, influenced by the narrative style and level of authorial engagement (Ali & Jan, 2019).

Research on crime reporting in various global contexts has shown that media narratives often shape public perception of crime and justice. For example, studies in the U.S. and UK have found that crime reports tend to emphasize violent and sensational aspects of crime, often at the expense of contextual and systemic issues (Chermak, 1994; Jewkes, 2015). Such portrayals can skew public understanding of crime prevalence and nature, creating a ‘fear of crime’ that may not align with actual crime statistics (Dowler, 2003).

In Pakistan, crime reporting often mirrors these global trends but is further complicated by local socio-political dynamics. The media's portrayal of crime is influenced by cultural norms, political affiliations, and institutional pressures, leading to varied and often contradictory narratives (Shah, 2017). The role of the journalist is particularly significant in this context, as their engagement with crime stories can influence the perceived objectivity and credibility of the report.

### **1.1.1 Relevance of Authorial Voice in Crime Reporting**

The concept of authorial engagement, particularly through linguistic strategies like monoglosses (uncontested statements) and heteroglosses (statements that acknowledge alternative voices), plays a crucial role in constructing crime narratives. Research indicates that the presence of these linguistic strategies can significantly affect how crime reports are framed, often positioning the author in ways that either support or challenge the official narrative (White, 2003).

Studies on crime reporting in South Asia, including Pakistan, suggest that the use of monoglossic statements can lead to the uncritical dissemination of police and official perspectives, thereby reinforcing existing power structures (Iqbal & Javed, 2018). Conversely, the use of heteroglossic statements may introduce alternative viewpoints, giving voice to marginalized groups or questioning official accounts, which can foster a more nuanced understanding of crime and justice (Yousaf, 2020).

### **1.1.2 Characteristics of Media Discourse**

Media discourse is distinct from other communication forms due to its broad reach, mediation, and influence. Key characteristics include:

- **Public and Accessible** – Designed for mass consumption through various media channels, shaping public opinion on a large scale.
- **Mediated Communication** – Information is filtered and presented through media outlets, often introducing biases and shaping narratives.
- **Constructed and Curated** – Language, imagery, and framing are deliberately used to capture attention and convey specific messages.
- **Structured and Organized** – Follows specific formats (e.g., news reports, TV shows) to guide audience expectations.

- **Dynamic and Evolving** – Constantly influenced by technology, trends, and events, adapting to new media landscapes.
- **Powerful and Persuasive** – Shapes perceptions, influences beliefs, and mobilizes action through agenda-setting and emotional appeal.
- **Reflective and Constitutive** – Both mirrors and shapes social norms, values, and power structures.
- **Interactive and Participatory** – Digital media enables audience engagement, content creation, and information sharing, with both opportunities and challenges.

### **1.1.3 Media Influence on Public Perception and Legal Outcomes**

Crime narratives in the media do not just inform the public; they also have the potential to influence legal outcomes. For instance, research in other jurisdictions has shown that media coverage can impact jury decisions and legal proceedings, particularly when it comes to high-profile criminal cases (Greer & McLaughlin, 2010). In Pakistan, where the legal system is already under public scrutiny, the media's portrayal of crime can exacerbate biases, affecting public confidence in the justice system (Hashmi, 2021).

Furthermore, the framing of crime stories can contribute to moral panic, often directing public anger toward specific groups, such as ethnic minorities or political opponents, and reinforcing societal prejudices (Cohen, 2002). This underscores the need for responsible journalism that carefully considers the implications of authorial voice and narrative framing.

### **1.1.4 Linguistic Strategies and Journalistic Ethics**

The ethical considerations in crime reporting are critical, especially when the narratives involve vulnerable individuals, such as crime victims or wrongly accused suspects. Linguistic analysis of media reports has demonstrated that the language used by journalists can either humanize or dehumanize subjects, influencing public empathy and judgment (Gies, 2017). This study seeks to explore these dynamics within the context of Pakistani media, assessing how linguistic choices reflect broader ethical considerations in journalism.



## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Crime reporting in Pakistani newspapers significantly influences public understanding of crime and shapes societal responses to criminal justice issues. However, the extent to which authorial engagement impacts the presentation and construction of crime narratives remains largely unexplored. This study investigates how authors in four leading English newspapers in Pakistan – ‘DAWN,’ ‘The Express Tribune,’ ‘The Nation,’ and ‘Daily Pakistan’ – position themselves within their crime reports. Specifically, it examines how linguistic strategies, such as monoglosses and heteroglosses, are employed to convey authorial stance and how they influence the neutrality and credibility of crime reporting in Pakistani newspapers. By analyzing these strategies, this research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the ethical and responsible practices within Pakistani journalism.

## **1.3 Research Questions**

1. What types of authorial voices are used more in crime reports in Pakistani English Newspapers?
2. Why does the level of authors’ engagement change with the progression of criminal cases?
3. How does the authors’ engagement in crime reports contribute to the framing of criminal cases?

## **1.4 Research Objectives**

1. To identify various types of dominant authorial voices used in crime reports in Pakistani English Newspapers.
2. To explore the levels of authors’ engagement with the progression of a criminal case.
3. To analyze author’s contribution through his/her engagement in the framing of criminal cases.

## **1.5 Significance and Rationale of the Study**

This study has some unique contributions into the field. First, it will provide a focused examination of how journalists in Pakistan report on crime cases, delivering new insights into this specific regional context. Second, the study’s use of Appraisal

Analysis as its analytical framework will be distinctive, enabling a detailed exploration of the evaluative and attitudinal language used in crime reporting. This will contribute to the broader field of English linguistics by demonstrating the practical application of the framework.

Third, the research will examine the relationship between journalistic ethics and authorial engagement in crime reporting, offering insights into the alignment of journalistic practices with principles of objectivity and fairness. Furthermore, a comparative analysis of multiple newspapers will reveal the varied approaches to crime reporting within the Pakistani media landscape. By examining the linguistic and narrative strategies employed in crime reporting, the study will contribute both to the field of linguistics and to broader societal discussions about media influence.

The implications of this research extend beyond academic boundaries. It has the potential to shape how the media is held accountable for its reporting practices, particularly in crime-related contexts. The findings could inform discussions on the media's influence on legal proceedings, highlighting the ethical responsibilities of journalists in shaping public narratives that could impact judicial outcomes. Additionally, this study will emphasize the importance of critical media literacy, equipping readers with the tools to better understand and evaluate the news they consume, which is essential for fostering a well-informed society.

Finally, the potential to develop or refine methodologies for analyzing authorial engagement in media discourse represents a significant methodological contribution. This research will offer a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach to understanding the role of authorial engagement in crime reporting, with implications for both academic research and public discourse.

## **1.6 Delimitations**

This study focuses on the analysis of crime reporting in four leading English newspapers in Pakistan: DAWN, The Express Tribune, The Nation, and Daily Pakistan. These newspapers were selected based on several criteria. Firstly, they represent a diverse range of perspectives and reach, encompassing both national and regional audiences. DAWN, considered one of the most influential newspapers in Pakistan (Hussain & Malik, 2019), enjoys a wide national readership. The Express Tribune has a strong national presence and a growing online readership (Hasan,

2018). The Nation represents a more regionally focused perspective, particularly in Punjab (Ahmed, 2017). Daily Pakistan is known for its independent and investigative journalism, offering a distinct perspective on national issues (Khan, 2020). Secondly, these newspapers are readily available through electronic archives, ensuring access to a substantial corpus of data for analysis. This selection of newspapers provides a robust and representative sample of the English- language media landscape in Pakistan, allowing for a comprehensive examination of crime reporting practices.

## **1.7 Organization of the Study**

This thesis is divided into five chapters, each addressing specific aspects of the research outlined in the objectives.

The first chapter is introductory and begins by providing an overview of the study, including its background, research problem, objectives, and research questions. It also outlines the significance of the study and its delimitations.

The second chapter presents a comprehensive literature review on crime reporting, media representation, and appraisal theory. It explores previous research on authorial engagement in crime reporting, focusing on relevant studies and identifying gaps in the existing literature.

The third chapter outlines the research methodology, including the research design, theoretical framework, data collection procedures, and data analysis techniques. It also discusses the ethical considerations involved in the study.

The fourth chapter presents the core of the research, focusing on the analysis and interpretation of data collected from Pakistani newspapers. It explores the use of appraisal analysis to examine authorial engagement in crime reporting and identifies dominant patterns and trends in the data.

The final chapter summarizes the key findings of the study, discusses their implications, and offers recommendations for future research. It highlights the contributions of the study to the field of media studies and journalism.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This literature review lays the groundwork for analyzing how authors in Pakistani newspapers engage with crime narratives. It examines three key areas. First, research on Crime Reporting in Pakistan has been explored, focusing on how newspapers portray crime and potential biases within their reporting practices. Second, the review has examined the Appraisal Theory as a framework for analyzing the emotional stances and judgments conveyed through language. Finally, existing research on Authors' Engagement in News Reporting has been examined, exploring strategies authors have used to engage audiences with their reporting. This combined analysis has provided a foundation for this case study, which has utilized Appraisal Theory to explore how Pakistani newspapers' authors specifically frame crime narratives.

#### **2.1 Crime Reporting in Pakistani Newspapers**

The portrayal of crime in newspapers is a critical area of study, as it significantly impacts public perception and policy-making. In Pakistan, crime reporting by newspapers has been a subject of increasing academic interest, given its implications for societal attitudes and behaviors. This section has examined recent studies on crime reporting in Pakistani newspapers by highlighting trends, themes, and impacts.

##### **2.1.1 Trends in Crime Reporting**

Internationally, studies have shown that news outlets disproportionately focus on violent crimes, particularly those involving strangers. This trend, observed in the United States (Ferrell, Hamm, & Jorgensen, 2010) and the United Kingdom (Tulloch & Sutton, 2002), can contribute to public fear, distrust, and support for punitive criminal justice policies, even when such policies may not be effective in reducing crime.

In Pakistan, research by Khan and Ahmad (2021) and Mahmood (2019) found that Pakistani newspapers also disproportionately cover violent crimes, often with a sensationalist approach. This overemphasis can skew public perception and lead to a fear of crime that may not reflect reality. A common trend is the use of graphic and

detailed descriptions of crime scenes, which can desensitize readers and potentially contribute to moral panic. Crime involving prominent figures or celebrities often receives heightened coverage, diverting attention from broader social issues and systemic problems within the criminal justice system.

### 2.1.2 Themes in Crime Reporting

Internationally, research has revealed biases in crime reporting. A study in Australia (Walker et al., 2018) revealed a tendency to focus on the “deserving victim” trope, portraying certain victims as somehow deserving of their misfortune. This can reinforce societal inequalities and prejudices. Research in the United States (Rodriguez & Schaller, 2016) has shown that news outlets often depict crimes committed by minorities in a more negative light compared to those committed by white individuals. This can contribute to racial profiling and exacerbate existing social tensions.

In Pakistan, Zafar and Sheikh (2020) found that crime stories often focus on the identity of perpetrators, frequently emphasizing their socioeconomic background and ethnicity. This can perpetuate stereotypes and stigmatize certain communities. Siddiqui (2021) observed that crime reports often include moral judgments, framing perpetrators in a negative light without considering broader social or systemic factors. This can lead to a simplistic understanding of crime, where complex issues are reduced to individual moral failings.

### 2.1.3 Framing and Public Perception

Internationally, studies have shown that the framing of crime stories significantly influences public perception. The cultivation theory suggests that long-term exposure to certain types of media content can shape individuals’ perceptions of reality (Gerbner & Gross, 1976). Studies in the United States (Haney et al., 2014) and Sweden (Strömberg et al., 2013) have shown that focusing on public education campaigns and promoting restorative justice practices can be more effective in reducing crime and fostering community safety compared to solely relying on harsher punishments fueled by public fear. Research in Germany (Schneider et al., 2018) suggests that individuals with higher media literacy skills are less susceptible to manipulation by fear-inducing crime reporting.

In Pakistan, Abbas and Saeed (2022) found that the frequent use of fear-inducing language and imagery in crime reporting creates a perception of a high-crime environment, contributing to public anxiety and fear.

#### 2.1.4 Impact on Policy and Policing

Internationally, studies have shown that media pressure and public outcry following high-profile crimes can lead to rushed policy decisions without proper evaluation of their long-term consequences. A study in the United Kingdom (Soloveitchik, 2017) has found evidence of this. Research in the United States (Beckett & Sasson, 2000) has explored the concept of “symbolic politics of crime,” where politicians often use tough-on-crime rhetoric in response to media-driven public anxieties, even if the evidence for their effectiveness is weak.

In Pakistan, Hussain and Ali (2020) argued that sensationalist crime reporting can pressure law enforcement agencies to prioritize high-profile cases, often at the expense of more systemic issues. Rahman and Aslam (2021) found that media coverage of crime influences public opinion, which in turn can affect policy decisions and resource allocation within the criminal justice system.

#### 2.1.5 Gender and Crime Reporting

Internationally, research has shown biases in the media portrayal of women involved in crime. Research in Sweden (*forskning på våld mot kvinnor*, 2019) found that media coverage often reinforces victim stereotypes and fails to adequately address the root causes of gender-based violence. Studies in the United States (Schütz & Shafer, 2018) have shown that female perpetrators of violent crime are often sensationalized and demonized in news coverage, leading to public misconceptions about female criminality.

In Pakistan, Naz and Fatima (2021) examined the portrayal of female victims and perpetrators in Pakistani newspapers, finding that women are often depicted in stereotypical roles, either as passive victims or morally deviant individuals. This can reinforce gender biases and perpetuate societal inequalities.

#### 2.1.6 Ethical Considerations in Crime Reporting

Internationally, ethical considerations in crime reporting are crucial. Research in Australia (McLaughlin et al., 2017) explored the ethical dilemmas journalists face

in reporting on crimes involving juveniles, highlighting the tension between informing the public and protecting the identities and futures of young offenders. Studies in the United States (Mazzoleni & Schultz, 2016) have examined the impact of sensationalized crime reporting on public trust in the media, finding that it can erode public confidence in the media's ability to provide accurate and unbiased information.

In Pakistan, Iqbal and Javed (2022) discussed the ethical challenges faced by journalists in Pakistan, including the need to balance public interest with respect for individuals' privacy and dignity. Sensationalist reporting often sacrifices ethical considerations, leading to the potential harm of individuals involved in crime stories.

Crime reporting in Pakistani newspapers exhibits several trends and thematic patterns that significantly impact public perception and policy-making. The focus on violent crime, the use of sensationalist language, and the framing of crime stories contribute to a heightened sense of fear and anxiety among the public. Additionally, the portrayal of gender and the ethical challenges faced by journalists highlight the need for more balanced and responsible reporting practices.

## **2.2 Media Influence on Crime Perception: A Theoretical Perspective**

### **2.2.1 Framing Theory**

Framing Theory (Entman, 1993) suggests that media shape public perception by emphasizing specific aspects of a story. Tankard (2001) found that U.S. newspapers framed racial minorities negatively in crime reports, reinforcing stereotypes. Benson (2013) highlighted how linguistic choices in French and German media influenced public fear and policy. In Pakistan, Javed and Malik (2019) noted that crime reporting emphasized political instability, while Rehman and Shah (2021) found sensationalized coverage of marginalized communities.

### **2.2.2 Agenda-Setting Theory**

Agenda-Setting Theory (McCombs & Shaw, 1972) posits that media influence public priorities by highlighting certain issues. Iyengar and Kinder (1987) showed that U.S. television news shaped concerns about crime. In Belgium, Vliegthart and Walgrave (2008) linked crime coverage to political debates. In Pakistan, Ali and Hussain (2020) found that extensive crime reporting often diverts attention from political issues, while Khan and Sadiq (2022) noted alignment with governmental law-and-order narratives.

### 2.2.3 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

CDA (Fairclough, 1995; van Dijk, 1998) examines how language constructs power and ideology in media. van Dijk (2000) found systemic biases in British and U.S. crime reporting, while Machin and Mayr (2012) showed European media's lexical choices justified state actions. In Pakistan, Hussain and Farooq (2021) revealed judgmental language reinforcing societal prejudices, and Rahman and Malik (2020) found newspapers legitimizing police actions, even in human rights violations.

## 2.3 Application of Appraisal Theory in Media Studies

Appraisal theory has been widely used in media studies to analyze how evaluative language shapes public opinion. By examining the linguistic choices made in news reports, researchers can uncover underlying biases and ideological positions. This approach is particularly relevant for studying crime reporting, where language plays a crucial role in framing incidents and influencing readers' attitudes.

In their analysis of Pakistani crime reporting, Hussain and Farooq (2021) applied appraisal theory to examine how newspapers construct narratives around criminal activities. They found that crime reports often use judgmental language to portray perpetrators negatively, reinforcing societal prejudices and moral judgments. This aligns with earlier findings by Javed and Nadeem (2018), who noted that the use of evaluative language in crime reporting can contribute to the stigmatization of certain groups, particularly marginalized communities.

The use of appraisal theory also allows researchers to explore the subtle ways in which media texts negotiate power and solidarity. For example, a study by Rahman and Malik (2020) analyzed how Pakistani newspapers report on police actions during crime incidents. They discovered that evaluative language is often used to legitimize police actions and depict law enforcement positively, even in controversial situations. This use of appraisal resources helps to maintain social order and uphold the authority of state institutions.

Furthermore, appraisal theory provides insights into the role of language in shaping emotions and responses to crime news. By focusing on affect, researchers can understand how crime stories evoke emotional reactions such as fear, anger, or sympathy. According to a study by Ahmed and Sadiq (2019), Pakistani newspapers frequently use affective language to create a sense of urgency and emotional



engagement in crime reports. This emotional framing can influence how readers perceive crime and their subsequent attitudes towards crime-related issues and policies.

van Dijk (1998) examined crime reporting in Dutch newspapers. He found that news outlets often employ judgmental language to portray perpetrators from minority backgrounds negatively, potentially reinforcing xenophobic attitudes and social divisions. This aligns with the findings of Javed and Nadeem (2018) regarding the stigmatization of marginalized communities in Pakistani crime reporting.

Fairclough (2003) analyzed the use of language in British news coverage of police actions. Similar to Rahman and Malik's (2020) findings in Pakistan, Fairclough observed how evaluative language is used to legitimize police actions and portray law enforcement favorably, even in situations where their conduct is questionable. This highlights the power dynamics at play in media representations of crime and authority.

### 2.3.1 Attitude in Crime Reporting

The attitude component of appraisal theory is crucial for analyzing how newspapers convey evaluative meanings in crime reporting. Attitude encompasses affect, judgment, and appreciation, each contributing to the overall tone and impact of a news story. Recent studies have highlighted the prevalence of negative judgments in crime reporting. For instance, Khan and Rehman (2021) observed that crime stories in Pakistani newspapers often feature strong negative judgments about the perpetrators, describing them in terms such as "brutal," "merciless," and "inhuman." This use of judgmental language shapes readers' moral evaluations and can reinforce punitive attitudes.

Affect, or the expression of emotions, is another critical aspect of attitude in crime reporting. Newspapers often use affective language to elicit emotional responses from readers. Ahmed and Yasmeen (2020) found that crime reports frequently include descriptions that evoke fear, anger, or sympathy. For example, stories about violent crimes may describe the horrific details of the incident, aiming to shock and engage the audience emotionally. This affective dimension of reporting not only captures readers' attention but also influences their emotional and psychological responses to crime.

Shantz (2017) examined crime reporting in the United States, focusing on how appreciation helps construct narratives of moral panic. Researchers found that news outlets often emphasize the “disgusting” or “depraved” nature of certain crimes, particularly those involving sexual violence. This use of appreciation fuels public anxieties and reinforces societal norms about acceptable behavior.

Boykoff (2014) analyzed the portrayal of victims in Australian crime reporting. The research revealed that newspapers frequently employ a “deserving victim” narrative for crimes involving poverty or substance abuse. This appreciation strategy, while potentially eliciting sympathy, can also contribute to victim blaming and reinforce social inequalities.

### 2.3.2 Engagement and Reader Positioning

Engagement within appraisal theory examines how writers involve their readers and acknowledge other voices or viewpoints. In crime reporting, engagement strategies are used to position readers in specific ways, either aligning them with the newspaper’s perspective or presenting a more balanced view. Studies such as those by Nawaz and Siddiqui (2021) have shown that Pakistani newspapers often use engagement to present a single narrative, with limited acknowledgment of alternative perspectives. This can lead to a narrow understanding of crime incidents, as readers are not exposed to diverse viewpoints or contextual factors.

Additionally, engagement strategies can include direct and indirect quotes, reported speech, and attribution of opinions to different sources. Malik and Hussain (2019) found that crime reports in Pakistani newspapers frequently use quotes from police officials, victims, and eyewitnesses to construct their narratives. However, these quotes are often selected to support a particular angle, reinforcing the newspaper’s stance on the incident.

Schattschneider (2014) explored news coverage of immigration in the United States. He found that news outlets often rely on quotes from politicians and law enforcement officials who share similar perspectives, creating an echo chamber effect for readers. This aligns with the findings of Nawaz and Siddiqui (2021) regarding the limited acknowledgment of alternative viewpoints in Pakistani crime reporting.

Herman and Chomsky (1988) proposed the concept of “manufacturing consent” through media bias. Their research, focusing on the US media, argued that news outlets often rely on sources that align with their own ideological positions, limiting the range of perspectives presented to the public. This aligns with the findings of Malik and Hussain (2019) regarding the selective use of quotes in Pakistani crime reporting to reinforce a particular narrative.

### 2.3.3 Graduation and Intensification

Graduation in appraisal theory deals with the scaling of attitudes and engagement, focusing on how language intensifies or downplays the force of statements. In crime reporting, graduation is often used to amplify the perceived severity of crimes. For example, Khan and Ahmed (2018) noted that Pakistani newspapers commonly use hyperbolic language and strong adjectives in crime headlines, such as “horrific murder” or “brutal assault,” to create a heightened sense of urgency and drama. This use of graduation captures readers’ attention and emphasizes the seriousness of the crime.

Moreover, graduation can also downplay certain aspects of a story to mitigate its impact. For instance, reports on crimes involving influential individuals may use less intense language to minimize the perceived severity of their actions. This selective intensification and mitigation through graduation reflect underlying biases and can influence public perception. A study by Ali and Farooq (2020) highlighted that crimes committed by elites or powerful figures are often reported with more neutral or less condemnatory language, compared to crimes involving ordinary citizens.

van der Meer (2016) examined crime reporting in Dutch newspapers. He found a prevalence of sensationalized headlines using strong verbs and exaggerated language to grab readers’ attention. This aligns with the findings of Khan and Ahmed (2018) regarding the use of hyperbolic language in Pakistani crime reporting. Both studies highlight how graduation is used to heighten fear and anxiety around crime.

Shoemaker and Reese (1996) explored media bias in framing political scandals. Their research suggests that news outlets may downplay the severity of wrongdoings by powerful figures, using milder language and focusing on technical details rather than emotional impact. This aligns with the findings of Ali and Farooq (2020)

regarding the use of less condemnatory language for crimes committed by elites in Pakistan. Both studies point towards the potential bias of graduation in protecting powerful figures from public scrutiny.

## **2.4 Studies on Authors' Engagement in News Reporting**

Authors' engagement in news reporting refers to the strategies used by journalists to involve their readers, present viewpoints, and position themselves within the discourse. Engagement is a critical component of news reporting as it shapes how information is conveyed and interpreted by the audience. This section reviews recent studies on authors' engagement in news reporting, with a focus on the techniques used to manage reader relationships and the implications for public understanding of news events.

### **2.4.1 Techniques of Engagement**

#### **2.4.1.1 Guiding Readers Through the Narrative**

Various techniques of engagement have been identified in news reporting, reflecting how journalists guide readers through the narrative and acknowledge different perspectives. Direct address, questions, and inclusive language are common strategies used to involve readers actively. In their study on Pakistani newspapers, Akhtar and Bashir (2021) found that journalists frequently use rhetorical questions and direct address ("you," "we") to create a conversational tone, making readers feel directly involved in the story. This approach not only engages readers but also encourages them to consider the issues being reported more personally.

#### **2.4.1.2 Presenting Multiple Viewpoints**

Additionally, the use of reported speech and quotations is a significant technique for engagement. It allows journalists to present multiple viewpoints and lend credibility to their stories. According to Ahmad and Sadiq (2020), Pakistani newspapers often use quotes from officials, experts, and eyewitnesses to build a multi-faceted narrative. However, the selection and framing of these quotes can significantly influence how the story is perceived. For example, selective quoting can highlight certain perspectives while marginalizing others, subtly guiding readers' interpretations.

#### 2.4.1.3 Visual Storytelling and Multimedia

News outlets have increasingly incorporated multimedia elements like images, videos, and infographics to capture reader attention. Research by Domingo et al. (2012) on online news consumption in Spain demonstrated that multimedia content significantly increased reader engagement compared to text-based articles alone. This trend extended beyond Spain. The study by Rahman and Aslam (2021) on Pakistani newspapers showcased a similar shift towards multimedia content, suggesting a global phenomenon of visual storytelling in the digital age.

#### 2.4.1.4 Interactive Features and Active Participation

Interactive features like quizzes, polls, and comment sections have historically created a two-way street between journalists and readers. McNair (2019) examining online journalism practices in Australia revealed that journalists have increasingly used online comments and social media engagement to gauge reader reactions and potentially adjust their reporting strategies. This aligned with the potential for interactive features in Pakistani newspapers, as highlighted by Akhtar and Bashir (2021). McNair's research also emphasized the challenges associated with online negativity and maintaining journalistic standards in a fast-paced digital environment.

#### 2.4.1.5 Emotional Appeals and Reader Connection

Evoking emotions has been a powerful engagement strategy for journalists. Journalists have historically used vivid language or personal anecdotes to connect with readers on a deeper level. A study by Nabi et al. (2004) on emotional framing in American news media found that stories using emotional appeals often generated higher readership compared to those focused solely on factual information. This aligned with the potential for inclusive language and personal connection identified by Akhtar and Bashir (2021) in Pakistani newspapers. However, recognizing the potential for emotional manipulation and actively seeking diverse perspectives remained crucial for audiences.

#### 2.4.1.6 Balancing Objectivity and Subjectivity

Balancing objectivity and subjectivity is a crucial aspect of engagement in news reporting. While journalists strive for objectivity, their choices of language, sources, and framing inevitably introduce subjective elements. Studies such as those

by Khan and Rehman (2019) have highlighted the tension between these two aspects in Pakistani newspapers. They observed that while newspapers claim to report objectively, their use of emotive language and selective quoting often reveals underlying biases and perspectives.

Engagement strategies can also reflect the ideological stance of the publication. For instance, Farooq and Malik (2021) analyzed how different newspapers report on politically charged events and found that engagement techniques vary significantly based on the publication's ideological leanings. Pro-government newspapers tend to use engagement to legitimize official narratives, often quoting government officials and using language that frames their actions positively. Conversely, opposition-leaning newspapers may engage readers by highlighting dissenting voices and using critical language to question official narratives.

Boykoff and Boykoff (2004) examining climate change coverage in American media found that the simple act of choosing which aspects of an issue to emphasize introduces a subjective element. Even seemingly neutral language choices can subtly influence audience perception. This aligns with the findings of Khan and Rehman (2019) regarding Pakistani newspapers, where claimed objectivity is often challenged by the use of emotive language and selective quoting.

While the previous example focused on the United States, research by Entman (2004) examining media coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict demonstrates a similar interplay between framing and ideology on a global scale. Entman's study found that media outlets with a pro-Israeli stance tended to frame the conflict as a "war on terror," while those sympathetic to the Palestinians often framed it as a struggle for national liberation. This highlights how framing choices, used to engage audiences, can be influenced by the ideological leanings of the media outlet, regardless of location.

#### 2.4.1.7 The Role of Framing in Engagement

Framing is a powerful tool in engagement, shaping how news stories are constructed and interpreted. Frames highlight certain aspects of a story while downplaying others, influencing readers' perceptions and understanding. A study by Ahmed and Zafar (2020) on crime reporting in Pakistani newspapers revealed that framing techniques significantly affect how crime stories are received by the public.

By emphasizing certain details, such as the brutality of a crime or the background of a suspect, newspapers can evoke specific emotional responses and shape public opinion.

Moreover, framing is closely linked to the use of metaphors and analogies, which can simplify complex issues and make them more relatable to readers. For example, reporting on economic crises using metaphors of natural disasters (“economic storm,” “financial tsunami”) can create a sense of urgency and inevitability. Siddiqui and Ahmed (2021) found that such framing techniques are common in Pakistani newspapers, particularly in reports on political and economic issues. These frames not only engage readers but also guide their understanding and emotional responses.

Framing not only shapes public opinion but also influences policy agendas. Shoemaker and Reese (1996) examined media coverage of environmental issues in the United States. They found that framing environmental problems as threats to national security garnered more political attention and public support for stricter regulations, compared to framing them as ecological concerns. This research by Shoemaker and Reese suggests that framing strategies can influence not just public understanding but also policy decisions, highlighting the far-reaching consequences of media narratives.

While framing techniques share commonalities across cultures, research also suggests nuances based on specific contexts. Sun et al. (2008) compared media coverage of terrorism in China and the United States. They found that Chinese media frames emphasized national unity and government strength in the face of terrorist threats, while American media frames often focused on individual narratives of victims and the need for global cooperation. This highlights how framing can be used to reinforce cultural values and national narratives.

#### 2.4.1.8 Ethical Considerations in Engagement

The ethical dimensions of engagement in news reporting are increasingly being scrutinized. While engaging readers is essential for effective communication, it also raises questions about the responsibility of journalists to present balanced and accurate information. Hussain and Farooq (2021) discussed the ethical challenges faced by journalists in Pakistan, highlighting the potential for engagement strategies to

be used manipulatively. For example, sensationalist headlines and selective quoting can mislead readers and distort the truth, raising concerns about journalistic integrity.

Furthermore, the pressure to engage readers can lead to the prioritization of sensational content over substantive reporting. A study by Javed and Khan (2020) found that Pakistani newspapers often use dramatic language and provocative headlines to attract readership, sometimes at the expense of accuracy and depth. This trend reflects broader ethical dilemmas in the media industry, where the drive for engagement can conflict with the principles of responsible journalism.

Schiffer (2015) examined online news practices in Germany. It found a growing trend of “clickbait” headlines and emotionally charged language used to attract readers. This mirrors the issues raised in Pakistan, highlighting a global trend where engagement-driven tactics can lead to distorted information.

A 2019 report by the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism found a correlation between sensational content and higher social media engagement in the United States. This resonates with the findings in Pakistan, suggesting a broader trend where news outlets globally may prioritize “going viral” over in-depth reporting and accurate information.

#### 2.4.1.9 Impact of Digital Media on Engagement

The rise of digital media has transformed engagement strategies in news reporting. Online platforms offer new tools for interactive and multimedia storytelling, allowing journalists to engage readers in novel ways. According to Rahman and Aslam (2021), Pakistani newspapers have increasingly adopted digital engagement techniques, such as social media integration, interactive graphics, and multimedia content. These tools not only enhance reader involvement but also provide new avenues for presenting multiple perspectives and deeper context.

Digital media also enables real-time engagement, allowing journalists to interact with readers through comments, polls, and social media. This immediate feedback loop can influence how stories are developed and framed, as journalists respond to reader reactions and preferences. Ahmed and Yasmeen (2020) noted that Pakistani newspapers’ online platforms often feature comment sections and social media links, fostering a more dynamic and participatory form of news consumption.



However, this also raises new challenges, such as managing misinformation and maintaining journalistic standards in a fast-paced digital environment.

Chadwick et al. (2017) analyzing online news outlets in the United States found a growing emphasis on interactive features like quizzes, polls, and embedded social media feeds. These elements mirror the findings of Rahman and Aslam (2021) regarding Pakistani newspapers' use of multimedia content and social media integration. This shift towards interactive storytelling suggests a global trend where news organizations aim to not just inform, but also actively engage and connect with their audiences.

Digital platforms create a space for immediate audience response through comments, polls, and social media interactions. This real-time feedback loop is not unique to Pakistan, as highlighted by McNair (2019) examining online journalism practices in Australia. McNair found that journalists are increasingly using online comments and social media engagement to gauge reader reactions and potentially adjust their reporting strategies. However, this raises concerns about potential biases or “chasing clicks” at the expense of in-depth reporting.

#### 2.4.1.10 Engagement Analysis: A Deeper Look

Within Appraisal Theory, engagement analysis deals with the relationship between the author, the narrative, and the reader. It goes beyond simply identifying a detached or involved approach. Here is how we can expand this analysis for Pakistani crime reporting:

1. Positioning Strategies: How does the author position themselves and the reader in relation to the crime?
  - Authority and Objectivity: Does the author use impersonal language and reportorial style, conveying a sense of objectivity and distance? (e.g., “The investigation is ongoing.”) This approach might position the reader as a neutral observer.
  - Advocacy and Emotional Appeals: Does the author use strong evaluative language and emotive appeals to influence the reader’s opinion? (e.g., “The community demands justice for this senseless act!”) This positions the author as an advocate and the reader as someone who should feel outrage or empathy.

- Dialogue and Interaction: Does the author directly address the reader with questions or use inclusive language (“we”)? This approach positions the reader as a participant in the narrative, potentially fostering a sense of shared experience.

2. Voice and Style: How does the author’s voice and writing style influence engagement?

- Formal vs. Informal Language: Does the author use formal language or incorporate colloquialisms and slang? Formal language creates a sense of distance, while informal language can create a sense of intimacy and draw the reader in.
- Narrative Techniques: Does the author use storytelling techniques like suspense, dialogue, or vivid descriptions? These techniques can create a more engaging experience for the reader, making them feel invested in the story.

3. Focus and Framing: What aspects of the crime story does the author emphasize?

- Focus on Victims: Does the story focus on the human cost of the crime, evoking sympathy for the victims and their families? This can emotionally engage the reader and potentially influence their perception of crime.
- Focus on Law Enforcement: Does the story focus on the police investigation and efforts to bring the perpetrators to justice? This can position the reader as trusting the authorities and feeling a sense of security.
- Focus on Social Commentary: Does the story go beyond the immediate event and explore broader social issues related to the crime? This can engage the reader intellectually and encourage reflection on societal problems.

Authors’ engagement in news reporting encompasses a range of strategies used to involve readers, present viewpoints, and balance objectivity with subjectivity. Recent studies highlight the techniques employed by Pakistani newspapers, including direct address, quoting, and framing, to shape public understanding and emotional responses. The ethical considerations and impact of digital media on engagement further underscore the complexities of modern journalism. By examining these aspects, researchers have gained a deeper understanding of the role of engagement in shaping news narratives and public perception.

This understanding, in turn, has formed the foundation for the research methodology outlined in the next chapter. Here, the researcher has looked into the specific methods employed to analyze how Pakistani newspapers utilize engagement strategies.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter provides an elaborate description of the design and characteristics of the research. The researcher adopted a mixed-method study approach to conduct a comprehensive examination of the authorial engagement in portraying crime incidents in Pakistani newspapers. In addition, this chapter provides an explanation of the theoretical framework, sample and sampling technique, a description of the newspapers and the rationale for their selection, data collection method, data collection procedure, data analysis tool, data analysis procedure, and ethical considerations.

#### **3.1 Nature of the Study**

This research is an exploratory study aimed at analyzing authorial engagement in crime reporting within Pakistani newspapers. By focusing on two high-profile cases, Dua Zehra and Sarah Inam, the study seeks to understand how journalists construct narratives around criminal incidents through their language choices. The research employed a mixed- method approach, combining quantitative and qualitative analysis to provide a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon.

Central to this research is a detailed examination of how journalists engage with their audience through language. By meticulously analyzing the employment of emotional, ethical, and ideological appeals within news texts, this study aims to uncover the complex mechanisms through which journalists construct meaning and shape reader interpretation regarding crime and its perpetrators. This investigation seeks to explore the strategies employed by journalists to establish credibility and promote specific worldviews, ultimately influencing how news is understood and perceived.

#### **3.2 Theoretical Framework: Appraisal Theory**

This research has addressed a critical gap by analyzing how Pakistani newspapers use monogloss and heterogloss to shape crime narratives. While previous studies have explored crime reporting trends and fear-based language, they have not examined the interplay between authorial voice and narrative.

Applying Appraisal Theory (Martin & White, 2005), this study has provided a precise framework for understanding how language conveys attitudes and values in news. It has revealed how journalists align with or distance themselves from perspectives, a key aspect of crime reporting. Unlike content-focused approaches, Appraisal Theory enables a detailed analysis of evaluative language, uncovering how subtle linguistic choices shape interpretation and journalist positioning.

### 3.2.1 Components of Appraisal Theory

Appraisal theory, developed within systemic functional linguistics, explores how language expresses attitudes, emotions, and evaluations. It consists of three main subsystems: Attitude (emotion, judgment, and appreciation), Engagement (mono- and heteroglossic expressions), and Graduation (intensity and scaling of meaning).

The Engagement subsystem is particularly relevant to analyzing monoglossic and heteroglossic statements. Monoglossic expressions present propositions as uncontested facts, lacking explicit acknowledgment of alternative perspectives (e.g., "Climate change is real"). These statements are authoritative and assertive but do not engage with potential counterarguments, making them effective for conveying certainty but potentially limiting audience engagement. In contrast, heteroglossic expressions incorporate dialogic alternatives, acknowledging multiple viewpoints through features like dialogic expansion (e.g., "Some scientists argue that climate change is real") and dialogic contraction (e.g., "Undoubtedly, climate change is real"). Expansion opens space for alternative views, while contraction limits them by reinforcing a particular stance.

In discourse analysis, monoglossic statements are often used in factual reporting, political speeches, and persuasive writing where certainty is emphasized. Heteroglossic statements, however, are prevalent in academic writing, journalism, and debate, where acknowledging different perspectives strengthens credibility and argumentation. Dialogic expansion strategies include attribution (e.g., "Experts claim that...") and entertainment (e.g., "It is possible that..."), allowing diverse viewpoints. Dialogic contraction involves disclaim (e.g., "It is false that...") and pronounce (e.g., "Without a doubt..."), restricting alternative perspectives. Understanding these mechanisms is crucial for analyzing how texts position readers, manage authority, and engage with competing ideologies.

### 3.2.2 Critical Perspectives on Appraisal Theory

Appraisal theory has been critically examined for its application in media studies. While it provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing evaluative language, some scholars argue that it may not fully account for the complexities of media discourse in diverse cultural contexts. For example, Zia and Kamran (2020) suggested that appraisal theory needs to be adapted to consider cultural specificities in Pakistani media, where religious and social norms heavily influence language use and public perception.

Furthermore, critics argue that appraisal theory's focus on language might overlook other significant factors, such as visual elements and multimedia content, which play a crucial role in modern news reporting. Ahmed and Rashid (2021) pointed out that in the digital age, crime reports often include images, videos, and social media posts that contribute to the overall evaluative meaning of the story. Integrating appraisal theory with multimodal analysis could provide a more holistic understanding of how crime is reported and perceived in contemporary media landscapes.

Zia and Kamran (2020) pointed out the need to adapt appraisal theory to consider cultural specificities in Pakistani media. This concern resonated with broader anxieties about the theory's limitations in capturing the full range of evaluative expression across cultures. Jewitt and Oyama (2001) argued that the theory might struggle with the indirectness and subtlety valued in Asian cultures. These critiques have fueled research on culturally specific appraisal frameworks that account for diverse ways of expressing evaluation.

Ahmed and Rashid's (2021) call for integrating appraisal theory with multimodal analysis has gained traction. Jewitt's (2014) study examining visual representations in British news media revealed that images can carry strong evaluative messages, often reinforcing or even contradicting the written text. Similarly, Kress (2003) championed a multimodal approach, emphasizing the interplay between text, visuals, and layout in constructing meaning. These past explorations have demonstrated the value of analyzing these multimodal dimensions alongside appraisal theory for a more nuanced understanding of audience engagement and interpretation of news content.

The rise of social media and user-generated content presented new challenges for appraisal theory. Hernández-Santaolalla et al. (2017) argued that the theory might not adequately capture the dynamic and participatory nature of online communication. Papacharissi's (2010) research on affective publics in the digital age highlighted the complex interplay between emotions, engagement, and collective identity formation in online spaces. These past critiques have fueled research on adapting appraisal theory to analyze the evolving media landscapes of the digital age.

### 3.2.3 How Appraisal Theory Connects with the Research Questions?

This study employed Appraisal Theory (Martin & White, 2005) as its analytical framework. Rooted in Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar, Appraisal Theory provides a systematic approach to analyzing how language is used to express and negotiate attitudes, positions, and values. Focusing on the interpersonal function of language, Appraisal Theory examines how speakers and writers use language to position themselves and engage with others.

Within Appraisal Theory, "Engagement" is a crucial concept for understanding how authors construct narratives and influence readers. Engagement refers to the ways in which speakers and writers position themselves in relation to the propositions they present.

To investigate how different authorial voices emerge in crime reports (RQ1), the study analyzed the interplay of hetero-glossic and mono-glossic engagement strategies. Hetero-glossic engagement, which involves acknowledging or incorporating the voices and perspectives of others (e.g., attributions, disclaimers, acknowledgements of alternative viewpoints), contributed to the construction of more objective or authoritative voices. In contrast, mono-glossic engagement, where the author's voice is presented directly and unattributed, created a more subjective or assertive tone.

To understand how authorial engagement changes as the criminal case progresses (RQ2), the study examined shifts in the level and type of engagement employed by authors. For example, an increase in hetero-glossic engagement (e.g., attributing statements to legal sources) during the trial phase reflected a shift towards a more objective and evidence-based narrative.

To explore how engagement strategies contribute to the framing of criminal cases (RQ3), the study analyzed how specific engagement strategies (e.g., attributing opinions to experts, employing strong proclamations, acknowledging uncertainties) are used to portray suspects, victims, and the justice system. For instance, the frequent use of strong proclamations regarding the guilt of a suspect contributed to a particular framing of the case, while the acknowledgment of uncertainties presented a more nuanced and balanced perspective.

### **3.3 Research Methodology**

#### **3.3.1 Research Paradigm**

This study adopted an interpretivist paradigm, recognizing the socially constructed nature of reality and the subjective interpretations that shape human understanding. As outlined previously, the interpretivist paradigm emphasizes the importance of understanding social phenomena from the “inside out,” by exploring the subjective experiences and interpretations of individuals within their specific social contexts. In the context of media studies, this approach acknowledges that news reporting is not a mere reflection of objective reality, but rather a social construction shaped by the journalist’s values, beliefs, and the broader social and cultural context.

#### **3.3.2 Relevance of the Interpretivist Paradigm to this Research**

- The interpretivist paradigm was essential to this study as it enabled an in-depth exploration of how journalists construct crime narratives in Pakistani newspapers.
- Subjective Meanings: This paradigm highlights how journalists’ perspectives, editorial policies, and socio-political influences shape crime reporting in four major English-language newspapers in Pakistan.
- Researcher’s Role: Acknowledging potential biases, the researcher adopted a reflexive approach when analyzing monoglossic and heteroglossic statements.
- Qualitative Methods: Thematic analysis within Appraisal Theory (Martin & White, 2005) examined linguistic choices in crime reporting, complemented by quantitative frequency counts.
- Contextual Emphasis: The study considered media framing, editorial policies, and societal norms influencing journalistic engagement in crime narratives.



### 3.3.3 Research Approach

To this end, a mixed-methods approach was employed, integrating both quantitative and qualitative data analysis. Quantitative analysis involved the systematic tabulation of mono-glossic and hetero-glossic engagement strategies, providing insights into the frequency and distribution of these linguistic choices. Concurrently, qualitative analysis, guided by the theoretical framework of Appraisal Theory (Martin & White, 2005), delved into the subtleties of language use, examining how these strategies were used to construct meaning, position the author, and frame the narrative of the crime within the specific context of each news report. This multifaceted approach allowed for a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the research problem, capturing both the quantitative patterns and the qualitative variations in authorial engagement in crime reporting.

## 3.4 Population, Sample and Sampling Technique

All the news reports published in DAWN, The Express Tribune, The Nation, and Daily Pakistan newspapers about Dua Zehra's and Sarah Inam's case were taken as the research population. Out of those, a sample of 24 reports (three reports for each case from each of the four newspapers) was selected based on the following criteria (The criteria were not taken from a specific source or document. Rather, these were well-thought-out and were tailored by the researcher to suit the unique needs of this research).

### 3.4.1 Relevance to Research Objectives

The reports focused on crime reporting and authorial engagement, aligning with the study's research questions.

### 3.4.2 Public Interest and Impact

High-profile cases (Dua Zehra and Sarah Inam) were chosen due to their extensive media coverage and societal significance.

### 3.4.3 Variety and Representativeness

Reports were selected to ensure diverse coverage of different crime types and journalistic styles.

#### 3.4.4 Availability of Data

Only those reports with sufficient textual content for meaningful analysis were included.

#### 3.4.5 Media Outlets

The reports came from four major newspapers to compare engagement patterns.

#### 3.4.6 Sampling Strategy

The selection of reports was based on the progression of each case, using maximum variation sampling under purposive sampling to capture different reporting styles at various stages of the cases

Moreover, the sample of 24 was particularly selected to balance in-depth qualitative analysis with a manageable scope. This size enabled a focused examination of linguistic choices and their impact on meaning while allowing for pattern identification across newspapers and case progressions. A larger sample would have hindered detailed analysis due to data complexity. The chosen size ensured rigorous analysis within the research timeframe.

The dates of the selected reports were as follow:

##### 1. Dua Zehra's case

- 5th June, 2022/6th June, 2022
- 4th July, 2022/5th July, 2022
- 21st July, 2022/22nd July, 2022

##### 2. Sarah Inam's case

- 24th September, 2022/25th September, 2022
- 19th October, 2022
- 5th December, 2022

### 3.4.7 Selection Rationale

Following is the rationale for selecting these particular cases and an explanation of their similarities and differences:

#### 3.4.7.1 Dua Zehra's Case

This case was selected because it represented a high-profile and possibly sensitive criminal case that garnered significant media attention. It involved elements such as abduction of a minor and its legal proceedings, making it a compelling choice for analysis.

#### 3.4.7.2 Sarah Inam's Case

The selection of Sarah Inam's case was due to its relevance and significance in the Pakistani media landscape. This case involved unique aspects, such as issues related to justice, social inequality, or domestic violence, which made it a valuable case for examination.

#### 3.4.7.3 Similarities

- Both the cases involved criminal incidents or legal proceedings, making them relevant to the study of crime reporting.
- They have received substantial media coverage, providing a rich dataset for analysis.
- Issues related to justice and law enforcement were the common themes in these cases.

#### 3.4.7.4 Differences

- Each case likely had unique elements, circumstances, and individuals involved, which could result in differences in media coverage and authorial engagement.
- The geographical locations of these cases (e.g., Karachi) could influence the nature and extent of news reporting.
- The progression of each case might differ, leading to variations in the temporal dimension of media coverage.

## 3.5 Data Collection Method

Document analysis was the primary method for data collection in this study. News reports from DAWN, The Express Tribune, The Nation, and Daily Pakistan

were the primary sources of data. These documents were meticulously examined to extract relevant information regarding the representation of crime-related events.

### 3.5.1 Document Analysis

Document analysis is a research method that involves the systematic examination and interpretation of existing documents (Bowen, 2009). It is a qualitative approach that seeks to uncover meaning, gain understanding, and develop empirical knowledge (Elo & Kyngäs, 2007). Documents can include a variety of materials such as written texts, images, videos, or audio recordings.

The process typically involves several stages: document selection, data preparation, coding, analysis, and interpretation. Researchers select documents relevant to their research questions, organize them for analysis, identify key themes or categories (coding), examine patterns and relationships, and draw conclusions based on the findings (Bowen, 2009).

Document analysis offers several advantages, including the ability to study phenomena over time, access to diverse perspectives, and cost-effectiveness (Weber, 1990). However, it is crucial to consider the potential limitations, such as the authenticity and representativeness of the documents.

## 3.6 Data Collection Procedure

A comprehensive search of the selected newspapers' archives was conducted to identify news reports related to the Dua Zehra and Sarah Inam cases. Subsequently, using the purposive sampling technique, a total of 24 news reports were selected based on specified criteria and dates.

Relevant information from the selected news reports was extracted. This included details about the author, date of publication, headline, and content related to crime-related events. The extracted data was then systematically organized into a coding framework for subsequent analysis.

### 3.6.1 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling is a non-probability sampling technique where researchers deliberately select participants based on specific criteria relevant to the research

objectives (Patton, 2002). This method is often employed when the goal is to gain in-depth understanding of a particular phenomenon or group (Creswell, 2014).

Researchers use purposive sampling to select individuals or cases that are believed to offer rich insights into the research topic. It is commonly used in qualitative studies, such as case studies, ethnographies, and phenomenological research, where the focus is on exploring and understanding complex issues (Yin, 2014).

While purposive sampling allows for targeted data collection, it is essential to acknowledge potential biases introduced by the researcher's subjective choices. To mitigate this, researchers often provide clear justification for their selection criteria (Patton, 2002).

#### 3.6.1.1 Pros of Purposive Sampling

- Efficiency

It allows researchers to focus on specific groups or individuals who can provide rich data, saving time and resources (Creswell, 2014).

- In-depth understanding

By targeting specific participants, researchers can gain deep insights into the research phenomenon (Yin, 2014).

- Flexibility

It allows researchers to adapt participant selection based on emerging findings (Patton, 2002).

#### 3.6.1.2 Cons of Purposive Sampling

- Bias

Researcher subjectivity in participant selection can introduce bias into the sample (Creswell, 2014).

- Limited generalizability

Findings may not be representative of the entire population due to the non-random selection process (Yin, 2014).

- Difficulty in justifying sample size

Determining the appropriate sample size can be challenging without statistical guidelines (Patton, 2002).

### **3.7 Data Analysis Tools**

News reports served as the primary data source. Moreover, while quantitative analysis was conducted using MS Excel to calculate the frequency of monoglosses and heteroglosses in the news reports, thematic analysis was employed to analyze the data qualitatively. This involved identifying patterns, themes, and meanings within the text.

#### **3.7.1 Tool for Quantitative Data Analysis: MS Excel**

MS Excel, a widely used spreadsheet software, has become an indispensable tool for researchers across various disciplines. Its ability to organize, manipulate, and analyze data efficiently has made it a cornerstone of quantitative research (Field, 2018). Researchers often employ Excel for data entry, cleaning, and management. Its functions for calculating descriptive statistics, such as mean, median, mode, and standard deviation, are particularly useful for summarizing data (Pallant, 2013). Furthermore, Excel offers graphing capabilities, allowing researchers to visualize data patterns and trends effectively (Leedy & Ormrod, 2019).

However, while Excel is robust for basic statistical analysis, it may have limitations for complex statistical modeling and advanced data analysis. For such tasks, researchers might consider specialized statistical software like SPSS or R (Field, 2018). Nevertheless, Excel remains a valuable asset for data management and preliminary analysis in many research projects.

Beyond quantitative research, Excel can also be used for qualitative data management and analysis to some extent. Researchers can create coding frames, organize textual data, and calculate frequencies of codes (Bryman & Burgess, 2015). However, for in-depth qualitative analysis, dedicated qualitative software like NVivo or ATLAS.ti is often preferred (Silverman, 2013).

In conclusion, MS Excel is a versatile tool that can significantly contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of research. While it excels in quantitative data management and analysis, its utility for qualitative research is limited. Researchers

should carefully consider the specific needs of their project when deciding whether to use Excel or specialized software.

### 3.7.2 Tool for Qualitative Data Analysis: Thematic Analysis

Thematic analysis is a method used to identify, analyze, and interpret patterns of meaning within qualitative data (Braun & Clarke, 2006). This approach involves closely examining data to uncover recurring themes, ideas, or topics (Guest, MacQueen, & Namey, 2012).

Researchers often use thematic analysis to explore complex phenomena and gain a deep understanding of participants' experiences, opinions, or behaviors. By identifying and interpreting themes, researchers can develop rich and nuanced explanations of the research topic (Braun & Clarke, 2006).

While thematic analysis offers valuable insights, it is time-consuming and requires significant researcher involvement. Additionally, the subjective nature of the process can introduce potential biases (Guest, MacQueen, & Namey, 2012). To address these challenges, researchers typically employ rigorous coding and inter-rater reliability checks to enhance the trustworthiness of their findings.

## 3.8 Data Analysis Procedure

For quantitative analysis, news reports were coded for the presence of monoglosses and heteroglosses. Using Appraisal Framework (2005), the percentage of entries falling under the two categories was calculated separately for each news report in 'DAWN,' 'The Express Tribune,' 'The Nation,' and 'Daily Pakistan,' respectively.

Subsequently, the total percentage of both mono-glosses and hetero-glosses was computed for each newspaper. Finally, these entries were analyzed under the Appraisal Theory framework. The analysis determined which newspapers employed more mono-glosses and which ones utilized more hetero-glosses. A higher proportion of mono-glosses indicated greater subjectivity, while a higher proportion of hetero-glosses reflected more objectivity. Qualitative analysis involved coding the news reports for relevant themes and categories related to authorial engagement in crime reporting.

The following coding procedure was adopted for coding the data:

1. Familiarization:

The researcher read and re-read the news reports to develop an in-depth understanding of the data.

2. Initial Code Generation:

Codes were generated inductively, meaning they were developed based on patterns emerging from the text rather than predefined categories.

3. Code Refinement:

The initial codes were reviewed, compared, and refined iteratively to ensure accuracy, clarity, and consistency.

4. Theme Development:

Codes were grouped into broader themes that encapsulated key ideas about authorial engagement in crime reporting.

5. Theme Review:

The themes were re-examined to ensure they aligned with the research objectives and accurately represented the data.

6. Theme Definition and Naming:

Each theme was given a distinct name and definition to capture its significance.

7. Cross-case Analysis:

Thematic patterns across different newspapers were compared to identify variations in engagement strategies.

### 3.8.1 Case Study Comparisons

A comparative analysis of mono-gloss and hetero-gloss usage in the news coverage of the Dua Zehra and Sarah Inam cases illuminated significant differences in authorial stance. Building upon the work of Martin and White (2005) on Appraisal Theory, which suggested that language was used not just to convey information but also to express attitudes and to negotiate social relationships, this study categorized and analyzed linguistic features that indicated the author's position and attitude. Additionally, studies such as Fowler (1991) on Language in the News, which emphasized the role of linguistic choices in shaping news narratives, provided a



foundation for understanding these linguistic features. By compiling news reports from various Pakistani English newspapers, the researcher identified instances of mono-gloss (single voice, univocal) and hetero-gloss (multiple voices, dialogic) within the texts. This analysis compared the frequency and context of these usages, assessing how they influenced the portrayal of each case.

### 3.8.2 Language of Victimization

To have a deeper understanding of the portrayal of victims, the researcher drew upon the work of Best and Uhlenberg (1990) on victimization, which suggested that the way victims were portrayed in the media could affect public perception and empathy towards them. This study focused on the extent to which victims were constructed as active or passive agents in media coverage. Research by Christie (1986) on the ideal victim concept, which explored how certain characteristics made individuals more likely to be perceived as legitimate victims, was also considered. By gathering articles and reports that described the victims in both the Dua Zehra and Sarah Inam cases, the analysis identified language that positioned victims either as active participants or passive recipients of events. Additionally, examining the use of language to evoke sympathy or condemnation was informed by research on emotional appeals (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980), which argued that the language used in media could evoke emotional responses, shaping how the audience felt about the victims. This framework provided a deeper understanding of how linguistic choices contributed to ongoing discussions about the role of media in representing victims.

### 3.8.3 Perpetrator Representation

Drawing on the work of Becker (1963) on deviance, which suggested that societal reactions to deviance, including media portrayals, played a significant role in defining what was considered deviant behavior, this section examined how perpetrators were constructed as deviant or ordinary individuals in media coverage. By collecting news reports focusing on the perpetrators in the Dua Zehra and Sarah Inam cases, the researcher analyzed the attribution of motives, character traits, and responsibility. This study also explored the use of stereotypes and biases, informed by research on prejudice (Allport, 1954), which indicated that stereotypes and biases in media could reinforce existing prejudices. Understanding how language could

reinforce or challenge discriminatory attitudes provided a theoretical foundation for examining the broader implications of media representations.

### **3.9 Ethical Considerations**

While this study involved analyzing publicly available news reports, it was essential to respect the privacy of individuals mentioned in the articles. Although the information was accessible to the public, it was crucial to handle it with care and sensitivity to protect the rights of those involved. The researcher strove to maintain objectivity throughout the data collection and analysis process, ensuring that personal biases did not influence the findings.

This chapter explained how the research was set up. It covered the research methods, theories used, and how the data would be collected and analyzed. The next chapter applied this information to examine the actual data.

## CHAPTER 4

### DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the data collection and analysis processes employed in this study. Following the methodological framework established in the previous chapter, the research utilized a mixed-method approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative techniques to examine authorial engagement in crime reporting within Pakistani newspapers. The focus was on two high-profile cases: Dua Zehra and Sarah Inam, which served as representative examples of crime reporting in the Pakistani media.

The study is grounded in Appraisal Theory (Martin & White, 2005), which provides a nuanced understanding of how language constructs evaluative meanings, influencing how narratives are shaped and perceived in the media. By applying this framework, the study critically examined how linguistic choices reflect broader socio-political dynamics within the media landscape.

Data collection involved an in-depth document analysis of news reports published in DAWN, The Express Tribune, The Nation, and The Daily Pakistan. The study employed a purposive sampling technique to select a total of 24 news reports, specifically chosen based on their relevance to the progression of each case. These reports were systematically analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative methods to capture the complexity of authorial engagement through linguistic choices.

Quantitative analysis was conducted by MS Excel to calculate the frequency of monogloss and heterogloss statements within the news texts, while qualitative analysis involved thematic analysis to identify and interpret patterns of meaning. This chapter details the data collection methods, procedures, and analytical techniques used, highlighting the integration of the Appraisal Theory framework to explore the nuanced ways journalists shape crime narratives. The findings from the analysis are presented, offering insights into the linguistic strategies employed by journalists.

## 4.1 Newspapers' Corpus

Table 1 shows the data gathered from Pakistani publications. From 2022, three reports were taken from each newspaper for each of the two cases (Dua Zehra's and Sarah Inam's). Each newspaper had a unique corpus because of its content. DAWN and The Express Tribune had similar corpus sizes, with 5,230 and 4,872 words, respectively. The Nation had a slightly smaller corpus with 4,516 words. The Daily Pakistan had the smallest amount of information, with only 3,654 words. The total corpus for this study consisted of 18,272 words.

**Table 1**

*About Newspapers, Reports, and Corpus*

No.	Newspaper	Reports (2022)	Corpus (Total Words)	Total Corpus
1	DAWN	6 Reports	5,230	
2	e Express Tribune	6 Reports	4,872	
3	The Nation	6 Reports	4,516	
4	he Daily Pakistan	6 Reports	3,654	
Total				18,272

*Note.* Reports 1-3 for each newspaper pertain to the Dua Zehra case, while reports 4-6 pertain to the Sarah Inam case.

## 4.2 Data Analysis Procedure

### 4.2.1 Quantitative Analysis

The quantitative approach focused on systematically coding news reports from DAWN, The Express Tribune, The Nation, and The Daily Pakistan for monogloss (single, authoritative viewpoint) and heterogloss (acknowledgment of multiple voices) statements using the Appraisal Framework. This coding was directly linked to the first research question, which sought to identify which authorial voices were used more frequently in crime reports. Percentages of monogloss and heterogloss statements were calculated for each report and newspaper, allowing a

comparative analysis across newspapers to determine the predominant authorial voice. The findings helped identify overall tendencies in how each newspaper dealt with authorial voices, providing insights into framing crime cases.

#### 4.2.2 Qualitative Analysis

The qualitative approach aimed to address the second and third research questions, examining why the level of authorial engagement shifted throughout the progression of criminal cases and how this affected case framing. Reports were coded for themes and categories such as narrative tone shifts, victim and perpetrator portrayals, and legal proceedings. Patterns were identified to understand how engagement varied over time and during key case moments. The themes were interpreted within the context of the research questions and existing literature, providing a nuanced understanding of journalistic strategies in framing crime cases.

#### 4.2.3 Integration of Quantitative and Qualitative Findings

The integration of quantitative data on statement types and qualitative insights on thematic shifts allowed a comprehensive evaluation of how shifts in authorial engagement influenced crime report framing. The analysis demonstrated that changes in engagement were often strategically aligned with case developments and public interest, reflecting broader socio-political dynamics in media representation. This combined approach enriched the understanding of authorial voices in crime reporting, addressing all three research questions in an interconnected manner.

### 4.3 Data Analysis

#### 4.3.1 Types of Authorial Voices - Engagement Analysis of News Reports

##### 1. DAWN

**Table 2**

*Qualitative Analysis of DAWN - Report 1*

No	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A Sindh police official said...	Monogloss	Sindh police official said	Presents a single authoritative viewpoint from the Sindh police official without acknowledging others.
2	Karachi Anti-Violent Crime Cell SSP...	Monogloss	Karachi Anti-Violent Crime Cell SSP	A direct, factual statement attributed to a police official, indicating a single authoritative source.
3	He said the teenager...	Heterogloss	He said	Presents the officer's perspective, indicating reported speech rather than absolute fact.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Dawn (2022, June 5), "Missing Karachi teenager Dua

ehra recovered from Bahawalnagar: police."

**Table 3***Qualitative Analysis of DAWN - Report 2*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A medical board formed...	Monogloss	medical board	Presents a single authoritative viewpoint from the medical board without alternative perspectives, establishing the board's conclusion as the primary narrative.
2	The report, a copy...	Monogloss	report submitted	A direct, factual statement about the report's submission without alternative perspectives, presenting it as an uncontested event.
3	It stated that the medical board...	Monogloss	medical board conducted X-rays	Reports specific findings of the medical report without indicating other perspectives, portraying the medical findings as definitive.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Dawn (2022, July 4), "Medical board concludes Dua Zehra between 15-16 years of age."

**Table 4***Qualitative Analysis of DAWN - Report 3*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	The Sindh High Court...	Monogloss	SHC ruled	Presents a single authoritative viewpoint from the court ruling without engaging alternative perspectives.
2	The court also ruled...	Monogloss	Court ruled	A direct statement of the court's decision presented as a factual recount, emphasizing the legal authority.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Dawn (2022, July 21), “SHC rules Dua Zehra can't be on her own in Lahore, police empowered to move her to Karachi.”

**Table 5***Qualitative Analysis of DAWN - Report 4*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A local court on...	Monogloss	Issued warrants	Presents a single authoritative viewpoint from the court ruling, focusing solely on the legal decision without additional perspectives.
2	Civil judge-cum-judicial...	Monogloss	Took up the application	A factual recount of the court's decision, emphasizing the judge's role without engaging alternative viewpoints.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Dawn (2022, September 25), “Ayaz Amir, wife's arrest warrants issued in Sara murder case.”



**Table 6***Qualitative Analysis of DAWN - Report 5*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	Police arrested the mother...	Monogloss	Arrested mother	Presents a single authoritative viewpoint from the court ruling, focusing on the legal action without additional perspectives.
2	Sameena Shah was initially...	Monogloss	Granted bail	A factual recount of the court's decision, emphasizing the judicial process without alternative viewpoints.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Dawn (2022, October 19), "Sarah Inam murder: Police arrest Shahnawaz Amir's mother after court dismisses her bail."

**Table 7***Qualitative Analysis of DAWN - Report 6*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	An Islamabad district...	Monogloss	Court indicted	Presents a single authoritative viewpoint from the court ruling, emphasizing the legal decision without engaging alternative perspectives.
2	Shahnawaz was arrested...	Monogloss	Arrested, allegedly killing	A factual recount of the arrest, focusing on the official narrative without engaging alternative viewpoints.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Dawn (2022, December 5), "Islamabad court indicts Shahnawaz Amir, mother in Sarah Inam murder case."

The qualitative analysis of crime reporting in DAWN has revealed a strong tendency toward monoglossic engagement, where crime is presented as an uncontested fact. While some reports incorporate heteroglossic engagement through attributions to legal experts and police sources, the selective nature of these references ultimately reinforces institutional narratives. Additionally, proclamation strategies such as "without a doubt" and "clearly" further assert the authorial stance, limiting dialogic expansion and alternative viewpoints (Martin & White, 2005).

## 2. The Express Tribune

**Table 8**

*Qualitative Analysis of The Express Tribune - Report 1*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	The missing Karachi...	Monogloss	Missing, allegedly kidnapped, forced into child marriage	Presents a factual recount without engaging alternative perspectives.
2	According to the Deputy...	Monogloss	According, Deputy Inspector General, capital city police officer	Reports the involvement of Lahore Police as an authoritative statement.
3	The DIG investigation...	Monogloss	DIG, search teams, taken into custody	Presents a single authoritative viewpoint from the police.

*Note.* Data from The Express Tribune (2022, June 5), "Police recover missing Karachi teenager Dua Zehra from Bahawalnagar."

**Table 9***Qualitative Analysis of The Express Tribune - Report 2*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A special medical board...	Monogloss	Special medical board, determined, aged 15-16 years	Presents the authoritative findings of the medical board without alternative perspectives, emphasizing official medical conclusions.
2	The special 10-member medical...	Monogloss	10-member medical board, DUHS Principal, procedures	Provides factual details about the board's composition and procedures, maintaining an authoritative recount without engaging other viewpoints.

*Note.* Data from The Express Tribune (2022, July 4), “Board finds Dua aged between 15 and 16 years.”

**Table 10***Qualitative Analysis of The Express Tribune - Report 3*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	The Sindh High Court (SHC) has...	Monogloss	SHC, given permission, move to shelter home	Reports the court's decision without alternative perspectives, presenting it as an authoritative Statement reflecting judicial authority.
2	The court observed...	Monogloss	Court observed, unhappy, does not want to live	Presents the court's Observations as factual, authoritative statements without other viewpoints, maintaining a single perspective.

*Note.* Data from The Express Tribune (2022, July 22), “Shift Dua to shelter home in Karachi: SHC.”

**Table 11***Qualitative Analysis of The Express Tribune - Report 4*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	Shahnawaz Amir, prime accused...	Monogloss	Handed over, two-day physical remand	Presents the court's decision on remand as an authoritative statement without alternative perspectives, reflecting a procedural recount.
2	A district and sessions court...	Monogloss	Issued arrest warrants, district and sessions court	Reports the court's decision regarding arrest warrants as a factual recount, emphasizing the legal action without other viewpoints.

*Note.* Data from The Express Tribune (2022, September 24), “Journalist's son remanded to police for two days in wife's murder case.”

**Table 12***Qualitative Analysis of The Express Tribune - Report 5*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	Islamabad police arrested...	Monogloss	Arrested, main accused, Sara Inam murder	Presents the factual action taken by the police without alternative perspectives, emphasizing the procedural aspect of the arrest.
2	The arrest took place after...	Monogloss	Dismissed bail, Additional Sessions Judge	Reports the court's decision as an authoritative statement without other viewpoints, reflecting the judicial narrative.

*Note.* Data from The Express Tribune (2022, October 19), “Mother of prime suspect arrested in Sara murder case.”

**Table 13***Qualitative Analysis of The Express Tribune - Report 6*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A district and sessions court...	Monogloss	Indicted, district and sessions court	Presents the court's indictment as a factual statement without alternative perspectives, reflecting the judicial proceedings.
2	The main accused...	Monogloss	Found guilty, police challan, confessed	Reports the findings of the police challan and the confession of the accused as authoritative, presenting a clear legal narrative.

*Note.* Data from The Express Tribune (2022, December 5), “Shahnawaz Amir, mother indicted in Sara Inam murder case.”

Reports from The Express Tribune has exhibited a mix of monoglossic and heteroglossic engagement. While some reports include perspectives from legal experts, victims, and law enforcement, the overall stance remains aligned with official narratives. Dialogic contraction is evident, as counterarguments are often acknowledged briefly before being dismissed. Proclamation strategies and minimal attribution contribute to reinforcing dominant perspectives, subtly shaping audience interpretation (Martin & White, 2005).

## 3. The Nation

**Table 14***Qualitative Analysis of The Nation - Report 1*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A Sindh police official said on Sunday that Dua Zehra, a teenager who had gone missing from her Karachi home in April...	Monogloss	Police official, missing, Karachi home	Presents the factual statement from a police official without alternative perspectives, reflecting the official narrative.
2	Karachi South SSP Zubair Nazeer Shaikh told a private TV channel that Dua had been taken into protective custody...	Monogloss	Told, protective custody	Direct statement from an official, presenting a single viewpoint on the recovery without engaging other perspectives.

*Note.* Data from The Nation (2022, June 6), “Missing Karachi teenager Dua Zehra recovered from Bahawalnagar.”

**Table 15***Qualitative Analysis of The Nation - Report 2*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A 10-member medical board report regarding the age of teenager girl Dua Zehra, who made a free will marriage with Zaheer Ahmed in Punjab...	Monogloss	10-member medical board, free will marriage	Presents the medical board's findings as an authoritative statement without alternative perspectives, reflecting the official narrative.
2	According to the medical board report, the consensus opinion regarding the overall age of Dua is between 15-16 years, nearer to 15 years...	Monogloss	Consensus opinion, overall age, nearer to 15 years	Provides the official conclusion of the medical board without engaging conflicting viewpoints, maintaining an authoritative recount.

*Note.* Data from The Nation (2022, June 6), "Missing Karachi teenager Dua Zehra recovered from Bahawalnagar."

**Table 16***Qualitative Analysis of The Nation - Report 3*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	The Sindh High Court on Thursday ordered the authorities to shift Dua Zehra to Karachi shelter home.	Monogloss	Ordered, shift to Karachi shelter home	Presents the court's order as an authoritative statement without engaging conflicting viewpoints, reflecting judicial authority.
2	The Sindh High Court (SHC) remarked that there is no legal impediment to shifting Dua Zehra to Karachi...	Monogloss	SHC remarked, no legal impediment	Reports the court's remark as a factual statement without contrasting perspectives, maintaining an official tone.

*Note.* Data from The Nation (2022, July 21), "SHC orders to shift Dua Zehra to Karachi shelter home."



**Table 17***Qualitative Analysis of The Nation - Report 4*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification and Analysis of Author's Perspective
1	A local court yesterday awarded police two-day physical remand of Shahnawaz Ameer...	Monogloss	Awarded remand, local court	Presents the court's decision as an authoritative statement without engaging conflicting viewpoints, reflecting judicial proceedings.
2	The court also accepted the plea of the police for issuing arrest warrants of journalist Ayaz Ameer...	Monogloss	Accepted plea, arrest warrants	Reports the court's acceptance of the police plea without alternative perspectives, maintaining an official narrative.

*Note.* Data from The Nation (2022, September 25), "Police get 2-day remand of Ayaz

Ameer's son in wife murder case."

**Table 18***Qualitative Analysis of The Nation - Report 5*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	Mother of prime accused Shahnawaz Amir in the Sarah Inam murder case was arrested on Wednesday...	Monogloss	Arrested, prime accused's mother	Reports the arrest as a straightforward factual statement without engaging alternative perspectives, reflecting procedural action.
2	Samina Shah, mother of Shahnawaz was on interim bail till October 19 and appeared before the court for the case proceeding.	Monogloss	Interim bail, appeared before court	Presents the procedural detail of Samina Shah's bail status as a factual recount, maintaining an official tone.

*Note.* Data from The Nation (2022, October 19), "Sarah Inam murder case: Prime accused's mother arrested."

**Table 19***Qualitative Analysis of The Nation - Report 6*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A district and sessions court on Monday indicted Shahnawaz Amir, the prime accused, and his mother Sameena Shah in the Pakistani-Canadian Sarah Inam murder case.	Monogloss	Indicted, district and sessions court	Reports the indictment as an authoritative court action without engaging alternative perspectives, reflecting the official legal stance.
2	Sessions judge Atta Rabbani read	Monogloss	Read out charges,	Presents the judge's actions and decisions

*Note.* Data from The Nation (2022, December 5), "Shahnawaz Amir, mother indicted in Sarah Inam murder case."

The Nation has displayed a shift towards heteroglossic engagement compared to the other newspapers, incorporating multiple voices such as legal experts and victims' families. However, despite this increased dialogic expansion, proclamation strategies and distancing markers such as "it is claimed" weaken alternative perspectives. Reports also exhibit a mix of monoglossic and heteroglossic engagement, with some competing viewpoints included but ultimately dismissed, reaffirming dominant institutional narratives (Martin & White, 2005).

## 4. The Daily Pakistan

**Table 20***Qualitative Analysis of The Daily Pakistan - Report 1*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	Dua Zehra, the teen who first went missing from Karachi and was allegedly forced into child marriage was taken into custody along with her husband...	Monogloss	Missing from Karachi, forced into child marriage	Reports the recovery of Dua and her husband as an authoritative statement without engaging alternative perspectives, maintaining a procedural recount.
2	Dua and her husband Zaheer Ahmed were missing as the duo changed their locations, police officials told local media outlets.	Monogloss	Missing, changed locations	Presents the police statement about the couple's movements as a factual recount, reflecting the official account.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Pakistan (2022, June 5), "Dua Zehra: Missing Karachi teen finally recovered from Bahawalnagar."

**Table 21***Qualitative Analysis of The Daily Pakistan - Report 2*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	Dua Zehra, the girl who mysteriously disappeared from the port city but later declared that she had run away to marry 21-year-old Zaheer Ahmed, is aged between 15 to 16 years.	Monogloss	Disappeared, declared ran away, aged 15-16 years	Presents the statement of Dua's age as reported by the medical board without conflicting perspectives, maintaining an authoritative recount.
2	A ten-member medical board said in its report submitted to the court of judicial magistrate ahead of the hearing of a case filed by Dua's father Mehdi Kazmi...	Monogloss	Medical board, submitted report	Reports the submission of the medical report as a straightforward event, reflecting Official

*Note.* Data from The Daily Pakistan (2022, July 4), "Dua Zehra's age between 15-16 years, says latest medical report."

**Table 22***Qualitative Analysis of The Daily Pakistan - Report 3*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	The Sindh High Court has ordered to shift Dua Zehra to a shelter home in the port city while refusing to permit the teenager to be on her own till the case was disposed of.	Monogloss	Ordered, shift to shelter home	Reports the court's decision as an authoritative statement without engaging alternative perspectives, reflecting judicial authority.
2	Earlier today, a two-member bench announced its verdict on a petition filed by Dua's father pertaining to the alleged kidnapping and child marriage of his daughter.	Monogloss	Announced verdict, alleged kidnapping	Presents the court's ruling as factual without conflicting viewpoints, maintaining an official tone.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Pakistan (2022, July 21), "Dua Zehra: Karachi teen moved to shelter home for being 'unhappy in her marriage'."

**Table 23***Qualitative Analysis of The Daily Pakistan - Report 4*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A district and sessions court in the country's federal capital has issued arrest warrants for Ayaz Amir, his wife Samina Shah, a day after Shahnawaz Amir brutally murdered his wife.	Monogloss	Issued arrest warrants, brutally murdered	Reports the court's action as a factual statement without alternative perspectives, reflecting judicial proceedings.
2	Judicial Magistrate Mubashir Hassan Chishti issued arrest warrants for the accused parents after accepting the petition filed By investigation officers.	Monogloss	Issued arrest warrants, accepted petition	Presents the judicial decision as an authoritative statement, reflecting the court's procedural stance.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Pakistan (2022, September 24), "Islamabad court issues arrest warrants for Ayaz Amir, his wife in Sarah Inam murder case."

**Table 24***Qualitative Analysis of The Daily Pakistan - Report 5*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	The Capital Police on Wednesday arrested the wife of senior journalist Ayaz Amir as the court canceled her bail in daughter-in-law Sara Bibi's murder case.	Monogloss	Arrested, canceled bail	Reports the arrest of Samina Shah as A straightforward, factual event without conflicting perspectives, reflecting procedural actions.
2	Reports in local media said Samina Shah, the mother of culprit Shahnawaz Amir, was held as Additional Sessions Judge Sheikh Sohail rejected her bail application.	Monogloss	Rejected bail, Additional Sessions Judge	Presents the information about the rejection of bail as factual, maintaining an authoritative recount of legal proceedings.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Pakistan (2022, October 19), "Journalist Ayaz Amir's wife arrested in daughter-in-law's murder case."



**Table 25***Qualitative Analysis of The Daily Pakistan - Report 6*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A district and sessions court in Islamabad indicted prime accused Shahnawaz Amir, and his mother Sameena Shah for their alleged involvement in the murder of Sara Inam, a Canadian national who was murdered at a farmhouse in the capital.	Monogloss	Indicted, alleged involvement, murder	Reports the court's indictment without introducing conflicting perspectives, maintaining an authoritative recount of judicial actions.
2	Shahnawaz Amir has confessed to killing his wife Sarah Inam, according to a charge sheet submitted by Islamabad police to the Sessions court.	Monogloss	Confessed, charge sheet	Presents the accused's confession as stated in the charge sheet, reflecting the Procedural recount of the legal findings

*Note.* Data from The Daily Pakistan (2022, December 5), "Islamabad court indicts

Shahnawaz Amir, mother in Sarah *Inam* murder case."

Crime reporting in Daily Pakistan has demonstrated a balance of monoglossic and heteroglossic engagement. Some reports include perspectives from community leaders and religious authorities, but endorsement markers like "rightly stated" suggest reinforcement of dominant ideologies rather than open dialogue. While heteroglossic engagement is occasionally evident, distancing markers and proclamation strategies shape audience interpretation by privileging certain voices over others. The overall structure of reporting continues to prioritize authoritative narratives over dialogic expansion (Martin & White, 2005).

#### 4.3.1.1 Quantitative Analysis

##### 1. DAWN

- Report 1

Total Statements: 28

Number of Monoglosses: 15

Number of Heteroglosses: 13

Monoglosses (%): 53.57%

Heteroglosses (%): 46.43%

- Report 2

Total Statements: 28

Number of Monoglosses: 13

Number of Heteroglosses: 15

Monoglosses (%): 46.43%

Heteroglosses (%): 53.57%

- Report 3

Total Statements: 33

Number of Monoglosses: 20

Number of Heteroglosses: 13

Monoglosses (%): 60.61%

Heteroglosses (%): 39.39%

- Report 4

Total Statements: 20

Number of Monoglosses: 18

Number of Heteroglosses: 2

Monoglosses (%): 90.00%

Heteroglosses (%): 10.00%

- Report 5

Total Statements: 25

Number of Monoglosses: 23

Number of Heteroglosses: 2

Monoglosses (%): 92.00%

Heteroglosses (%): 8.00%

- Report 6

Total Statements: 22

Number of Monoglosses: 16

Number of Heteroglosses: 6

Monoglosses (%): 72.73%

Heteroglosses (%): 27.27%

## 2. The Express Tribune

- Report 1

Total Statements: 9

Number of Monoglosses: 6

Number of Heteroglosses: 3

Monoglosses (%): 66.67%

Heteroglosses (%): 33.33%

- Report 2

Total Statements: 13

Number of Monoglosses: 8

Number of Heteroglosses: 5

Monoglosses (%): 61.54%

Heteroglosses (%): 38.46%

- Report 3

Total Statements: 18

Number of Monoglosses: 13

Number of Heteroglosses: 5

Monoglosses (%): 72.22%

Heteroglosses (%): 27.78%

- Report 4

Total Statements: 12

Number of Monoglosses: 8

Number of Heteroglosses: 4

Monoglosses (%): 66.67%

Heteroglosses (%): 33.33%

- Report 5

Total Statements: 10

Number of Monoglosses: 7

Number of Heteroglosses: 3

Monoglosses (%): 70.00%

Heteroglosses (%): 30.00%

- Report 6

Total Statements: 17

Number of Monoglosses: 9

Number of Heteroglosses: 8

Monoglosses (%): 52.94%

Heteroglosses (%): 47.06%

### 3. The Nation

- Report 1

Total Statements: 17

Number of Monoglosses: 11

Number of Heteroglosses: 6

Monoglosses (%): 64.71%

Heteroglosses (%): 35.29%

- Report 2

Total Statements: 12

Number of Monoglosses: 7

Number of Heteroglosses: 5

Monoglosses (%): 58.33%

Heteroglosses (%): 41.67%

- Report 3

Total Statements: 8

Number of Monoglosses: 6

Number of Heteroglosses: 2

Monoglosses (%): 75.00%

Heteroglosses (%): 25.00%

- Report 4

Total Statements: 14

Number of Monoglosses: 8

Number of Heteroglosses: 6

Monoglosses (%): 57.14%

Heteroglosses (%): 42.86%

- Report 5

Total Statements: 4

Number of Monoglosses: 4

Number of Heteroglosses: 0

Monoglosses (%): 100.00%

Heteroglosses (%): 0.00%

- Report 6

Total Statements: 9

Number of Monoglosses: 8

Number of Heteroglosses: 1

Monoglosses (%): 88.89%

Heteroglosses (%): 11.11%

#### 4. The Daily Pakistan

- Report 1

Total Statements: 10

Number of Monoglosses: 8

Number of Heteroglosses: 2

Monoglosses (%): 80.00%

Heteroglosses (%): 20.00%

- Report 2

Total Statements: 7

Number of Monoglosses: 6

Number of Heteroglosses: 1

Monoglosses (%): 85.71%

Heteroglosses (%): 14.29%

- Report 3

Total Statements: 9

Number of Monoglosses: 6

Number of Heteroglosses: 3

Monoglosses (%): 66.67%

Heteroglosses (%): 33.33%

- Report 4

Total Statements: 11

Number of Monoglosses: 11

Number of Heteroglosses: 0

Monoglosses (%): 100.00%

Heteroglosses (%): 0.00%

- Report 5

Total Statements: 11

Number of Monoglosses: 8

Number of Heteroglosses: 3

Monoglosses (%): 72.73%

Heteroglosses (%): 27.27%

- Report 6

Total Statements: 6

Number of Monoglosses: 4

Number of Heteroglosses: 2

Monoglosses (%): 66.67%

Heteroglosses (%): 33.33%

## 4.3.2 Monogloss and Heterogloss Comparison across the Four Newspapers

### 4.3.2.1 Quantitative Analysis 1. DAWN

Total Monogloss:  $(53.57 + 46.43 + 60.61 + 90.00 + 92.00 + 72.73) / 6 = 69.56\%$

Total Heterogloss:  $(46.43 + 53.57 + 39.39 + 10.00 + 8.00 + 27.27) / 6 = 30.44\%$

#### 1. The Express Tribune

Total Monogloss:  $(66.67 + 61.54 + 72.22 + 66.67 + 70.00 + 52.94) / 6 = 65.34\%$

Total Heterogloss:  $(33.33 + 38.46 + 27.78 + 33.33 + 30.00 + 47.06) / 6 = 34.66\%$

#### 2. The Nation

Total Monogloss:  $(64.71 + 58.33 + 75.00 + 57.14 + 100.00 + 88.89) / 6 = 73.68\%$

Total Heterogloss:  $(35.29 + 41.67 + 25.00 + 42.86 + 0.00 + 11.11) / 6 = 26.32\%$

### 3. The Daily Pakistan

Total Monogloss:  $(80.00 + 85.71 + 66.67 + 100.00 + 72.73 + 66.67) / 6 = 78.63\%$

Total Heterogloss:  $(20.00 + 14.29 + 33.33 + 0.00 + 27.27 + 33.33) / 6 = 21.37\%$

#### 4.3.2.2 Qualitative Analysis

##### 1. DAWN

DAWN employed a slightly higher use of monogloss statements, emphasizing authoritative, factual recounts of events while limiting conflicting perspectives. This approach reflects a narrative stance described in Appraisal Theory (Martin & White, 2005), where monogloss statements project certainty and maintain narrative authority by restricting dialogic space. Bednarek and Caple (2012) note that such media strategies prioritize a single, dominant voice, consolidating institutional authority and minimizing engagement with alternative viewpoints. White (2012) further supports this by suggesting that monogloss tactics are often used to reinforce a controlled and authoritative presentation.

##### 2. The Express Tribune

The Express Tribune leaned towards monogloss statements but demonstrated a higher level of engagement with heterogloss compared to DAWN, often presenting conflicting viewpoints, especially in reports on legal disputes and personal narratives. This blend of monogloss and heterogloss reflects a nuanced engagement strategy outlined by Appraisal Theory (Martin & White, 2005), which balances authoritative narration with dialogic interaction. Thompson and Thetela (1995) highlight that incorporating diverse perspectives enhances narrative depth, fostering public interaction and reflecting societal complexities. Entman (1993) further suggests that such heteroglossic strategies in media framing promote a comprehensive exploration of issues, enriching public dialogue and acknowledging alternative voices.

##### 3. The Nation

The Nation utilized monogloss statements more frequently than DAWN and The Express Tribune, often focusing on authoritative accounts, official statements, and procedural recounts. This extensive use of monogloss reflects a monologic style described in Appraisal Theory (Martin & White, 2005), which prioritizes a controlled narrative that limits engagement with opposing voices. van Dijk (1995) notes that such strategies serve to assert control over the discourse, reducing public dialogue

complexity and reinforcing institutional authority. Fowler (1991) further argues that this narrative style simplifies contentious issues, marginalizing dissenting voices and resulting in a presentation that, while clear and authoritative, lacks dialogic richness.

#### 4. The Daily Pakistan

The Daily Pakistan had the highest usage of monogloss statements, with nearly 80% of its reporting focusing on authoritative, straightforward accounts and minimal engagement with alternative voices. This preference for monogloss suggests a traditional, fact-based style of reporting that minimizes conflicting narratives, aligning with the engagement style outlined in Appraisal Theory (Martin & White, 2005). Fairclough (1995) notes that such streamlined narratives often reduce public interaction by presenting a controlled, singular perspective. White (2012) supports this view, observing that the monoglossic approach simplifies discourse, catering to editorial priorities that favor a clear, authoritative message over broader engagement with differing viewpoints.

#### 4.3.3 Integrated Analysis

##### 4.3.3.1 Most Monogloss Usage: The Daily Pakistan (78.63%)

The Daily Pakistan relied heavily on monogloss statements, presenting factual, authoritative accounts without much acknowledgment of conflicting perspectives. This approach suggested a focus on delivering information without engaging in diverse or alternative viewpoints.

##### 4.3.3.2 Most Heterogloss Usage: The Express Tribune (34.66%)

The Express Tribune stood out for its higher engagement with heterogloss statements, indicating a deliberate effort to reflect multiple voices, personal narratives, and conflicting viewpoints within its reports. This made its reporting style more balanced and reflective of various perspectives.

##### 4.3.3.3 Overall Insights

Newspapers like The Daily Pakistan and The Nation preferred a more traditional, fact-focused style with limited engagement with conflicting narratives. DAWN and The Express Tribune provided more balanced reporting, with The Express Tribune showing the most engagement with multiple perspectives, highlighting its broader approach to narrative inclusion.



#### 4.3.4 Progression Analysis

##### 1. DAWN

**Table 26**

*Percentage of Monogloss and Heterogloss in DAWN*

Case	Report Number	Date	Headline	Monogloss (%)	Heterogloss (%)
Dua Zehra	Report 1	June 5, 2022	Missing Karachi teenager Dua Zehra recovered from Bahawalnagar: police	53.57	46.43
	Report 2	July 4, 2022	Medical board concludes Dua Zehra between 15-16 years of age	46.43	53.57
	Report 3	July 21, 2022	SHC rules Dua Zehra can't be on her own in Lahore; police empowered to move her to Karachi	60.61	39.39
Sarah Inam	Report 4	September 25, 2022	Ayaz Amir wife's arrest warrants issued in Sara murder case	90.00	10.00
	Report 5	October 19, 2022	Sarah Inam murder: Police arrest Shahnawaz Amir's mother after court dismisses her bail	92.00	8.00
	Report 6	December 5, 2022	Islamabad court indicts Shahnawaz Amir mother in Sarah Inam murder case	72.73	27.27

#### a) Dua Zehra's Case

- Report 1 (June 5, 2022)

Monogloss: 53.57% | Heterogloss: 46.43%

At the initial stage of Dua Zehra's case, the report reflects a balanced use of monogloss and heterogloss statements. The mix suggests an early effort to present both authoritative statements from police officials and conflicting perspectives, such as Dua's own statements. This stage focuses on establishing the basic facts while engaging with the public's outcry and differing viewpoints, setting the tone for a complex narrative.

- Report 2 (July 4, 2022)

Monogloss: 46.43% | Heterogloss: 53.57%

As the case progresses, heterogloss usage slightly outweighs monogloss. This shift corresponds with increased media scrutiny and the public's interest in conflicting narratives, such as the medical board's findings versus Dua's claims about her age. The report captures the intensifying debate around the case, reflecting an increased engagement with alternative perspectives as the legal and personal aspects become more prominent.

- Report 3 (July 21, 2022)

Monogloss: 60.61% | Heterogloss: 39.39%

At this stage, there is a notable increase in monogloss statements as the court takes more decisive actions. The focus of the report shifts to authoritative statements from legal rulings, reflecting a more rigid narrative structure. This change aligns with the legal system's dominance in the story at this point, suggesting that as the case moved into more formal judicial territory, the narrative became less dialogic and more focused on established facts.

#### b) Sarah Inam's Case

- Report 4 (September 25, 2022)

Monogloss: 90.00% | Heterogloss: 10.00%

From the onset of Sarah Inam's case, the report is heavily monoglossic, reflecting a strong reliance on court and police statements. This suggests a straightforward approach to the initial coverage, where the focus is on the procedural aspects of the case, such as arrest warrants and legal decisions, without much engagement with personal or conflicting perspectives.

- Report 5 (October 19, 2022)

Monogloss: 92.00% | Heterogloss: 8.00%

As the case progresses, the high use of monogloss continues, indicating a consistent narrative strategy focused on presenting legal facts and official actions. The narrative remains largely unchallenged and authoritative, emphasizing court decisions and the procedural developments of the case. This suggests that even as the case evolved, the narrative did not significantly diversify in terms of engagement with alternative voices.

- Report 6 (December 5, 2022)

Monogloss: 72.73% | Heterogloss: 27.27%

Towards the later stages, there is a slight increase in heterogloss statements as new legal actions and defense perspectives emerge. However, the narrative still predominantly relies on monogloss statements, underscoring a continuation of the authoritative approach that frames the case largely through the lens of judicial proceedings rather than a broader dialogue.

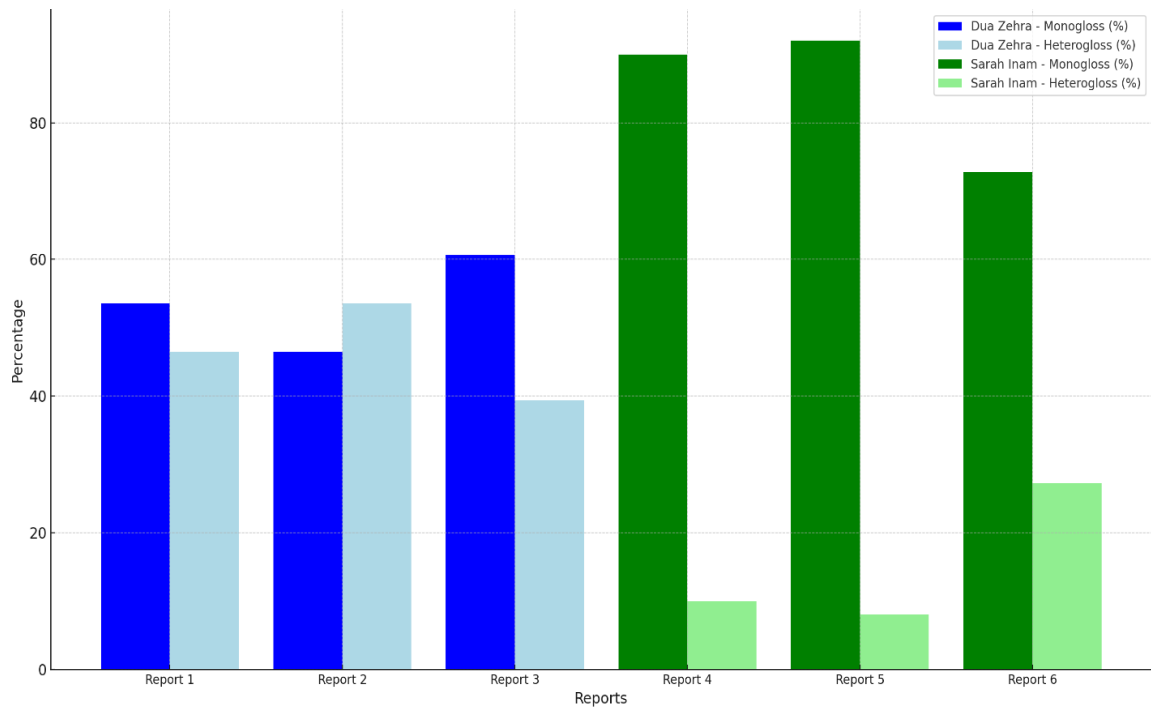
#### c) Progression-Based Insights

- Dua Zehra's Case

The progression of the case shows dynamic shifts in engagement levels, with an initial balance between monogloss and heterogloss that fluctuates as the case evolves. Early reports reflect a broad engagement with different perspectives, while later reports shift towards more authoritative statements as the judicial process takes center stage. This pattern highlights how the evolving legal context influences narrative strategies, pushing the coverage towards a more formal tone over time.

**Figure 1**

*Percentage of monogloss and heterogloss in DAWN*



- Sarah Inam's Case

The Sarah Inam case demonstrates a more consistent and stable narrative structure, heavily reliant on monogloss statements throughout its progression. The dominant use of monogloss suggests a focus on maintaining authority and objectivity, with limited engagement with alternative or conflicting viewpoints. The slight increase in heterogloss in later reports indicates some acknowledgment of defense narratives, but the overall progression remains focused on procedural and official accounts.

## 2. The Express Tribune

**Table 27**

*Percentage of Monogloss and Heterogloss in The Express Tribune*

Case	Report Number	Date	Headline	Monogloss (%)	Heterogloss (%)
Dua Zehra	Report 1	June 5, 2022	Police recover missing Karachi teenager Dua Zehra from Bahawalnagar	53.57	46.43
	Report 2	July 4, 2022	Board finds Dua aged between 15 and 16 years	46.43	53.57
	Report 3	July 21, 2022	Shift Dua to shelter home in Karachi: SHC	60.61	39.39
Sarah Inam	Report 4	September 25, 2022	Journalist's son remanded to police for two days in wife's murder case	90.00	10.00
	Report 5	October 19, 2022	Mother of prime suspect arrested in Sara murder case	92.00	8.00
	Report 6	December 5, 2022	Shahnawaz Amir mother indicted in Sara Inam murder case	72.73	27.27

a) Dua Zehra's Case

- Report 1 (June 5, 2022)

Monogloss: 53.57% | Heterogloss: 46.43%

This report reflects a balanced narrative, engaging both authoritative statements and alternative perspectives. The early coverage attempts to set the facts straight while acknowledging conflicting views from different stakeholders, including Dua's statements and public reactions.

- Report 2 (July 4, 2022)

Monogloss: 46.43% | Heterogloss: 53.57%

The shift towards more heterogloss statements reflects increased engagement with conflicting narratives, particularly around the medical board's findings about Dua's age. This stage shows how media scrutiny and public debate influence the narrative, creating a dialogic environment.

- Report 3 (July 21, 2022)

Monogloss: 60.61% | Heterogloss: 39.39%

As the case progresses to more formal judicial actions, monogloss statements become more prevalent. This shift highlights the legal system's influence on the coverage, steering the narrative towards established facts rather than engaging with diverse perspectives.

b) Sarah Inam's Case

- Report 4 (September 25, 2022)

Monogloss: 90.00% | Heterogloss: 10.00%

The initial coverage is heavily monoglossic, focusing on procedural details like arrest warrants and legal actions without much room for alternative voices. This approach reflects a straightforward, fact-based narrative from the onset.

- Report 5 (October 19, 2022)

Monogloss: 92.00% | Heterogloss: 8.00%

The consistency in high monogloss usage emphasizes the authoritative presentation of legal facts, with minimal engagement in broader dialogue or conflicting viewpoints.

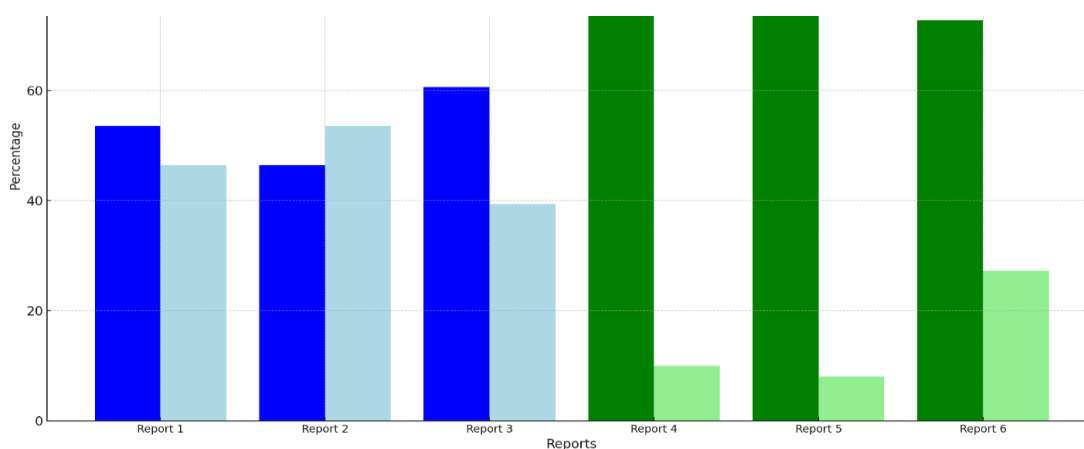
- Report 6 (December 5, 2022)

Monogloss: 72.73% | Heterogloss: 27.27%

While there is a slight increase in heterogloss, the narrative remains predominantly monoglossic, reinforcing the authoritative tone of the case as it continues to unfold through judicial proceedings.

## Figure 2

*Percentage of Monogloss and Heterogloss in The Express Tribune*



### c) Progression-Based Insights

**Dua Zehra's Case:** The fluctuating balance between monogloss and heterogloss reflects the dynamic nature of the case, which evolves from a broad engagement with public and personal narratives to a more rigid, fact-driven approach as the legal proceedings dominate.

**Sarah Inam's Case:** The narrative remains consistently authoritative, heavily reliant on monogloss statements, suggesting a controlled, procedural focus. The minimal increase in heterogloss over time indicates slight acknowledgment of alternative viewpoints but maintains a largely unchallenged and objective presentation.

## 3. The Nation

**Table 28***Percentage of Monogloss and Heterogloss in The Nation*

Case	Report Number	Date	Headline	Monogloss (%)	Heterogloss (%)
Dua Zehra	Report 1	June 6, 2022	Missing Karachi teenager Dua Zehra recovered from Bahawalnagar	64.71	35.29
	Report 2	July 5, 2022	Medical board determines Dua's age between 15 and 16 years	58.33	41.67
	Report 3	July 21, 2022	SHC orders to shift Dua Zehra to Karachi shelter home	75.00	25.00
Sarah Inam	Report 4	September 25, 2022	Police get 2-day remand of Ayaz Ameer's son in wife murder case	57.14	42.86
	Report 5	October 19, 2022	Sarah Inam murder case: Prime accused's mother arrested	100.00	0.00
	Report 6	December 5, 2022	Shahnawaz Amir mother indicted in Sarah Inam murder case	88.89	11.11



a) Dua Zehra's Case

- Report 1 (June 6, 2022)

Monogloss: 64.71% | Heterogloss: 35.29%

The report heavily relies on monogloss statements, reflecting a strong focus on authoritative sources such as police statements, with a balanced but lesser engagement with conflicting perspectives like Dua's own statements.

- Report 2 (July 5, 2022)

Monogloss: 58.33% | Heterogloss: 41.67%

This stage shows a slight increase in heterogloss, indicating an engagement with conflicting narratives, especially as the debate around Dua's age and the legality of her marriage gains prominence.

- Report 3 (July 21, 2022)

Monogloss: 75.00% | Heterogloss: 25.00%

The narrative becomes more monoglossic as the case progresses, reflecting a more dominant legal perspective with fewer alternative viewpoints being engaged, highlighting the judicial authority.

a) Sarah Inam's Case

- Report 4 (September 25, 2022)

Monogloss: 57.14% | Heterogloss: 42.86%

The report shows a significant engagement with heterogloss statements, presenting multiple conflicting perspectives, including statements from defense lawyers and personal accounts from Shahnawaz.

- Report 5 (October 19, 2022)

Monogloss: 100.00% | Heterogloss: 0.00%

The report is entirely monoglossic, emphasizing court decisions and procedural actions, with no engagement with alternative perspectives or conflicting narratives.

- Report 6 (December 5, 2022)

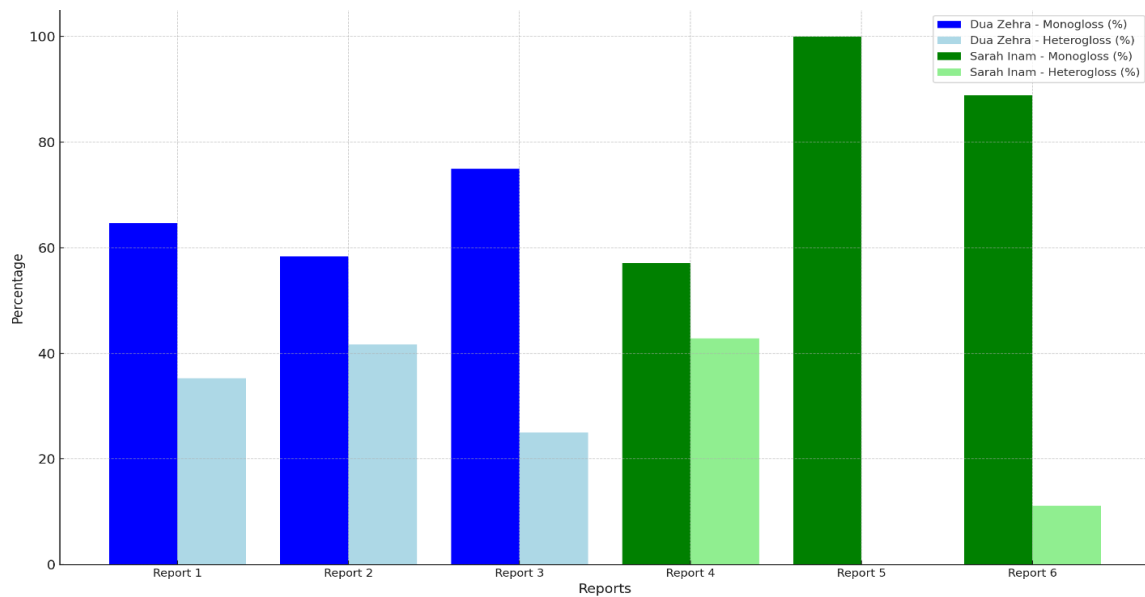
Monogloss: 88.89% | Heterogloss: 11.11%

The narrative remains predominantly monoglossic with minimal heterogloss, focusing on legal proceedings and official statements, highlighting the authoritative

coverage of the case.

**Figure 3**

*Percentage of Monogloss and Heterogloss in The Nation*



#### b) Progression-Based Insights

- Dua Zehra's Case

The progression shows shifts in engagement, with an initial balance of monogloss and heterogloss reflecting diverse perspectives. As the case advances, the narrative increasingly centers on authoritative statements, emphasizing legal rulings and formal processes, moving towards a more rigid and fact-focused approach dominated by institutional authority.

- Sarah Inam's Case

The narrative remains consistently authoritative and monoglossic, focusing on court actions and official statements. Minimal engagement with conflicting perspectives highlights a controlled narrative approach. The slight rise in heterogloss suggests limited acknowledgment of alternative voices, maintaining a stable, procedural focus throughout.

## 4. The Daily Pakistan

**Table 29***Percentage of Monogloss and Heterogloss in The Daily Pakistan*

Case	Report Number	Date	Headline	Monogloss (%)	Heterogloss (%)
Dua Zehra	Report 1	June 5, 2022	Police recover missing Karachi teenager Dua Zehra from Bahawalnagar	80.00	20.00
	Report 2	July 4, 2022	Medical board finds Dua aged between 15 and 16 years	85.71	14.29
	Report 3	July 21, 2022	SHC rules Dua Zehra to be shifted to Karachi shelter home	66.67	33.33
Sarah Inam	Report 4	September 24, 2022	Journalist's son remanded to police for two days in wife's murder case	100.00	0.00
	Report 5	October 19, 2022	Mother of prime suspect arrested in Sarah murder case	72.73	27.27
	Report 6	December 5, 2022	Shahnawaz Amir mother indicted in Sarah Inam murder case	66.67	33.33

a) Dua Zehra's Case

- Report 1 (June 5, 2022)

Monogloss: 80.00% | Heterogloss: 20.00%

The report heavily focuses on monogloss statements, with a limited engagement with heterogloss, reflecting a strong reliance on police and procedural recounts.

- Report 2 (July 4, 2022)

Monogloss: 85.71% | Heterogloss: 14.29%

Monogloss remains high, emphasizing the authoritative nature of the coverage, with minimal conflicting perspectives included.

- Report 3 (July 21, 2022)

Monogloss: 66.67% | Heterogloss: 33.33%

There is a slight increase in heterogloss statements, reflecting some engagement with Dua's personal narrative, but monogloss still dominates the coverage.

b) Sarah Inam's Case

- Report 4 (September 24, 2022)

Monogloss: 100.00% | Heterogloss: 0.00%

The report is entirely monoglossic, focusing solely on court proceedings and official statements with no engagement in conflicting narratives.

- Report 5 (October 19, 2022)

Monogloss: 72.73% | Heterogloss: 27.27%

There is some engagement with heteroglossic perspectives, reflecting differing viewpoints from the complainant's counsel, but the narrative remains predominantly monoglossic.

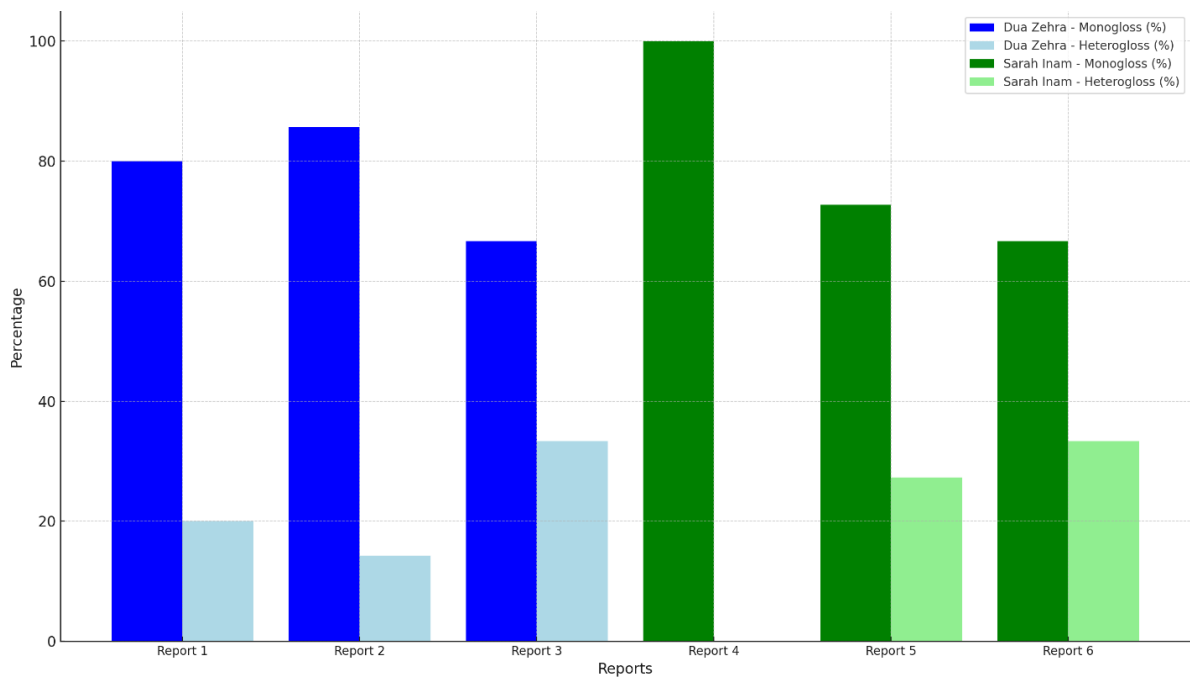
- Report 6 (December 5, 2022)

Monogloss: 66.67% | Heterogloss: 33.33%

The report engages slightly more with heteroglossic elements, particularly around Shah Nawaz's narrative of the events, but still maintains a monoglossic majority.

#### Figure 4

*Percentage of Monogloss and Heterogloss in The Daily Pakistan*



#### a) Progression-Based Insights

- Dua Zehra's Case

The fluctuating balance between monogloss and heterogloss reflects the dynamic nature of the case, with early reports engaging both official statements and conflicting perspectives. Over time, the narrative shifts towards a more rigid, fact-driven approach as legal proceedings take precedence, emphasizing procedural and authoritative recounts.

- Sarah Inam's Case

The narrative remains consistently authoritative, heavily reliant on monogloss statements, focusing on court and police actions. The slight increase in heterogloss in later reports indicates minimal acknowledgment of alternative viewpoints but maintains a controlled and procedural presentation throughout.

### 4.4 Discussion

This chapter presents a comprehensive analysis of the data collected from Pakistani English newspapers, focusing on the use of authorial engagement strategies in crime reporting. The findings demonstrate distinct patterns in the use of monoglossic and heteroglossic statements across different newspapers and throughout the progression of two high-profile cases: Dua Zehra and Sarah Inam.

Addressing Research Question 1: What types of authorial voices are used more in crime reports in Pakistani English Newspapers?

The analysis revealed significant variations in the prevalence of monoglossic and heteroglossic statements across the four newspapers examined.

- The Daily Pakistan exhibited the highest reliance on monoglossic statements, suggesting a preference for presenting information in a direct, authoritative, and often uncontested manner. This approach minimizes the inclusion of diverse perspectives and may contribute to a more straightforward and less nuanced presentation of events.
- The Nation also demonstrated a strong preference for monoglossic statements, emphasizing official pronouncements and factual accounts.
- DAWN and The Express Tribune displayed a more balanced approach, incorporating both monoglossic and heteroglossic statements. However, The Express Tribune exhibited a higher proportion of heteroglossic elements,

reflecting a greater engagement with diverse perspectives, including personal accounts, legal arguments, and public reactions.

These findings suggest that Pakistani English newspapers employ a range of authorial voices, from highly authoritative and monologic styles to more balanced approaches that incorporate diverse perspectives.

Addressing Research Question 2: Why does the level of authors' engagement change with the progression of criminal cases?

The analysis revealed distinct patterns in the use of engagement strategies throughout the progression of each case.

- In the Dua Zehra case: The initial reports often exhibited a greater balance between monogloss and heterogloss, reflecting a broader engagement with public discourse and diverse perspectives. As the case progressed and legal proceedings intensified, the use of monoglossic statements tended to increase, reflecting a shift towards a more authoritative and legally-focused narrative.
- In the Sarah Inam case: The use of monoglossic statements remained consistently high throughout the progression of the case, suggesting a continued emphasis on authoritative pronouncements and procedural accounts, with limited engagement with alternative perspectives.

These findings suggest that the progression of criminal cases can significantly influence the level of authorial engagement. Factors such as legal developments, public interest, and the evolving dynamics of the case can impact how journalists choose to frame the narrative and engage with different perspectives.

Addressing Research Question 3: How does the authors' engagement in crime reports contribute to the framing of criminal cases?

The analysis demonstrates that the use of engagement strategies significantly impacts the framing of crime cases.

- Monoglossic-dominated narratives: These narratives tend to present a more straightforward and authoritative account of events, emphasizing official pronouncements and legal procedures. This can contribute to a framing that reinforces institutional authority and may limit public engagement with the complexities of the case.
- Heteroglossic-dominated narratives: These narratives, by incorporating diverse

perspectives, can contribute to a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of the events. They can reflect the complexities of the case, acknowledge conflicting viewpoints, and encourage public discourse and debate.

The findings suggest that authorial engagement plays a crucial role in shaping the construction and dissemination of crime narratives. By strategically employing monoglossic and heteroglossic strategies, journalists can significantly influence how the events are presented and understood by the public.

The next chapter will conclude the discussion, addressing how these findings have answered the research questions and how this study has contributed to a broader understanding of authorial engagement in crime reporting.



## **CHAPTER 5**

### **CONCLUSION**

This chapter concludes by highlighting the importance of linguistic choices in crime reporting within Pakistani newspapers, particularly through the use of monogloss and heterogloss statements. The findings demonstrate how these linguistic strategies shape the narrative framing of crime stories. By examining the engagement of authoritative and conflicting voices, the chapter underscores the significant impact of journalistic practices on the portrayal of crime-related events. The results emphasize the need for balanced reporting that reflects the complexities of the events and includes multiple perspectives to foster a more comprehensive understanding of crime narratives which can be achieved by incorporating multiple perspectives, avoiding biased language, and verifying facts.

#### **5.1 Research Summary**

This study aimed to explore the role of authorial engagement in crime reporting within Pakistani English newspapers, focusing on two high-profile cases: Dua Zehra and Sarah Inam, as outlined in Chapter 1. By employing a mixed-method approach, as detailed in Chapter 4, the research integrated both quantitative and qualitative techniques to analyze news reports published in major newspapers such as DAWN, The Express Tribune, The Nation, and Daily Pakistan.

#### **5.2 Key Findings and Answers to Research Questions**

**5.2.1 Use of various authorial voices in Pakistani newspaper crime reports.**

The analysis found that monogloss statements, which present a singular authoritative viewpoint, were used more frequently across the selected newspapers, as detailed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.2.1. These statements predominantly came from official sources like police, court officials, and government representatives, creating a narrative that often reflected a single perspective. In contrast, heterogloss statements, which acknowledge other voices or conflicting viewpoints, were used less often but strategically to add narrative depth during key moments of the cases, as discussed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.2.1.

This finding indicates that while authoritative voices dominate crime reporting, there are instances where conflicting perspectives are included, especially during significant case developments, as further explored in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1.

The analysis is framed through Appraisal Theory, which emphasizes how language shapes attitudes, emotions, and social positioning (Martin & White, 2005). Monogloss statements, often presented as objective facts without engaging alternative viewpoints, align with mono-glossic engagement, reflecting a singular, authoritative perspective that establishes control over the narrative, as discussed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.2.2.

In contrast, heterogloss statements embody hetero-glossic engagement by acknowledging or incorporating conflicting voices, often seen during critical moments in case developments, as explored in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.2.2. This strategy adds narrative depth and allows for multiple interpretations, demonstrating the complexities inherent in crime reporting.

#### 5.2.1.1 Analysis of Dua Zehra and Sara Inam Cases

##### 1. Dua Zehra Case

As detailed in Chapter 4, Table 26, DAWN's initial report on Dua Zehra (June 5, 2022) exhibited a balanced use of monogloss (53.57%) and heterogloss (46.43%) statements, suggesting an early effort to present both authoritative statements from police officials and conflicting perspectives, such as Dua's own statements. This initial balance, as further analyzed in Section 4.3.3.1, reflects an attempt to engage with the public's outcry and differing viewpoints, setting the tone for a complex narrative at the onset of the case.

This initial balance, however, shifted in subsequent reports. As shown in Table 26, monogloss statements increased in Report 3 (60.61%), suggesting that as the case progressed and moved into more formal judicial territory, the narrative shifted towards a more rigid and fact-driven approach, with a greater emphasis on authoritative statements from legal rulings, as discussed in Section 4.3.3.1.

##### 2. Sara Inam Case

From the onset of Sarah Inam's case, as evident in Table 27, the initial report (September 25, 2022) in DAWN was heavily monoglossic (90.00%), reflecting a

strong reliance on court and police statements. This suggests a straightforward approach to the initial coverage, where the focus was on the procedural aspects of the case, such as arrest warrants and legal decisions, without much engagement with personal or conflicting perspectives, as discussed in Section 4.3.3.1.”

As the case progressed, as shown in Table 27, the high use of monogloss continued, indicating a consistent narrative strategy focused on presenting legal facts and official actions. This consistent authoritative presentation, as further analyzed in Section 4.3.3.1, emphasizes court decisions and the procedural developments of the case, suggesting that the narrative remained largely unchallenged and objective.

## 5.2.2 Change in level of authorial engagement with the progression of case

Based on the data analysis, the change in the level of authorial engagement with the progression of the case is primarily influenced by the evolving nature of the events and legal proceedings, as discussed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1.

### 5.2.2.1 Quantitative Analysis

The frequency of monogloss and heterogloss statements varied across different stages of the cases, as demonstrated in Tables 26-29 in Chapter 4, with heterogloss statements increasing during pivotal moments such as court rulings and public reactions, as explored in Chapter 4, Section 4.

### 5.2.2.2 Qualitative Analysis

Thematic analysis revealed that engagement often intensified during key moments, such as new evidence emerging or legal decisions being made, as further discussed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1. This shift was not only a response to new information but also reflected the media’s attempt to align with public sentiment and legal narratives.

### 5.2.2.3 Integration of Findings

The study found that changes in authorial engagement were often strategically aligned with the progression of the cases, as detailed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1. Journalists adjusted their framing of narratives to reflect ongoing shifts in the legal landscape, highlighting the dynamic nature of crime reporting. This dynamic interplay between journalistic practices and the evolving legal context, as further

explored in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1, underscores the significance of authorial engagement in shaping crime narratives. Overall, the research illustrates that the level of engagement is closely tied to case developments, with journalists using linguistic strategies, such as the strategic incorporation of monogloss and heterogloss statements as analyzed in Chapter 4, to adapt their reporting to the changing legal and public context.

### 5.2.3 Authorial engagement and its contribution to the framing of crime narratives

#### 5.2.3.1 Quantitative Analysis of Monogloss and Heterogloss Statements

Reports with a high percentage of monogloss statements, such as DAWN's coverage of the Sarah Inam case (Report 4, 90% monogloss, as shown in Table 27), portrayed events in a straightforward, authoritative manner, often focusing on the official perspectives from law enforcement or court proceedings. This approach, as discussed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1, reinforced a narrative that depicted the crime in clear-cut terms, emphasizing the authority of legal and police statements without questioning or presenting alternative voices.

Conversely, reports that included more heterogloss statements, such as DAWN's coverage of Dua Zehra's case (Report 2, 53.57% heterogloss, as detailed in Table 26), provided a more dialogic narrative. These reports included conflicting viewpoints, such as statements from the accused, their families, or public reactions, which contributed to a more contested framing of the crime, as further analyzed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1. This allowed readers to see the narrative as multifaceted rather than a single authoritative account.

#### 5.2.3.2 Qualitative Analysis of Themes and Patterns

The qualitative data, as detailed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.2, showed that heterogloss statements were strategically used during pivotal moments, such as court rulings or when public outcry was high. For instance, in reports on Dua Zehra's case, as analyzed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1, heterogloss statements reflected her own claims against the narrative presented by her parents or the police, introducing a sense of dispute and dialog within the narrative. This use of conflicting perspectives, as further explored in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1, allowed journalists to frame the case in a way that acknowledged the complexity of the situation, rather than presenting a

singular, authoritative truth.

Reports that heavily relied on monogloss statements, as discussed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.2.1, tended to simplify the narrative, focusing on official actions like arrests, court decisions, or police statements. This approach, as further analyzed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1, often resulted in crime stories being framed as resolved or straightforward, sidelining any conflicting viewpoints or complexities that might have been present.

### 5.2.3.3 Integration of Quantitative and Qualitative Findings

The integration of these analyses highlighted that the choice between monogloss and heterogloss significantly shaped how crime narratives were presented to the public, as discussed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1. Monogloss-heavy reports often maintained a clear-cut, definitive framing aligned with authoritative sources, while heterogloss-heavy reports allowed for a more nuanced narrative that included alternative voices and interpretations.

## 5.3 Comparative Analysis of Newspapers

The findings from the comparative analysis revealed notable differences in the use of monogloss and heterogloss statements across DAWN, The Nation, The Express Tribune, and Daily Pakistan, reflecting varying editorial approaches to crime reporting, as discussed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.2.2.

### 5.3.1 DAWN and The Nation

DAWN and The Nation were observed to favor monogloss statements, with DAWN's reporting on Dua Zehra's case showing an initial balance between monogloss (53.57%) and heterogloss (46.43%) statements, as detailed in Table 26. As the case progressed, the proportion of heterogloss increased slightly in the second report (53.57%), reflecting media engagement with conflicting narratives, such as medical findings versus Dua's personal claims, as discussed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1. However, monogloss statements rose again in later reports (60.61%), reflecting a more authoritative tone, aligning with the findings discussed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1.

### 5.3.2 The Express Tribune

The Express Tribune displayed a more balanced approach, often integrating

both monogloss and heterogloss statements, as evident in Table 27, which shows a near balance (53.57% monogloss vs. 46.43% heterogloss) in the initial report on Dua Zehra. This balanced approach, further analyzed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1, reflects an effort to present both official narratives and conflicting perspectives, suggesting a more inclusive and nuanced approach to reporting.

### 5.3.3 Daily Pakistan

Daily Pakistan exhibited a predominantly monoglossic approach, particularly in its coverage of Dua Zehra's case, with the initial report featuring 80.00% monogloss statements (as shown in Table 29). This strong reliance on authoritative sources, as discussed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1, emphasizes the authoritative nature of the coverage with minimal conflicting perspectives.

### 5.3.4 Institutional Influences

The differences observed are reflective of broader editorial policies and institutional norms, as discussed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.2.2. Studies by Schudson (2003) and Hall (1973) emphasize that the framing of news is often guided by institutional cultures and the level of editorial freedom afforded to journalists. DAWN and The Nation's preference for authoritative voices is influenced by traditional journalistic practices prioritizing official sources, as further analyzed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.2.2. Similarly, Daily Pakistan's high monogloss usage reflects an editorial stance that upholds journalistic authority, especially in formal legal contexts. However, the selective engagement with heterogloss elements in more contentious scenarios, as observed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1, indicates an adaptive approach that acknowledges public discourse. In contrast, The Express Tribune's balanced use of monogloss and heterogloss statements reflects a newsroom culture more open to dialogic engagement, possibly due to its liberal editorial stance, as discussed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.2.2.

### 5.3.5 Impact of Journalistic Training and Norms

The observed differences also reflect the influence of journalistic training and media norms, as discussed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.2.2. Hanitzsch (2007) noted that journalists trained in environments emphasizing impartiality and balance are more inclined to use heterogloss statements, which present contested narratives. This

suggests that The Express Tribune, in particular, fosters a culture that encourages exploring multiple sides of a story, thereby enhancing reader engagement through public debate and interpretation, as further analyzed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.1.

## **5.4 Implications**

The findings have important implications for crime reporting in the media. The predominant use of monogloss statements points to the need for greater scrutiny of authoritative sources. While relying on official statements can lend credibility to reports, it also risks creating a one-sided narrative that may not fully capture the complexities of a case. Incorporating more heterogloss statements would allow for a more inclusive and critically engaged form of reporting, enhancing the ability to understand and critically evaluate the information presented.

Moreover, the study underscores the powerful role of language in shaping narratives. The way journalists frame crime stories—through authoritative monogloss statements or dialogic heterogloss engagements—significantly affects how events are interpreted. A balanced approach that embraces multiple voices can help counteract biases and

## **5.5 Recommendations for Future Research**

This research opens up several avenues for further exploration. One important area is the impact of digital media and social platforms on authorial engagement in crime reporting. As news consumption increasingly moves online, future studies could examine how these platforms influence the framing of crime narratives and the dissemination of conflicting viewpoints. The role of social media in amplifying alternative voices or reinforcing dominant narratives is particularly relevant in understanding the broader media ecosystem.

Additionally, investigating the role of editorial guidelines, journalistic training, and institutional biases in shaping authorial engagement can provide deeper insights into the factors that influence reporting styles. Understanding how these elements affect the use of monogloss and heterogloss statements can inform efforts to improve journalistic standards and promote more balanced reporting practices.

Cross-cultural comparisons of crime reporting can provide valuable insights,

as they can reveal how different media systems approach authorial engagement and narrative framing. Such studies can identify best practices from various contexts, offering guidance for journalists aiming to provide comprehensive and unbiased coverage of criminal cases.

## **5.6 Conclusion**

The unique contribution of this research lies in its in-depth exploration of how linguistic strategies, particularly through the lens of monogloss and heterogloss statements, shape the framing of crime narratives within Pakistani newspapers—a perspective that has not been sufficiently addressed in previous studies. This research builds on existing literature, such as Khan and Ahmad (2021), who identified trends in crime reporting, and Abbas and Saeed (2022), who examined the impact of fear-inducing language on public perception. Unlike these studies, this research specifically applies Appraisal Theory to dissect how authoritative and conflicting voices are engaged, offering new insights into the subtle ways language influences journalistic integrity and the portrayal of crime stories. By comparing with related works, such as Siddiqui (2021) on thematic biases and Mahmood (2019) on sensationalism, this study highlights the critical need for balanced reporting that authentically represents diverse perspectives, ultimately contributing to a more nuanced understanding of media's role in shaping crime narratives.



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix A: List of Newspaper Reports

DAWN. (2022, December 5). Islamabad court indicts Shahnawaz Amir, mother in Sarah Inam murder case. *DAWN*. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1724814>

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## Appendix B: Tables for the Analyses of Newspaper Reports

### 1. DAWN

**Table 2**

*Qualitative Analysis of DAWN - Report 1*

No	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A Sindh police official said...	Monogloss	Sindh police official said	Presents a single authoritative viewpoint from the Sindh police official without acknowledging others.
2	Karachi Anti-Violent Crime Cell SSP...	Monogloss	Karachi Anti-Violent Crime Cell SSP	A direct, factual statement attributed to a police official, indicating a single authoritative source.
3	He said the teenager...	Heterogloss	He said	Presents the officer's perspective, indicating reported speech rather than absolute fact.
4	"They changed..." Shaikh said...	Heterogloss	Shaikh said	Directly quotes Shaikh's perspective, reflecting his voice rather than the author's assertion.
5	"Dua is..." the officer went on...	Heterogloss	officer went on	Reflects conflicting perspectives, including the officer's and the father's desire, as reported speech.
6	A separate statement...	Monogloss	issued by Karachi police spokesperson	A straightforward statement without engaging alternative views, presented as authoritative.
7	The statement said that the...	Monogloss	statement said	A factual recount of the police statement regarding compliance with the court's orders, reflecting an official stance.

No	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
8	The statement added that...	Monogloss	statement added	Reports specific details of the operation from an official viewpoint, emphasizing a singular authoritative narrative.
9	Seven police teams...	Monogloss	led by CIA DIG Karim Khan	Presents an authoritative recount of police efforts, depicted as factual without other perspectives.
10	Karachi police also...	Monogloss	expressed gratitude	A factual statement about the police's expression of gratitude, presented without alternative views or challenges.
11	Further, Karachi police...	Monogloss	Karachi police chief	An authoritative statement about a decision by the police chief, presented as uncontested.
12	Meanwhile, a statement...	Monogloss	issued by CIA Karachi	A factual recount from CIA Karachi without alternative perspectives, reinforcing the official narrative.
13	Earlier, the Sindh police...	Monogloss	approached Interior Ministry	A factual recount of actions taken by the police, with no acknowledgment of differing viewpoints.
14	On April 16,...	Monogloss	filed first information report	Reports a factual event without alternative viewpoints, emphasizing the legal action taken by the parents.
15	The incident had provoked...	Heterogloss	provoked an outcry	Highlights the public reaction, showing an indirect acknowledgment of a broader societal perspective.
16	After nearly 10...	Monogloss	nearly 10 days, April 26	A factual recount of the recovery without multiple voices, presented as an official event.

No	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
17	In a video statement...	Heterogloss	Dua had said	Reflects Dua's perspective, contrasting the narrative presented by others, indicating subjective speech.
18	The 13-year-old girl...	Heterogloss	girl had said	Directly presents Dua's conflicting viewpoint about her actions, indicating a subjective account.
19	Dua had also said that...	Heterogloss	Dua said	Reflects Dua's differing perspective regarding her age, highlighting a conflict with her parents' claims.
20	Subsequently, she and Zaheer...	Monogloss	approached court	Presents factual legal actions taken by Dua and Zaheer without alternative viewpoints, suggesting an objective recount.
21	Meanwhile, the police...	Heterogloss	police filed plea	Reflects an action by the police, involving a legal dispute, indicating a contested narrative within the judicial context.
22	However, the magistrate...	Heterogloss	magistrate rejected	Presents the court's decision, highlighting a legal perspective in contrast to the police's plea.
23	On the other hand,...	Heterogloss	parents adamant	Reflects the parents' opposing viewpoint, highlighting a differing perspective within the report, Indicating contention.
24	The teenager's father...	Heterogloss	father approached SHC	Indicates the father's legal action and his perspective in opposition to court orders, emphasizing a legal dispute.
25	Syed Mehdi Ali Kazmi had...	Monogloss	stated in petition	Presents the father's petition as a factual recount of his claims, aligned with legal documentation, indicating authority.

No	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
26	He had asked the court...	Monogloss	asked for medical examination	Presents a factual request made by Dua's father to the court, reinforcing his legal action without alternative views.
27	In the following days...	Heterogloss	police failed	Reflects the conflict and challenges faced in the legal proceedings, highlighting differing perspectives and procedural difficulties.
28	At a hearing on Friday...	Heterogloss	court directed FIA	Shows the court's response and legal measures, involving multiple legal and procedural perspectives within the narrative.

*Note.* Data from DAWN (2022, June 5), "Missing Karachi teenager Dua Zehra recovered from Bahawalnagar: police."

**Table 3***Qualitative Analysis of DAWN - Report 2*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A medical board formed...	Monogloss	medical board	Presents a single authoritative viewpoint from the medical board without alternative perspectives, establishing the board's conclusion as the primary narrative.
2	The report, a copy...	Monogloss	report submitted	A direct, factual statement about the report's submission without alternative perspectives, presenting it as an uncontested event.
3	It stated that the medical board...	Monogloss	medical board conducted X-rays	Reports specific findings of the medical report without indicating other perspectives, portraying the medical findings as definitive.
4	"Aforesaid X-rays were..."	Monogloss	X-rays exposed	Factual details from the report without engaging alternative viewpoints, emphasizing the medical report as the sole authoritative source.
5	On the basis of physical...	Monogloss	Physical examination	Presents the medical findings as authoritative statements without acknowledging differing perspectives, reinforcing the medical board's stance.
6	The team concluded that...	Monogloss	Consensus opinion	Provides a conclusive viewpoint from the medical team, presenting their findings as the uncontested truth.



No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
7	Dua has maintained...	Heterogloss	Dua maintained	Highlights conflicting perspectives between Dua and her parents, presenting her statement as subjective and in contrast to official findings.
8	Talking to the media...	Monogloss	lawyer confirmed	A factual recount of the lawyer's statement confirming the medical findings, aligning the legal viewpoint with the medical report.
9	"So, the girl's statements..."	Heterogloss	forced to say	Reflects the lawyer's perspective, contrasting with Dua's previous statements, indicating a dispute over the veracity of her claims.
10	"Today's medical report..."	Heterogloss	supports stance of parents	Indicates a perspective aligned with Dua's parents, acknowledging a differing view and introducing a subjective element to the narrative.
11	"The law also states that..."	Heterogloss	law states	Presents a legal viewpoint that reflects a broader societal and legal context, highlighting the implications of the medical findings.
12	On April 16, Dua's parents...	Monogloss	filed report	Reports a factual event without alternative viewpoints, presenting the parents' legal action as a straightforward occurrence.
13	After nearly 10 days,...	Monogloss	recovered from Okara	A factual recount of the recovery without engaging other perspectives, emphasizing the sequence of events as presented by authorities.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
14	In a video statement...	Heterogloss	Dua said	Reflects Dua's perspective, contrasting with the narrative of kidnapping, highlighting her subjective stance against prevailing claims.
15	She had said...	Heterogloss	left her house	Presents Dua's own statement about her actions, emphasizing her personal account as conflicting with other narratives.
16	Dua had also claimed...	Heterogloss	parents lying	Reflects Dua's conflicting perspective against her parents' claims, showing a significant divergence from the accepted narrative.
17	Subsequently, she and...	Monogloss	approached court	Reports factual legal actions taken by Dua and Zaheer without alternative perspectives, framing the legal process as objective and uncontested.
18	Meanwhile, the police...	Heterogloss	police filed plea	Reflects the police's legal action and their perspective, indicating a legal contestation within the judicial process.
19	However, the magistrate...	Heterogloss	Magistrate rejected	Presents the court's decision contrasting with the police's plea, highlighting a legal divergence within the judicial narrative.
20	On the other hand,...	Heterogloss	Parents adamant	Reflects the parents' opposing viewpoint within the report, showcasing the contested nature of the case.
21	The teenager's father...	Heterogloss	father approached SHC	Indicates the father's legal action and his perspective against court decisions, highlighting an ongoing legal dispute.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
22	He had asked...	Monogloss	asked for medical examination	Presents a factual request made by Dua's father to the court, framing it as an official and uncontested action.
23	In the following...	Heterogloss	police failed	Reflects challenges in the legal proceedings, highlighting differing perspectives and the complexities faced during the process.
24	On June 6, the SHC...	Monogloss	Ordered ossification	Reports the court's directive as a factual recount without alternatives, presenting the judicial action as authoritative.
25	She was also sent...	Monogloss	sent to shelter home	A factual statement about court orders regarding Dua's placement, reinforcing the court's directive as an uncontested fact.
26	Two days later...	Heterogloss	court ruled	Shows the court's decision, highlighting a legal perspective that grants autonomy to the teenager, contrasting with other perspectives.
27	The IO filed his...	Monogloss	filed report	Presents the investigator's report as a factual recount, portraying the findings as official and authoritative.
28	Later, Kazmi challenged...	Heterogloss	challenged verdict	Indicates Kazmi's legal action and the ongoing dispute involving various legal viewpoints, highlighting the contested nature of the proceedings.

*Note.* Data from DAWN (2022, July 4), "Medical board concludes Dua Zehra between 15-16 years of age."

**Table 4***Qualitative Analysis of DAWN - Report 3*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	The Sindh High Court...	Monogloss	SHC ruled	Presents a single authoritative viewpoint from the court ruling without engaging alternative perspectives.
2	The court also ruled...	Monogloss	Court ruled	A direct statement of the court's decision presented as a factual recount, emphasizing the legal authority.
3	Earlier this week...	Heterogloss	Dua approached	Reflects Dua's perspective, contrasting with her parents' stance, highlighting a subjective viewpoint within the legal proceedings.
4	Hearing a petition...	Monogloss	SHC noted	A factual recount of the petition presented by Dua's father, showcasing the court's perspective without engaging alternative voices.
5	The written verdict...	Monogloss	Verdict noted	Reports a specific statement from the court's verdict, maintaining an authoritative tone without acknowledging other viewpoints.
6	It noted that...	Monogloss	Noted clear	Reports the court's observation as an authoritative statement, presenting it as a conclusive viewpoint.
7	"Further, she has no...	Monogloss	Court said	Provides a conclusive statement based on the court's assessment, reflecting an uncontested legal perspective.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
8	The verdict added...	Monogloss	Verdict added	A factual statement presenting the court's observation without engaging other perspectives.
9	"In any case, her...	Monogloss	Court said	Presents a single viewpoint from the court's ruling, reflecting the legal reasoning behind the decision.
10	It noted that Dua's parents...	Monogloss	Noted	A factual statement reflecting the court's reasoning, establishing the legal context as authoritative.
11	"She is still a minor...	Monogloss	Court's perspective	Reflects the court's legal perspective on the situation, emphasizing the authoritative nature of the ruling.
12	"In such facts...	Monogloss	Order stated	Reports the court's reasoning as an authoritative statement, without alternative perspectives.
13	Meanwhile, a loca...	Monogloss	Granted bail	A factual recount of the court's decision on bail, presenting it as an uncontested legal action.
14	The judge granted...	Monogloss	Judge granted	A factual recount of the bail decision, reinforcing the judicial action as authoritative.
15	The judge also...	Monogloss	Judge directed	Reports the court's instruction, reflecting a straightforward legal directive without alternative viewpoints.
16	Earlier today, the lawyer...	Monogloss	Lawyer's statement	Reports the lawyer's statement, reinforcing the family's stance as a factual representation.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
17	On April 16, Dua's parents filed...	Monogloss	Filed report	Reports a factual event, presenting the parents' actions without engaging multiple perspectives.
18	After nearly 10 days...	Monogloss	Recovered	A factual recount of the recovery, emphasizing the sequence of events as presented.
19	In a video statement...	Heterogloss	Dua said	Reflects Dua's perspective, contrasting the narrative presented by her parents and other authorities.
20	She had said...	Heterogloss	Dua said	Directly presents Dua's viewpoint about her actions, highlighting a subjective narrative in contrast to other accounts.
21	Dua had also...	Heterogloss	Claimed	Reflects Dua's differing perspective against her parents' claims, showcasing the conflicting viewpoints in the case.
22	Subsequently, she and...	Monogloss	Approached court	Reports factual legal actions taken by Dua and Zaheer, presented as authoritative and uncontested.
23	Meanwhile, the police...	Heterogloss	Police plea	Reflects the police's legal action and their perspective, highlighting a contested legal narrative.
24	However, the magistrate...	Heterogloss	Magistrate rejected	Presents the court's decision, showing a Legal perspective in contrast to the police's plea, emphasizing differing viewpoints.
25	On the other hand...	Heterogloss	Parents adamant	Reflects the parents' opposing viewpoint, highlighting a contested narrative within the report.
26	The teenager's father...	Heterogloss	Father approached	Indicates the father's legal action, showcasing his perspective in opposition to other legal decisions.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
27	He had asked the court...	Monogloss	Asked court	Presents a factual request made by Dua's father to the court, reflecting an uncontested legal action.
28	In the following days...	Heterogloss	Police failed	Reflects the conflict and challenges faced in the legal proceedings, indicating a contested process.
29	On June 6...	Monogloss	SHC ordered	Reports the court's directive as a factual recount, maintaining the legal process as authoritative.
30	She was also sent...	Monogloss	Sent to shelter	A factual statement about court orders regarding Dua's placement, emphasizing the legal ruling.
31	Two days later...	Heterogloss	Court ruled	Shows the court's decision, highlighting a legal perspective that contrasts with previous rulings, indicating the evolving nature of the case.
32	The IO filed his report...	Monogloss	Filed report	Presents the investigator's report as a factual recount, emphasizing the procedural aspects.
33	Later, Kazmi challenged...	Heterogloss	Challenged verdict	Indicates Kazmi's legal action, emphasizing ongoing disputes and the presence of conflicting perspectives in the legal process.

*Note.* Data from DAWN (2022, July 21), "SHC rules Dua Zehra can't be on her own in Lahore, police empowered to move her to Karachi."

**Table 5***Qualitative Analysis of DAWN - Report 4*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A local court on...	Monogloss	Issued warrants	Presents a single authoritative viewpoint from the court ruling, focusing solely on the legal decision without additional perspectives.
2	Civil judge-cum-judicial...	Monogloss	Took up the application	A factual recount of the court's decision, emphasizing the judge's role without engaging alternative viewpoints.
3	The police also sought...	Monogloss	Sought custody	Reports specific actions taken by the police, presenting the procedural actions without introducing alternative perspectives.
4	During the hearing...	Monogloss	Informed the judge	Provides a factual recount of the suspect's statement in court, reflecting the procedural nature of the hearing.
5	Meanwhile, the police...	Monogloss	Police became complainant	Reports the police's involvement as a factual statement, maintaining the authoritative narrative without presenting alternative views.
6	The autopsy by the police...	Monogloss	Autopsy conducted	Reports the autopsy and FIR registration as straightforward events, reflecting an official perspective without contestation.
7	Police came to know...	Monogloss	Came to know	A factual recount of the sequence of events from the police perspective, focusing on the procedural discovery without alternative narratives.



No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
8	The officers part of the investigation...	Heterogloss	Told Dawn, as per the uncle	Reflects the uncle's perspective, contrasting with the suspect's actions, introducing an alternative voice within the narrative.
9	The police made the...	Monogloss	Made the complaint part	Presents a factual recount of procedural actions taken by the police, reinforcing the official narrative without other viewpoints.
10	According to police...	Monogloss	According to police	A factual statement reflecting legal actions taken by the police, emphasizing the procedural nature of the narrative.
11	An initial probe...	Monogloss	Probe revealed	Provides an authoritative recount of the investigation findings, presenting the information as definitive without contestation.
12	According to the investigation...	Monogloss	Investigation, quarrel took place	Reports the findings of the investigation as factual statements, reflecting an uncontested perspective.
13	According to the FIR...	Monogloss	According to FIR	Reports the FIR details as a factual recount, maintaining an authoritative tone without alternative perspectives.
14	The FIR stated...	Monogloss	FIR stated	Presents the contents of the FIR as authoritative, reinforcing the official documentation as the primary perspective.
15	As per the FIR...	Monogloss	Informed police	Reports the statements within the FIR without alternative voices, emphasizing the official narrative.
16	During the inquiry...	Monogloss	Identified himself, told police	Presents a direct statement from the suspect as reported in the FIR, maintaining a straightforward recount.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
17	Police recovered...	Monogloss	FIR said, recovered	A factual recount from the FIR regarding police actions, reflecting the procedural sequence.
18	The police team also...	Monogloss	Recovered weapon, hidden	Reports specific findings as stated in the FIR, reinforcing the authoritative voice of the official record.
19	Subsequently, the body...	Monogloss	Body moved, forensic audit	Presents factual details of police procedures, emphasizing the sequence of actions as uncontested events.
20	Inspector General...	Heterogloss	Approached for comments	Indicates a lack of response from police officials, highlighting an alternative perspective of unavailability and contrasting with the dominant narrative.

*Note.* Data from DAWN (2022, September 25), “Ayaz Amir, wife’s arrest warrants issued in Sara murder case.

**Table 6***Qualitative Analysis of DAWN - Report 5*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	Police arrested the mother...	Monogloss	Arrested mother	Presents a single authoritative viewpoint from the court ruling, focusing on the legal action without additional perspectives.
2	Sameena Shah was initially...	Monogloss	Granted bail	A factual recount of the court's decision, emphasizing the judicial process without alternative viewpoints.
3	The murder allegedly...	Monogloss	Murder allegedly	Reports specific actions taken by the police, maintaining an official narrative without engaging other perspectives.
4	Police had issued...	Monogloss	Issued warrants	Provides a factual recount of the police's procedural actions, focusing solely on the authoritative decision.
5	The matter of her bail...	Monogloss	Bail taken up	Reports a procedural aspect of the case without presenting alternative views or contestation.
6	He dismissed her bail...	Monogloss	Dismissed bail	Reports the court's decision in an authoritative manner, reflecting the official judicial stance.
7	"Sameena Shah has been nominated..."	Monogloss	Nominated as suspect	A factual recount of the sequence of events based on statements made in the court, emphasizing an official view.
8	According to the police...	Heterogloss	Police record, should not be extended	Reflects the police's stance and rationale, presenting a viewpoint in contrast to the defense's position.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
9	He prayed the court to...	Monogloss	Prayed to dismiss bail	Presents a factual recount of the procedural action taken by the prosecution, without alternative perspectives.
10	The court accepted his...	Monogloss	Court accepted, arrested	A factual statement reflecting the court's decision, highlighting the procedural aspect without engaging other voices.
11	In her petition,	...Monogloss	Presented her version	Provides an authoritative recount of the petition, emphasizing her perspective Without alternative views.
12	"Everything was normal..."	Monogloss	Everything normal	Reports the findings of the investigation as a factual statement made by Sameena, maintaining her narrative.
13	Sameena said she retired...	Monogloss	Retired for the night	Reports Sameena's statements as a factual recount, reinforcing her version of events without contestation.
14	"The petitioner asked..."	Monogloss	Asked to stay, called police	Presents the contents of the FIR and statements as authoritative, maintaining a singular perspective.
5	Sameena termed the FIR...	Monogloss	Termed false	Reports the statements made by Sameena, maintaining the factual recount of her position without alternative voices.
16	Adding that Sameena...	Monogloss	Not eyewitness	Presents a direct statement from the petition, emphasizing her defense without contestation.
17	The plea mentioned...	Monogloss	Elderly woman	A factual recount of the statements presented in the plea, focusing on her personal defense without alternative perspectives.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
18	Police have become...	Monogloss	Complainant, FIR registered	Reports specific procedural actions taken by the police, emphasizing their official involvement without contestation
19	According to the FIR...	Monogloss	According to FIR	Presents factual details of the police procedures as recorded in the FIR, maintaining an authoritative voice.
20	The FIR stated that...	Monogloss	FIR stated	Presents the contents of the FIR as authoritative, reflecting a single perspective from the official document.
21	As per the FIR...	Monogloss	Informed police	Reports the FIR details, maintaining a factual recount of events from the official document without alternative voices.
22	During the inquiry...	Monogloss	Identified himself	Provides a direct recount of the suspect's admission as reported in the FIR, presenting it as a factual statement.
23	Police recovered the...	Monogloss	Recovered, wound found	Presents the police's actions and findings as stated in the FIR, maintaining an authoritative viewpoint.
24	The police team also...	Monogloss	Recovered weapon	Reports specific findings from the FIR, reflecting a single perspective from the police report.
25	Subsequently, the body was...	Monogloss	Moved to autopsy	Describes procedural actions taken by the police, presented as factual recounts without engaging other perspectives.

*Note.* Data from DAWN (2022, October 19), "Sarah Inam murder: Police arrest Shahnawaz Amir's mother after court dismisses her bail."

**Table 7***Qualitative Analysis of DAWN - Report 6*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	An Islamabad district...	Monogloss	Court indicted	Presents a single authoritative viewpoint from the court ruling, emphasizing the legal decision without engaging alternative perspectives.
2	Shahnawaz was arrested...	Monogloss	Arrested, allegedly killing	A factual recount of the arrest, focusing on the official narrative without engaging alternative viewpoints.
3	He was initially...	Monogloss	Remanded to custody	Reports specific actions taken by the court regarding the suspect's custody, maintaining an authoritative stance without other perspectives.
4	Shahnawaz and Sameena...	Monogloss	Presented in court	Provides a factual recount of the court proceedings, focusing on procedural actions without engaging alternative viewpoints.
5	Judge Atta Rabbani...	Monogloss	Announced verdict, summoned witnesses	Reports the court's decision and the summoning of witnesses, reflecting an authoritative recount of legal actions.
6	Separately, the court dismissed...	Monogloss	Dismissed plea	Reports the court's decision regarding Sameena's plea, presenting the legal ruling as authoritative without alternative perspectives.
7	She was arrested...	Monogloss	Arrested, dismissed bail	A factual statement recounting the events surrounding Sameena's arrest, maintaining the judicial narrative.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
8	In November, an Islamabad...	Monogloss	Granted post-arrest bail	Provides a factual recount of the bail proceedings, reflecting an uncontested legal outcome.
9	During the hearing today...	Heterogloss	Counsel contended	Reflects the perspective of Sameena's counsel, presenting an alternative viewpoint to the official narrative.
10	"If the prosecutor's...	Heterogloss	Argued, should be discharged	Directly presents the counsel's argument, highlighting an alternative viewpoint that contrasts with the prosecution's stance.
11	He also told the court...	Heterogloss	Told the court, handed over son	Presents the counsel's statement, introducing an alternative narrative that contrasts with the police's account.
12	"This is the only reason...	Heterogloss	Stated by plaintiff, no other evidence	Reflects the defense counsel's claim, presenting an argument against the police's position, emphasizing an alternative perspective.
13	In September, the police...	Monogloss	Police complainant, FIR registered	Provides an authoritative recount of the legal actions taken by the police, maintaining the official perspective.
14	Later, police added...	Monogloss	Added Section 109	Reports the addition of legal charges, focusing on procedural developments without alternative viewpoints.
15	The development came...	Heterogloss	Uncle filed, alleging	Highlights the perspective of Sarah's uncle, contrasting with the suspects' narrative, presenting an alternative viewpoint.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
16	According to the FIR...	Monogloss	According to FIR	Reports the details from the FIR as authoritative statements, reinforcing the police narrative without alternative views.
17	The FIR stated that...	Monogloss	FIR stated	Provides a direct recount of the FIR's contents, maintaining the official account of events without alternative perspectives
18	As per the FIR...	Monogloss	Informed police	Reports the FIR's account of events as an authoritative statement, reflecting a singular viewpoint.
19	During the inquiry...	Monogloss	Identified himself, told police	Presents the suspect's admission as reported in the FIR, emphasizing an uncontested recount of his statements.
20	Police recovered the dead...	Monogloss	Recovered body, wound found	Reports the findings of the police investigation as presented in the FIR, maintaining the authoritative perspective.
21	The police team also...	Monogloss	Recovered weapon	Provides a factual recount of the evidence collected as per the FIR, emphasizing the official narrative.
22	Subsequently, the body was...	Monogloss	Moved for autopsy	Describes procedural actions taken by the police in handling evidence, presented as an authoritative recount.

*Note.* Data from DAWN (2022, December 5), "Islamabad court indicts Shahnawaz

Amir, mother in Sarah Inam murder case.



## 2. The Express Tribune

**Table 8**

*Qualitative Analysis of The Express Tribune - Report 1*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	The missing Karachi...	Monogloss	Missing, allegedly kidnapped, forced into child marriage	Presents a factual recount without engaging alternative perspectives.
2	According to the Deputy...	Monogloss	According, Deputy Inspector General, capital city police officer	Reports the involvement of Lahore Police as an authoritative statement.
3	The DIG investigation...	Monogloss	DIG, search teams, taken into custody	Presents a single authoritative viewpoint from the police.
4	“Dua Zehra and her...	Heterogloss	He said	Introduces a specific detail with a direct quote, providing the speaker’s perspective.
5	DIG Kamran Adil...	Monogloss	DIG Kamran Adil, handed over	A factual recount of procedural actions taken by the police.
6	The teen had gone...	Monogloss	Missing, Karachi home, April	Reports the sequence of events leading up to the investigation without alternative perspectives.
7	In a previous statement...	Heterogloss	In a..., Dua’s father, media	Reflects the perspective of Dua’s father, presenting an alternative viewpoint on the police’s efforts.
8	“So far, the police...	Heterogloss	So far, police	Directly presents the father’s criticism of the police’s actions, showing a contrasting viewpoint.
9	Earlier this week...	Monogloss	Earlier, Sindh High Court, displeased	Reports the court’s reaction as an authoritative statement Reflecting institutional criticism.

*Note.* Data from The Express Tribune (2022, June 5), “Police recover missing Karachi teenager Dua Zehra from Bahawalnagar.”

**Table 9***Qualitative Analysis of The Express Tribune - Report 2*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A special medical board...	Monogloss	Special medical board, determined, aged 15-16 years	Presents the authoritative findings of the medical board without alternative perspectives, emphasizing official medical conclusions.
2	The special 10-member medical...	Monogloss	10-member medical board, DUHS Principal, procedures	Provides factual details about the board's composition and procedures, maintaining an authoritative recount without engaging other viewpoints.
3	Three physical medical...	Monogloss	Physical medical examinations, dental, gynaecological, orthopaedic	Reports the factual methods used to determine Dua's age, presented as official findings without alternative perspectives.
4	The report stated that...	Monogloss	Report stated, physical examination, age 14-15 years	Provides the medical report's findings as authoritative statements without presenting alternative views, reinforcing the official narrative.
5	However, the medical...	Monogloss	Epiphyseal closure, radiological examination	Highlights a specific finding from the medical report, showing an official perspective on the discrepancy without other viewpoints.
6	"The consensus opinion..."	Monogloss	Consensus opinion, overall age, 15-16 years	Reports the conclusion of the medical board as an authoritative consensus without contrasting viewpoints, emphasizing the unified medical opinion.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
7	The final report...	Monogloss	Final report, signed, 10 members, Prof Saba Sohail	Presents factual details of the report's signatories to reinforce the authority of the findings, maintaining an uncontested viewpoint.
8	The confirmation of...	Heterogloss	Confirmation of age, strength to the case	Reflects an interpretation that aligns with the father's legal stance, introducing an alternative perspective that contrasts with the official report.
9	Following submission of the...	Monogloss	Submission of medical report, magistrate said	Reports the magistrate's decision as a factual statement, maintaining the official narrative without engaging alternative viewpoints.
10	Kazmi's lawyer Jibran Nasir...	Heterogloss	Lawyer Jibran Nasir, confirmed age, less than 16 years	Introduces the lawyer's interpretation of the board's findings, reflecting a distinct viewpoint that supports the legal argument against the marriage.
11	In Sindh as well as...	Heterogloss	Law did not allow, under 16 years	Highlights a legal perspective shared by the lawyer, presenting it as a contrast to the circumstances, emphasizing the legal implications of the findings.
12	"I ask the investigating officer..."	Heterogloss	Investigating officer, arrest, alleged husband	Directly quotes the lawyer's demand, showing an Alternative perspective on the actions required by law enforcement, contrasting with official procedures.
13	On Saturday, the additional district...	Monogloss	Judge rejected, change investigating officer	Reports the court's decision on the procedural matter, maintaining an authoritative recount without engaging other viewpoints or contestation.

*Note.* Data from The Express Tribune (2022, July 4), "Board finds Dua aged between 15 and 16 years."

**Table 10***Qualitative Analysis of The Express Tribune - Report 3*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	The Sindh High Court (SHC) has...	Monogloss	SHC, given permission, move to shelter home	Reports the court's decision without alternative perspectives, presenting it as an authoritative statement reflecting judicial authority.
2	The court observed...	Monogloss	Court observed, unhappy, does not want to live	Presents the court's observations as factual, authoritative statements without engaging other viewpoints, maintaining a single perspective
3	The court said, there is...	Monogloss	Court said, no legal obstacle, move to Karachi	Provides the court's reasoning and decision as authoritative without contrasting opinions, emphasizing the judicial narrative.
4	Earlier, a two-member bench...	Monogloss	Two-member bench, heard the petition	Reports the procedural aspect of the case without alternative viewpoints, presenting it as factual and procedural.
5	The petitioner's counsel...	Monogloss	Counsel submitted, withdraw the petition	Presents the legal proceedings from the perspective of the petitioner's counsel without alternative voices, maintaining an authoritative recount.
6	Justice Muhammad Iqbal...	Monogloss	Justice remarked, went by herself	Reports the judge's comments as an authoritative perspective on Dua's actions, reflecting the court's view.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
7	The court said that...	Monogloss	Court said, registered in Karachi, brought to Karachi	Provides the court's rationale as a factual recount of the legal decision-making process, presenting it as authoritative.
8	Justice Kalhoro remarked...	Monogloss	No life threat, in Karachi	Presents the judge's assurances as factual statements without other perspectives, reinforcing the court's stance.
9	The court asked the...	Monogloss	Court asked, does he want, shifted to Karachi	Reports the court's question as part of the legal proceedings, reflecting a single authoritative perspective on the inquiry.
10	Zaheer's lawyer stated...	Heterogloss	Lawyer stated, petition irrelevant	Reflects the viewpoint of Zaheer's lawyer, presenting a contrasting legal interpretation that challenges the official narrative.
11	Advocate Amir Niaz stated...	Heterogloss	Lawyer stated, feels threat	Introduces the defense lawyer's argument, showing an alternative viewpoint related to Dua's safety, contrasting with the court's perspective.
12	Justice Kalhoro remarked...	Monogloss	Court thinks, underage	Reports the judge's remark as an authoritative statement on Dua's age, maintaining a factual recount of the court's position.
13	The court asked the government...	Monogloss	Court asked, government lawyer, Sindh government's stand	Reflects the court's inquiry as part of the official proceedings, presenting it as a factual statement without alternative viewpoints.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
14	The representative of the federal..	Heterogloss	Federal government, should be brought, under protection	Presents the viewpoint of the federal government, showing a distinct perspective within the proceedings, adding to the legal discourse.
15	Additional Advocate General...	Monogloss	Supported, bringing to Karachi	Reports the government's position as a supporting stance, reflecting a single perspective without engaging alternative voices.
16	After the hearing, Mehdi Kazmi's...	Heterogloss	Lawyer said, petition filed	Reflects the lawyer's interpretation of the case status, presenting a distinct legal argument that contrasts with the official proceedings.
17	Mehdi Kazmi's lawyer...	Monogloss	Sindh government, written a letter	Provides a factual recount of procedural actions taken by the Sindh government, maintaining an authoritative perspective.
18	Meanwhile, the court of East...	Monogloss	Court granted, interim bail	Reports a separate court decision regarding the bail without engaging other perspectives, emphasizing the judicial narrative.

*Note.* Data from The Express Tribune (2022, July 22), "Shift Dua to shelter home in Karachi: SHC."

**Table 11***Qualitative Analysis of The Express Tribune - Report 4*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	Shahnawaz Amir, prime accused...	Monogloss	Handed over, two-day physical remand	Presents the court's decision on remand as an authoritative statement without alternative perspectives, reflecting a procedural recount.
2	A district and sessions court...	Monogloss	Issued arrest warrants, district and sessions court	Reports the court's decision regarding arrest warrants as a factual recount, emphasizing the legal action without other viewpoints.
3	The defendant's lawyer...	Heterogloss	Lawyer termed, blind murder	Reflects the defense lawyer's interpretation, providing an alternative perspective to the charges, contrasting with the official narrative.
4	The police had initially requested...	Monogloss	Police requested, 10-day physical remand	Presents the police's request and reasoning as factual statements, maintaining an official perspective without engaging alternative views.
5	However, the court only...	Monogloss	Court approved, two-day remand	Reports the court's final decision on the remand as authoritative, reflecting a single legal perspective.
6	Moreover, a request to issue arrest...	Monogloss	Request, issue arrest warrants	Presents procedural actions taken during the court hearing as factual recounts, maintaining the official narrative without other viewpoints.
7	The investigating officer also stated...	Monogloss	Fingerprints, court rejected	Reports the investigative procedures and the court's official actions without other perspectives, emphasizing procedural aspects.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
8	The renowned journalist's daughter-in-law...	Monogloss	Allegedly murdered, Chak Shehzad	Provides a factual recount of the alleged crime without engaging other perspectives, reflecting the official account of the incident.
9	Police and investigation teams...	Monogloss	Police reached, arrested	Presents the police's actions during the arrest as a factual recount, maintaining a single authoritative perspective.
10	Ayaz Amir, talking to...	Heterogloss	Expressed shock, pain	Introduces Ayaz Amir's emotional response, showing his personal perspective on the incident, contrasting with the procedural recounts.
11	'I would wish this upon...	Heterogloss	Wish this upon no one, what can I say	Directly presents Ayaz Amir's comments, highlighting his emotional and subjective viewpoint, providing a personal perspective.
12	However, Amir declined...	Heterogloss	Declined to reveal, legal matters	Reflects Ayaz Amir's refusal to provide more information, indicating an alternative perspective on handling the situation, differing from the official stance

*Note.* Data from The Express Tribune (2022, September 24), "Journalist's son remanded to police for two days in wife's murder case."



**Table 12***Qualitative Analysis of The Express Tribune - Report 5*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	Islamabad police arrested...	Monogloss	Arrested, main accused, Sara Inam murder	Presents the factual action taken by the police without alternative perspectives, emphasizing the procedural aspect of the arrest.
2	The arrest took place after...	Monogloss	Dismissed bail, Additional Sessions Judge	Reports the court's decision as an authoritative statement without other viewpoints, reflecting the judicial narrative.
3	It is pertinent to note...	Monogloss	Bail extended, October 19	Provides a factual recount of the legal process related to bail extensions, maintaining an authoritative tone without alternative views.
4	Shahnawaz Amir was arrested...	Monogloss	Arrested, charges of murder, Sara Inam	Reports the arrest and charges as factual statements without alternative views, emphasizing the procedural nature of the legal actions.
5	She was allegedly murdered...	Monogloss	Allegedly murdered, Chak Shehzad	Presents the circumstances of the alleged crime as factual without contrasting perspectives, reflecting the official account.
6	Sources told The Express Tribune...	Heterogloss	Sources told, Canadian citizen, third wife	Introduces information attributed to sources, providing an additional viewpoint on the timeline and context of the events.
7	According to sources, Sara and Shahnawaz...	Heterogloss	According to sources, altercation, iron dumbbell	Reflects the sources' account of the events, highlighting a different perspective on the incident that contrasts with the official narrative.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
8	After killing his wife...	Monogloss	Allegedly put, body in bathtub	Presents the sequence of actions as reported by police, treated as factual without contrasting perspectives, maintaining the official recount.
9	The police later arrested...	Monogloss	Arrested, further investigation	Reports the police's procedural actions as factual recounts, emphasizing the ongoing investigative process.
10	The parents of the accused...	Monogloss	Nominated, parents of the accused	Provides information on the legal implications for the accused's parents, presented as a factual statement reflecting the legal developments.

*Note.* Data from The Express Tribune (2022, October 19), “Mother of prime suspect arrested in Sara murder case.”

**Table 13***Qualitative Analysis of The Express Tribune - Report 6*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A district and sessions court...	Monogloss	Indicted, district and sessions court	Presents the court's indictment as a factual statement without alternative perspectives, reflecting the judicial proceedings.
2	The main accused...	Monogloss	Found guilty, police challan, confessed	Reports the findings of the police challan and the confession of the accused as authoritative, presenting a clear legal narrative.
3	The court has called...	Monogloss	Called witnesses, December 14	Provides a factual recount of the court's procedural decisions without engaging other perspectives, maintaining a legal focus.
4	According to the challan...	Heterogloss	According to challan, did not send money	Reflects the accused's account as reported in the police challan, highlighting a distinct perspective that contrasts with official findings.
5	The suspect told the police...	Heterogloss	Suspect told, reached Islamabad, Abu Dhabi	Presents the suspect's statement as a narrative within the investigation, showing an alternative viewpoint distinct from the prosecution's stance.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
6	On which, according to the...	Heterogloss	Police challan, hit with showpiece	Reports the events as described by the suspect in the police challan, offering a distinct narrative of the crime that reflects his version.
7	The challan also stated...	Heterogloss	Crime scene, told the police	Introduces the perspective of the accused's mother as reported in the police documents, adding her viewpoint to the investigation's findings.
8	After the arrest...	Monogloss	Confessed, killed during fight	Reports the accused's confession as an authoritative statement without additional viewpoints, emphasizing the procedural aspect of the investigation.
9	According to the challan...	Heterogloss	Told the police, hid body	Reflects the accused's actions as described in the investigation, showing his perspective within the police narrative that aligns with his admission.
10	During the hearing today...	Monogloss	Dismissed request, Judge Atta Rabbani	Reports the court's decision regarding the co-accused's request as a factual recount, maintaining an official judicial tone.
11	The co-accused had requested...	Monogloss	Requested discharge, before indictment	Provides procedural details of the co-accused's legal actions without alternative perspectives, reflecting the court's handling of the request.
12	The plaintiff in the case...	Monogloss	Presented lawyer, court proceedings	Reports the involvement of the plaintiff's lawyer as part of the court proceedings, highlighting the legal process without engaging other viewpoints.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
13	Advocate Rahim told the court...	Heterogloss	Advocate told, had dinner together	Introduces the plaintiff's lawyer's argument, reflecting a distinct interpretation of the events that contrasts with the defense's narrative.
14	He further told the court...	Heterogloss	Told the court, divorce before incident	Reflects the timeline as presented by the plaintiff's lawyer, offering an alternative viewpoint that challenges the sequence provided by the defense.
15	The lawyer added that...	Heterogloss	According to suspect, post-mortem states otherwise	Highlights discrepancies in the timeline as argued by the lawyer, presenting a conflicting perspective that questions the suspect's account.
16	Rahim furthered that...	Monogloss	DVR seized, sent for forensics	Presents factual details regarding the evidence processing in the case, emphasizing the procedural aspect without alternative perspectives.
17	Shahnawaz Amir was arrested by...	Monogloss	Arrested, charges of murder	Reports the initial arrest of the accused as a factual statement without contrasting viewpoints, reflecting the legal process.

*Note.* Data from The Express Tribune (2022, December 5), "Shahnawaz Amir, mother indicted in Sara Inam murder case."

## The Nation

**Table 14**

*Qualitative Analysis of The Nation - Report 1*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A Sindh police official said on Sunday that Dua Zehra, a teenager who had gone missing from her Karachi home in April...	Monogloss	Police official, missing, Karachi home	Presents the factual statement from a police official without alternative perspectives, reflecting the official narrative.
2	Karachi South SSP Zubair Nazeer Shaikh told a private TV channel that Dua had been taken into protective custody...	Monogloss	Told, protective custody	Direct statement from an official, presenting a single viewpoint on the recovery without engaging other perspectives.
3	"They changed two houses in Lahore, moved to Mansehra and changed homes there too," Shaikh said...	Heterogloss	Changed houses, Shaikh said	Quotes Shaikh's account of the events, providing a perspective within the official narrative, showing the movement and actions taken.
4	"Both of them are being brought to Karachi now and will be presented before a court," the officer went on to say...	Monogloss	Brought to Karachi, presented before court	Direct authoritative statement without engaging alternative viewpoints, reflecting procedural actions.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
5	A separate statement issued by the Karachi police spokesperson said Zaheer Ahmed — the man who is said to have contracted marriage with Dua...	Monogloss	Police spokesperson, contracted marriage	Reports an official statement without addressing other perspectives, presenting it as a factual recount.
6	The statement added that the raid was conducted at midnight and employed the use of modern technology...	Monogloss	Conducted raid, modern technology	Official recount of the raid's operation as factual without contrasting voices, emphasizing the police's actions.
7	Earlier, the Sindh police had approached the Interior Ministry for help in recovering the teenager after the Sindh High Court (SHC)...	Monogloss	Approached Interior Ministry, recovering	Provides a historical account of the steps taken, presented as factual without engaging alternative viewpoints.
8	On April 16, Dua's parents filed a first information report (FIR) alleging that their daughter had been kidnapped...	Monogloss	Filed FIR, alleged kidnapped	Reports the parents' actions as factual statements without engaging other voices, maintaining an authoritative perspective.
9	After nearly 10 days, on April 26, the teenage girl was recovered from Okara. In a video statement that day, Dua had said that she wasn't kidnapped...	Heterogloss	Recovered, video statement, wasn't kidnapped	Reflects Dua's perspective within the larger narrative, showing a conflicting viewpoint that contrasts with the official account.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
10	"I have married out of free will. No one forced me. I'm happy with my husband here..."	Heterogloss	Married out of free will, happy	Directly quotes Dua's statement, presenting her personal perspective on the events, contrasting with her parents' claims.
11	Dua had also said that she was 18 years old, claiming that her parents were lying about her age...	Heterogloss	Claimed 18 years, parents lying	Includes Dua's claims, highlighting a conflicting account within the narrative, showing her perspective against her parents' statements.



No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
12	Subsequently, she and Zaheer approached the Lahore district and sessions court and filed a petition against Dua's father...	Monogloss	Filed petition, against father	Reports the legal actions taken by Dua and Zaheer without alternative perspectives, reflecting the official procedural recount.
13	Meanwhile, the police had also filed a plea in court demanding that Dua be sent to Darul Aman...	Monogloss	Filed plea, sent to Darul Aman	Details the procedural actions taken by the police, presented as factual recounts without engaging contrasting voices.
14	On the other hand, Dua's parents were adamant that their daughter had been kidnapped...	Heterogloss	Parents adamant, kidnapped	Presents the parents' opposing perspective, adding heteroglossic engagement to the narrative, contrasting with Dua's statement.
15	The teenager's father had also approached the SHC last month with a plea against the Punjab's court's orders...	Monogloss	Approached SHC, against orders	Reports the father's legal actions, framed as factual statements without contrasting viewpoints, maintaining a procedural focus.
16	In the following days, the Karachi police repeatedly failed to produce the teenager in court...	Monogloss	Failed to produce, court	Factual recount of events without alternative interpretations or voices, reflecting the procedural challenges faced.

17	At a hearing on Friday, the court had directed the director general of the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)...	Monogloss	Directed FIA, court hearing	Reports the court's directive as an authoritative statement without engaging other perspectives, emphasizing procedural authority.
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*Note.* Data from The Nation (2022, June 6), "Missing Karachi teenager Dua Zehra recovered from Bahawalnagar."

**Table 15***Qualitative Analysis of The Nation - Report 2*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A 10-member medical board report regarding the age of teenager girl Dua Zehra, who made a free will marriage with Zaheer Ahmed in Punjab...	Monogloss	10-member medical board, free will marriage	Presents the medical board's findings as an authoritative statement without alternative perspectives, reflecting the official narrative.
2	According to the medical board report, the consensus opinion regarding the overall age of Dua is between 15-16 years, nearer to 15 years...	Monogloss	Consensus opinion, overall age, nearer to 15 years	Provides the official conclusion of the medical board without engaging conflicting viewpoints, maintaining an authoritative recount.
3	The report further said that Dua's age is 14-15 years on the basis of physical examination, 13-15 years on the basis of dentition evaluation...	Monogloss	Physical examination, dentition evaluation	Reports detailed findings from the medical examinations as factual statements, emphasizing the scientific approach.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
4	As per Dua's statement, her age is 18 years and claims she contracted marriage with Zaheer of her own will...	Heterogloss	As per Dua's statement, claimed 18 years	Introduces Dua's own perspective, contrasting with the medical findings, showing a conflicting narrative regarding her age and marriage.
5	However, her parents insisted that she is a minor and was kidnapped to Punjab...	Heterogloss	Parents insisted, minor, kidnapped	Presents the parents' perspective, highlighting a conflicting viewpoint against Dua's statement, adding an alternative narrative.
6	Dua's father Mehdi Kazmi's lawyer Jibrani Nasir in a series of tweets claimed that the new medical report verified that Dua's real age was near 15...	Heterogloss	Lawyer's claim, verified age near 15	Reflects the lawyer's argument, opposing previous medical findings, adding an alternative viewpoint within the official narrative.
7	Police on Saturday shifted Dua to Karachi from Lahore where a medical board determined her age once again...	Monogloss	Shifted to Karachi, medical board determined	Reports procedural actions taken by the authorities as factual statements without alternative interpretations, reflecting official procedures.
8	The Sindh High Court on June 6 ordered a medical test of Dua, who was reported missing from Karachi on April 16...	Monogloss	Ordered medical test, reported missing	Presents the court's orders and procedural history as factual recounts, reflecting authoritative legal actions.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
9	Her parents claimed that she was even below 14 at the time of her marriage...	Heterogloss	Parents claimed, below 14	Introduces the parents' ongoing claims, contrasting with official findings, adding a conflicting perspective to the narrative.
10	On the SHC order, the Civil Hospital, Karachi had conducted her test which verified that the girl's age was between 16 to 17...	Monogloss	Verified age 16-17, SHC order	Reports the results of the medical test as an authoritative statement from the hospital, presenting an official finding.
11	But Dua's father Mehdi Kazmi rejected the medical report terming it fake and requested fresh medical tests...	Heterogloss	Rejected report, termed fake	Highlights the father's objection to the official findings, providing a conflicting viewpoint that questions the medical authority.
12	He filed a fresh petition in the Court of Judicial Magistrate East the last week of June and the judge ordered the police to continue the investigation...	Monogloss	Filed petition, ordered investigation	Details the legal actions taken by the father as procedural recounts without engaging opposing voices, maintaining a factual recount.

*Note.* Data from The Nation (2022, July 5), "Medical board determines Dua's age between 15 and 16 years."

**Table 16***Qualitative Analysis of The Nation - Report 3*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	The Sindh High Court on Thursday ordered the authorities to shift Dua Zehra to Karachi shelter home.	Monogloss	Ordered, shift to Karachi shelter home	Presents the court's order as an authoritative statement without engaging conflicting viewpoints, reflecting judicial authority.
2	The Sindh High Court (SHC) remarked that there is no legal impediment to shifting Dua Zehra to Karachi...	Monogloss	SHC remarked, no legal impediment	Reports the court's remark as a factual statement without contrasting perspectives, maintaining an official tone.
3	"Apparently Dua Zehra is unhappy with her husband and does not want to live with him, and she is also afraid of her parents..."	Heterogloss	Unhappy with husband, afraid of parents	Quotes the court's observation, introducing a perspective that reflects Dua's personal stance, adding a subjective viewpoint.
4	The court further said that the trial court will take a final decision over the kidnapping of Dua Zehra.	Monogloss	Trial court, final decision, kidnapping	Reports the procedural step without engaging alternative viewpoints, reflecting an authoritative stance on the legal process.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
5	On the other hand, the Additional District and Sessions Court (East) heard the bail plea of the accused in the alleged kidnapping case...	Monogloss	Heard bail plea, alleged kidnapping	Details the proceedings of the bail hearing as factual events without contrasting voices, maintaining an official narrative.
6	The court granted interim bail to accused Zaheer and brother Shabbir and ordered the accused to submit bail of Rs100,000 each...	Monogloss	Granted interim bail, ordered bail submission	Reports the court's decision on bail, framed as an authoritative recount of events, without engaging alternative perspectives.
7	The court adjourned the hearing till July 25.	Monogloss	Adjourned hearing, July 25	Presents the adjournment of the hearing as a factual statement without multiple perspectives, reflecting a procedural recount.
8	It is pertinent to mention that a bail application was filed by the accused.	Monogloss	Bail application filed, accused	Reports the filing of the bail application as a procedural statement without alternative viewpoints, maintaining a factual tone.

*Note.* Data from The Nation (2022, July 21), "SHC orders to shift Dua Zehra to Karachi shelter home."

**Table 17***Qualitative Analysis of The Nation - Report 4*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A local court yesterday awarded police two-day physical remand of Shahnawaz Ameer...	Monogloss	Awarded remand, local court	Presents the court's decision as an authoritative statement without engaging conflicting viewpoints, reflecting judicial proceedings.
2	The court also accepted the plea of the police for issuing arrest warrants of journalist Ayaz Ameer...	Monogloss	Accepted plea, arrest warrants	Reports the court's acceptance of the police plea without alternative perspectives, maintaining an official narrative.
3	The investigation officer argued that the accused has allegedly murdered his wife Sara Inam...	Monogloss	Investigation officer, allegedly murdered	Details the argument presented by the investigation officer, reported as a factual recount, reflecting the investigative stance.
4	The defence lawyer, on the occasion, said that this was a blind murder and he has no objection...	Heterogloss	Defence lawyer, blind murder	Reflects the defense lawyer's stance, introducing a perspective within the narrative that contrasts with the prosecution's viewpoint.



No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
5	Civil Judge Mubashir Hassan Chishti asked the investigation officer as to why he is seeking arrest of the parents...	Monogloss	Judge asked, seeking arrest	Presents the judge's questioning as part of the court proceedings without engaging alternative viewpoints, maintaining an authoritative tone.
6	The court, however, rejected the application of police investigators to obtain fingerprints of the suspected killer...	Monogloss	Rejected application, fingerprints	Reports the court's decision on rejecting the police application as an authoritative statement, reflecting a judicial stance.
7	Earlier, the Shehzad Town police registered a case against the accused Shahnawaz Ameer under section 302 of PPC.	Monogloss	Registered case, section 302	Reports the registration of the case as a procedural action without multiple voices, emphasizing the legal process.
8	The sources, meanwhile, disclosed that Shahnawaz recorded his statement before the investigators that he murdered his wife...	Heterogloss	Sources disclosed, recorded statement	Reflects Shahnawaz's perspective, adding a conflicting narrative within the report, contrasting with official statements.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
9	The defence lawyer said this murder is only an accusation.	Heterogloss	Defence lawyer, accusation	Presents the defense lawyer's stance, highlighting the contested nature of the charge, providing an alternative viewpoint.
10	Two uncles of deceased Sara Inam reportedly lodged a complaint with PS Shehzad Town...	Monogloss	Lodged complaint, uncles	Reports the actions taken by Sara's uncles as procedural events, maintaining an authoritative recount without conflicting perspectives.
11	He said that Sara satisfied him that she has no affair with any other man...	Heterogloss	Satisfied, no affair	Introduces Shahnawaz's justification of his actions, reflecting his personal narrative and conflicting viewpoint.
12	"Though Sara satisfied me that she has no affair with any other man, yet I was thinking that she is an agent of any country and wanted to kill me..."	Heterogloss	Satisfied, agent, wanted to kill	Directly quotes Shahnawaz's reasoning, showing his personal and conflicting viewpoint, adding complexity to the narrative.
13	The two uncles of Sara Inam also told the police that Shahnawaz used to thug money from his wife (Sara)...	Heterogloss	Told police, thug money	Presents the uncles' accusations, adding an alternative perspective against Shahnawaz, showing the familial viewpoint.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
14	On the other hand, the police have decided to include section 109 (abetment) in the FIR after the complaint of the uncles...	Monogloss	Include section 109, abetment	Reports the police decision to amend the FIR based on new complaints, framed as a factual recount reflecting procedural adjustments.

*Note.* Data from The Nation (2022, September 25), "Police get 2-day remand of Ayaz Ameer's son in wife murder case."

**Table 18***Qualitative Analysis of The Nation - Report 5*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	Mother of prime accused Shahnawaz Amir in the Sarah Inam murder case was arrested on Wednesday...	Monogloss	Arrested, prime accused's mother	Reports the arrest as a straightforward factual statement without engaging alternative perspectives, reflecting procedural action.
2	Samina Shah, mother of Shahnawaz was on interim bail till October 19 and appeared before the court for the case proceeding.	Monogloss	Interim bail, appeared before court	Presents the procedural detail of Samina Shah's bail status as a factual recount, maintaining an official tone.
3	The court rejected Samina Shah's pre-arrest bail plea on which police arrested her outside the court.	Monogloss	Rejected bail plea, arrested	Reports the court's decision and subsequent arrest as authoritative statements without contrasting voices, reflecting judicial proceedings.
4	Police is investigating Shahnawaz in the murder of his Canadian-national wife, Sarah Inaam.	Monogloss	Investigating, Canadian-national wife	Details the ongoing investigation as a factual event within the narrative, maintaining an authoritative recount.

*Note.* Data from The Nation (2022, October 19), "Sarah Inam murder case: Prime accused's mother arrested."

**Table 19***Qualitative Analysis of The Nation - Report 6*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A district and sessions court on Monday indicted Shahnawaz Amir, the prime accused, and his mother Sameena Shah in the Pakistani-Canadian Sarah Inam murder case.	Monogloss	Indicted, district and sessions court	Reports the indictment as an authoritative court action without engaging alternative perspectives, reflecting the official legal stance.
2	Sessions judge Atta Rabbani read out the charges after he turned down Sameena's petition seeking acquittal in the case.	Monogloss	Read out charges, turned down petition	Presents the judge's actions and Decisions as factual recounts without multiple voices, emphasizing the judicial authority.
3	Both the accused have pleaded not guilty to the crime, while the court has ordered the prosecution to summon the witnesses on Dec 14...	Monogloss	Pleaded not guilty, summon witnesses	Reports the pleas of the accused and the court's procedural orders as factual events, maintaining a procedural recount.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
4	On Sept 23, the Islamabad police arrested Shahnawaz from a farmhouse in Islamabad's Chak Shahzad area for allegedly killing his wife...	Monogloss	Arrested, allegedly killing	Details the arrest and context of the crime as factual recounts within the report, reflecting procedural actions.
5	During interrogation, he confessed to killing Inam for having a suspected extramarital affair.	Heterogloss	Confessed, suspected affair	Introduces Shahnawaz's confession, showing a personal and conflicting narrative that contrasts with the official account.
6	Police had also taken his mother into custody as she was present at the farmhouse when the incident occurred.	Monogloss	Taken into custody, present at incident	Presents the police action as a factual recount without conflicting perspectives, emphasizing procedural actions.
7	Later, the police included an additional clause of Section 109 (punishment for abetment) of the Pakistan Penal Code at the request of Sarah's relatives...	Monogloss	Included Section 109, abetment	Reports the legal amendments made in response to relatives' requests as authoritative decisions, reflecting official legal adjustments.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
8	However, a court in the capital city dropped charges against Ayaz Amir citing no evidence against him in the case.	Monogloss	Dropped charges, no evidence	Reports the court's decision to drop charges as an authoritative conclusion, emphasizing the judicial ruling.
9	Sarah Inam, 37, was a Canadian national and worked with various international companies as an economist..	Monogloss	Canadian national, economist	Provides background information about Sarah Inam as factual statements without engaging alternative voices, reflecting her professional profile.

*Note.* Data from The Nation (2022, December 5), "Shahnawaz Amir, mother indicted in Sarah Inam murder case."

#### 4. The Daily Pakistan

**Table 20**

*Qualitative Analysis of The Daily Pakistan - Report 1*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	Dua Zehra, the teen who first went missing from Karachi and was allegedly forced into child marriage was taken into custody along with her husband...	Monogloss	Missing from Karachi, forced into child marriage Missing, changed locations	Reports the recovery of Dua and her husband as an authoritative statement without engaging alternative perspectives, maintaining a procedural recount. Presents the police statement about the couple's movements as a factual recount, reflecting the official account.
2	Dua and her husband Zaheer Ahmed were missing as the duo changed their locations, police officials told local media outlets.	Monogloss		
3	It was reported that the young couple changed two houses in the Punjab capital, then moved to Mansehra and changed residences...	Monogloss	Changed residences, Mansehra	Reports the couple's movements as described by the police without conflicting viewpoints, maintaining an official perspective.



No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
4	The couple will now be shifted to Karachi and will be presented before Sindh High Court.	Monogloss	Shifted to Karachi, presented before court	Details the next procedural step in the case as an authoritative statement, reflecting judicial process.
5	Seven teams of Police led by CIA DIG Karim Khan launched the manhunt for the missing couple in parts of the country...	Monogloss	Manhunt, missing couple	Reports the police efforts as a factual recount of events, emphasizing the procedural aspect of the investigation.
6	Sindh police also approached the Interior Ministry for help in recovering the teenager after the Sindh High Court (SHC) instructed it...	Monogloss	Approached Interior Ministry, recovering	Details the procedural actions taken by Sindh police as authoritative statements, reflecting the official narrative.
7	The development comes nearly three weeks after Dua's parents alleged that their daughter was kidnapped...	Monogloss	Alleged kidnapped, three weeks	Presents the timeline of events based on the parents' initial claims without conflicting narratives, maintaining a factual recount.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
8	Around 10 days after Dua's parents filed FIR, the teenage girl was first recovered from Okara and she refused the abduction story...	Heterogloss	Recovered, refused abduction	Introduces Dua's conflicting perspective against her parents' claims, showing a heteroglossic engagement, highlighting the contrast.
9	Later, the couple moved to Lahore district and sessions court and filed a petition against Dua's father and cousin.	Monogloss	Filed petition, against father	Reports the legal actions taken by the couple as factual recounts within the narrative, maintaining the procedural recount.
10	In recent days, the Karachi police failed to produce he teenager in court and the issue irked the judges...	Monogloss	Failed to produce, irked judges	Reports the judicial response to police inaction as a factual recount, reflecting institutional criticism without conflicting perspectives.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Pakistan (2022, June 5), "Dua Zehra: Missing Karachi teen finally recovered from Bahawalnagar."

**Table 21***Qualitative Analysis of The Daily Pakistan - Report 2*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	Dua Zehra, the girl who mysteriously disappeared from the port city but later declared that she had run away to marry 21-year-old Zaheer Ahmed, is aged between 15 to 16 years.	Monogloss	Disappeared, declared ran away, aged 15-16 years	Presents the statement of Dua's age as reported by the medical board without conflicting perspectives, maintaining an authoritative recount.
2	A ten-member medical board said in its report submitted to the court of judicial magistrate ahead of the hearing of a case filed by Dua's father Mehdi Kazmi...	Monogloss	Medical board, submitted report	Reports the submission of the medical report as a straightforward event, reflecting official proceedings.
3	It is the second time that medical tests were conducted to determine her age on her father's petition...	Monogloss	Second medical test, father's petition	Provides factual information about the context of the medical tests without engaging alternative views, maintaining a procedural focus.
4	The fresh report states Dua's age is between 14 to 15 on the basis of physical examination...	Monogloss	Fresh report, age 14-15	Presents the findings of the medical report as authoritative without conflicting narratives, emphasizing the medical conclusion.
5	The consensus opinion regarding the overall age of Ms Dua Zahra D/O Syed Mehdi Kazmi is between fifteen to sixteen...	Monogloss	Consensus opinion, overall age 15-16	Reports the medical board's conclusion as a singular perspective, maintaining the authoritative recount of the findings.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
6	Kazmi's lawyer Jibran Nasir in a tweet said, 'The medical board has verified the truth which Parents have been telling since 2.5 months...'	Heterogloss	Lawyer said, verified truth	Introduces an alternative perspective from Kazmi's lawyer, contrasting with previous medical findings, adding a conflicting narrative.
7	Last month, the country's top court had disposed of a petition of Dua's father who challenged the ruling of the Sindh High Court...	Monogloss	Disposed petition, challenged ruling	Presents a factual recount of the court's decision without engaging multiple voices, maintaining a procedural recount.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Pakistan (2022, July 4), "Dua Zehra's age between 15-16 years, says latest medical report."

**Table 22***Qualitative Analysis of The Daily Pakistan - Report 3*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	The Sindh High Court has ordered to shift Dua Zehra to a shelter home in the port city while refusing to permit the teenager to be on her own till the case was disposed of.	Monogloss	Ordered, shift to shelter home	Reports the court's decision as an authoritative statement without engaging alternative perspectives, reflecting judicial authority.
2	Earlier today, a two-member bench announced its verdict on a petition filed by Dua's father pertaining to the alleged kidnapping and child marriage of his daughter.	Monogloss	Announced verdict, alleged kidnapping	Presents the court's ruling as factual without conflicting viewpoints, maintaining an official tone.
3	The girl, who was reportedly kidnapped earlier in April and Later discovered to have married in Punjab, requested the court to let her stay away from her parents as she received threats.	Heterogloss	Reportedly kidnapped, received threats	Introduces Dua's conflicting narrative about receiving threats, engaging a heteroglossic perspective that contrasts with official statements.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
4	The court remarked that there is no threat to Dua's life in Karachi and she can be kept at a shelter home here.	Monogloss	No threat, kept at shelter home	Presents the court's remarks as an authoritative statement, reflecting the judicial stance without alternative viewpoints.
5	Karachi police also produced Dua's husband Zaheer Ahmed before the Sindh High Court.	Monogloss	Produced husband, before SHC	Reports procedural actions taken by the police as factual events without Multiple voices, maintaining the official recount.
6	The development comes days after Dua revealed that she was no more on 'good terms' with her husband and did not want to live with him.	Heterogloss	Not on good terms, did not want to live	Engages Dua's perspective, showing a narrative that contrasts with previous statements, adding a conflicting viewpoint.
7	Previously, Dua moved to Lahore's district court, asking to be moved to a shelter home as she fears for her life after getting death threats.	Heterogloss	Fears for life, death threats	Introduces Dua's plea and fears as an alternative perspective, adding complexity to the narrative.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
8	Last week, police claimed finding evidence against Dua Zehra's husband and other suspects in the case of her alleged abduction...	Monogloss	Police claimed, evidence against husband	Reports police claims as factual statements about the case, maintaining An authoritative tone without engaging conflicting narratives.
9	The officer apprised the court of the presence of Zaheer Ahmed in Karachi the day Dua went missing.	Monogloss	Apprised court, presence in Karachi	Presents the investigating officer's statement as factual without alternative viewpoints, emphasizing the official recount.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Pakistan (2022, July 21), "Dua Zehra: Karachi teen moved to shelter home for being 'unhappy in her marriage'."

**Table 23***Qualitative Analysis of The Daily Pakistan - Report 4*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A district and sessions court in the country's federal capital has issued arrest warrants for Ayaz Amir, his wife Samina Shah, a day after Shahnawaz Amir brutally murdered his wife.	Monogloss	Issued arrest warrants, brutally murdered	Reports the court's action as a factual statement without alternative perspectives, reflecting judicial proceedings.
2	Judicial Magistrate Mubashir Hassan Chishti issued arrest warrants for the accused parents after accepting the petition filed by investigation officers.	Monogloss	Issued arrest warrants, accepted petition	Presents the judicial decision as an authoritative statement, reflecting the court's procedural stance.
3	The court also approved two-day physical remand of Shahnawaz, rejecting cops' request for a 10-day remand.	Monogloss	Approved remand, rejected request	Reports the court's decision on the remand duration as a factual account, maintaining the official narrative.



No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
4	Earlier in the day, the capital police lodged a first information report at the Chak Shahzad police station in the ghastly murder case of Ayaz Amir's daughter-in-law.	Monogloss	Lodged FIR, ghastly murder case	Provides factual information about the police filing an FIR without engaging conflicting narratives, reflecting procedural action.
5	A day earlier, cops detained the prime suspect for killing his wife Sarah Inam as the latter arrived from UAE, where she had been working.	Monogloss	Detained, prime suspect	Reports the detention of the suspect as a straightforward event, reflecting the official account of police actions.
6	The FIR stated that the suspect's mother Samina Shah called the law enforcers and informed them that Shahnawaz had murdered his wife.	Monogloss	FIR stated, informed law enforcers	Presents information from the FIR without introducing multiple perspectives, maintaining an authoritative recount.
7	Shah told cops that his son attempted to hide the body as cops subsequently raided the residence located in the Chak Shehzad area.	Monogloss	Attempted to hide body, raided residence	Reports Shah's statement to the police as a factual recount, reflecting procedural action without conflicting views.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
8	The culprit locked himself up in his room and cops broke inside, and blood stains were found on Shahnawaz's hands and clothes.	Monogloss	Locked himself, blood stains	Describes the events as narrated in the FIR without conflicting viewpoints, maintaining the procedural recount.
9	The culprit also confessed to killing his wife and admitted to hiding the corpse.	Monogloss	Confessed, hiding corpse	Reports the suspect's confession as factual information from the FIR, maintaining an authoritative perspective.
10	Meanwhile, Sarah's body was sent to the Polyclinic Hospital for a postmortem examination.	Monogloss	Sent to Polyclinic, postmortem examination	Presents the procedural actions taken after the incident as a factual recount, emphasizing the official process.
11	Canadian High Commission was also being approached to collect details of the parents of the deceased.	Monogloss	Approached Canadian High Commission, collect details	Reports the involvement of the Canadian High Commission as part of the ongoing case proceedings, maintaining an authoritative narrative.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Pakistan (2022, September 24), "Islamabad court issues arrest warrants for Ayaz Amir, his wife in Sarah Inam murder case."

**Table 24***Qualitative Analysis of The Daily Pakistan - Report 5*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	The Capital Police on Wednesday arrested the wife of senior journalist Ayaz Amir as the court canceled her bail in daughter-in-law Sara Bibi's murder case.	Monogloss	Arrested, canceled bail	Reports the arrest of Samina Shah as a straightforward, factual event without conflicting perspectives, reflecting procedural actions
2	Reports in local media said Samina Shah, the mother of culprit Shahnawaz Amir, was held as Additional Sessions Judge Sheikh Sohail rejected her bail application.	Monogloss	Rejected bail, Additional Sessions Judge	Presents the information about the rejection of bail as factual, maintaining an authoritative recount of legal proceedings.
3	Shahnawaz's mother and the investigation officer appeared before the court for the case proceeding.	Monogloss	Appeared before court, investigation officer	Describes procedural events in the courtroom without introducing alternative perspectives, maintaining a factual recount.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
4	Meanwhile, the complainant's counsel argued that Shah was named as an accused under the influence of her statements, saying all of her excuses were baseless	Heterogloss	Complainant's counsel argued, Excuses baseless	Introduces the viewpoint of the complainant's counsel, showing conflicting narratives against the official statements.
5	He mentioned that Samina failed to escape as the maid came to know about the crime.	Heterogloss	Failed to escape, maid knew	Presents the complainant's counsel's claim, adding a contrasting perspective to the main narrative, reflecting the lawyer's viewpoint.
6	The complainant's counsel prayed before the court not to grant bail to the suspect.	Monogloss	Prayed not to grant bail	Reports the legal proceedings without conflicting viewpoints, reflecting an official procedural recount.
7	After the arguments, the court rejected her pre-arrest bail further.	Monogloss	Rejected bail, after arguments	Reports the court's decision as an authoritative statement, maintaining the judicial stance without conflicting narratives.
8	Earlier, Samina Shah was granted an extension in bail as she appeared before the court with her lawyer.	Monogloss	Granted extension, appeared with lawyer	Reports past courtroom events as factual, reflecting procedural actions without engaging alternative perspectives.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
9	A sessions court discharged Ayaz Amir in the murder as police found no evidence connecting him to the case however Shahnawaz is in police custody.	Monogloss	Discharged, no evidence	Reports judicial actions and current status without conflicting voices, maintaining an authoritative recount of the legal decisions.
10	Sara Inam was murdered by Shahnawaz who had allegedly put her body in the bathtub after killing her.	Monogloss	Murdered, put in bathtub	Presents the incident as factual based on existing reports, maintaining a procedural narrative without conflicting viewpoints.
11	The horrific murder also created widespread outrage as masses and even celebrities called for justice for Sara, who had come to Pakistan from Canada to stay with her husband.	Heterogloss	Outrage, called for justice	Introduces public and celebrity responses, showing differing perspectives on the incident, adding emotional and societal viewpoints.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Pakistan (2022, October 19), "Journalist Ayaz Amir's wife arrested in daughter-in-law's murder case."

**Table 25***Qualitative Analysis of The Daily Pakistan - Report 6*

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
1	A district and sessions court in Islamabad indicted prime accused Shahnawaz Amir, and his mother Sameena Shah for their alleged involvement in the murder of Sara Inam, a Canadian national who was murdered at a farmhouse in the capital.	Monogloss	Indicted, alleged involvement, murder	Reports the court's indictment without introducing conflicting perspectives, maintaining an authoritative recount of judicial actions.
2	Shahnawaz Amir has confessed to killing his wife Sarah Inam, according to a charge sheet submitted by Islamabad police to the sessions court.	Monogloss	Confessed, charge sheet	Presents the accused's confession as stated in the charge sheet, reflecting the procedural recount of the legal findings.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
3	The challan further cited that the prime accused revealed that he had a heated telephonic conversation with Sarah and divorced her on the phone as the latter refused to send him money on multiple occasions.	Heterogloss	Heated conversation, refused to send money	Introduces Shahnawaz's perspective on the events leading to the crime, showing conflicting narrative elements within the official report.
4	Following the divorce, Sarah arrived in Pakistan on September 22, Shahnawaz told police, adding his wife continued to pressurize him to return the money.	Heterogloss	Arrived in Pakistan, pressurize to return money	Presents Shahnawaz's version of the events, highlighting his side of the story, contrasting with the prosecution's perspective.
5	Shahnawaz then confessed to hitting Sarah with a showpiece and after the commotion, the accused hit her with a dumbbell several times on the head.	Monogloss	Confessed, hit with showpiece, dumbbell	Presents the details of the crime as confessed by Shahnawaz, without alternative viewpoints, maintaining the factual recount.

No.	Original Statement	Classification (Monogloss/Heterogloss)	Key Words/Phrases	Basis for Classification
6	The son of a noted Pakistani journalist was detained by the Islamabad Police earlier in September on charges of murdering his wife.	Monogloss	Detained, charges of murdering	Reports the detention of Shahnawaz Amir as a factual event, without conflicting voices, reflecting the procedural actions of the police.

*Note.* Data from The Daily Pakistan (2022, December 5), "Islamabad court indicts Shahnawaz Amir, mother in Sarah Inam murder case."