

NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS ON KASHMIR ISSUE: A SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS

By

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NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS ON KASHMIR ISSUE: A SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS

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Candidate of **Master of Philosophy** at the National University of Modern Languages, do hereby declare that the thesis: Newspaper Editorials on Kashmir Issue: A Speech Act 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 the future, be submitted by me for obtaining any other degree from this or any other university or institution.

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ABSTRACT

Thesis Title: Newspaper Editorials on Kashmir Issue: A Speech Act Analysis

Language has become the main tool to convey thoughts and ideas, and it in return builds and scrutinizes the ideologies of the masses on a bigger scale. Language has been used in different ways keeping in view the sensitivity of the topic as well as the audience. Different messages have been conveyed indirectly by saying something and meaning something else. At the same time, different mediums have always been used to channel the voice of the representatives of a society and they have been modified and modernized with the passage of time and advancement of technologies. The print media is one of the leading means to express and highlight the events and issues of a nation, both at a national as well as international level. This research is based mainly on how language is used implicitly and explicitly to build a stance, particularly on a very hotly debated matter of Kashmir between the neighboring countries of Pakistan and India. For this purpose, two leading newspapers of Pakistan namely DAWN and THE NEWS are selected to carry out the research. The articles from both the newspapers are selected mainly conveying the issue in the time span of 2016-2018. The framework that is selected to apply on the articles to carry out the study is The Speech Act Theory given by Austin and Searle (1969). The theory is applied to the selected newspaper articles in order to find out what kind of speech acts are mainly used and how they contribute in building a stance on the matter of Kashmir. The research also sheds a light on whether the stance of both newspapers is same or different in regard of the issue of Kashmir. This study is unique as it is an important contribution in studying the news articles in the light of speech acts to build and convey a stance. The results showed the usage of a variety of speech acts in the selected articles, and at the same time, the newspapers varied in their frequency of using a particular speech act. It was concluded that when the implicit meanings are analyzed through speech act theory, both the newspapers differ in the expression of stance on the matter of Kashmir issue.

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DEDICATION

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter aims at discussing the importance of language in general and its importance in the field of pragmatics. It throws light on how language is used to achieve different purposes and how it leaves an impression on the minds of the readers thus shaping their beliefs and ideologies. It explains how meanings and layers of meanings are constructed by making different linguistic choices while using language in a particular situation keeping in mind the context, needs and the audience. It sheds a light on the importance of the theory being used in this research to understand and study meanings. The issue of Kashmir has also been discussed in this chapter. This researcher has taken into account the analysis of ten news articles taken from the leading newspapers The News and Dawn using The Speech Act Theory proposed by Austin and Searle (1969). This chapter also briefs about the research questions and the objectives of the current research. The significance of the study, its delimitations and works already done are also being discussed at the end of the chapter.

1.1 Background of the study

Language is prototypically human. It originated with the origin of human beings and ultimately prospered the race of humans. In its earliest forms, language originally was in the form of sounds that were understandable only by that particular group of people. With the advancement of time and due to needs, language kept on evolving and it is now in its purest and progressed form. There are thousands of languages all over the world and the sole purpose of every language that exists is to communicate and to convey the message in its best form. Different people have tried to study the language and its different aspects. It has been studied since ages and the domain in which it has been studied is known as linguistics. Linguistics is an umbrella domain, under which there comes a vast range of sub-domains that are in turn very rich in particular, such as psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, semantics and pragmatics etc. Each domain studies the language in its own way. Language is the ultimate way for people to communicate with each other. Language gaps the bridges between

people and also constructs and defines the identities. It also defines and highlights the differences among them. Language, in any form, cannot exist without its social and cultural aspects. There are social and cultural boundaries that define and bound the language. Every society and its representatives use language according to their cultural, political and ideological backgrounds. Language is used to convey messages, express emotions as well as perform certain tasks. There are a number of ways that have been used to communicate and to convey the information. Those ways keep on modifying with the advancement and needs of the current technological era, but the most important of them is newspapers. It is the need of every human being to be aware of everything that is going on around the world and the newspapers as well as e-newspapers serve this purpose to their best. It is the easiest and the cheapest way to keep yourself aware of everything going on around your surroundings. People can say that they have internet or TV for keeping an eye on what's going on around the globe, but still at the same time our parents and grandparents might not understand internet and TV does not provide sufficient information about everything that is happening, so at the end, only newspapers fulfill the requirements for enough information. People read it for a number of different purposes. Newspapers fill the gap and act as a pathway between the government and the public. It keeps the public aware of the things that happen in the Senates and Parliaments, in short, the activities of government (Rajkoomar, 2017). Newspapers keep a record of events and spread them accurately according to the needs and interests of people i.e. how those events are relevant to public. Newspapers not only publish news about the events, they also provide a platform to people to comment their views as well. They also scrutinize and comment on the news they provide in the form of news articles and editorials. Press media is a highly competitive field and journalists use different strategies to convey their viewpoint in order to be conspicuous (Müller, 2017). They use language in such a linguistically manipulated way that it perfectly influences the minds of the readership. They try to use the language that mirrors the beliefs, attitudes, feelings and opinions of public about a particular issue highlighted in the news. Newspapers play a very crucial role in a society and in constructing and modifying the ways in which social, political, cultural and geographical issues are represented. At the same time, the editors of newspapers make sure that the choices of expressions they are making in their news headlines and editorials do not convey or express the whole message directly. They

always try to put an extra layer of meaning so as to keep some of the message hidden and to make it interesting for the audience (Abba, 2015). Language, due to its ability to highlight and sometimes embed the purposes and meanings of a particular piece of information according to a particular situation, context and audience has become very complex. In most of the situations, language acts as a two-fold system having meanings acting as a coin with two faces, one that is obvious and apparent and the other one that is hidden. The meanings built through usage of language under particular situations are explicit (direct or obvious) as well as implicit (hidden or underlying). It is therefore, important to study the importance of both the meanings conveyed through a piece of information. The study of different speech acts play a very important role in understanding the implicit and explicit meanings. They aim at understanding the surface as well as the deep meaning of a stance. Since, language is nothing without its meaning, it is therefore needed to study the meanings; both the surface and underlying, to fully understand why a particular linguistic choice has been made and how it contributes to the construction of either type of the meaning. A whole domain of linguistics has been developed to study the meaning i.e Pragmatics. An important contribution to this field is The Speech Act Theory proposed by Austin and Searle (1969). This theory helps understand the language by looking at its explicit as well as implicit meanings with the help of different speech acts categorized by Austin and Searle in their theory.

For a couple of years, a direct and lasting peace process is going on using print media. Strategies for exemplary nature (electronic, print) are considered as a vital part in choosing the chance to begin the peace procedure. Along these lines every day papers are unprecedented elements. Their astounding earnestness is that to shape and influence the nature of people's ideologies on the issues identified with the advancement division's individual zone. At exhibit, a Pakistani press has been playing a phenomenal role as a main priority about public, about the institutionalization of relations between the two nations, and they additionally continually raise the voice of people in connection to this issue. In Pakistan, print media channels are thought to be weight as the most popular, dependable and proficient ones. Correspondingly, it is seen that print media is considered more reliable as compared to electronic media and takes an imperative piece of issues on national as well as worldwide level. The print media depicts the society as it is without sugarcoating or hiding the facts and figures.

The versatility of print media, particularly press implies that it is always ready to build a free autonomous view on the issues and matters of national intrigue. The idea of freedom of press and of usage of language, in spite of the fact that an established confirmation, played tricky to the press from the start; at times because of the equitable rulers, and different circumstances in light of the domineering establishments and governments. It is simply after a long time and a stretch and hard battle that Pakistan in the domain of press has improved a lot and press has possessed the capacity to win an impressive level of freedom itself.

The dailies selected for this research have a place with the 'known gatherings of distributions'. The researcher implies to analyze the part of daily papers in the point of view of relation of Pakistan-India as depicted through the editorials of these papers.

An editorial in a daily paper article is composed or endorsed by the owner or the manager of a paper or magazine article that approves the editors or distributors or a declaration of assessment that looks like such an article, all the more particularly an editorial is a piece of writing or an article in a daily paper or a magazine which portrays the perspectives of the people who choose its discourse. In perspective of the above definition, an article or an editorial can be seen as being really the substance and soul of the daily paper, very unique in relation to news and highlight the issues.

The article is an undesignated institutional inclination towards an issue or an event that showed up in approximately a common place on the publication page daily. The researcher in this study has centered upon the articles depicting the issue of Kashmir between the two nations of Pak-India from the daily paper The News and Dawn in view of the main events that took place between the time span of 2016-2018.

Editorials are considered as the backbone of the daily papers, they reflect ideologies and give voice to the ideas, views and mind set of the proprietors or editors on the behalf of the masses. Articles act as a gateway through which the speaker expresses and conveys his/her remarks, analyses and proposals to the audience. In this way, to educate, translate, assess, extrapolate, recommend, scrutinize, guide, convince and considerably more are the normal elements of an article in this modern technological era. A free and autonomous daily

paper has article strategy of its own which it adopts and maintains both in principle and practice.

Kashmir is situated in the region of South Asia, packed between the states of China, Afghanistan India and Pakistan. Kashmir has the abuttal of 86,000 square miles, which makes it greater than approximately 87 sovereign states. Kashmir has the population of almost thirteen million people. Out of thirteen million, the population's most part is comprised of Muslims, and additionally has Sikh, Hindu and Buddhist population. Kashmir is termed and known as a 'Heaven on Earth', as it is surrounded by the beautiful and enormous peaks of Himalayas and streams like the Indus and Satluj add beauty to this valley. Unfortunately, disputes, killings and fights across the border of Kashmir between India and Pakistan have made this heaven a living 'Hell' for its residents (Bhatia, 2004).

Keeping in mind the end goal to understand the present situation in Kashmir, it is vital that one should understand and know the historical backdrop of the region. Due to a number of wars between the two countries on this issue, Kashmir has critically been divided into two parts; Azad Kashmir controlled by Pakistan and Jammu and Kashmir occupied by India, also known as Indian Occupied Kashmir in Pakistan. The border line or separation between these two parts of Kashmir was known as the LOC (Line of Control). This division is still there and is considered and acknowledged as the border separating two parts of Kashmir between the two nations. However, the two nations still consider themselves to be the rightful owner for the whole Kashmir valley. This has resulted in a risky debate and dispute between the two neighboring states, India and Pakistan, both of which own the atomic power and has caused a few fringe encounters and hostile wars since 1948.

Besides strategic, geographical and political aspects, Kashmir has been of great importance for both countries due to social, cultural and emotional reasons. As of now, we can say that, it has also become an issue of national pride for both countries (Bhatia, 2004).

1.2. Statement of the problem

As discussed earlier, language is nothing without its meaning. It is the essence of any language. Meaning plays a role in constructing ideas, beliefs and ideologies. It shapes the minds of the audience. Meanings come in layers. The purpose of the writers while using language differs on how they aim at exposing or expressing the different layers of meanings

through their linguistic choices. These linguistic choices are then categorized to better understand the meaning and purpose of a particular piece of information. One of the many ways to add layers to the meaning is by using different kinds of speech acts. They contribute to the construction of meaning in different layers as well as to help understand the underlying meanings (layers). In other words, speech acts help understand the explicit as well as the implicit meanings of a language.

Kashmir issue has been the most prominent and talked about issue for Pakistan. There have been certain times when this issue created an atmosphere of tension in both countries' political and social scenario. The leading newspapers of Pakistan have been talking about the issue since the very first day and the editors of newspapers have been publishing editorials and news articles about the issue. Although some work has been done on the headlines of newspapers but not on news editorials, and particularly not on this issue. Moreover, no work has been done on how the message is conveyed implicitly or explicitly to the audience through the editorials. Hence, it is important to investigate the discourse of newspaper editorials with the perspective of speech acts, so that the stance presented and highlighted explicitly i.e. directly and implicit i.e. indirectly via use of different linguistic features and structures can be explored. It has been observed that the message conveyed by mass media and print media is largely misunderstood and misinterpreted by the audience due to the choice of the language by the writers. It is, therefore important to study and explore the way how and why certain choices are made by the writers so that the audience becomes aware of those choices so as to better understand the reason and the underlying meaning of a piece of writing keeping in view the particular choices of using the language. This study will find out the different types of speech acts that have been used in the newspapers editorials and how they help in constructing a stance on this matter of Kashmir and if the newspapers have maintained that stance or not. The research will also find out if the stance constructed by different newspapers via speech acts is similar or different in context to the issue of Kashmir portrayed by them from 2016-2018.

1.3. Research Questions

The research questions that this research is based on are:

- What types of the speech acts are used predominantly in the newspapers editorials reporting on Kashmir Issue?
- How do different speech acts help in constructing a stance on Kashmir issue?
- How far is the stance of different newspapers similar or different in terms of Issue of Kashmir?

1.4. Research Objectives

The choice of vocabulary, grammar construction or a particular type of sentences plays a very important role in the delivery of the message. The objectives of this research are:

- To study and analyze the way different speech acts are used frequently and the way they help in conveying the message implicitly and explicitly and in result, constructing a stance on the given issue.
- To find out the stance of Pakistani newspapers built through speech acts and how far they have maintained that stance.
- To find out the extent to which that stance of different newspapers similar or different on the matter of Kashmir over the time period of 2016-2018.

1.5. Methodology

In the present study, the news editorials from the selected newspapers are analyzed using Austin and Searle's Theory of Speech Acts. The researcher has applied general principles of qualitative as well as quantitative research. The methodology has been discussed in detail in third chapter.

1.6. Work Already Done

Pragmatic analysis has already been used to analyze newspapers headlines but newspapers editorials have not yet been explored under this domain. In a thesis, the researcher has analyzed the speech acts and linguistic features but it is written on the headlines of CNN representing Pakistan. The issue of Kashmir has not yet been focused on, especially not under this area. The previous researchers have focused on the analysis of Headlines of terrorists attacks in Nigeria. They have applied the same theoretical framework, but the focus is on the

headlines, not on the newspapers editorials. Some researchers have tried to analyze the newspapers editorials but they have not applied the speech act theory. They have applied orientalism and Van Dijk's model to analyze different ideologies and studied different power relation through the use of discourse. Previous researches have focused more on the headlines covering different issues. This research focuses mainly on the speech acts and pragmatic function of those speech acts used in the newspapers' editorials representing the Kashmir Issue as this issue has not been worked on before.

1.7. Delimitations

The analysis of the newspaper editorials will be delimited to ten editorials from the selected Pakistan's Leading newspapers from 2016 to 2018. It is narrowed down to the editorials that are published from 2016-2018, also focusing the matter of 'surgical strike' at the same time. The text of the editorials will be analyzed as to what kind of speech acts are used by the editors and why they have chosen those particular speech acts more frequently than the others. It will also reveal the reason as to what they are explicitly trying to convey to the public through their discourse. The Kashmir issue has been the hot topic since partition, but the time period of 2016 has been a sensitive one because of the recent unease between the neighboring countries, particularly after the so called Surgical Strike Issue. So, this study is delimited to the newspaper editorials from the year 2016 to 2018.

1.8. Significance of the Study

Every piece of writing has a meaning and a purpose that is to be conveyed to a targeted audience. More often than not, some of the ideas are always kept hidden so as to make it attractive to the audience and also to achieve some purposes. The editors of newspapers tend to do it to increase the number of their readership. The hidden meanings or purposes can only be studied or understood by studying what kind of speech acts have been used to foreground a particular aspect of the writing and at the same time, how some of it has been put in the background. This study is unique in a way that Speech Act Theory has not been used before to study the editorials of newspapers, and also because the Issue of Kashmir has been a major reason of unease between Pakistan and India. This is the only issue due to which Pakistan and India have never been on good terms with each other despite being so much in common. The public, leaders and media representatives of both countries have always

been lashing out anger and hatred for each other because of this only issue. This research is significant in way that it tries to explore the ways in which the editors have deliberately or undeliberately made use of different speech acts to build a stance through apparent as well as underlying meanings and the purpose behind their choice of words while representing or conveying the information about the issue of Kashmir. The application of speech act theory on editorials also reveals how Pakistani newspapers' editors see and represent this issue and what are the reason behind their particular linguistic choices in their editorials. What kind of stance they have tried to build through their discourse. This research is very significant in the terms that it will help readers and future researchers to have a deep understanding to the text of newspapers about such sensitive and hotly debated issues. It will also give them a new perspective of dealing with the speech acts, i.e. how different stances are built through them.

1.9 Editorial

Articles are apparently the most basic part of a newspaper. They highlight and express the main ideological perspective of a highlighted issue in an effort to unravel current occasions and issues for their scrutinizing open, and provoke state experts. Articles are moreover a kind of open talk which copy existent suppositions, characteristics, theories, and power structures. To look at media is to think about society. Regardless, media are not just dormant pros; they also have a functioning part and shape perspectives, influencing them to free wellsprings of appraisal.

In the present Pakistani setting, articles work comparably. Pakistani articles can be portrayed as the space in which every day papers voice their decisions about the most issues that should be tended to going up against the country. Their part is to persuade Pakistanis and the council to understand a particular point of view, and in addition make that view a reality. Periodically, there is an operable segment to Pakistani articles in which they indisputably express a strategy that must to be taken. Likewise, distributions are made by an unknown gathering of four two six subeditors. Despite having different researchers, the paper as a rule holds unsurprising points of view about particular subjects. Thus, the pursuer can expect everyday paper's situation on a combination of subjects, for instance, fear based persecution, religion, or the organization.

This significance of articles expect that there is no outside impedance in a news affiliation's enumerating and creating frames. Regardless of the way this is genuinely evident today, it has not been the circumstance in Pakistan's past. Genuinely, outside forces have constantly been seriously drawn in with the press. Productions energetically and unwillingly were social events that legitimized and reinforced the organization and its activities. This was a trademark consequence of state building. The advancement of every day papers in the subcontinent was all around a bit of the patriotism drive before the country's independence in 1947. After the subcontinent got independence, governments continued using the media for their own specific objectives (Window on Pakistani Media, n.d). The press has never tested with satisfactory enthusiasm, or with solidarity, to convince any ruler not to make a false or hurting move, not to undermine the certainty of the country, not to decrease the little greater part lead government consented to us.

In his work, Rahman (2012) saw that Urdu and English have had by and large unique narratives in Pakistan. Under 8% of the masses communicates in Urdu and even less communicates in English (Rahman, 1996: 1). Nevertheless, Urdu and English are honest to goodness lingos. This condition has its establishments concerning pre-distributed India, when the British still managed the subcontinent. As Muslim loyalist desires created in contradistinction to the British rulers and Hindu lion's offer, Urdu transformed into a picture of Muslim character. Exactly when the country ended up self-ruling in 1947, Urdu continued being vested with energetic symbolism (Torwali, 2007). Urdu was seen as a unifier for a to a great degree unique people. People imparted in Punjabi, Pashtu, Siraiki, Sindhi, and Balochi and they had more grounded relationship with their ethnicities and lingos than to the early idea of a Pakistani identity. In this way, ethno-etymological complexities undermined to unravel the new state. In like manner, the choice elites, generally English speakers, attempted to unite the people by focusing on Islam and Urdu through vernacular methodologies. Urdu transformed into the official vernacular of the country and the media and was taught in state supported schools. The tip top, be that as it may, continued slanting toward English for themselves. The organization's twofold standard had immense repercussions. Tongue approaches transformed into a framework for political survival. Rather than joining the people, the politicization of Urdu and English made new hole. A couple of variables influenced Urdu

to wind up identified with the religious preservationist, while English was connected with the westernized elites, who were inclined towards socialism or radicalism (Rahman, 2012).

The essayist Ahmed (1998) takes Rahman's concept of lingo as an epitome of conviction framework and applies it to the press. He observes that following the 1947 package of the subcontinent the new organizations of India and Pakistan used the press as a techniques for spreading state deliberate attention (Ahmed, 1998). The state deliberate exposure was relied upon to overrun people with a sentiment of pride and national identity. In light of the significant adversarial vibe between the as of late encircled Pakistan and India, the press' vocabulary relied upon two limited patriotisms, or capability to the following: Pakistan versus India, Islam versus Hinduism, Urdu versus Hindi. Ahmed observes that it was the vernacular tongues of each country – Urdu and Hindi – which were best prepared to ingest the energetic interests of the state's conviction framework. Decades after opportunity, Ahmed proclaims that the Urdu/Hindi-English allotments continues with: The Urdu press of Pakistan and the Hindi press of north India are anchored a conflict of two patriotism legends. The supposition imparted in the vernacular is close state methodology. In the meantime, the state course of action is formed by the vernacular press in light of the way that the parliaments of the two sides are influenced more by the lingo press than by the cutting edge English press... Nationalism is more satisfactorily imparted in vernacular proverbs because these idioms express inclination clearly superior to anything they express reason (Ahmed, 1998)

As showed by Ahmed, Urdu and English encapsulate contemplations of character, as well as rather scholarly mental strategies. Urdu is enthusiastic; English is sensible. This refinement is credited to the English press' usage of various wellsprings of information, better pariah data, protection from oppression, and trade viewpoints of the state and theory (Ahmed, 1998). Ahmed clears up the "sensible" idea of English, communicating:

Adjusted talk in English and its capacity to pass on truth and figures have furnished the Pakistani press with contraptions of impact that cut the teaching at two levels: in the space of inside game plan and in the territory of remote system. The English press in Pakistan is frequently wary of the ideological difference in Pakistan and moreover its game plan towards... India. Criticism of the [state ideology] is possible in English, anyway not 'in the not too distant past in Urdu (Ahmed, 1998).

Ahmed's Urdu-English/enthusiastic sound division is hazardous in light of the way that it expect Western implications of sensibility and what's more Western media standards of master news-throwing. Held up to this standard, the English papers would easily win with respect to appearing to be reliable and focus to a Western readership; Urdu day by day papers would appear to be stunning and uncommonly excited. Anyway to an Urdu readership, related in an inside and out various setting, Urdu day by day papers would be sensible, while English papers would show up nonsensically great.

It's not possible for anyone to keep the criticalness from guaranteeing day by day paper distributions as they shape and create the conviction arrangement of their pursuer. Here, it is basic to delineate what we mean by conviction framework. It is described as "the mental structure, [i.e.] the lingos, the thoughts, classes, imagery systems of depiction" (Hare, 1952) Ideological depictions generally speaking "expressor signals the emotions, perspective, positions, interests or distinctive properties of get-togethers" (Felix-Brasdefer, 2006). In this way, the highlight on the qualification among "Us" and "Them" will depend on the political presentation of the everyday papers". In this way, plan of depiction of an idea and thought of the everyday paper article is one of a kind in connection to each other and this isolates one day by day paper from other. The overpowering conviction frameworks are associated with the clash of one assembling over another and emphasizes on pack ID, in the assurance of in-store up people and out-collect people. In addition, ideologies fill in as delegate systems of thought to make, keep up, and offset particular kinds of vitality relations. Editorials have unprecedented criticalness while dismembering the ideological piece of news media since articles are enunciations of "the more broad ideological position of the everyday paper proprietors and executives" (Henry and Tator, 2002, p. 93). Besides, it empowers the day by day paper to address it's peruse direct by commenting on the news (Reah, 2002). Articles are ordinarily made along three schematic arrangements. They portray the condition and give a summary of the news event. They present an evaluation of the situation especially of activities and on-screen characters. They impel conventional conclusions as wants, proposals, advices, and takes note.

"A production is an article in a day by day paper which gives the supposition of the boss or distributor on a topic or thing of news".

"Remarkable article in a day by day paper, giving a supposition on some topical issue, ordinarily created by the chief"

A publication implies a daily paper article composed or authorized by the manager of a daily paper or magazine article that gives the conclusions of the editors or distributors or a declaration of assessment that looks like such an article, all the more particularly an article is an article in a daily paper or periodical which gives the perspectives of the individuals who choose its arrangement. In perspective of the above definition, a publication can be portrayed as being actually the quintessence and soul of the daily paper, very not quite the same as news and highlight composing.

The publication is an unsigned institutional feeling on an issue or occasion that showed up in roughly a similar place on the article page every day.

1.10 Rationale for Selecting Editorial

Articles are considered as the soul of the day by day papers, reflector of the ' paper course of action' and the voice of the proprietors or editors. Articles are the channel from which the publication director's pass on his/her comments, examinations and proposals to the generation. Thus, an article can be called as the subjective point of view of the publication supervisor. Be that as it may, completed the time span, the distribution scope has extended. Directly essentially showing the editor's viewpoint isn't the limit of distribution. To teach, decipher, survey, extrapolate, propose, denounce, incite, direct and generously more are the ordinary components of an article in this new time of information. A free and self-governing day by day paper has production approach of its own which it takes after both on a fundamental level and practice. Every editorial is a rich combination of ideas, beliefs and carefully chosen linguistic choices by the writer. The researcher has delimited to the selection of editorials covering the issue of Kashmir as it was a hot topic at the time of conduction of research.

1.11 DAWN

Dawn is Pakistan's leading and second largest newspaper group that is widely read all over the country. It is published by Pakistan Herald Publications. It was founded in Delhi, India by Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on 26 Oct, 1941 as a representative of Muslim

League. The newspaper has its main offices in Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad. Dawn has representatives in other countries as well. Hameed Haroon is the CEO of Dawn Group of Newspapers and editor is Zaffar Abbas (contributors, Dawn (newapaper), 2018).

1.12 The News

The news is conveyed by the Jang social affair of every day papers. Mir Shakil-ur-Rehman is its administrator in-supervisor. It serves both metropolitan and tip top social event of individuals. It has sizeable staff deputed at Lahore, Karachi and Rawalpindi/Islamabad and in different diverse countries. Approach makers, other official and careful open don't miss its distributions. The picked dailies have a place with the 'known social affairs of creations'. These day by day papers showed up reliably in the midst of the period under idea (2008-2010) and are definitely not hard to access from the libraries. The researcher aims to examine the piece of newspapers in the perspective of Pakistan-India relations through the articles of these papers.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter throws a light on the most important branch of linguistics i.e. pragmatics and explains the importance of pragmatics in studying the use of language in different contexts. The main purpose of language use will only be achieved when the meaning of the utterances will be decoded according to contexts and intentions of the speaker. It also explains what really speech acts are and how they were originated and acknowledged by famous philosophers Austin and Searle. The previous researches being done the study of speech acts have also been discussed in this chapter.

2.1. Introduction

A set of different symbols that are used for the purpose of communication either in the form of spoken or written is what makes a language. Language is an intrinsic trait of human behavior. But what makes a language is an interesting question. Humans use their mouth, ears and brain to speak to and understand each other. That ability to communicate with each other gets called language and it set the heart of a ton of things worth learning about humans about communication, science, philosophy, logic and much more. Language enables us to express our thoughts, ideas and feelings to others and also to understand theirs. Language is important because it gives value to others, reflects our beliefs, values and attitude and shapes the world we live in. people use language differently to achieve the purpose that they are using it for. Different tactics are hidden in the way language is used to achieve the purpose of language. The language that is used to achieve a purpose is called language in action. The utterances that are considered as an action and they have a purpose, effect on intention are called speech acts. Speech acts are the different ways which are used to deliver the message in a particular way. Speech acts are used widely by different people such as teachers, philosophers, politicians and public figures etc. researchers have been studying and conducting their research on speech acts and how and why they are used. A lot of work has been done on the usage of speech acts in novels, poetry, plays as well as news headlines etc. This research covers the newspapers editorials published in 2016 and 2018 covering the issue of Kashmir. It entails how different

speech acts are used to build a stance on the matter of Kashmir and how far is the stance similar or different.

2.2. Pragmatics

Language is a social tool and a shared code that helps people share and understand each other's perspective. Language is what makes us human, so it is our very complex language system that separates us from other species in the world and it's our brain that develops this very complex language system. So, 'communicative competence' is knowing what to say, how to say it, when to say it, where to say it and whom to say it. So, pragmatics is about having the knowledge of the linguistics, cultural and interpersonal understandings that govern the appropriate use of language. And pragmatic knowledge has some pre-suppositional knowledge that involves speaker's innate guesses or information about the general way in which the language should be used and the extent to which the explicitness and details should be there in a conversation while expressing oneself (Suzanne Miller, 2016).

Pragmatics is the study of language use. Specifically, pragmatics considers the relations between the linguistic meaning and speaker meaning. Utterances have a speaker meaning on top of the linguistic meaning. Thus, what a speaker says contains a layer of linguistic meaning and additionally a layer of speaker meaning i.e. intended meaning (Michael Barrie, 2014).

So, we can say that pragmatics involves the study of the utterances and it interprets what the speaker means when he/she says something. Here, the thing under discussion is the utterance and not the sentence. The difference between them is that sentence is the largest grammatical part of language which includes phrases or clauses and the main aim is to express a feeling, command or a statement. Whereas, utterance is the use of language in particular context by a certain speaker and is directed to a hearer (Faizal Risdianto, 2014).

To speak is to carry out a function. According to the philosophers of linguistics J.L. Austin and J.R. Searle, the purpose of language is not just to describe or state things, it can also be used 'to do things' and to perform certain acts. So, we can say that the actions or tasks that are carried out via utterances are what we call speech acts. To study the use of utterances to carry out actions, J.L. Austin proposed The Theory of Speech Acts in 1962 and was later on developed by J.R. Searle in 1969.

2.3 Speech Act

The idea of speech acts is a standout amongst the most essential idea in the field of pragmatics. The term alludes to the importance in which words are not simply something which only carry meaning, but rather really get things done, they perform it. It is obvious from simple perceptions:

- i. Utterances in a particular conversation or discussion respond not only to the meaning of what was being said, but to the main or basic action that has been performed prior to the talk.
- ii. Utterances also often carry nonverbal gestures (body language, waving etc)
- iii. Utterances engage or interlink with non-verbal actions as well
- iv. Utterances have genuine and real outcomes same as non-verbal gestures.

Speech acts have not been a major part of linguistics since 1980s, despite being the core to understand the how language is used. The researchers worked on Speech acts during the period of 1970s-1980s but then it lost the attention of the researchers and left many issues still unresolved. Those unresolved issues included concerns like: How are speech acts used and expressed in a language? How many types they have? Are those types culturally or universally specific? (Levinson, 2016)

2.4. A brief history of the speech acts

In the philosophy of language amid the 40s the theory of meaning, and the more extensive correspondence theory of truth, started to be tested by speculations of language used being created by the later Ludwig Wittgenstein at Cambridge and the 'ordinary language' researchers like Gilbert Ryle and J.L. Austin in Oxford. It is Austin (1962) who is normally credited with the primary created Theory of Speech Acts, in spite of the fact that his compelling lecturers 'How to do things done with words' were not distributed until 1962 after his death. He took a stand by saying that language has been wrongly interpreted by just focusing on the statements or the propositions, and because of that we had lost track or what language is actually used for. He rather argued that utterances are not only statements but they can do things. He furthermore described the clarifications behind advance or dissatisfaction of speech

acts, named 'felicity conditions', observing that they frequently require fitting subjective states (later called 'honesty conditions' through Searle) and furthermore appropriate conditions (Searle's 'fundamental conditions').

Austin proceeded to see that these success conditions parallel really subsume the truth conditions; statements are in this way just a phenomenal class of speech acts with honesty conditions of conviction and presuppositions or fundamental conditions that must similarly be met. He moreover went to a couple of miseries to clear up all the all the different existing beliefs in which actions could be said to be performed by utterances: the 'locutionary act' is the way in which you say the words with some intended meanings, the 'illocutionary acts (or power)' is the speech acts suitable and the 'perlocutionary demonstration' is the further demonstration or results that depend solely on the context. Austin furthermore developed different contemplations whose importance was not immediately recognized (Levinson, 2016).

Austin's work was effectively systematized by John Searle, who tried to interlink the theory both with the linguistics as well as sociology. He proceeded to recommend that a complete typology of discourse acts could be arrived at by bundling sorts of felicity conditions, so that there can be accepted to be just five basic types of speech acts: representatives (statements and proposition etc), directives (questions, requests, orders), commissives (threats, ensures, offers), expressives (expressing profound gratitude to, apologizing, saluting, etc.), and declaratives (like committing, articulating war, ending etc.). Searle's theory (1969) was all around articulated and drew the attention of famous linguists of that time which are mentioned below.

Meanwhile, some of the other philosophers viewed the use of language in more philosophical terms, among them are Grice and Strawson, who both envisioned that speech acts should be contemplated as specific classes of aim or intention, e.g. aim to build the beliefs in addresses, or motivate them to do things. Grice (1957), Grice (1975) rebuilt the idea of meaning, and portrayed the use of language in dialog as guided by sound activity between two partners. In spite of the way that he never spread this out in print, doubtlessly he speculated that felicity conditions simply take after from the specific classes of intention.

Searle and diverse researchers had not concentrated on the facts of speech act coding, expecting rather that illocutionary act is coded in the main sentence-types (targets,

interrogatives and declaratives) and in the explicit performative verbs when so used – these future the 'literal illocutionary forces' of utterances. Nevertheless, as any practical grammarian of English or distinctive linguist knows, in actuality one needs to learn informal techniques for knowing how to express speech acts.

Gordon (1971) noted unexpectedly that 'indirect speech acts' could moreover routinely be imparted by addressing or communicating a felicity condition: "Do you want to have that pencil?", "May I have that pencil", "Is that your pencil?", "I'd like that pencil" all request or express a precondition on inquiring (Levinson, 2016). They moreover saw that adverbials like please or sincerely may urge a particular speech act (as in "Please can we begin on time?"). There took after an extensive work on indirect speech acts, investigating the structures used especially for requests transversely finished social orders, the psychological taking care of indirect speech acts gave off an impression of being set up with no confounding backup course of action. Prior to the end of the 1980s, in any case, semantic interests had moved for the most part elsewhere.

Meanwhile, an absolutely unprecedented approach was being adopted in sociology, which was not related to the linguistic and philosophical traditions, where the experimental study of conversation was being originated in the late 1960s and mid-1970s. Unbothered by the theory, the language specialists Gail Jefferson, Harvey Sacks & Manny Schegloff (2015) were viewing all extensive systems to the language use in interactive way: turn-taking, repair and speech system (Schegloff E. A., 1973) (Schegloff, 2007). In doing that, they were finding speech acts that had no particular names, no related performative verbs or (it seems, by all accounts, to be) remarkable markings, for example pre-closings (e.g. the exchanging of wells before goodbyes in phone calls), evaluations (appraisals of shared events or things), repair-initiators (like reason me?), pre-sales (What are you doing on Friday night?), and what not. Such activities (as the conversational analysts call them, viewed here as equivalent to the possibility of speech act) must be appreciated against the establishment of progressive – that is, the place they go with association with prior or following turns.

2.5 The essential insight and the leading issues

Rather than the accentuation in current linguistics on language as a tool for a perpetual sound-meaning correspondence, J.L. Austin's center understanding was that the main function

of language isn't to convey meanings however to convey speech acts. For the center natural specialty for language, and still its essential use and the locus of its securing, is conversation. Every one of us creates by and large maybe 16,000 words and 1200 turns at talk every day – and each turn conveys a speech act: all things considered we are taking an interest in trades with something like 5,000 speech act moves every day. So as to react on time (inside the c. 200 ms permitted by the turn-taking framework; Stivers (2009) we have to decipher or trait speech acts at lightning speed, since it is not the meaning but the illocutionary force, that we principally react to. One of the main issues is that speech acts are not generally essentially or straightforwardly coded in the linguistic shape: for instance, ‘Where are you going?’ could be a sit out of gear question, or a test, or a criticize, or a prelude (a pre-) to a demand for a ride or to an offer to give you a ride, and the important reaction relies upon the right understanding the question. How at that point are speech acts recognized in the tight time span permitted? Is there a limited rundown of conceivable activity composes, or would they be able to be made once more? Further, as just outlined, an expression or turn can perform more than one activity all the while: in making an inquiry (Where are you going?) the speaker could likewise be straightforwardly playing out a pre-ask for such that the recipient can make an offer in next turn (Downtown, would you like a ride?). What number of acts can be performed without a moment's delay?

2.6. The nature of the beast: identifying speech acts

There are four (three essential and one related) ways to deal with distinguishing or describing discourse acts. Initial, one could depend on characteristic metalanguage, as in English offer, ask for, welcome, etc. Austin's own particular tack here, recall, was to do the etymology of performative verbs (I thusly pronounce/pick/designate/guarantee/attempt/hand down ...). In any case, there are numerous motivations to doubt regular metalanguage. Numerous discourse demonstrations have no particular names (such activities as pre-solicitations, continuers, repair-initiators and so forth), as found by the conversational experts. Likewise, while composed language frequently has huge metalanguage assets of this kind, unwritten ones regularly don't, and they may have discourse acts outsider to us. So common dialect terms are a poor guide.

A second approach is the utilization of felicity conditions to portray discourse acts, as in traditional discourse act hypothesis. An issue here is that, taken as essential conditions mutually adequate to characterize discourse acts, it is difficult to indicate them right. In this way the conditions for veritable data looking for questions, exam questions, questions checking actualities, and inquiries utilized as a part of repair will all be unobtrusively unique – they shape a free group of discourse act writes not effectively caught by a conclusive agenda of conditions.

A third approach supported by discussion investigators is to utilize the character of reactions to recognize earlier activities. The perception is that numerous discourse demonstrations come in sets ('contiguousness sets'), with a starting activity having a trademark reaction, as in welcome took after by welcome, offers by acknowledgments (or declining), inquiries by answers, etc (Schegloff, 2007) (Stivers T. , 2013). In this way, on the off chance that one can freely describe the reacting activity, one can type the inspiring activity. Language researchers contend this is the means by which we watch that we are comprehended – we expect a reaction of a specific kind. Consider, the accompanying illustration, where the reaction set apart by thanks and reasons proposes that for B, A's swing seems to have been an offer, however that isn't evident from its structure or substance: (Levinson, Pragmatics, 1983)

A: She says you may need that dress I purchased, I don't know whether you do.

B: Oh much obliged, well, let me see I truly have loads of dresses

A fourth, related approach is to welcome that an expression gets parts of its character from the successive position it possesses. Consider the accompanying tokens of the articulation, each doing altogether extraordinary things (Schegloff, 2007):

N: You want a drink?

C: Yeah

N: Okay (Sequence-shutting third)

C: Okay (Preclosing)

One part of discourse acts in this way featured is that they are essentially interactional in character. Think about a proposition (say in regards to going for a walk together) – for progress, the activity relies upon the take-up: it takes two to tango. This is a central part of

discourse acts dismissed in Searlian research – all discourse demonstrations are joint activities (Clark, 1996).

Most investigation really makes utilization of every one of the four of these various types of recognizing properties, exchanging on our vernacular phrasing, attempting to fix it up by characterizing criteria, considering how members themselves react to expressions, and taking note of how articulations assume distinctive parts relying upon their situating opposite other discourse acts.

2.7 Indirect Speech Act

As per (Searle, 1969) using a language is performing speech acts, including giving orders, making inquiries, offering something, and so on. Performing speech acts along these lines are acknowledged as methods for connecting with people. Searle argued that any sort of speech act can be utilized and performed by implication; in this way deviation is another methods for imparting goal and purposes. In fact, a large portion of the speech acts are expressed by implication in the general public. Indirect speech acts are those in which the speaker implies more than what he/she says and passes on a message that must be perused from his/her lines by the listener.

At the end of the day, indirect speech acts are those whose strict importance is not quite the same as the expectation of the speaker. For instance "we should remain at home today around evening time" is an indirect refusal reaction to an offer for going out. The recognizable proof of the power of illocutionary act relies upon the listener's understanding of the proposal as an aberrant refusal. In spite of the fact that hypothesis of speech act has been connected to a variety of researches (Blum-kulka, 2013) to date, it endures numerous real impediments. It ought to be noticed that the hypothesis is confined to the level of the expression. Moreover, the creators connected their principles and traditions to their own speech traditions to be specific Anglo-Saxon speech traditions. Later research, in any case, found that notwithstanding some widespread realistic patterns of speech acts, they are additionally subject to culture-particular varieties. They propose researching speech acts in an assortment of languages and societies other than English.

2.8 The Speech Act Theory

The most critical hypothesis that has been advanced in the area of pragmatics is Austin and Searle's Speech Act Theory. John Austin is one of the pioneers of pragmatics who proposed this hypothesis in 1962 which was later on changed by John R. Searle in 1969 (Yirmanny, 2010). Numerous different thinkers, for example, Leech (1983), Vanderveken (1990), and Levinson (1983) additionally expanded Austin's work (Rustam, 2009). A discourse demonstration is anything that we articulate and it has a comment with the capacity of correspondence. At whatever point we are grumbling, welcoming, declining or complimenting, we are playing out a discourse demonstration. It might comprise of only single word, e.g. 'congrats', or a full sentences involving numerous words: 'Congrats for winning the match.' According to Austin, there is a contrast between saying something and accomplishing something. He contended that each sentence that we articulate isn't only an announcement; rather it incorporates wishes, headings, charges, solicitations, inquiries and clarifications. Based on this refinement, he proposed the thought that there are constative and performative expressions. As indicated by Austin's qualification, constatives are the announcements which can be valid or false though the capacity of performatives is simply to play out an activity. They can't be valid or false (Rustam, 2009).

A speech act is of further three types:

- Locutionary Act
- Illocutionary Act
- Perlocutionary Act

A Locutionary demonstration is any important expression or anything that we say. It was proposed by John Austin in his book *How to Do Things With Words* (1962). This idea of Austin's Locutionary demonstration was later on supplanted by what Searle named as propositional act-i.e. a demonstration which communicates a proposition (Nordquist, Locutionary act, 2016). The illocutionary demonstration alludes to the demonstration of playing out an activity in saying an expression/something. The effect of illocutionary act is on the demeanors, emotions, musings and activities of the audience members or the gathering of people. The illocutionary demonstration is the premise of the entire Speech act theory (Rustam,

2009). A Perlocutionary demonstration alludes to the demonstration of accomplishing something because of saying something (Nordquist, Perlocutionary act, 2017).

Austin additionally partitioned illocutionary acts into five gatherings that are as per the following:

1. **Verdictives:** It alludes to the demonstrations whose discoveries depend on reason and proof. For example, measure, ascertain, find and gauge and so forth.
2. **Exercitives:** It alludes to the demonstrations that are either in the support or against an activity. For instance: Order, ask for, ask and set out.
3. **Commissives:** These are the demonstrations that demonstrate the speaker's dedication towards an expression or an activity. For instance: guarantee, cannot, decrease and certification.
4. **Expositives:** These demonstrations demonstrate the remarks, perspectives or contentions about something. For example, demand, deny, battle, state, remind and figure.
5. **Behabitives:** These demonstrations are delivered because of others' states of mind, articulations, practices or fortunes. For instance: thank, condemn or salute.

Searle condemned the Austin's scientific classification of discourse acts, and exhibited five various types of an illocutionary demonstrations:

1. **Assertives:** These are the articulations that speak to something genuine or consistent with the situation about the world.
2. **Directives:** These articulations should influence the listener to play out a go about because of an expression.
3. **Commissives:** These are nearly the same as Austin's classification of commissives. They allude to the speaker's demonstration of duty to accomplish something later on.
4. **Declaratives:** These expressions announce the situation.
5. **Expressives:** As its name recommends, these articulations express the emotions and mental condition of the speaker (Abba, 2015).

Aside from Austin and Searle's groupings of discourse acts, there were some different savants too who added to the further characterizations of the illocutionary demonstrations however they are, in one way or the other, relatively like that of the Searle's order.

2.9 Application of Speech Act Theory in Previous Studies

Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that deals with the use of language according to the context. It studies how different linguistic choices are made according to the particular contexts. Pragmatic analysis helps people deeply understand the functions that certain speech acts perform. There have been many philosophers who have worked in this field but John Austin and John R. Searle are one of the pioneers of the pragmatics. John Austin put forward a theory that proved to be the backbone of pragmatics. His theory is called as Speech Act Theory, which was presented in his book *How to Do things with Words*. This theory explains that every meaningful utterance that we produce basically performs an action. The nature of that action is based on the type of illocutionary force that has been used in the utterance. This theory was later on criticized and modified by John R. Searle. He did a little addition in the further classification that was explained by Austin and made this theory a best framework to make its readers understand the difference between certain actions that utterances perform.

Pambudi (2017) conducted a research on a movie *The Vow* which was based on the use of Commissive Speech Act in *The Vow*. The research was focused on the analysis of different types of commissive speech acts and to describe the locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts of the commissive speech act. The study was qualitative and descriptive in nature and the results show that different types of commissive speech acts were there in *The Vow* including Threats, refusal and promises. Illocutionary, locutionary and perlocutionary acts in the form of commissive speech acts were also found in the study (PAMBUDI, 2017). Another researcher Leongkamchorn (2010), in his research namely *Speech Acts Analysis of British and American poetry*, applied the theory of speech acts to analyze British and American poetry. Usually when students are learning the poetry, they are advised to use their imaginations to the fullest while keeping in mind the important elements of the piece such as figurative language, historical and contextual background of the piece of poetry to understand and interpret it. However, the conventional methods to learn the poetry are far too difficult for the new learners. In order to help students understand and interpret poetry easily,

Leongkamchorn (2010) analyzed the poetry using speech acts and compared the felicity conditions of each speech act in the piece of poetry.

Nurhasana (2017) conducted a research on a Disney animation movie script *Inside Out*. The research was aimed at the use of speech act in the script of the movie and the reasons why each particular speech act was used and what did it mean. The findings showed that all five of the speech acts were there in the script. Representatives were in abundance covering nearly a third of the whole portion. The next most used was directives and expressives, however declaratives and commissives covered a little portion. The results showed that representatives were used for stating, describing, denying, aiming, informing, arguing and asserting. Directives were used for showing what the character want as it showed directions, commands and requests etc. On the other hand, expressives were used to show expressions and commissives were used to show promises, wishes and threats etc (Nurhasana, 2017).

Yarahmadi (2011), conducted a research on the famous works of Anton Chekhov *The Seagull* (1986) based on the speech act analysis. The researcher claims that his research is unique than the common speech act analysis researches as he has tried to explore the personalities of the characters of *The Seagull* by using Speech act analysis. The written dialogues are analyzed as to what kind of perlocutionary effect they ad on the readers. Moreover, the use of representatives, directives, expressives, declaratives and commissives were interpreted keeping in view the cultural, social and political aspects of the Russian society (Olfati, 2011).

2.10 Speech acts in newspapers

Pragmatic analysis has already been used to analyze newspapers headlines but newspapers editorials have not yet been explored under this domain. In a thesis, the researcher has analyzed the speech acts and linguistic features but it is written on the headlines of CNN representing Pakistan. The issue of Kashmir has not yet been focused on, especially not under this area. The previous researchers have focused on the analysis of Headlines of terrorists attacks in Nigeria. They have applied the same theoretical framework, but the focus is on the headlines, not on the newspapers editorials. Some researchers have tried to analyze the newspapers editorials but they have not applied the speech act theory. They have applied orientalism and Van Dijk's model to analyze different ideologies and studied different power

relation through the use of discourse. Previous researches have focused more on the headlines covering different issues. This research focuses mainly on the speech acts and pragmatic function of those speech acts used in the newspapers' editorials representing the Kashmir Issue as this issue has not been worked on before.

Only a few researchers have used Speech Act Theory to analyze newspaper headlines and comments on editorials. Unfortunately, not much work has been done to analyze the newspaper editorials. The data has been treated as speech acts and they have been divided into different prototypes classified by Searle and Austin according to the contexts in which they were used. Some of the researchers such as Simon and Dejica-Cartis (2015) have tried to analyze the written advertisements taken from different newspapers and magazines using different illocutionary forces in the theory of speech acts. The study revealed that the use of speech acts was to obtain the intending effect on the reader while preferring some speech acts over the others to achieve the intended purpose (Cartisa, 2015).

Olamide (2014) conducted a research on the Editorial comments of TELL magazine keeping in mind The Speech Act Theory. The study concluded that the use of illocutionary acts in the comments leave an impression on the perception of the reader through the perlocutionary effect which they possess. This research reveals that the comments play a vital role in encouraging the readers to always read it (Segun, 2014). Another study was conducted by Abba (2015) on newspaper headline reports using speech acts. The purpose of the study was to identify the types of speech acts used in the headlines, the predominant speech acts and their implication to language use (Abba, 2015).

Another researcher Rustam (2013) carried out a research on the CNN headlines reporting political unrest and crises in Pakistan analyzing the pragmatic and linguistic features in them using the speech acts. Some of the other researchers who carried out research using this model are Siposova (2011), Muhammad (2005) and Hall (2012). Muhammad (2005) carried out the research that was based on the paralinguistic analysis of analysis. In her study, she found out the illocutionary acts according to Searle's classification. Siposova (2011) and Hall (2012) aimed their research on the study of only three kinds of speech acts, i.e. witnessing, deliberating and informing (Rustam, 2009).

2.11 Media and strife

Media can play a basic part in course of action of conflicts. It can adjust the whole circumstance and make assertion between the two conflicting nations. Media has accepted a key part in making harmony among the community and legitimizes. Expansive interchanges have a couple of segments such as News media which are focusing on the Dissemination of information among masses. The News media has the incentive to make a draw of serenity on the minds of public. It can incorporate into appraisal making of the community either particularly or by suggestion.

Researchers argue that media has vitality to attract a vast number of spectators in any bit of the world, on a very basic level poor countries where most of the conflicts happen, it can be beneficial instrument in settling issues. According to them it can raise the strain between conflicts in framing of war news scope. They argue that "media can be a double-edged sword. It can be a stunning weapon of violence when it incites messages of extremism or disinformation that control open inclination". This is the reason, a lot of research has been done on the newspapers. Newspapers have been catching the attention of the researchers due to the unique strategies being used to create and convey meaning. A lot of work has been done on the headlines about different topics in newspapers all under the area of pragmatics exploring how meanings are governed and then portrayed. The purpose of each research carried out under this area, and particularly using The Speech Act Theory is to understand why certain linguistic choices are made and how they contribute to build and convey the meaning, be it the surface meaning or the underlying meaning. According to Krauss (2005), meanings vary according to the situations they are constructed in. He further states that every meaning has two sides. There is a common meaning and a unique meaning. What is common to one group of audience might be unique to another group of people. So it can be said that every reader perceives them according to their own social, cultural and linguistic understanding. Previous researchers have worked on the meanings and its importance. Newspapers and their headlines have also been covered under this very area of pragmatics, but none of them touched the most important constituent of the newspapers i.e. editorials, and specifically no research has previously been done using The Speech Act theory. Since, study of language is a vast and never ending process, it is therefore, important to fill that gap left by

the previous researches. This study can be considered as an initiative and a milestone for the future researchers to further work in this domain.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter cover the detailed study of the theory which has been used to carry out this research i.e. The Theory of Speech Acts. Research methodology and sample has also been discussed in this chapter.

3.1 Theoretical framework

Individuals regularly ask that when they're considering dialect which is the most imperative point of view that necessities to persuade all the work they do on discourse. A few people think its language, other think its vocabulary, articulation, phonology. All things considered, every one of the parts of discourse are vital, yet they are all sub ordinate to one considerably more essential idea and that is the thought that goes under the heading of pragmatics. A commonsense viewpoint is extremely basic since pragmatics answers the inquiry, 'why?' It's not only the matter of doing dialect or of saying, 'goodness, this happened or that happened, or he is utilizing that specific kind of vocabulary, or she's utilizing that specific linguistic development,' the inquiry is the reason they are utilizing it along these lines and that is the thing that pragmatics does. All the more decisively, pragmatics is the investigation of the decisions you make when you utilize dialect, the explanations behind those decisions and the impacts those decisions pass on. Along these lines, when a man ponders a bit of dialect, he or she centers around the things, for example, development of sentences, kinds of sentences, utilization of vocabulary, syntactic development and sorts of tenses and so on however in the meantime, the main inquiry that is there in their brain is, the reason did they do this? What's more, when he's making the inquiry 'why' he is essentially saying, why they did it along these lines as opposed to that way and the appropriate response dependably have a remark with the specific situation, the importance they had as a top priority or underscoring one part of the sentence rather the other. To condense, each part of dialect whether its vocabulary, language, articulation or spelling and so forth, when we investigate it, there's dependably a purpose behind its utilization and pragmatics is the investigation of those reasons. So on the off chance that we take a gander at the meaning of pragmatics, we can state that

pragmatics is the utilization of dialect in a given setting and how dialect adds to the development of various philosophies and position in that specific situation.

3.2. Austin's Speech Act Theory

Speech act theory was a revolutionary development in the field of Language and Philosophy and particularly in the domain of pragmatics. It was proposed after a famous philosopher J.L Austin delivered a series of lectures on the same topic in 1955 that were later on appeared in the shape of a book named 'How to do things with words' in 1962. He stated that speech act are the utterances which are made by a speaker in a particular context. Austin's work was extended and innovated by many philosophers such as Leech (1983), Searle (1969), Levinson (1983), Allan (1986) and Vanderveken (1990).

Austin (1962, pp. 3-6) differentiated between saying things and doing things. He explained that not all the sentences are simply statements instead they include commands, questions, explanations and wishes which are made by the people in different particular contexts. On the basis of this observation, Austin presented the concept of constative and performative utterances (Austin, 1962).

3.2.1. Constatives and performatives

Austin (1962, p.3) said that constatives are different from performatives in a way that the constatives are the statements which can be true or false while the performatives perform certain actions and they can't be true or false.

Austin (1962, p. 22) elaborated constatives and performatives by giving following examples:

- i.** I pronounce you husband and wife
- ii.** I request
- iii.** I direct you
- iv.** I advise you to not go

He further explained that such utterances are performed in a certain context under proper conditions otherwise the acts of pronouncing, requesting, directing and advising won't take place (Rustam, 2009).

3.3 Speech Act Theory and Austin's Contribution

According to Austin (1962, p. 94) 'an act of saying something' can be termed as a locutionary act. Austin (1962, pp. 92-93) further sub classified locutionary acts into three categories as follows:

- i. **Phonetic:** An act which consists of uttering certain sounds (phones) or noises
- ii. **Phatic:** An act of which contains utterance of certain words or vocabulary
- iii. **Rhetic:** An act of utilizing certain words and vocabulary items with a less definite reference and sense.

Austin (1962, pp. 98-99) also proposed that there is also another kind of act known as illocutionary act. According to him, it contain the performance of an act in saying something as opposed to locutionary act or an act of saying something. Austin (1962, p. 101) further said that illocutionary act influences the thoughts, actions or the feelings of the speaker, the audience, or of the other persons.

Austin (1962, p. 108) defined a third type i.e. perlocutionary act as an act that shows that something has been achieved by saying something.

Austin (1962, pp. 101-102) highlighted the difference between the three acts by giving following examples:

- i. **Act A (locutionary act):** Catch the ball (Saying something)
- ii. **Act B (illocutionary act):** He urged me to catch the ball (Doing an act in saying something)
- iii. **Act C (perlocutionary act):** He persuaded me to catch the ball. (Achieving an objective by saying something)

Austin (1962, pp. 150-163) said that illocutionary acts can be further classified into five categories that are as follows:

- i. **Verdictives:** These acts deliver findings that can be official or unofficial based on evidence or reasons. For example: calculate, reckon, estimate, locate and measure.

- ii. **Exercitives:** Exercitives give a decision in favor of or against a course of action. For example: beg, order, request and dare.
- iii. **Commissives:** These acts make the speaker committed to a certain course of action. For example: guarantee, refuse, promise, and decline
- iv. **Expositives:** These are the acts involving the description of views, conducting arguments or clarifying usages and references. For example: state, contend, remind, guess, insist and deny.
- v. **Behabitives:** They include the notion of reaction to other peoples' behaviors, fortunes, and expressions of attitudes or conduct. For example: congratulate, criticize and thank (Austin, 1962).

3.4. Searle's Contribution to the Speech Act Theory

John. R Searle was the student of Austin who extended Austin's contribution in proposing the theory of speech act and pointed out the shortcomings in Austin's work by proposing a new theory of speech acts. According to Searle (1965, p.173), speech act is a function of the sentences in terms of the meaning and used the term illocutionary act unlike Austin who used the term of speech act (1962). Searle (1969, p.16) said that speech act is the minimal or basic unit of the linguistic communication. He further explained that all of the 'linguistic communication' is comprised of the speech acts. He insisted that the words or sentences are basically the speech acts that are produced under particular circumstances and not the parts of 'linguistic communication' (Searle, 1969). Searle and Vanderveken (1985, p. 1) said that the minimal or basic units of human linguistic communication are the illocutionary acts. These acts include questions, apologies, commands, statements and promises. Speaker performs these Illocutionary acts with certain intentions under certain circumstances while uttering a sentence (Vanderveken, 1985). According to Searle, the speech acts are classified into these five categories:

1. **Assertives:** These are the utterances that represent something actual or true to the state of affairs about the world.
2. **Directives:** These utterances are supposed to make the hearer perform an act as a result of an utterance.

3. **Commissives:** These are almost the same as Austin's category of commissives. They refer to the speaker's act of commitment to do something in the future.
4. **Declaratives:** These utterances declare the state of affairs.
5. **Expressives:** As its name suggests, these utterances express the feelings and psychological state of the speaker (Abba, 2015).

Further explained Searle (1989) speech acts on the basis of the speech act functions that were given by Vanderveken (1990). He classified the speech acts into following prototypes:

- i. **Assertive or representative:** Assert, report, advice, remind, inform, certify, deny, state, agree, acknowledge, praise and amend, declare, tell,
- ii. **Commissives:** Pledge, commit, welcome, accept and tender.
- iii. **Directives:** Direct, propose, block, invite, order, recommend, urge, call on, request, ask, encourage, prohibit, suggest and authorize.
- iv. **Declaratives:** Declare, confirm, deny, retire, determine, appoint, resign, proclaim, nominate, authorize, delegate, terminate, veto and revoke.
- v. **Expressives:** Approve, regret, apologize, trust, believe, desire, mourn, congratulate, thank, welcome, appreciate and intend (Rustam, 2009).

3.5 Research Design

This is a descriptive research which incorporates the two methodologies of research that is quantitative and subjective/qualitative approach, keeping in mind the end goal to dissect or comprehend the data. Quantitative research alludes to the information in math-coherent frame that is in numeric organization. This kind of information can be utilized to assemble crude information and further shape tables and charts of got information. Then again in subjective/qualitative approach, information accumulated in the research is non-numerical. It is a logical examination by methods for rationale and an efficient procedure troubles to, find new truth. It is identified with logical in nature. It yields profitable data and exhausts our comprehension.

Qualitative approach is utilized to dissect the common sense highlights of the publications and quantitative technique is utilized to examine as to which speech act is utilized transcendently in the articles; so generally speaking, subjective/qualitative and in addition quantitative strategies is utilized as a part of this study. This research involves the investigation of ten news editorials from DAWN and THE NEWS covering Kashmir Issue between the period of 2016 to 2018. Pragmatics manages how language is utilized contrastingly as indicated by the unique situations. The researcher has concentrated on the utilization of speech acts in specific situations and development of various stance through speech acts in the daily papers articles discussing the matter of Kashmir. It has likewise centered on breaking down whether they have kept up their position or not.

3.6 Sample

The analysis of the daily paper publications has been delimited to ten articles from the chose Pakistan's Leading daily papers from 2016 to 2018. The content of the publications has been analyzed with reference to what sort of speech acts are utilized by the editors and why they have picked those specific speech acts more often than the others. It has likewise uncovered the reason with reference to what they are expressly attempting to pass on to people in general through their talk.

3.7 Universe of the Study

The universe of the research is news editorials published in the selected newspapers of THE NEWS and DAWN about the Kashmir Issue. The researcher selected ten editorials, five from each selected newspaper.

3.8 Sampling Method

Probability sampling method is used to collect the data from the selected newspapers of DAWN and THE NEWS. This sampling technique uses randomization to ensure that every member of the population has the equal chance and probability of being selected. The research has tried to put together a sample of ten editorials from a diverse and vast range of population to get more varied data.

CHAPTER 4

DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter deals with the detailed data analysis followed by the extensive critical discussion. All the selected editorials from the selected newspapers are analyzed under the light of Speech Act Theory. The results are given in the form of tables and then each sentence from selected editorials is critically analyze accordingly.

4.1. Overview

According to Nadadur (2007) the Pakistani media is ruled by three main groups: One with its leading newspaper *Dawn*; the other which publishes *The News*; and the third which owns *The Nation*. The other famous dailies are the *Daily Pakistan* (Lahore), *Daily Times* (Lahore), *Business Recorder* (Karachi), *The Herald* (Karachi; from the Dawn) and *The Frontier Post* (Peshawar). Among them *The News* and *Dawn* are the two main and largely circulated English dailies. According to the Audit Bureau of Circulation figures (2004), *The News* is leading, with 140,000 copies to *Dawn*'s 138,000. Both dailies are the multi-edition publications, with a large readership in the leading cities of the country.

Pakistan and India share much of their common geographic location, but differ clearly in religious demographics. India is a secular country with Hindu majority at about 80% of the total population and Muslims are almost 13% of the total population. On the other hand, Pakistan is an Islamic country with 97% population being Muslim, and only about 1.8% Hindus. Diplomatic relations between the two are defined by the history of the violent partition of British India into these two states, and many military conflicts and territorial disputes thereafter. The two countries have not been able to attain a normalization of mutual relations. The two countries have been living in a state of precarious co-existence, frequently disturbed by tension on borders and outbreak of hostilities, like the wars of 1948, 1965 and 1971. Even after fighting the three wars, both countries do not seem poised to building a durable and permanent peace in South Asia; their governments are busy in acquiring more and more armaments and issuing inflammatory statements against each other that could only further

aggravate the already tenuous relations between them. The main area of confliction between both countries is the issue of Kashmir.

This adversarial relationship has profoundly affected the progress and affluence of the two nations and the quality of the life of the people on both sides of the border. Almost forty percent of the people of both countries live under the poverty line. In many areas people have no access to clean drinking water. Children, who survive, in spite of unhygienic conditions, have a life span much shorter than in prosperous societies. Both countries have a low literacy rate. Pakistan, more than, population growth due, among other reasons, to lack of adequate funds. Foreign monetary assistance is needed to make up energy shortfalls and built the basic infrastructure required for rapid development. But financial resources are diverted towards building up defense forces to deal with a possible outbreak of hostilities (Shabir, Khan, & Safdar, 2014) .

Considering the definition of ideology given by Taiwo (2007) that it plainly means the set of beliefs, values, attitudes based on the social, political, religious and economic life which changes the ideology and perception of individuals and through this perception of different things the reality is established and executed. Nothing that is being reported or telecasted is politically, socially or ideologically unbiased, transparent or neutral. Van Dijk (1988) further expresses that... The ideologies and beliefs of journalists and editorial writers to some extent influence the way they build opinion which ultimately reflects in the discourse structures they use in their articles. The uncertainty that if the news media is really ideologically biased is still there and that newspaper news reports convey the interest and ideologies of both those in power and those that are governed of both the writer and the reader.

For last few years, there has been no talks, diplomacy or bilateral talks among the two countries. Different issues have been raising on different platforms that one way or the other affect the so-called peace process going on between India and Pakistan. It is, therefore, important to highlight and discuss the issues at public level through different channels so that the general masses as well as the authorities become aware of the severity of the situations. It can trigger the peace process between the neighboring countries. Different means of communication (electronic, print) can play a vital role in building and shaping the course of events that initiate the peace process. One of the most important of them are newspapers. They

play a role of catalyst to trigger, attract and shape the attitudes, beliefs and minds of the population (Shabir, Khan, & Safdar, 2014).

This chapter aims to discuss the results obtained by qualitative as well as quantitative descriptive analysis. The main objective of the study is to study and analyze the way the leading newspapers have used different speech acts frequently and the way they help in conveying the message implicitly and explicitly and in result, constructing a stance on the given issue as well as to find out the stance of Pakistani newspapers built through speech acts and how far they have maintained that stance.

4.2. Identification of stance of the news editorials

To analyze the newspaper editorials as to how they build a stance using different speech acts, they were dealt with as illocutionary acts. The identification carried out in two steps:

- i. Classification of news editorials into primary speech acts proposed by Searle (1969)
- ii. Sub classification into the prototypes within primary speech acts

4.2.1. Classification of news editorials into primary speech acts

A sum of 10 news editorials; 5 editorials each was categorized into different speech acts according to the following illocutionary elements of the variation identified by Searle (1969).

Sr.no	Illocutionary acts	Illocutionary point
i.	Representatives	Speaker is bound to the truth/sincerity of the proposition
ii.	Commissives	Speaker is bound to fulfil the future act
iii.	Directives	Speaker seeks the hearer to carry out an act
iv.	Declaratives	Speaker carries out an action indicating himself as an authority
v.	Expressives	Speaker expresses feelings corresponding an act

The news editorials were classified into following basic speech act categories after analyzing them according to the above mentioned table.

Table 1: Classification of news editorials into primary speech acts

Selected Newspaper	Articles	No. of utterances	Illocutionary acts									
			Representative		Commissive		Directive		Declarative		Expressive	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DAWN	Article #1	12	04	33.3%	0	---	03	25%	01	8.33%	04	33.3%
	Article #2	16	12	75%	0	---	03	18.75%	01	6.25%	0	---
	Article #3	21	12	57.14%	0	---	06	28.57%	0	---	03	14.28%
	Article #4	14	11	78.57%	0	---	03	21.42%	0	---	0	---
	Article #5	16	11	68.75%	0	---	05	31.25%	0	---	0	---
	Total utterances	79	50	63.29%	0	---	20	25.31%	2	2.53%	07	8.86%
THE NEWS	Article #6	11	07	63.63%	02	18.18%	0	---	01	9.09%	01	9.09%
	Article #7	11	10	90.90%	01	9.09%	0	---	0	---	0	---
	Article #8	09	09	100%	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
	Article #9	13	09	69.23%	0	---	02	15.38%	01	7.69%	01	7.69%
	Article #10	20	14	70%	0	---	04	20%	0	---	02	10%
	Total utterances	64	49	76.56%	03	4.68%	06	9.37%	02	3.12%	04	6.25%

The table 4.1 represents 5 kinds of illocutionary acts were found in the data. The editorials with representative illocutionary acts are in majority as compared to Commissive, directive, declarative and expressive acts. If we look individually at each editorial, the majority of editorials do not contain one or the other illocutionary speech acts. The existence of three or four illocutionary acts proves what Searle and Vanderveken (1985) said that there are only some finite ways in which an utterance having illocutionary points can be found. The occurrence of representative speech acts in excess also verifies the results of the studies that have been conducted previously by Muskanafula (2009) and Ayeomoni & Akinkuolere (2012) in which it was observed that majority of the texts especially news editorials and headlines is based on the representative illocutionary acts (Rustam, 2009). Whereas, other illocutionary acts such as Expressives, Commissives, declaratives and directives occur in a comparatively less frequency. Among the representative speech acts present in the data, the more importance has been given to the representative purpose of the editorials where the emphasis of the editorial writer (editor) on the authenticity of the written proposition and the direction of fit of the representative illocutionary acts is always “Words to worlds” in which the words are modified and standardized to report the state of affairs in the world. Language has always been used to affect the ideas and beliefs of the readers. Similarly, here it can be concluded that the function of most of the news editorials is to affect the minds of the readers to change their belief about certain circumstances and propositions. The majority of representatives in the editorials covering Kashmir issue suggest that the focus was to assert the truthfulness of the propositions about the issue.

When it comes to the use of other illocutionary acts of Expressives, directives, declaratives and directives, it can be seen that a very little emphasis is given on them. Expressives are linked with the speaker’s feelings of joy, sorrow, regret, desires and grief while the Commissives signify the speaker’s commitment to a certain action in the future. Directives highlight the speaker’s intention of making the hearer to carry out or fulfil some kind of action whereas; the declaratives indicate the declaration or announcement of some action on the part of someone who utters a statement. By looking at the less frequencies of usage of above mentioned illocutionary acts, it can be concluded that the news editorials are rarely based on the feelings, emotions, demands and commitments of the speaker; yet there are instances where strong feelings of disapproval, grief as well suggestions and demands have been shown by the

speaker but they are not in as abundance as the representatives acts. Directives are used where speaker has tried to put forward some demands and suggestions to Indian as well as Pakistani leaders to solve this issue as peacefully as possible. Expressives are used in the instances where speaker has shown grief and disapproval towards Indian government's role in solving this issue; some instances are found where disapproval towards Pakistani leaders has also been shown.

4.3. Sub classifications of editorials into the prototypes of primary speech acts

As the propositional content and context of selected editorials with the same illocutionary points were different, different illocutionary forces were there in the editorials. The occurrence of a variety of illocutionary forces within the editorials covering the same issue i.e. Kashmir issue from different angles verifies the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) which states that there may occur a range of different illocutionary forces which need to be recognized and they do not need any particular grammatical forms to be taken into account. Moreover, these illocutionary forces tend to have a common and distinctive starting point. For example, the variety of illocutionary forces linked with the representative illocutionary point has the same direction of fit and illocutionary point; that is to assert something by making a statement. Same goes for Commissives, Directives, Declaratives and Expressives where from one single illocutionary point, a range of other illocutionary forces are acquired. This variation of illocutionary forces reinforces the point raised by Muskanafula (2009) according to which the sub categories of primary speech acts can be found closely associated with their respective basic speech act categories i.e. representatives, Commissives, directives, declaratives and Expressives. If there didn't occur this variation, there would not have been any need to make any further sub categories. The presence of this vast and unique variation within the same illocutionary point caused in further division or classification of primary illocutionary acts into their sub-types or prototypes.

The news editorials were dealt as propositions because the propositions are comprised of speech acts. A statement expresses a proposition whenever any illocutionary act has some propositional content.

In order for prototypes to be realized, the following felicity conditions given by Searle (1969) were used to analyze the editorials:

- i. Preparatory condition:** The condition which helped to find out the kind of context/environment which can be used to make an illocutionary act. There are the conditions which must be fulfilled for a speech act to not go wrong.
- ii. Propositional content condition:** The condition which was used to find out if the event was carried out in present, past or future.
- iii. Essential condition:** It was used to find out the primary illocutionary act present in the editorial.
- iv. Sincerity condition:** It is associated with the psychological state of mind of the speaker under which the statement is made and a speech act is sincere only if what is expressed by the speech act and the psychological state of the speaker are the same (Green, 2007).

These above mentioned felicity conditions play a very important role as they can be used to derive new illocutionary forces from the old ones.

4.4. Detailed analysis of illocutionary forces of representatives

Representative speech acts are those which are based on the truthfulness of the proposition. Representative speech acts are further sub-classified into prototypes but each prototype is different from the other on the basis of the difference in their illocutionary force. The editorials having the same illocutionary forces are put together.

13 prototypes of the representative speech act are there and the utterances from all the selected editorials having similar illocutionary forces are put under the same respective prototype.

Table 2: Representatives' classification into prototypes

S.No.	Representative prototypes	Number of statements			
		Dawn	%	The News	%
1.	Report	10	12.65%	12	18.75%
2.	Certify	3	3.79%	2	3.12%
3.	Declare	6	7.59%	7	10.93%

4.	Deny	1	1.26%	0	---
5.	State	8	10.12%	6	9.37%
6.	Assert	8	10.12%	10	15.62%
7.	Hypothesize/Guess	1	1.26%	1	1.56%
8.	Agree	2	2.53%	1	1.56%
9.	Tell	1	1.26%	2	3.12%
10.	Criticise	5	6.32%	1	1.56%
11.	Claim	2	2.53%	2	3.12%
12.	Inform	3	3.79%	4	6.25%
13.	Amend	0	---	1	1.56%
Total no. of rep prototypes		50	63.29%	49	76.56%

The table 4.2 represents a remarkable difference within the recurrence of representatives' prototypes. Statements in the articles serving the purpose to report, state, assert and declare are in abundance. Acts of certify, criticize and inform are having medium frequencies, whereas the acts of deny, inform, hypothesize/guess, agree and claim possess least frequency.

Detailed analysis of acts of representatives keeping in view the felicity conditions discussed earlier helped to divide them into their sub categories or prototypes and at the same time they also aided to find out how a message was aimed to construct and deliver using different types of speech acts keeping in mind the context and the audience. All the prototypes given in the table 4.2 are analyzed in detail:

4.4.1. Report

The illocutionary act of 'report' coming under the category of representative speech act was used most abundantly as compared to other prototypes of the same speech act. Report is used where the given information is related to an event or occurrence happened in the past and is somehow related to the present as well in some cases (Rustam, 2009). As mentioned in the Table 4.2, the percentage of this illocutionary ac used in THE NEWS is 18.75%, while in

DAWN it is 12.65%. Similarly, the utterances that come under the category of 'report' indicate the instances that have occurred in the past related to the issue of Kashmir, such as:

““The combination of the Uri attacks and Indian claims of so-called surgical strikes had raised the spectre of escalating violence across the LOC and the Working Boundary and the frightening possibility of conflict spreading beyond the disputed Kashmir region (DAWN, 2016).””

In this statement taken from the DAWN editorial, the speaker is reporting the audience about the Uri attacks as well as the so called claims of surgical strike. This refers to the incident when on 18th September, 2016, a fire broke out in an Indian military camp based in Uri which burned 19 Indian army soldiers alive when their tents caught the fire. In order to avoid the questioning of court about the negligence on their part, Indian army knitted a story to put all the blame of Pakistan by saying that they were attacked by so called fictitious Pakistani terrorists. To strengthen their accusation, they even claimed that they had killed the leading member of Pakistani terrorists.

This camouflaged operation exasperated the Indian public, demanding countermeasures from their government and Army. In order to fulfil their demands, the Indian army yet again, only after ten days fabricated a story by claiming that they had conducted the rounds of 'surgical strikes' along the LOC inside the territory of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Indian army and the media falsely claimed that they had attacked and wiped out seven of the 'Pakistani terrorist camps' and furthermore, killing several terrorists that were to be sent to India. Pakistan army negated their claims and India failed to provide any substantial evidences to support their claims. This whole scenario of blame game did not stop any terrorist attacks; if there were any, instead it further aggravated the hostile atmosphere between the two countries (Hali, 2017).

In another editorial from DAWN, it was reported that:

“The framework of an eventual settlement is readily available and the initiation of publicly acknowledged or backchannel talks can build on the last pragmatic and sensible approach to conflict resolution: the four point agenda of the Pervez Musharraf era. While the specifics can change, the four-point agenda was based on the right principles: a phased, progressive, mutually acceptable military de-escalation in the disputed region

with a simultaneous, coordinated ramping up of a people-centric governance structure (DAWN, 2017).’‘

This statement taken from DAWN is again using the illocutionary act of report. The writer in this editorial is reporting to the audience that Parvez Musharraf during his era, while on a visit to the United States put forward a four-point agenda to resolve the issue of Kashmir. The summary of this four-point peace plan proposed by Musharraf was that the governments of both countries need to talk to each other. The very first step was the softening of borders between the two countries separating Azad Jammu Kashmir and Indian-held Kashmir i.e. Line of Control and the Kashmiri people should be given the freedom to move across the borders easily. The second point of his peace-plan was the withdrawal of Indian troops from the Kashmir region. The third and fourth step was that Kashmir will have self-governance and Pakistan and India will have a joint mechanism to supervise everything in Kashmir (Naqvi, 2006). This four-point peace plan was a controversial topic. After this, India claimed that Pakistan is ready to give up on Kashmir if we accept this plan. Even Kashmiri Hurriyat leader Syed Ali Shah Geelani was not in the favour of this four-step peace proposal. He said that it was a diplomatic trick rather than a solution and it was not acceptable to Kashmiri people at any cost. He said that the real stakeholders in this matter were Kashmiris, so the solution should be made keeping in view their aspirations, sacrifices and wishes. Though, this proposal was never accepted nor applied, but after both governments have tried almost everything to resolve the issue, yet at the same time India’s bigotry behaviour of not accepting Kashmiri’s wishes and demands, the speaker here in this editorial is reporting a very important instance from the past i.e. four-step plan and yet at the same time reminding and suggesting that a somewhat reasonable proposal is readily available and a sensibly reasonable approach can be built by the leaders of both countries (Geelani hits out at 'four-point formula' for Kashmir, terms it a diplomatic trick, 2016).

‘‘At least 30 people have died in the violence triggered by the killing last Friday of Burhan Wani, a young separatist militant, by the Indian army (DAWN, 2016).’‘

The history of Kashmir is filled with the barbaric killings of Kashmiris by Indian army in order to suppress their voice for freedom. Pakistani media and newspapers have always been informing the public about whatever happens in Kashmir. Similarly, in this editorial published

by DAWN, the writer is reporting the very recent incident is when a 22 years old young militant Burhan Wani was killed by Indian police during an encounter. Burhan joined military at the age of 15 when he was beaten for no reason to raise his voice against the violence of Indian forces. Burhan became a military icon for Kashmiris when he stood up for the rights of his fellow Kashmiris and propagated his message through social media by recording the videos. The death of Burhan Wani infuriated the young population of Kashmir resulting in protests. These protests kicked off a new round of brutality in the region resulting in the killings of more than 30 people during the clashes between the forces and Protestants. It was reported that the violence as a result of Burhan Wani's death is the worst that has been witnessed in the region in years that extra troops were sent to handle the law and order situation (Bukhari, 2016).

India's stance on the killing of Burhan Wani is totally opposite of what Kashmiris and Pakistani feel about it. Their news reports, talk shows and news headlines show that they have rather a very firm stance that they did right by killing a young freedom fighter. They have, in certain newspaper articles and talk shows used the word 'rebel' for Burhan Wani. An Indian TV channel even aired the news headline according to which the death of Wani has 'strengthened' the rebellion of 'armed' rebels (TeleSur, 2018). The depiction of fight for freedom of innocent Kashmiris as 'rebellion' by Indian government clearly shows their rigid and insensitive attitude towards the struggles of Kashmiris. They are not ready to accept the fact that the possession of Kashmir by India is lawfully wrong and whatever the people of Kashmir are doing is to get their right of freedom back that has been snatched by India against their will.

It should be kept in mind that Pakistan government has always been supporting the efforts of people of Kashmir to fight for freedom and sacrificing their lives and it has always condemned the forces of India for killing innocent Kashmiris for no reason just for the sake of spreading terror in the valley. As always, Pakistan condemned the death of Burhan Wani in strong words. Indian government, on the other hand in spite of understanding the sensitivity of the issue, accused Pakistan of its association with the terrorism. An Indian newspaper, The Indian Express published an article in 2016, which states that Pakistan supports terrorism in the region and its supporting stance towards Burhan Wani is further highlighting its alliance with the terrorism and that terrorism defines the state policy of Pakistan (Express, 2016).

“Pakistan’s Foreign Office has welcomed mediation offer of the newly-elected US administration for the resolution of Kashmir issue (NEWS, 2016).”

The issue of Kashmir has been the centre of attention whenever the leaders from either of the countries are on a foreign visit to UN. The foreign countries’ leaders also on their visit to Pakistan or India assure them of their allegiance in solving this issue. The US President-elect Donald Trump administration also presented the same offer. Mike Pence, the Vice President-elect, in an American news channel stated that Trump administration might come forward to act as a mediator to create a friendly atmosphere between the two countries to solve the issue of Kashmir. He also stated that it is observed that the hostility between Pakistan and India has made this issue even more hostile and hard to solve. He assured that Trump with his outstanding capabilities of convincing and solving the problems is going to play a role in this matter as well. The writer here in this chunk of the editorial is reporting that the offer has been welcomed by the foreign office in Islamabad.

“The Federal cabinet on Friday rejected Indian claims of carrying out surgical strike inside Pakistan and vowed to continue moral, political and diplomatic support of the Kashmiris. The meeting was convened to deliberate on the deteriorating situation along the Line of Control (LOC) after Indian forces opened unprovoked fire in the Azad Jammu Kashmir during which two soldiers embraced martyrdom (NEWS, 2016).”

In this passage taken from the editorial of THE NEWS, the writer is reporting the readers about Pak Army denying Indian claims of ‘Surgical Strike’ which they claimed to carry out on 29 Sept, 2016 inside the territory of Pakistan-held Kashmir, only 11 days after India accused Pakistan of attacking a military base camp in Uri, which killed 19 Indian militants. According to Indian media, the Indian army suspected a team of terrorists that was to carry out different terrorist attacks inside Indian-held Kashmir. And this strike was meant to target and pre-eliminate their possible invasion and attack.

The ISPR denied their claims by stating that there had been a cross fire at the border which was initiated by India which was then responded by Pakistani troops. And that naming a cross fire as ‘surgical strike’ is nothing but the “fabrication of truth”. ISPR did confirm that two of Pakistan army soldiers were martyred as a result of inexcusable firing initiated by Indian troops and it was further condemned by Pakistan Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif. Pakistan

Defence Minister Asif Khawaja stated that after the incident of Uri, which also was a baseless accusation, the Indian public is infuriated and this claim of ‘surgical strike’ is just a tactic to have played by India to calm down its masses (NEWS, 2016).

“The Cabinet took up the issue of situation in Indian Occupied Kashmir. Foreign Secretary Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry briefed the Cabinet. Defence Minister Khawaja Asif briefed the meeting on security situation on the Line of Control. The cabinet extended moral, political and diplomatic support to the Kashmiris in their struggle for right to self-determination (NEWS, 2016).”

The writer in the same editorial from THE NEWS is reporting about the cabinet meeting that was held by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to discuss the recent tension along the LOC in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan National Security Advisor prepared and presented an extensive report on the situation across LOC in Kashmir and Khawaja Asif; Defence Minister gave a briefing to the meeting. The members of cabinet pledged to stand by and to provide any political, diplomatic and moral support to Kashmiris in their fight for freedom (Ahmed I. , 2016).

The excerpts quoted above taken from the selected editorials of DAWN and THE NEWS are the instances in which the prototype ‘report’ of the representative speech act is used.

4.4.2. Certify

The illocutionary act ‘certify’ falling under the category of representative speech act is used where the writer/speaker is implying to assure that whatever proposition is said is true. Basically, the intention of the writer is to assure the reader that the information that is being presented to him is true (Rustam, 2009). Table 4.2 shows that the percentage of this illocutionary act in DAWN is 3.79% and in THE NEWS it is 3.12%. The differences in the percentage of usage of this illocutionary act in both the newspaper is not that big which implies that both newspapers have equally used this act in order to try to reassure their audiences of the different happenings.

The selected editorials, in certain places have used this prototype. Some of the e instances are as followed:

“The key issue is that New Delhi has always looked upon the Kashmir unrest as a law and order problem. Its position that Pakistan fuels dissent within IHK is untenable, for while Islamabad did, in the past, actively encourage Kashmiri separatist groups, today it offers moral and diplomatic support (DAWN, 2016).”

In the above mentioned excerpt taken from the article of DAWN, the writer is trying to assure the readers that India has never been serious about Kashmir issue and that it is the only matter that is needed to be handled seriously to bring peace in the region, instead India has always been treating this issue as more of a law and order issue and blames Pakistan for the disputes and conflicts within Indian-held Kashmir. The writer is assuring the reader on the behalf of upper authorities that India’s stand on blaming Pakistan for any kind of disputes in Kashmir is something that India cannot prove or defend this argument. In the next statement, the writer is accepting the fact that in the past, Islamabad did encourage Separatist groups of Kashmir to raise their voice and to keep struggling for their struggle, but now it promises to provide any moral, political or diplomatic support they need.

“...I think what the president-elect expressed in conversations with leaders from both countries was a desire for continued US engagement on building the relationship with both of those countries,” Pence said (NEWS, 2016).”

This excerpt is taken from the editorial of THE NEWS which is about Pakistan welcoming and accepting the US offer to act as a mediator to solve the matter of Kashmir. This is a statement made by US vice president-elect Mike Pence, in the answer of a question, where he seems to reassure the world by certifying the fact that Trump during his conversations with the leaders of both countries has expressed his desire to help build a friendly relationship between the two countries by acting as a mediator and proposing the solutions and ideas that will be in the favor of both countries and will help create an atmosphere of peace and harmony in the region.

4.4.3. Declare

Declare is basically used under the Declarative speech act, but it also falls under Representative speech act. As shown in the table 4.2, the percentage of declare in DAWN is 7.59% and in THE NEWS is 10.93%. It is used where the purpose of the speaker/writer is to affirm a proposition and has the intention to make it known to the audience (Rustam, 2009).

In these editorials, the prototype of declare is used where the writer is affirming and making a statement known to the readers. Some of the examples are as follows:

“...Whatever the rulers and policymakers in the region choose to do or not do, oppressed people everywhere share a common bond — the quest for dignity, basic rights and self-determination are fundamental to human existence (DAWN, 2017).”

This editorial was published on Feb 5th i.e. Kashmir solidarity day to express the love, support and admiration Pakistani nation has for Kashmiris who are fighting for their rights in the valley of Indian held Kashmir. The writer here is assertively declaring that whatever the fate of Kashmir may be, it is an irreversible and self-evident fact that the oppressed people in Kashmir share a connection that roots in their souls. They have common interests because the quest for their rights, self-esteem and freedom is the prime foundation for the existence of human life and they can never withdraw from fighting for these. The intention of writer here is to make the readers know the fact that people and Kashmir and Pakistan and not two different nations, we are one and we stand by Kashmiris in their fight for freedom.

The statement given above is the perfect example of ‘declare’ of representative speech act as the writer is having an assertive tone and the prime intention of the writer is to make its readers aware of the sense of solidarity that Pakistanis share with the people of Kashmir.

“The more the Kashmir dispute is allowed to become the exclusive remit of right-wing and violent groups, the more the inherent justness of the Kashmir cause will be obscured (DAWN, 2017).”

This excerpt is taken from the same editorial published on Kashmir solidarity day. The writer in this editorial expressed the strong support for the people of Kashmir, but at the same time he proposed and represented some of the possible solutions for the matter of Kashmir. One of them was to acknowledge and to sensibly approach the four-point agenda proposed by Parvez Musharraf. He also highlighted some of the mistakes Pakistani leaders have been making in the past due to which the efforts they have been doing could never reach some final settlement. In this part of the editorial mentioned above, the writer is, again in an assertive way declaring that if the both countries keep on letting this issue go in the hands of violent groups, the real and ground issues of the matter will never go upfront and we will never be able to provide the people of Kashmir the just settlement that they deserve.

“Chairing the meeting, PM Nawaz Sharif said the nation, along with the country’s brave armed forces, is fully prepared and ready to defend the motherland from any sort of aggression (NEWS, 2016).”

The above mentioned excerpt is taken from the editorial written in the context of India’s claims of ‘Surgical Strike’. The writer here in this part of the e editorial is assertively declaring PM’s statement as a reaction towards Indian troops’ hostility shown at the border of Kashmir i.e. LOC when they opened fire for no obvious reason and later on claimed that they had suspected d some terrorist teams ready to carry out their activates inside Indian held Kashmir. PM here is making statements on the e behalf of Pakistan n army and the whole nation that we are ready to defend our country against any hostility any time it is needed. During this whole phase after the claims of so called surgical strike, PM did not seem to take any action or directing army to do anything, he rather preferred to keep a low profile by giving such statements but even then the writer here is declaring his statements so that the nation can be taken into confidence that our leaders are not sitting idle against the hostile activities of Indian army.

““I must make it clear that each and every person of this country is ready to defend its motherland. The entire nation stands shoulder to shoulder with its valiant armed forces. No one will be allowed to cast an evil eye on Pakistan,” the Premier remarked. “The atrocities being perpetrated by the Indian forces cannot suppress the freedom struggle of the people of Kashmir,” he said. (NEWS, 2016).”

This is the continuation of the above given statement. Here, the PM himself is declaring it to the whole nation and to the rivals as well, that we are just being polite and it should not be taken as a sign of weakness. It can be seen that his tone is very assertive and he wants his words to leave an impression on the minds of others. His intention is to let everyone know that the baseless accusations and hostile behavior of Indian army towards the matter of Kashmir will not weaken the spirits of Pakistani nation and they will be ready to fight and defend the country. He further declared it to the Indian leaders and the army that the cruelty and horror they are spreading in the valley of Kashmir is intolerable and they should stop violating human rights by torturing people of Kashmir.

4.4.4. Deny

Just like ‘declare’ deny also falls under declarative as well as representative speech acts. When it comes to the prototype ‘deny’ of representative speech act, it is used assertively to deny something by assertively proposing an opposite statement. It is necessary that whatever is denied must have been already affirmed. It is also used to negate the claims of accusations as well as negation of the important events (Rustam, 2009). It has been used only once i.e. 1.26% by THE DAWN and THE NEWS has not used it in any of their selected newspapers. This difference can imply that THE DAWN tries to build their stance subjectively by negating the already existing information and delivering new information to the audience, whereas THE NEWS has avoided negating any already existing statements. In the selected editorials, ‘deny’ has been used only once, which is as follows:

“Its position that Pakistan fuels dissent within IHK is untenable... (DAWN, 2016).”

Whenever something goes wrong on the land of India, the Indian leaders as well as the media start fabricating the facts and put all the blame on Pakistan. Over the past four decades, every now and then, a new round of blames and accusations is observed from New Delhi. Ever since the RAW, Indian intelligence agency has been established, the key goal of the government as well as the establishments have been to put the blame on Pakistan for every evil in India as well as in Indian held Kashmir (Babar, 2018).

After the sudden change in the atmosphere between both countries due to ‘so-called surgical strike’, the matters have taken a sharp turn and Kashmir has become a hot topic. Indian media is doing everything they can to twist the stories of what’s going on in Kashmir by completely hiding the fact that Indian troops are torturing, raping, blinding and killing innocent Kashmiris. They rather paint the whole picture by showing Kashmiris as hostiles and rebels ruining the peace of Kashmir valley, and tag them as terrorists and agents of Pakistan to cause distress in the region. Whenever, any dispute arises or any outbreak takes places in India or Indian held Kashmir, Indian media, without any investigation and without collecting the facts starts accusing Pakistan and ‘Pakistani-sponsored terrorists’. It, in fact seems like Indian news presenters are always ready to blame Pakistan as soon as something happens (BHAT, 2017).

On another occasion, Indian defense minister Arun Jaitley during a news conference in New Delhi, stated that Pakistan initiated of the whole dispute initiating the recent cross firing

across the Line of Kashmir (Kumar H. , 2014). It was later on denied by Pakistani officials by saying that India was the initiator of the open-fire.

In the statement given above, the writer is denying this whole pursuit of blaming and accusing Pakistan for everything that goes wrong in India as well as in Indian occupied Kashmir by further stating that Pakistan has always extended its support to the Kashmiri, but has never taken part in anything that may cause distress or violation in Kashmir region.

4.4.5. State

The representative prototype ‘state’ is used when the writer has the intention of asserting something about the matter that is of great importance. After ‘report’ it is the third most abundant prototype found in the selected editorials of DAWN and THE NEWS with the ratio of 8:6 respectively i.e. 10.12% by DAWN and 9.37% by THE NEWS. Some of the statements using this prototype are given and described as follows:

“Whatever Mr Modi may believe, it serves neither country’s interests when an elected government is progressively shunned by a myopic leadership on the other side (DAWN, 2016).”

Indian Prime Minister Modi is believed to always have something negative to say about Pakistan and its leaders as well as the army. It has been observed that India tends to shun the offers of friendship from Pakistan. The writer here in this part of the editorial, in an assertive tone is stating that Indian prime minister may believe that his hostile attitude is helping any of the state to a better solution, but it is not in the favour of any of two countries if the PM of India keeps on ceasing the interaction with Pakistani government and by doing this, India’s PM Modi is playing a role of an un-cooperative and small minded character.

“For parochial, domestic reasons, Mr Modi may be in denial of the centrality of the Kashmir dispute to the normalisation of ties between the two countries, but that cannot undo the legal and moral basis of Pakistan’s demand for a fair and just solution to the Kashmir dispute (DAWN, 2017).”

Ever since the partition of sub-continent, Kashmir issue has been a hotly debated topic. There have been certain moments when it was expected that either of the governments will move forward and present a solution to the issue. Pakistan has been observed moving past the

blames and accusations several times. Pakistani government has tried to be the initiator in normalizing of its relationship with India by keeping in mind that the solution of Kashmir issue is the only way to bring peace and harmony between the two countries. Modi has always been ignoring and overlooking Pakistan's efforts contributing to the issue of Kashmir. He even criticized the previous governments for being too 'soft' on Pakistan and said that he will keep up his policy of longstanding by dealing with Pakistan's attempts of troubling us (Kumar N. , 2016). For some reasons, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi seems to deny this very fact that the solution of Kashmir dispute is central to normalize the ties between Pakistan and India and by rejecting Pakistan's offer to have a dialogue over Kashmir issue. By keeping up this attitude, Modi is trying to make an impression that since he is not ready to talk, Pakistan has no moral or legal basis to demand for a fair solution for Kashmir. The writer is stating that whatever Modi may believe or keeping on doing for whatever reasons, it cannot ignore that fact that Pakistan has all the right to raise a voice for the rights of Kashmiris and to lawfully pressurize India for a fair and unbiased solution to the conflict of Kashmir.

“Indeed, the current disaffection with New Delhi's rule is very much an indigenous Kashmiri phenomenon, while India's harsh methods are helping create a new generation of militants, such as the late Burhan Wani (DAWN, 2016).”

The way New Delhi portrays the freedom movement going on in Kashmir in front of the world is a shameful tactic. Pakistani government and Kashmir separatist group leaders have always been condemning the storylines provided by New Delhi regarding the movements in Kashmir. The Indian troops and Indian security police has been violating human rights in the valley of Kashmir but their spirit and continuous fights for their rights is a proof that nothing can suppress the voice of Kashmiris and weaken their spirits. India has been using the force brutally to keep Kashmiris from raising their voice and delivering their message to the world that they want their resolutions to be implemented for the rightful solution of this issue. India is using the use heavy weapons as an excuse for the disputes and protests of Kashmiris by calling them extremists and 'jihadis'. It proves that India's use of violence and terror by severely abusing human rights is not in the reply of any violence, but is a major factor contributing to it in the first place. To this whole scenario, New Delhi even claimed that there is no such movement for freedom going on in Kashmir and the main reason behind all the terror in Kashmir is the team of militants sent in by Pakistan to cause distress in the region.

The writer in the light of all the events that have been occurring in Kashmir recently after the killing of Burhan Wani, is stating that India's brutal approach to the movements of Kashmiris has made the youth of Kashmir go for militancy and to stand in support for it, just like 22-year old Burhan Wani, who joined a military rank in Hizbul Mujahedeen only because it was his only way to stand against the cruelty of Indian troops and also because his elder brother was tortured and then killed by Indian army. The writer is stating in an assertive tone that the reason why more and more youth is willing to go for militancy is because they have seen the mass killings, rapes and tortures of their loved ones. The barbaric use of force and weapons by Indian forces is only igniting the violence, resentment and anger in the youth of Kashmir and we should not be surprised to see their rage boil over as they have been subjected to mass killings, rapes, enforced disappearances, tortures and the use of force to suppress their freedom of speech for over 70 years (Khan, 2016) .

“Nawaz will also present a set of demands towards the global organization in order to tackle the controversial issue (NEWS, 2016) .”

Pakistan has always been trying to solve the issue of Kashmir by offering dialogue with India and have always been rising the issue at international level as well. In 2016, PM Nawaz on his visit to UN also raised the issue of Kashmir and highlighted some of the major things that are stopping this issue to be resolved. He also mentioned how India is causing distress in the region by violating the ceasefire agreement along the LOC. He highlighted the Kashmir issue as the 'core issue' and demanded UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon to implement UN resolutions for an urgent and rightful solution to the issue. He also showed his concern by saying the sooner this issue is resolved, the sooner two countries will be on good terms (APP, 2015). The topics of relationship with Afghanistan and the CPEC project were also under discussion but the writer is stating about the main and central issue i.e. Kashmir dispute by stating it to the readers that he will not only raise the topic but will also demand The UN to handle this issue.

4.4.6. Assert

The prototype 'assert' of representative speech act is used when the writer intends to assert a statement or a proposition that he believes to be true and he should have the reason to support it (Rustam, 2009). The ratio of this illocutionary act used in DAWN and THE NEWS

is 8:10 respectively i.e. 10.12% by DAWN and 15.62% by THE NEWS. It is the second most abundantly used prototype in the editorials after ‘report’.

The editorials from the selected newspapers have used this prototype at a few places and some of the examples are given below:

“First, India will never be able to bury the Kashmir dispute — not inside IHK and not in its relationship with Pakistan. Second, India’s stubborn refusal to engage with Pakistan on the Kashmir dispute under Prime Minister Narendra Modi is a policy doomed to failure (DAWN, 2017).”

Since the partition, Pakistan has been beholding Kashmir solidarity day on 5th Feb every year to show its support and love towards Kashmiris. The reason for observing this day is to deliver this message to the whole world that Pakistan is rightfully standing by Kashmiris in their fight for freedom and will never give up on Kashmir. India has been claiming this issue as the ‘cross-border terrorism’ and now this issue is highlighted every now and then at international forums as well but is still disputed. This day remarks Pakistan’s promises to never leave Kashmiris alone at the ‘mercy of circumstances’. But the solution only lies in the bilateral talks between the two countries, which Indian government is refusing to do (The World Should Intervene to Resolve Kashmir Issue, 2017).

The writer is asserting that India will be never move past the difference in opinions and make peace with Pakistan by resolving the issue. He further points out that India is constantly refusing Pakistan’s offers to have a bilateral dialogue on the issue of Kashmir and Modi seems to carry on this policy of refusing Pakistan’s offers which is never going to favor the interests of any of the two countries and he is going to face consequences for keeping up his stubborn policy.

India has been ignoring and refusing the offers of Pakistan to talk bilaterally on the matter of Kashmir. The non-serious and stubborn attitude of India has made Pakistan take and highlight the issue to UN to propose a peaceful solution acceptable to both countries as well as the people of Kashmir. India, rather than supporting and welcoming the efforts of Pakistani government towards the matter of Kashmir, criticizes and discourages whenever Pakistan takes the issue to UN. India has, in clear words said that it will not allow the interference of a third

party in the matter, yet on the other hand keeps on rejecting the offers of Pakistan to solve the issue bilaterally and through dialogue (Today, 2014).

“Now new ideas are needed that can help bring peace to this troubled region (DAWN, 2016).”

Both countries as well as international representatives for Kashmir dispute have been proposing their solutions to the issue but neither of the countries nor Kashmir has for once settled for it. Both countries have been treating the issue differently, and rather in the same old manner which resulted in nothing but more and more hostility between the neighboring countries. New Delhi has been looking at this issue as a cross-border terrorism as well as the law and order issue. Whereas, Pakistan has been making a huge mistake by dealing and raising its concern over the issue on the basis of religion. The writer of the editorial in the light of all these instances, asserts that new approaches are needed to resolve this issue and to bring harmony and peace in the disputed region of Kashmir. The new approaches may include bilateral dialogue between Pakistan and India, and they also need to look at this issue from the perspective of human rights.

“...He said Kashmir is an unfinished agenda of the partition of the sub-continent that cannot be overlooked (NEWS, 2016).”

This excerpt is taken from the editorial of The News, which reports about the recent cross-border firing at Line of Kashmir in which India claimed to have carried ‘surgical strike’. The claims were denied by Pak Army and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif held a cabinet meeting to talk about the issue. Chairing the meeting, PM while addressing his cabinet member made it very clear that Pakistan is ready for any countermeasures if needed to defend the motherland. He intended his message to reach Indian army as well by stating that India’s aggressive attitude will not weaken the spirits of Kashmiris and they will continue to fight for their rights. The writer, by pointing to the remarks of PM is asserting that Kashmir is the region that was left disputed during partition which is rightfully a part of Kashmir and this issue cannot be ignored or overlooked.

4.4.7. Agree

Agree simply means to concur. It is used to affirm something or to put forward a proposition keeping in view that the same proposition has already been proposed or suggested by some other person (Rustam, 2009). The use of ‘agree’ in the selected editorials from the newspapers is as follows:

“...for while Islamabad did, in the past, actively encourage Kashmiri separatist groups, today it offers moral and diplomatic support (DAWN, 2016).”

India is known for putting the blame for whatever goes wrong in India or in Indian Occupied Kashmir on Pakistan. New Delhi has been actively doing it since decades. Whenever, an attack takes place or a dispute arises, Indian news channels, without investigation or any solid grounds starts rambling the stories by accusing Pakistan. Similarly, according to India, Pakistan is responsible for the disputes and hostility in Indian Occupied Kashmir. Statements have been made from New Delhi that Pakistan is encouraging certain groups in Kashmir. The writer is agreeing to the accusations being made on Pakistan by saying that for a short period of time, Pakistan did encourage certain separatist groups in Kashmir to keep fighting for their fights and never give up, but now it just extends its diplomatic and moral support. It is also implied by agreeing that whatever happened in past should not be used to ignore the efforts Pakistan have been making to bring peace in the region and that India should stop blaming Pakistan without any solid grounds.

“Well, clearly there's been great tension between India and Pakistan in recent days, which resulted in violence along the Kashmir region (NEWS, 2016).”

This editorial was written in context to US offer that was made to Pakistan to act as a mediator between Pakistan and India to solve the Kashmir conflict. The offer was made by US elected President Donald trump and Vice-president elect Mike Pence was his representative. He assured Pakistan that Trump with his leadership and convincing qualities will propose a solution that will lessen the tension and bring peace in the region. The writer here is referring to the statement made by Pence where he agreed that Pakistan and India have not been on good terms recently due to the attack in Uri base camp, which further aggravated the ties between the neighboring countries and resulted in the violence in Kashmir in the form of cross-firing across the border of Kashmir i.e. Line of Control. By giving such statement and agreeing to

the current situation, Pence is trying to take the audience in confidence that US administration is well aware of the whole scenario and can come up to the expectations of Pakistani government regarding this matter.

4.4.8. Guess

‘Guess’ is used when the intention of the writer is to make a statement or a proposition that hypothesizes about a situation that might occur in near future. Both the newspapers have used it equally in their articles. Both newspapers have used it one time each that is 1.26% as mentioned in the table 4.2.

The use of ‘guess’ in the editorials is as below:

“More bloodshed can be expected unless the security forces refrain from resorting to brute force that has included the use of live ammunition to disperse angry protesters (DAWN, 2016).”

India has been spreading terror and violence in the valley Kashmir for nearly 70 years and human rights violation in the form of kidnapping, mass killing, rape, torture and use of force to suppress the freedom of voice. All of this ultimately boils over the rage of innocent Kashmiris every now and then and they step out for protests. The youth of Kashmir is opting for militancy as they see it as the only option left for them to fight against the barbaric injustice of Indian army. A 22 year old Kashmiri joined Hizbul Mujahedeen to fight for the rights of his fellow Kashmiris. He was brutally killed by Indian police which led to a whole new round of protests by Kashmiris. According to some reports, the protests were one of the worst seen protests that India had to send in extra troops to tackle the situation. They used all possible ammunitions to scatter the protesters, which in resulted killed and injured several Kashmiris.

Referring to the whole situation, the writer in this proposition is hypothesizing and assertively guessing that if India keeps on letting its security forces in Indian-Occupied Kashmir to use the ammunitions to dissipate the protesters that are on roads against the murder of Burhan Wani, it will lead to more and more deaths and injuries of innocent Kashmiris.

“The PM will also address the United Nations General Assembly on Wednesday and is expected to raise the issue of Indian atrocities in Kashmir (NEWS, 2016).”

Nawaz Sharif visited UN to talk on different topics such as, relationship with Afghanistan and CPEC project with the collaboration of China in 70th UN General Assembly. The Kashmir issue was also to be discussed during his speech. Pakistani government have always been raising the issue at international level in order to resolve it as rightfully as possible because India has never been cooperative when it comes to the bilateral dialogues for the solution of the problem. The whole country was aware of PM's visit to UN and that he will highlight the issue of Kashmir. The writer here in the above mentioned statement is guessing that he is also expected to highlight the unjust and barbaric attitude of India towards Kashmir killing hundreds of innocent Kashmiris. Later, it was reported that PM Nawaz Sharif did talk about Indian troops' brutality and also requested UN General Secretary to propose a fair solution according to the UN resolutions.

4.4.9. Tell

It is used when the intention of the writer is to strongly assert something and the proposition is authoritative and has the tendency to make some sort of achievement. For this kind of statement, the writer/speaker doesn't need any kind of appraisal or evaluation and is free in nature (Rustam, 2009). In the selected editorials, the percentage of this illocutionary act in THE DAWN is 1.26% and in THE NEWS it is 3.12%. the detailed analysis of the examples are as below:

‘Maleeha Lodhi said that Nawaz Sharif's primary purpose was to highlight the issue of Kashmir and direct everyone's attention towards it (NEWS, 2016).’

As mentioned earlier, PM Nawaz Sharif visited UN to speak at 70th UN General Assembly where he was to talk on Kashmir issue and was also expected to highlight India's unjustifiable human rights violation in Indian-Held Kashmir. The writer here in above mentioned statement taken from the editorial is pointing towards an assertively authoritative statement made by Maleeha Lodhi, where she is assertively telling that the reason why PM visited UN was to bring the issue of Kashmir to the front desk and to draw attention towards it. The purpose of using this speech act here is that the speaker wanted to seem authoritative as the issue of Kashmir is a very sensitive topic in n Pakistan.

“ON this Kashmir Solidarity Day, with the people of India-held Kashmir continuing to suffer from the latest bout of violence and repression by the Indian state, some long-standing realities need to be reiterated (DAWN, 2017).”

People of Kashmir have been suffering from the injustices and violence of their basic human rights at the hands of India security forces and the police for many decades. Promises are made to them to listen to their voice but they all go in vain. Every now and then their patience and rage boils over and they protest on the road against the killings, tortures and rapes of their loved ones and they keep on losing their loved ones to the hands of brutal inhumane violence of Indian army. The statement highlighted above is taken from the editorial that was written on Kashmir Solidarity Day. The writer is attempting to show that he stands with Kashmiris in their fight for justice and freedom. The writer is attempting to authoritatively telling the audience that there are some ground realities about the matter of Kashmir and about the whole era of violence in the valley that we should not forget and that need to be reminded on this day to prove that we stand with them and we will fight their fight for justice by always morally and diplomatically supporting them.

4.4.10. Claim

‘Claim’ is the prototype that also falls under the category of directive. In representative, it is used as an assertion that implies a statement that the speaker believes to be true and others might not agree with it (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.). The examples of ‘claim’ from the selected editorials are as follows:

“The external benefits will be clear too if Pakistan can present to the world a rational and peaceful case and if the powerful human dimension of the suffering in IHK is made central to the message of why the Kashmir dispute needs the outside world’s attention. Kashmir Solidarity Day can be the start of a much-needed diplomatic and strategic rethink (DAWN, 2017).”

On international forum, Pakistan has been seen as a terrorist country at certain occasions. India has been trying its best to prove Pakistan a terrorist nation in the eyes of the world. Every attack that takes place in India as well as the violent outbursts in Indian Occupied Kashmir, is apparently on Pakistan’s part. All of this has affected Pakistan’s image and is considered a threat for the world. People from Pakistan are not welcomed anywhere in the

world and they face religious discrimination all over the world just because they belong from a Muslim state and more specifically from Pakistan. Pakistan has a chance to prove that it is peace loving country by proposing a fair and rational solution to the issue of Kashmir. Not that Pakistan needs to prove it, but because Kashmir issue is the centre of attention for international countries as well, by presenting a peaceful and just solution, it can gain a high place in the eyes of the world.

The writer is making a claim in the context of all this scenario that Pakistan will be benefitting on international level if it succeeds to present a fair and peaceful plan, and also if Pakistan draws world's attention towards the issue by highlighting that this issues needs to be resolved because of the violation of human rights in Kashmir by Indian troops. In the end, the writer hopefully and assertively claims that the Solidarity Day can lead to a strategic and diplomatic reconsideration of this problem.

“Zakaria added if the US plays the role of a mediator, there are bright chances of positive developments on the issue (NEWS, 2016).”

Kashmir issue has been the center of attention since partition. The newly elected US government offered help to Pakistan by acting as a mediator. Clearly, Trump had something in his mind as well while presenting this offer i.e. by offering this help, his intention is to gain the confidence of the world that he is the best chosen President. Anyways, Pakistan welcomed the offer of US administration to play a role of mediator. Pakistan's spokesperson for the Foreign Office, Nafees Zakaria put his confidence in what US administration has to offer and he claimed that the only possible solution to the conflict of Kashmir is the application of UN resolutions. He, then assertively and authoritatively claims that the role of US as a mediator will give a new direction to this issues and there are bright chances that this issue will take a positive turn towards the solution.

4.4.11. Inform

Inform is used when the writer is intended to make statements or to give out information that audience is not already aware of (Rustam, 2009). The ration of usage of inform in DAWN and THE NEWS is 3:4 respectively i.e. 3.79% in THE DAWN and 6.25% in THE NEWS.

“Maleeha Lodhi said the Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif would inform world leaders regarding the injustice taking place in occupied Kashmir and Indian atrocities being committed against unarmed civilians in the restive province. Lodhi further disclosed that the United Nations' High Commissioner had agreed to send a fact finding mission to occupied Kashmir in response to the request of PM Sharif (NEWS, 2016).”

In the above mentioned example, the intention of writer is to inform the audience about an important visit of Prime Minister. He on his visit to UN spoke at UN General Assembly. He raised the issue of Kashmir and drew the attention to resolve this problem in a fair and peaceful way. He also talked about the violation of human rights by Indian troops in the valley of Kashmir and how Indian army is killing, raping and torturing innocent Kashmiris in the name of maintenance of law and order. He also highlighted how Indian has been constantly violating the cease fire agreement by opening fire at LOC and injuring and killing Pakistani soldiers. The writer's intention here in this part of the editorial mentioned above is to assertively inform the readers by using the word 'disclosed' that the PM requested the High Commissioner of UN to look into this matter and then present a solution according to the UN resolutions and the UN's High Commissioner has agreed to collect facts from Indian Occupied Kashmir.

It should be kept in mind that India, on certain occasions have refused to come forward for bilateral talks to solve the matter of Kashmir. At the same time, it raises its eyebrows when Pakistan approaches the UN to propose a peaceful solution acceptable to the both nations as well as to the Kashmiris. As in 2014, India criticized and discouraged the efforts of Pakistan to solve the matter when Nawaz Sharif approached The United Nations to help propose a solution. It is evident, that whatever happens on the land of Indian Occupied Kashmir, India not only defends and supports its forces but holds Pakistan responsible for the 'terrorist activities' and also calls it a supporting factor for the atrocities happening in the valley of IHK. Yet, at the same time refuses to talk bilaterally on the issue (Delhi, 2014).

4.4.12. Criticize

'To criticize' means to assertively point out someone's fault or to make a judgement that something is wrong or bad. The writer/speaker's intention is to make a proposition that

shows disapproval or disagreement. The percentage in DAWN is 6.32% whereas in THE NEWS is 1.56% as illustrated in the table 4.2.

“On the Pakistani side, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and the PML-N government have been virtually invisible at a time of serious Pak-India tensions (DAWN, 2016).”

After the Indian claims of ‘so called surgical strikes’, PM Nawaz Sharif talked to Chief of Army Staff General Raheel Shareef and later on also called the meeting of his Cabinet to discuss the situation across the border. He also gave certain statements while addressing the cabinet, but overall he kept a low profile the whole time. He did not speak openly or condemned Indian army to open the fire and also the media for spreading false news by accusing Pakistan army to initiate the cross border firing. The writer here is disapproving the act of Pakistani government and is criticising them they have been keeping a lukewarm attitude at the serious time of conflict between Pakistan and India.

“While there has been condemnation by the Foreign Office, in Azad Kashmir, where leaders never tire of pledging their allegiance to the ‘Kashmir cause’, parties are too busy electioneering to raise a voice against injustices across the LOC. Mainstream politicians, too, are barely moved. For example, Bilawal Bhutto-Zardari’s comments about the Sharif-Modi friendship harming Kashmir’s cause appear to be aimed more at the PPP’s rivals than at raising genuine concern about the violence in IHK (DAWN, 2016).”

A Kashmiri human-rights activist and a young boy who joined militancy to fight for the rights of his fellow Kashmiris, Burhan Wani was killed by Indian security forces and it triggered a new wave of violence across the valley of Kashmir. People of Kashmir came out to protest against the brutal killing of their fellow Kashmiri and it was reported to be one of the worse protests ever seen in the valley. Extra troops were sent to handle the situation and they did all they could to disperse the crowd of protestors by using heavy ammunitions. They killed and injured many innocent Kashmiris in order to keep them from raising their voice against the injustice and the cold-blooded behavior of Indian police and the security forces.

Statements of condemnation on the violence were given by Foreign Office in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The writer is showing disapproval and is criticizing the leaders and the leading political parties of Pakistan as well as of Azad Jammu Kashmir, who always seem to reiterate their promises of solidarity to the cause of people of Kashmir, seemed to be hesitated

in coming forefront to talk on the issue at the time of such serious and sensitive situation. The writer is condemning by saying that it seems like they are not even bothered by the injustices across the border of Kashmir. He carries on by pointing out the comments of Bilawal Zardari, who just for the sake of earning points for his party, criticized Nawaz Sharif by saying that his friendship with Modi is affecting the cause of Kashmir. His comments seemed to aim more at the opponents of his party, rather than actually showing a concern about what is being done to the innocent Kashmiris in Indian occupied Kashmir. Sadly, as a part of government, the opposition parties usually tend to criticize and blame the government for various reasons, be it political scolding or grudges against the government, and to raise the issue of Kashmir to blame the government for having a soft corner for the issue. But it is to be kept in mind that governments come and go, but the stance of Pakistan on the matter of Kashmir has been same since the very first day their dispute started. No matter which political party is ruling the government and regardless of which opposition party may say against the ruling party in the matter, but Pakistan has a firm stand on this matter that Kashmir is the land of Pakistan and they are ready to do everything and cooperate as much as they can to resolve the issue peacefully.

The graphical representation of prototypes of representative speech act has been given below.

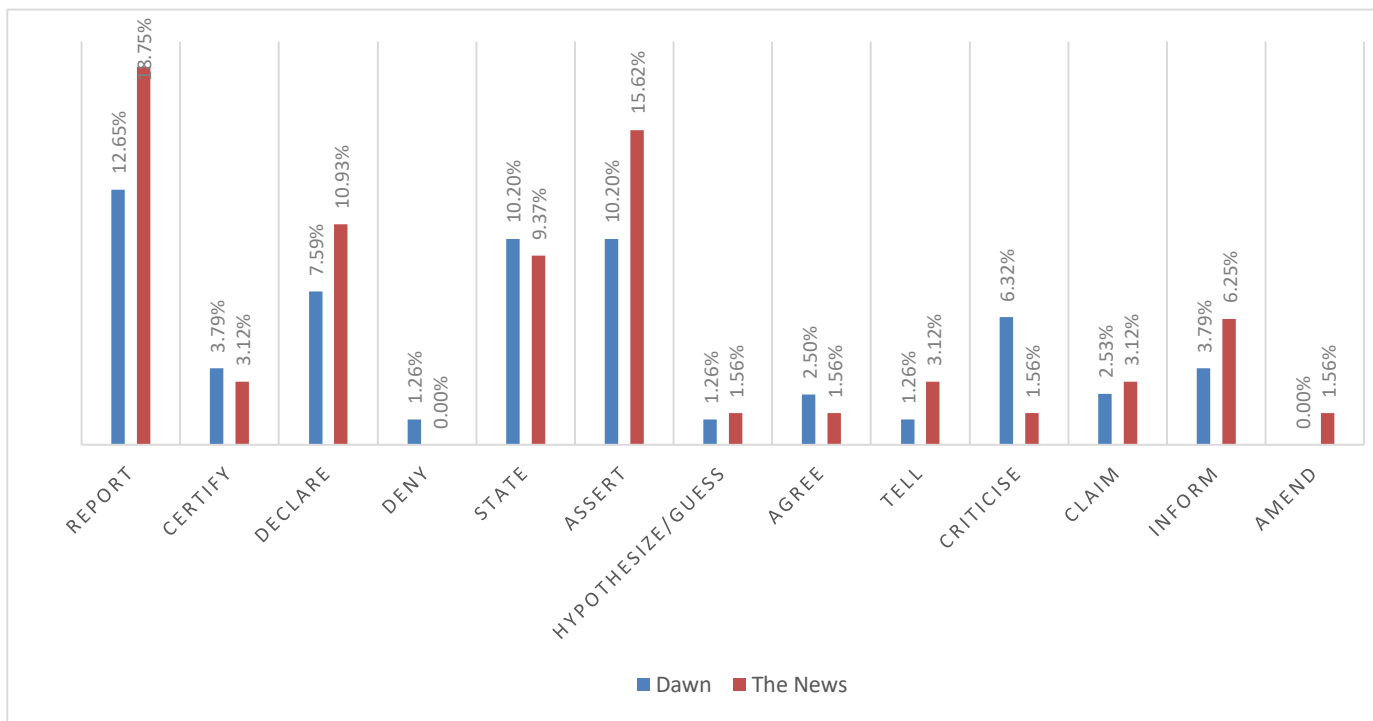


Figure 1: Graphical representation of prototypes of representative speech act

It can be seen from the graph 4.2, TH NEWS has used the different prototypes of representative speech act more frequently and the percentage of them in THE NEWS is greater as compared to that in THE DAWN. It clearly implies that THE NEWS is focused more on reporting the issues, facts and statements just as they are. THE DAWN has also used this speech act more in its editorials as compared to other speech acts but when it comes to the comparison of the two newspapers, it can be seen that as compared to THE DAWN, THE NEWS have maintained a stance by reporting, certifying, claiming, declaring, asserting and informing the audience about the situations by stating them as they are.

4.5. Detailed analysis of illocutionary forces of Commissives

According to Searle (1979) Commissive speech acts are used where the intention of the speaker/writer is to commit to some future action. Each prototype of the Commissive speech act is different from the other on the basis of type of force that they possess.

The selected editorials show the use of only one type of prototype of Commissive speech act:

Table 3: *Commissives' classification into prototypes*

S.no.	Commissive act prototypes	No. of statements			
		Dawn	%	The News	%
1.	Commit	0	---	3	4.68%
Total no. of prototypes		0	---	3	4.68%

The table shows that only the 'commit' prototype of Commissive speech act has been used in the selected editorials of the DAWN and THE NEWS. The detailed analysis of the prototype mentioned above is given below:

4.5.1. Commit

The term 'commit' has been used for the statements that hold somebody responsible for some future course of action to take place. Traditionally, it is used for an action that somebody will do in the future and it has the ability and he intends to perform that action in the future (Rustam, 2009). The DAWN has not used this illocutionary act at all whereas been used in THE NEWS has used it 3 times as shown in the table 4.3.

“Speaking in NBC’s “Meet the Press” show, US vice President-elect Mike Pence has opined that President-elect Donald Trump, with his unparalleled negotiating skills, is prepared to play a pivotal role in the Kashmir issue. He said: These are two nuclear powers, the president-elect recognizes that. And making sure that they know that when this administration takes office that we intend to be fully engaged in the region and fully engaged with both nations to advance peace and security (NEWS, 2016).”“

As mentioned earlier, US offered Pakistan to help resolve Kashmir conflict by acting as a mediator between the two neighboring countries. The offer was proposed by the President-elect Donald Trump and the message was conveyed by Vice President elect Mike Pence, who tried to take Pakistan into confidence by assuring it of their allegiance and the honest intentions of playing the role of a mediator to help bring peace in the region. He made statements which showed that US administration was well aware of the situation that prevailed between the two

countries. While speaking in a show, he expressed the commitment on the behalf of Donald trump, that he will play a role of a mediator. He further said that we will make sure that the governments of both countries know that when the administration takes office, we commit to be fully engaged with Pakistan as well as India regarding the cause of Kashmir and commit to bring peace in the region by presenting a fair solution of this issue that will be largely acceptable and will help improve the ties between the two countries. This statement mentioned above is a case of ‘commit’, where the writer has highlighted the speaker’s commitment towards a future action.

The graphical representation of percentages of different prototypes of Commissive Speech Act is as follows:

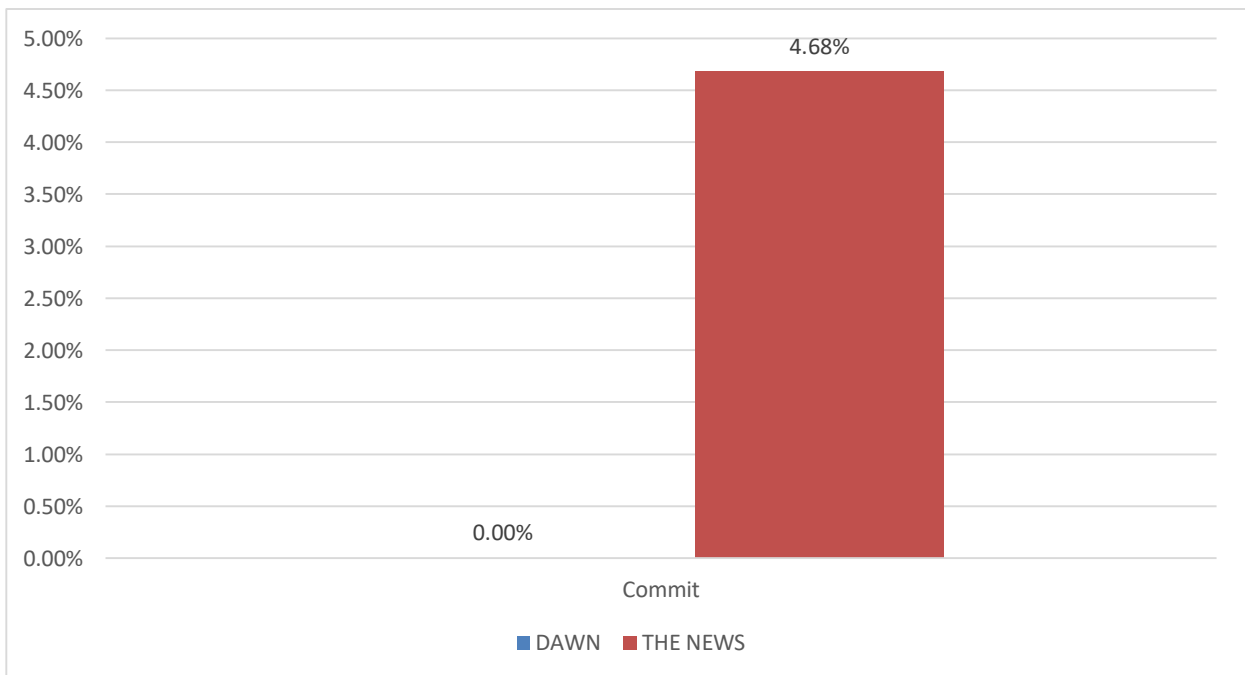


Figure 2: Graphical representation of different prototypes of Commissive Speech Act

The graph 4.3 illustrated above clearly shows that the commissive speech act has only been used by THE NEWS; whereas THE DAWN has not used in its selected editorials even once. It shows that the stance of THE NEWS is more inclined towards the events that show promises and pledges of the higher authorities with the audience. Sharing such information with the audience can hold it accountable for what they share in case the authorities fail to

fulfill their promises, but THE NEWS has used this speech act even then. On the other hand, THE DAWN has avoided using this speech act as can be seen in the graph 4.3.

4.6. Detailed analysis of illocutionary forces of Declaratives

The declarative speech acts are used where the speaker intends to bring about a change by declaring or saying something. The prototypes of declarative speech act may include declare, resign, deny, proclaim, confirm, authorize, appoint, terminate and determine etc.

The selected editorials from DAWN and THE NEWS contain only two types of prototypes of declaratives and statements from all the editorials covering the same prototype are categorized under the same category.

Table 4: Declaratives' classification into prototypes

S.no	Declarative act prototypes	No. of statements			
		Dawn	%	The News	%
1.	Confirm	01	1.26%	0	---
2.	Declare	01	1.26%	02	3.12%
Total no. of prototypes		02	2.52%	02	3.12%

The detailed analysis of the prototypes mentioned above in the table is as follows:

4.6.1. Confirm

To 'confirm' means that the speaker/writer has the intention of making a proposition or a statement firm or approving something by supposing that the same declaration or statement has already been made earlier (Rustam, 2009). It has only been used once by The Dawn as in the table 4.4.

“Yes, there was a cabinet meeting and the government has issued several statements... (DAWN, 2016)“

This statement has been taken from the editorial of DAWN in which the writer has talked about the tension across the border of Kashmir i.e. Line of Control. After the claims had been made by Indian army about the surgical strike, Pak army denied and rejected the claims of Indian army. It was reported that the prime minister of Pakistan called a meeting of his

Cabinet members to discuss the security situation along the LOC. The writer, in the above mentioned statement is confirming the statement that the PM held a meeting of Cabinet and issued statements related to the security of the LOC as well as to tell Indian government that Pakistan is ready to defend the sovereignty of the country and we will not let anyone cast an evil eye of this land.

4.6.2. Declare

‘Declare’ also falls under the category of representative speech act and is used as an assertive but when it is being used as a declaration, it means that the statement using this prototype has the capacity to bring about an action by just saying or declaring it. It is necessary for a statement using ‘declare’ that it shows that the speaker/writer carries out a declaration and he wants to bring it into action (Rustam, 2009).

“The state of India has long been in denial of core human values in IHK, but its denial cannot go on forever — the rightful and intrinsically just demands of the people of IHK will ultimately prevail (DAWN, 2017).”

India has been violating human rights in the valley on Kashmir since forever by killing, raping, torturing and blinding innocent Kashmiris and has never admitted the brutality by Indian troops. Not for once, has India recognized the value of basic human rights and what they mean in a society. The writer here is referring to that and is declaring that even though India has never respected the human values when it comes to the people in the Indian Occupied Kashmir, but it cannot deny the fact that sooner or later, there will come a time when this era of brutality will finally come to an end and the sun of freedom will shine brighter than ever in the valley of Kashmir. The percentage of illocutionary acts of Declarative Speech Act has been

shown in graph below:

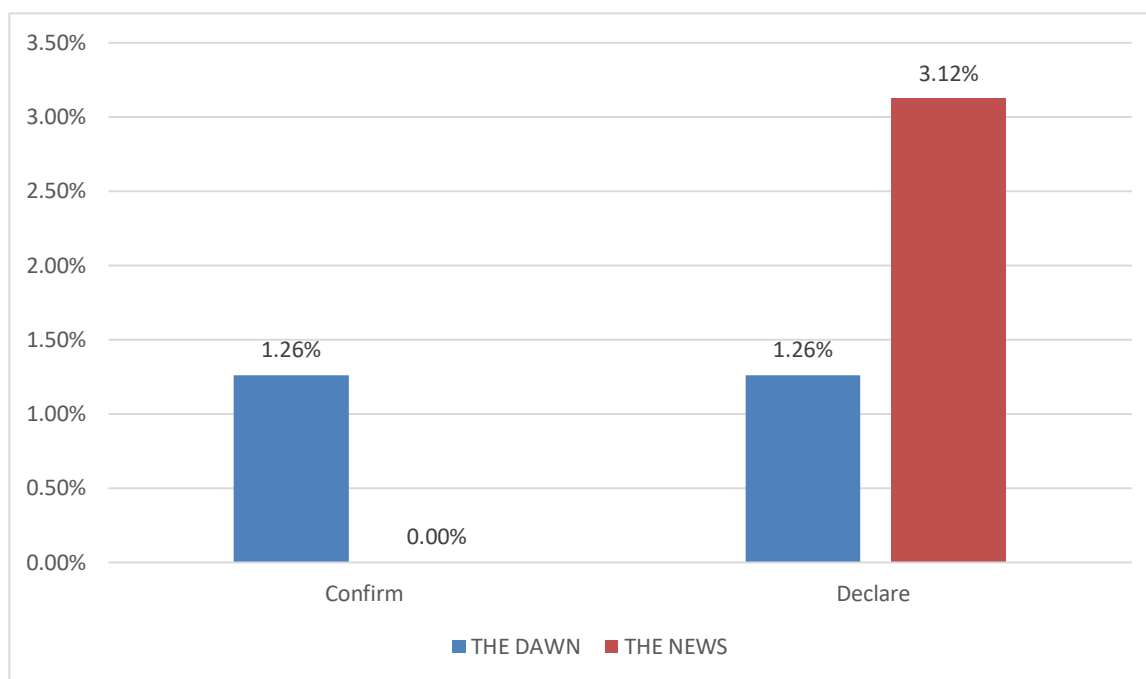


Figure 3: Graphical representation of Declarative Speech Act

The percentages of usage of declarative speech act in both newspapers is not that contrasting as THE NEWS has used it 3.12% and THE DAWN has used it 2.52% as shown in the graph 4.4 illustrated above. Declaratives are used mainly to declare the information to carry out an action or to bring about a change by saying something. Selected newspapers of both newspaper have used statements in their editorials which declare or confirm the information.

4.7. Detailed analysis of illocutionary forces of Expressives

Expressive speech acts are used by writers or speakers to express their psychological or mental attitude towards a situation using different utterances according to the context (Rustam, 2009).

The expressive illocutionary acts used in the editorials of selected newspapers were divided into 04 prototypes which are as follows:

Table 5: Expressives' classification into prototypes

S. no	Expressive act prototypes	No. of statements			
		Dawn	%	The News	%
1.	Desire	01	1.26%	01	1.56%
2.	Disapprove	04	5.06%	0	---
3.	Appreciation	01	1.26%	0	---
4.	Grieve	01	1.26%	02	3.12%
5.	Thank	0	---	01	1.56%
Total no. of prototypes		07	8.86%	04	6.25%

The prototype 'disapprove' is used in highest frequency as compared to the rest of the prototypes. A brief analysis is given below:

4.7.1. Desire

The statement using this prototype expresses the writer's/speaker's feelings of wanting or desiring for something to happen or occur (Rustam, 2009).

“NO escalation, no increase in tensions desired and no warmongering — the message from DG ISPR Lt-Gen Asim Bajwa from the Line of Control was both clear and welcome (DAWN, 2016).”

The duty of the security forces of any country is to defend their land and to protect it from internal as well external dangers and Pakistan army has been doing its job to its best. There have been certain occasions, where it becomes stressful for the Army of Pakistan to handle the situations. One such thing happened when India, on 29th of October in 2016 initiated firing across the border resulting in killing several Pak Army soldiers. This was in the result of an attack on Indian army camp in Uri, in which Pakistani terrorist were involved according to India media. The accusation was baseless and it never proved the involvement of Pakistan, but just to avoid the whole scenario where they could be asked about the ground realities behind

that incident, India blamed it on Pakistan, and to satisfy Indian public, they claimed that they suspected some terrorist based activities across the border which would later on affect Indian held Kashmir. They started cross border firing across LOC in Azad Kashmir and claimed to carry out the ‘so called surgical strike’. The situation was instantly handled by Pak army. The above mentioned statement shows the desire on the part of the speaker that there is no tension across the border and the whole atmosphere is not intense. This was a desire as well a message from Pak army that LOC is now clear and safe and there is no tension among the forces on the both sides of border.

4.7.2. Disapprove

To disapprove when it is used in sense of expressive means the negative feeling or to dislike an action or a state of affair. It shows the writer’s feelings about something that it’s bad or wrong. The NEWS has not used it once whereas it has been used 4 times in the articles published in DAWN as illustrated in the table 4.5.

The use of ‘disapprove’ in the editorials is as follows:

“...There was a cabinet meeting and the government has issued several statements, but none of the national security forums that are within the civilian ambit have been activated and the prime minister himself has kept a remarkably low profile (DAWN, 2016).”

After India’s claims of ‘surgical strike’ Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Shareef had a telephonic conversation with Gen. Raheel Shareef, Chief of Army Staff and had a detailed discussion about the issue. After that, the PM held a cabinet meeting of his members to talk on the same matter. Other than the detail briefing given by the members of Cabinet, no further security forums were activated to ensure the security of soldiers across the borders. In the statement given above, the writer is unhappy and displeased about the fact that even though some condemning statements were made by the government, but other than that, no steps were taken to enhance the national security level to avoid any such incident to happen again. Here, the writer’s intention is to express his feelings of disapproval about PM avoiding giving any such statements, to make any civilian security forums active or taking any steps to keep himself out of the limelight.

“Of course, far more sensible and a great deal more welcome would have been if the Uri attack had not precipitated over-the-top rhetoric by India, and, instead, diplomatic channels had been activated to ascertain the facts as quickly as possible (DAWN, 2016).”

As it has been mentioned earlier, that India has been playing the blame game for 4 decades. It keeps on blaming Pakistan for whatever evil happens in India or in Indian Held Kashmir. The same thing happened when an Indian base camp in Uri caught fire and killed dozens of Indian soldiers. To hide the fact that this incident might have occurred because of the negligence of Indian soldiers, Indian media started airing statement blaming Pakistan without any investigation of the matter. Here, the writer is expressing the feeling of disapproval by saying that it would have been more sensible if India had relied on the facts and true picture of the story about the matter of Uri attack instead of fabricating the facts and realities to use against Pakistan.

“It is unfortunate that the reaction on this side of the fence to the violence in IHK has been lukewarm (DAWN, 2016).”

After Burhan Wani was killed by Indian police, rhea people of Kashmir came out on roads to protests against the brutal murder of Burhan Wani. This protests lasted for many days and was reported to be one of the worst protests seen in the valley. The situation was out of control as people of Kashmir were infuriated against the terror of Indian forces. To handle the situation, Indian security forces and the police killed dozens of innocent Kashmiris by using live ammunitions and arms. Extra troops were sent to make the situation under control. The Kashmiris were being killed in the valley and Pakistani government was playing no role to raise the voice against Indian security forces or to bring the issue to the attention of international world. In this statement picked from the editorial of dawn, the writer is referring to that occasion and is being very unhappy and disappointed by the fact that Pakistani government did not take a stand on this matter and in ultimately disapproving the lukewarm attitude of the government towards the issue.

4.7.3. Appreciate

It expresses the writer’s feeling of gratitude or happiness towards a certain state of affair or an action (Rustam, 2009).

“Nevertheless, the belated onset of good sense by India and Pakistan’s measured, restrained response throughout suggest that bilateral tensions may soon subside from the present acutely and unacceptably high level (DAWN, 2016).”

India and Pakistan have been seen showing mixed attitudes towards each other on different occasions. There have been times when the ties between the neighboring countries have been tensed but on certain occasions they have been observed showing good radiance. After India's claims to have carried out a surgical strike, the both countries sensibly handled the matter afterwards and restrained from giving any bad or harsh comments against each other. The writer here is expressing his happiness and is appreciating the response given by both countries which would result in removing the tensions and unease between the two states.

4.7.4. Grieve

To grieve means to express one’s feeling of sadness, sorrow or distress. The statements using this prototype to express the writer’s feeling of distress or sadness are as follows:

“ONCE again, India-held Kashmir is in the grip of chaos (DAWN, 2016).”

The writer is expressing a deep sadness and sorrow over the situation that prevailed in the valley of Kashmir after Burhan Wani was killed. Additional troops of Indian army were sent to the Indian held Kashmiri to take a hold of the situation and live ammunition was provided to disperse the protestors. It resulted in killing many innocent people in Kashmir.

The graph showing the percentage of illocutionary acts of Expressive Speech Act has been showed as below:

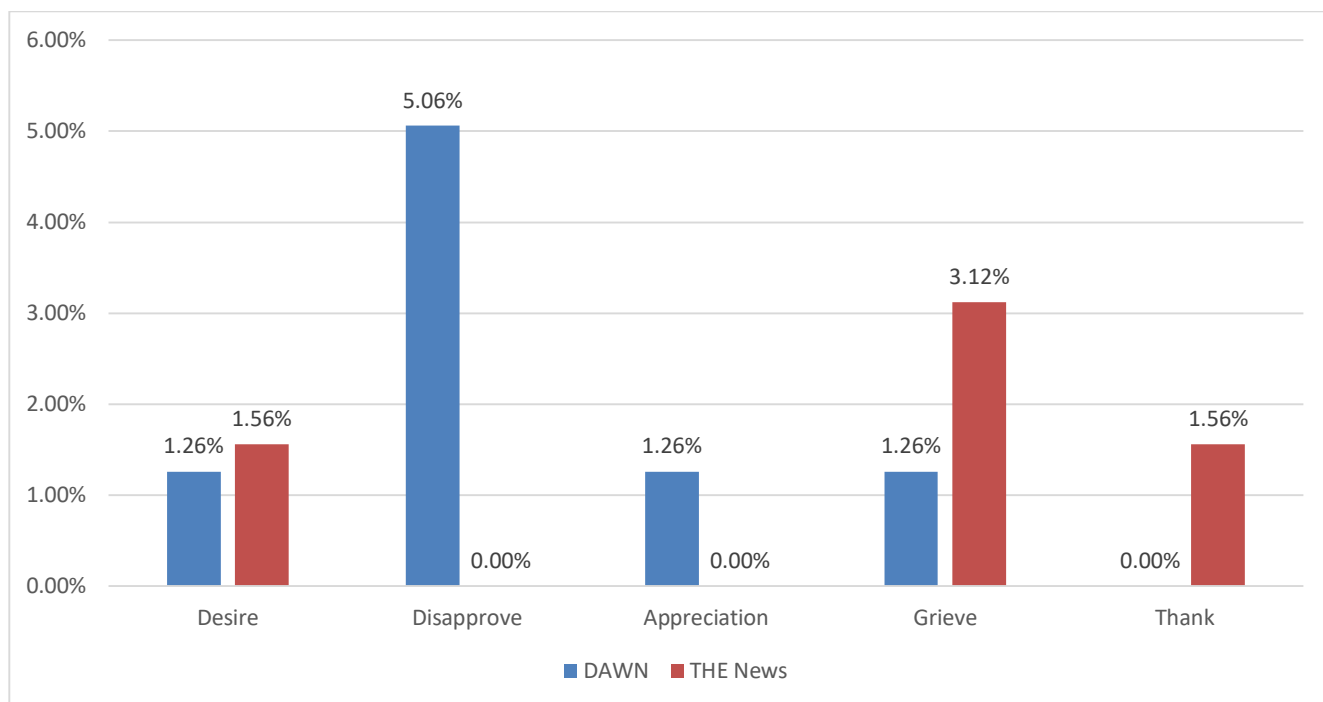


Figure 4: Graphical illustration of illocutionary acts of Expressive Speech Act

The graph 4.5 shows that THE DAWN has used more expressives in its selected editorials as compared to that of THE NEWS. Expressives are used to express the feelings or emotions of the writer towards certain events. THE DAWN has used the feelings of desire, disapprove and appreciation in its editorials which can entail that it is more inclined towards showing that they have the desire to resolve the issue and at the same time they are more open towards disapproving and appreciating the steps taken by the Indian government in regard of the issue of Kashmir.

4.8. Detailed analysis of illocutionary forces of Directives

Directives are used when the intention of the writer/speaker is to make an attempt to get the audience or the hearer to carry out some action. This attempt may be fierce or modest in nature. For example, the nature of 'request' is to make a modest attempt to get someone to do something and to 'insist' or 'order' is fierce or strict in nature. As a result of directives, the hearer is expected to carry out some action in the future (Rustam, 2009). The prototypes of directives used in the editorials are suggest, warn, call on, recommend, claim, proposal and direct as shown in the table:

Table 6: Directives' classification into prototypes

S. no	Directive act prototypes	No. of statements			
		Dawn	%	The News	%
1.	Direct	3	3.79%	1	1.56%
2.	Propose	1	1.26%	0	---
3.	Claim	1	1.26%	0	---
4.	Warn	2	2.53%	0	---
5.	Recommend	5	6.32%	3	4.68%
6.	Suggest	5	6.32%	1	1.56%
7.	Prohibit	2	2.53%	0	---
8.	Request	1	1.26%	0	---
9.	Call on	0	---	1	1.56%
Total no. of prototypes		20	25.31%	06	9.37%

'Suggest' has been used most frequently among the other prototypes of directive illocutionary speech act. The detailed analysis of above mentioned prototypes is given as follows:

4.8.1. Direct

Direct represents that the speaker has asked the hearer to carry out some action and the hearer is capable of doing that action in future (Rustam, PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF CNN HEADLINES, 2009). Direct has been used 3 times in the articles of DAWN, whereas The NEWS has used it only once as shown in the above mentioned table 4.6.

“Pakistan’s position on Kashmir will only be undermined if leaders here resort to such politicking (DAWN, 2016).”

The leading political parties of any country play an important role in raising a point about any issue. Unfortunately, the political parties in Pakistan have been talking about the issue of Kashmir just to earn the points for their party by targeting other parties. On the other hand, India has succeeded in portraying a negative image of Pakistan in front of the international world regarding the matter of Kashmir by blaming and accusing Pakistan of certain attacks and incidents taken place in India as well as in Kashmir. Due to this, Pakistan has, to some extent lost its position to claim its rightful privilege over Kashmir. Pakistan’s

reputation has been ruined in the eyes of the world, be it the matter of Kashmir or some other matter. The writer in the above mentioned statement is indirectly directing all the political parties that the only way to build a good reputation about Pakistan's concern for the matter of Kashmir is that, they all unite and stand together to start a campaign regardless of the political differences to raise a voice against the injustices and violence's in Kashmir.

4.8.2. Propose

'Propose' is used when the hearer is made to carry out an action and is suggested that he has to do that action (Rustam, 2009). The example of usage of propose is as follows:

“A peaceful solution acceptable to Pakistan, India and the people of Kashmir should be the goal arrived on the negotiating table (DAWN, 2016).”

The matter of Kashmir has been raised at international level i.e. in UN so as a peaceful and rational solution could be provided. Both countries have never been on good enough terms to have bilateral talks on the matter. UN has given the resolutions which India has been violating every now and then by violating basic human rights of innocent Kashmiris. The writer here is proposing that a rightful and just solution should be presented that would be acceptable to everyone including the people of Kashmir.

4.8.3. Claim

Claim is also used as an assertive, but when it is used as a directive it means that the writer/speaker intends someone to carry out an action in the future.

“Considering that the BJP is in power both in Srinagar and at the centre, surely the party has a good idea of the Kashmiris' suffering and can advise New Delhi accordingly (DAWN, 2016).”

Bharatiya Janata Party also known as BJP is one of the two leading political parties in India. It is a right wing party and its Headquarter is in New Delhi. The parliamentary chairperson of BJP is Narendra Modi, the PM of India. BJP has its office also established in Srinagar as well, which is the largest city and summer capital of Indian Occupied Kashmir. This party is responsible for supporting the abolishment of Special Status to Indian held Kashmir, banning the cow slaughter and building a Ram temple. However, the government did not support any of these controversial issue (contributors, Bharatiya Janata Party, 2018). The

writer here is referring to the fact that, since BJP is an authoritative party both in Srinagar as well as in New Delhi, the party must be aware of the situation of Kashmir and how the innocent Kashmiris are suffering at the hands of violence and brutality of Indian police and security forces. The writer is claiming and is indirectly wanting that BJP party who is known of the situation of Kashmir, should tell New Delhi about the true picture of the whole Kashmir matter.

4.8.4. Warn

‘To warn’ is a directive act of making someone realize or aware of a possible threat or a problem that may occur in the future so that it can be sidestepped or avoided (Dictionary, 2018).

“Being anonymous in a time of crisis will make it that much harder for the government to bring to bear its influence on foreign policy and national security (DAWN, 2016).”

Pakistani government and the PM didn’t seem to be very active after the so called claim of surgical strike by Indian army. Prime minister managed to keep a lukewarm attitude by never activating any civil security forums to ensure the security condition, nor did he raise the voice or gave any solid statements to discourage any such activity in the future. The writer is attempting to warn the Pakistani government that this kind of lukewarm attitude towards the violation of LOC ceasefire by India will not only affect its reputation but it will also lose the grounds of raising its rightful claim over the territory of Jammu Kashmir. And at the same time, the writer is warning that it will influence the national security of Pakistan its relationship with foreign countries as well as its foreign policy.

Sadly, the ruling party, instead of working on ways to calm tensions, is focusing on plans such as diluting or removing Article 370 of the Indian constitution, which recognizes Kashmir’s special status. Such a move would only fuel further disaffection in the region (DAWN, 2016).

As mentioned earlier, BJP; the ruling party is aware of the whole situation of Kashmir. It knows very well hoe Kashmiris are suffering at the hands of Indian army. And it is supposed to let New Delhi know about the true picture but unfortunately it is the most active supporter of abolishing the Article 370 of the Indian constitution according to which Kashmir possesses a special status in the region and there will be no forceful application of the laws. Even then,

this party is supporting the removal of the Article 370 and gave orders of building a Ram temple and banning the cow slaughter in the past. The writer here is warning Indian government, that these acts will never bring peace in the region. This will only keep on hurting the sentiments of Kashmiris as well as Pakistanis and boil over their rage and feed hatred in their hearts. The intention of the writer is to warn that it will bring more and more distress in the region and will keep on igniting the hatred for each other.

4.8.5. Recommend

Recommend is used in the terms of advice. The intention of the writer is to suggest the hearer to do something in the future that should be in the favour of the hearer (Rustam, PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF CNN HEADLINES, 2009). The DAWN has used this illocutionary act 5 times while The NEWS has used it 3 times as stated in the table 4.6.

“Mainstream politics based on a mainstream acceptance of human rights and self-determination and rooted in mainstream sections of society is the only sensible approach (DAWN, 2017).”

Pakistan had been making a mistake of raising the voice on the matter of Kashmir on the religious ground. Pakistan relied upon the religious and extremist grounds to keep the issue the Centre of attention in international world. The writer is referring back to the mistakes that Pakistan has been making and is giving an advice using the prototype 'recommend' by saying that we religion is never a solid reason for a nation to get freedom for. Pinpointing religion as the base to resolve Kashmir issue only gives the impression of an extremism. Pakistan needs to follow a conventional and common method to help resolve the issue i.e. to do politics that is based on the acceptance of basic human rights and to embrace the value of self-determination. The writer is recommending that the only sensible and reasonable approach to resolve this matter and to bring peace is that Pakistan follows this mainstream method that would target the common public of Pakistan

“A wiser approach is needed — one which would involve discussing Kashmir in the Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue with Islamabad, whenever that resumes — with the Kashmiris themselves taking an active part in the conversation (DAWN, 2016).”

In this part of the editorial, the writer is referring to how the ruling party of Kashmir and India i.e. BJP instead of taking steps to help ensure peace in the valley of Kashmir and to ease any tension between the two neighboring countries, is trying to create distress in the region and feeding the hatred in the hearts of Kashmiris as well as Pakistanis by taking measures to remove the Article 370 which recognizes occupied Kashmir of its special status. In the above mentioned utterance, the writer is recommending the Indian ruling party that instead of finding ways to fuel the distress in the region, a wiser and rational approach should be used that would include a bilateral dialogue between New Delhi and Islamabad and Kashmiris should also be a part of this dialogue so that this long-standing unease and tension could be removed from the region.

4.8.6. Suggest

‘To suggest’ is a weak attempt on the part of the speaker’/writer to get someone carry out an action (Rustam, 2009). A few examples of the usage of this prototype in the editorials in as follows:

“Surely, however, if tensions are to subside and Pakistan and India find a way to address each other’s concerns through diplomatic dialogue, the political leaderships of the two countries need to re-examine their conduct. Meanwhile, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi needs to reconsider his approach of ignoring altogether the elected government in Pakistan. Meanwhile, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi needs to reconsider his approach of ignoring altogether the elected government in Pakistan (DAWN, 2016).”

As mentioned earlier, the leading political parties of any state play a very important role in determining the stance of the state on any particular matter. Whenever the state faces some hard time, they are to stand together keeping aside all the political and ideological differences. Sadly, the political parties of Pakistan are seen doing politics in the name of matter of Kashmir for their own good and to earn votes by talking down on other parties. On the other hand, BJP is the 2nd most influential ruling party in India after Indian national congress. BJP is also ruling in Srinagar Kashmir. But it keeps the true picture of Kashmir to itself. The writer is attempting to suggest that the political leaderships of both countries need to act responsibly in the favour of Kashmir. Moving further, he is suggesting Modi that he needs to change the

way he treats Pakistani elected government and needs to stop ignoring the efforts and offers made by the elected government of Pakistan.

“The framework of an eventual settlement is readily available and the initiation of publicly acknowledged or backchannel talks can build on the last pragmatic and sensible approach to conflict resolution: the four point agenda of the Pervez Musharraf era.

If war is not an option — as it can become in a nuclear-armed region — then the honest pursuit of peace is the only alternative (DAWN, 2017).”

As it has already been mentioned earlier that Parvez Musharraf during his era, while on a visit to the United States put forward a four-point agenda to resolve the issue of Kashmir. The summary of this four-point peace plan proposed by Musharraf was that the governments of both countries need to talk to each other and Kashmiris should be free to move across the border any time they want. The writer here is suggesting that if no other option works, we have a readily available proposal that could be molded and reorganized to be used to resolve the issue. The writer is further saying that the threat of war is always an option when the both countries have nuclear powers. He is suggesting that if we want to avoid any such circumstances, both countries need to build a strong bilateral dialogues with the honest intention of bringing the peace in the region.

The graphical representation of the percentages of prototypes of Directive Speech Act is given below:

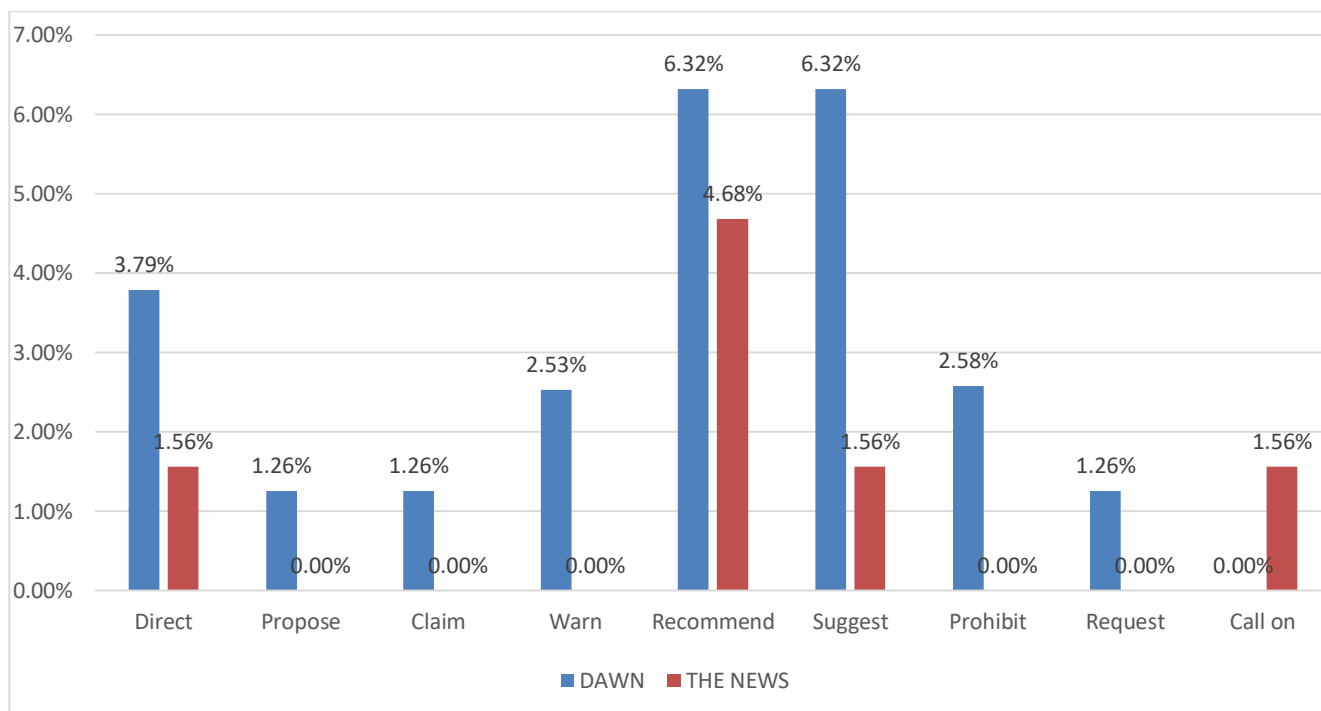


Figure 5: The graphical representation of the percentages of prototypes of Directive Speech Act

When it comes to the prototypes of directive speech act in THE DAWN and THE NEWS, it can be seen in the table 4.6 as well as in the graph 4.6 that THE DAWN has used directives in majority as compared to THE NEWS. It implies that the stance of THE DAWN is more directive in nature as it includes directions, suggestions, recommendations and warnings to the government of India as well as to Pakistan to carry put certain action and to design the strategies to resolve the issue of Kashmir peacefully according to the wishes, sacrifices and suggestions of Kashmiris.

4.9. Graphical comparison of usage of speech acts in DAWN and The NEWS

The usage of speech acts in the selected articles from DAWN and The NEWS has been analyzed and discussed in detail in the previous part of this chapter. It can be seen from the studies and as shown in the table 4.1, that there are variations between how many times each speech act has been used in the articles of both the newspapers. The graphical comparison between the newspapers of DAWN and The NEWS is as follows:

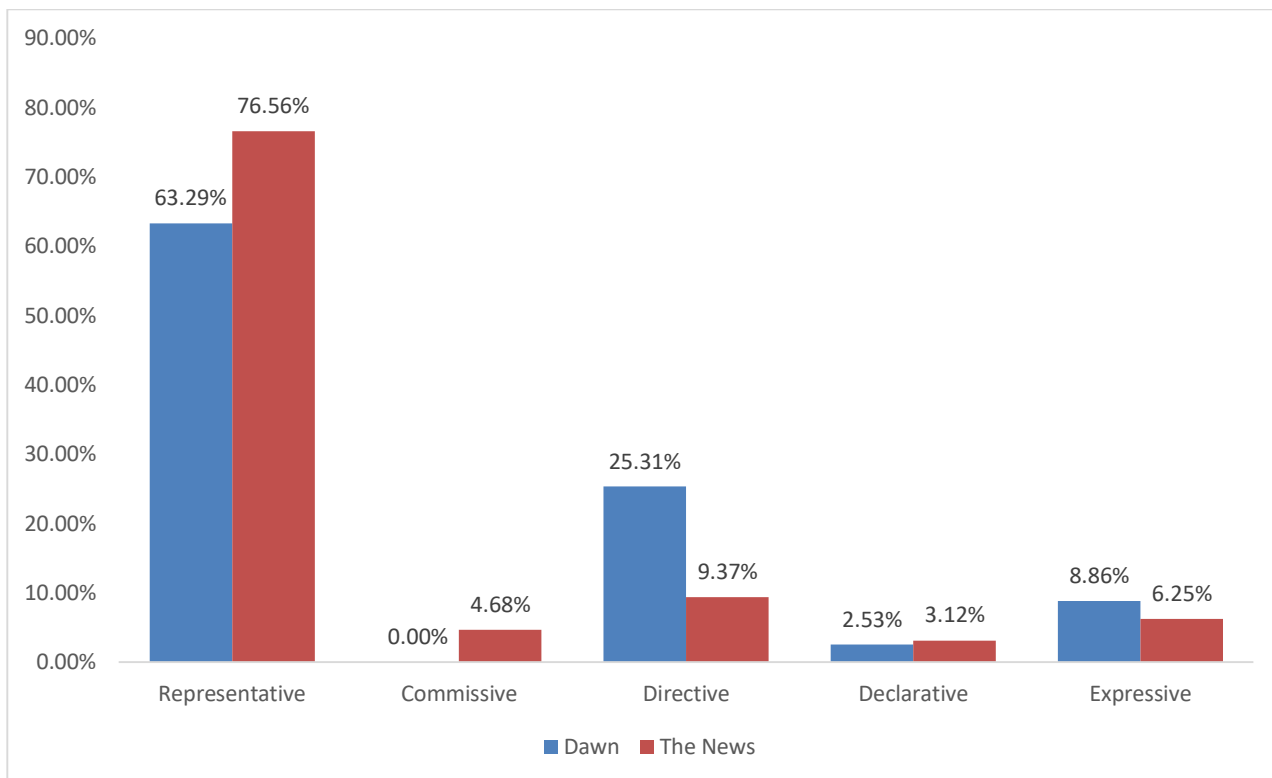


Figure 6: Graphical comparison of usage of speech acts in DAWN and The NEWS

The graphical representation illustrated above shows the comparison between the DAWN and The NEWS as shown in the table 4.1, on the basis of how often the articles have used each speech act. It can be seen that the articles published in THE NEWS have more representatives used in them as compared to articles of DAWN as 76.56% of the total utterances of THE NEWS are representatives, whereas 63.29% of the total utterances of DAWN are using it. Similarly, DAWN has used Directive speech acts more as compared to THE NEWS as shown in the graph 4.7 that 25.31% of the total utterances of THE DAWN are based on directives ; whereas DAWN has avoided using Commissive speech act at all whereas 4.68% of the total utterances of THE NEWS are commissive. It shows that the writers of articles published in DAWN have used directive tone more as they mostly comprised of the statements that contained suggestions and recommendations; as described by Rustam (2009) that Directives are mainly based on the proposals, recommendations, suggestions and directions. The same phenomenon was observed in the current research where the statements were based on the suggestions and recommendations for the establishments of both countries on how to resolve the matter of Kashmir in a peaceful and harmonic way, on the other hand

DAWN articles lack the usage of any statements which would make them accountable for any promises or pledges to the public of Pakistan or of IHK Kashmir, whereas THE NEWS has used this speech act by covering the 4.68% of the total utterances and by stating the promised and pledges made by the establishment of Pakistan to try their best to resolve the issue. It is evident from the graphical illustration that both newspapers have made use of Expressive Speech Acts as 8.86% of the total utterances in THE DAWN and 6.25% of the total utterances in THE NEWS cover this speech act. By using this speech act, the newspapers in their selected articles are expressing the feelings of desire, disapproval, grievance and appreciation at certain occasions but the frequency of Expressives in THE DAWN is more than that in THE NEWS as illustrated above in the graph 4.7.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

This chapter deals with the conclusion, findings and the recommendations of the research. First of all, the findings of the research have been given. Then it entails conclusions of the whole research. At the end of the chapter, the researcher has given few recommendations for the future researchers.

5.1 Findings

In order to find out, which speech acts are used predominantly in the newspaper editorials, the researcher has selected 5 editorials each from the newspapers DAWN and THE NEWS, and then the statements from the editorials are analyzed according to the Speech Act Theory proposed by Austin and Searle. The statements are analyzed individually keeping in view different speech acts and their prototypes.

The analysis was done in the form of tables as well as descriptive analysis of each statement possessing the particular speech act and its prototypes. The study of the tables and the descriptive analysis show that all the selected editorials from both the newspapers have used indefinite pattern of speech acts. They have not used any fixed proportion of any particular speech act. It is seen that the basic intention of all the editorials is to inform and report the audience about the events that are occurring between the two countries before or after the matter of surgical strike. The newspapers have been using different ways to effect the minds of the readers. The use of different speech acts explicitly or implicitly is one of the techniques. The main reason why speech act theory is applied to the daily life utterances is to control the minds of the readers by using such illocutions that will have a lasting effect on the thought patterns of individuals about a specific issue. Similarly, the selected editorials covering particular issue have used particular types of speech acts to influence the minds of the readers.

5.2 Conclusion

The study was about the usage of different speech acts and their prototypes in the news editorials of the selected newspapers. The research questions of the study were to find out

which speech acts are used predominantly in the editorials. To this, it was found that almost all the editorials use certain speech acts to attract as well as to build and shape the minds of the readers. The editorials were analyzed with the help of Speech Act Theory and it was found that the usage of speech acts in the editorials is not in a fixed pattern. Some editorials have used representatives more frequently, while others have used commissives more. If we look at the tables, it can be seen that the representative speech acts are used more frequently overall as mentioned earlier in Graph 4.7 that 76.56% of the total utterances of THE NEWS are representatives, whereas 63.29% of the total utterances of DAWN are using this speech act. The reason why the representative speech act is used abundantly in the articles of both newspapers is maybe because the intention of the writer is to basically report about the important events that occur between the two countries. Secondly, the writer wants to assertively state the facts about the matter of Kashmir before and after the surgical strike issue. It also signifies that the writer has been using an assertive and authoritative tone most of the time to certify the statements and to deny the accusations and blames from the opposite side. The second most frequently used speech act is the Directive speech act as mentioned in Graph 4.7, according to which DAWN has used it more than THE NEWS, i.e. 25.31% of the total utterances of DAWN are based on directive speech ac. It depicts that the intention of the articles of DAWN is to redirect and suggest the establishment of both countries the possible ways and solutions to help resolve the issue peacefully. Expressive speech act is the third most used speech act in the newspaper articles of DAWN and THE NEWS as 8.86% of total number of utterances of DAWN are expressives, whereas 6.25% of THE NEWS have used it. The use of this speech act shows the mixed feelings of grieve and disapproval on the role Indian government is playing in the part of Kashmir issue.

The second research question was to find out how different speech acts help in constructing a stance on the issue of Kashmir. The result of the analysis of the statements taken from the editorials shows that the stance that has been built by using the speech acts is that Kashmir is a sensitive issue which is needed to be solved by keeping in mind the wishes and sacrifices of people of Kashmir, because they are at stake here. Also, political and religious differences should not be considered when it comes to this matter. Pakistan and India both need to re-examine the ways they are trying to resolve the issue. India has been keeping a stubborn attitude and never welcomes and accepts the offers of dialogue. Furthermore, India

tends to do dirty politics by playing the blame game by accusing and blaming Pakistan for every wrong event that takes place in India or in Indian Territory of Kashmir as mentioned in 4.4.2 (i). By doing this, Indian is trying to defame Pakistan at international level. At the same time, Pakistani leaders seem to keep a lukewarm and passive attitude which in turn affects the reputation of Pakistani foreign policy as well as national security. The usage of speech acts helps in building a stance in such a way that, writers by using different speech acts can state the facts, support or demotivate the stance of opposite side, criticize their policies in a less offensive and positive way so that it keeps the public aware of the facts and figures and at the same time the suggestions, recommendations and criticism can be taken in a positive way to help smooth the tensions between the two countries.

The last question is how the selected newspapers are same or different from each other on the basis of stance about Kashmir issue before and after surgical strike by using speech acts. The study shows that the editorials from THE NEWS have used Representative and Commissive speech acts more. On the other hand, the editorials taken from the DAWN have used representative speech act the most, the second most used speech act is directives and the third most used is expressive. So, we can say that the stance of the DAWN is directive in nature as it has used directive speech act more than THE NEWS while stating and asserting the facts at the same time. By using this speech act, the writer is more focused on suggesting and recommending the leaderships of both countries to act in a certain way to ensure the peace in the region by resolving the matter of Kashmir. The stance of the DAWN newspaper is also expressive in nature as the editorials express the writer's feelings of disapproval and grievance about the injustices and violence's in the valley of Kashmir. On the other hand, THE NEWS has focused more on stating and asserting the facts and happenings as they are, and at the same time highlighting the promises and assurances given by the establishment to stand with Kashmiris and to help resolve the issue peacefully.

To conclude, we can say that both newspapers have been using a mixed approach to narrate their point. Variations were seen in editorials of THE NEWS as well as in the editorials of THE DAWN. Both newspapers have mainly focused on reporting, stating and informing the readership about the past events by abundantly using representative speech acts. THE DAWN whereas, has been using a directive tone as well by suggesting, recommending and proposing the different possible solutions to the both parties in order to resolve the matter. At

the same time, THE NEWS has used a supporting narrative by giving assurances and hopes to the people of Kashmir as well as of Pakistan by using commissive speech acts in order to ensure the world that Pakistan will always be putting his sincere efforts into resolving the matter. However, the editorials of THE DAWN lacked this narrative. So, we can say that both newspapers have a varied stance with DAWN having directive tone and THE NEWS maintaining the representative stance, and it will be justifiable to say that they have succeeded in representing and conveying their narrative to the audience to the best in their own particular way by using different speech acts.

Various studies have been conducted on the Speech Acts used in the headlines, news bulletins and different books and novels. All of them used different speech acts for different purposes to build a stance or to influence and shape the minds of the audience. From the current study, it is to conclude that Kashmir issue is a sensitive topic and is close to the hearts of people of Pakistan. Different speech acts are used basically as an attempt to build a stance that would reiterate the importance of the matter of Kashmir and how we as a nation should raise our voice and stand with Kashmiris in their fight for freedom. A good and friendly relationship with India will only be possible when both the governments will act maturely to resolve this issue according the wishes of Kashmiris.

5.3 Recommendations

Pragmatics is an important field of linguistics which deals with why language is used in a certain way. It entails with the choices that are made when using a language, the reason of choices and the effect those choices convey. So basically, pragmatics is the study of the reason why people use language in a certain way.

Speech act theory is the study of the different illocutionary acts that are used while using the language. With the passage of time, the pragmatics has rooted in many different fields. The future researchers can use the theory of speech act to analyze speech in the field of marketing, the speeches of different political leaders, in the field of law, education, counselling and so on.

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APPENDICES

DEFUSING TENSIONS

NO escalation, no increase in tensions desired and no warmongering — the message from DG ISPR Lt-Gen Asim Bajwa from the Line of Control was both clear and welcome.

The combination of the Uri attacks and Indian claims of so-called surgical strikes had raised the spectre of escalating violence across the LOC and the Working Boundary and the frightening possibility of conflict spreading beyond the disputed Kashmir region.

While the facts about both the Uri attack and the Indian claims of strikes across the LOC have yet to be established, the leaderships of the two countries do appear to be aware of the dangers of brinkmanship in an overheated political environment.

Of course, far more sensible and a great deal more welcome would have been if the Uri attack had not precipitated over-the-top rhetoric by India, and, instead, diplomatic channels had been activated to ascertain the facts as quickly as possible.

Nevertheless, the belated onset of good sense by India and Pakistan's measured, restrained response throughout suggest that bilateral tensions may soon subside from the present acutely and unacceptably high level.

Surely, however, if tensions are to subside and Pakistan and India find a way to address each other's concerns through diplomatic dialogue, the political leaderships of the two countries need to re-examine their conduct.

On the Pakistani side, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and the PML-N government have been virtually invisible at a time of serious Pak-India tensions.

Yes, there was a cabinet meeting and the government has issued several statements, but none of the national security forums that are within the civilian ambit have been activated and the prime minister himself has kept a remarkably low profile.

Being anonymous in a time of crisis will make it that much harder for the government to bring to bear its influence on foreign policy and national security.

Meanwhile, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi needs to reconsider his approach of ignoring altogether the elected government in Pakistan.

Whatever Mr Modi may believe, it serves neither country's interests when an elected government is progressively shunned by a myopic leadership on the other side.

Published in Dawn October 3rd, 2016

KASHMIR SOLUTION

ON this Kashmir Solidarity Day, with the people of India-held Kashmir continuing to suffer from the latest bout of violence and repression by the Indian state, some long-standing realities need to be reiterated.

First, India will never be able to bury the Kashmir dispute — not inside IHK and not in its relationship with Pakistan.

To the proud, defiant and infinitely courageous people of IHK, a message of solidarity is important: whatever the rulers and policymakers in the region choose to do or not do, oppressed people everywhere share a common bond — the quest for dignity, basic rights and self-determination are fundamental to human existence. The state of India has long been in denial of core human values in IHK, but its denial cannot go on forever — the rightful and intrinsically just demands of the people of IHK will ultimately prevail.

Second, India's stubborn refusal to engage with Pakistan on the Kashmir dispute under Prime Minister Narendra Modi is a policy doomed to failure. For parochial, domestic reasons, Mr Modi may be in denial of the centrality of the Kashmir dispute to the normalization of ties between the two countries, but that cannot undo the legal and moral basis of Pakistan's demand for a fair and just solution to the Kashmir dispute.

The framework of an eventual settlement is readily available and the initiation of publicly acknowledged or backchannel talks can build on the last pragmatic and sensible approach to conflict resolution: the four-point agenda of the Pervez Musharraf era. While the specifics can change, the four-point agenda was based on the right principles: a phased, progressive, mutually acceptable military de-escalation in the disputed region with a simultaneous, coordinated ramping up of a people-centric governance structure.

If war is not an option — as it can become in a nuclear-armed region — then the honest pursuit of peace is the only alternative.

Third, there are lessons for Pakistan in its thus far faulty strategy of keeping the Kashmir dispute alive internally, inside the country, and externally, on the global stage.

Domestically, the reliance on the religious right and extremist networks to keep the Kashmir dispute front and centre of the national consciousness has been a historical mistake.

Mainstream politics based on a mainstream acceptance of human rights and self-determination and rooted in mainstream sections of society is the only sensible approach.

The more the Kashmir dispute is allowed to become the exclusive remit of right-wing and violent groups, the more the inherent justness of the Kashmir cause will be obscured. The external benefits will be clear too if Pakistan can present to the world a rational and peaceful case and if the powerful human dimension of the suffering in IHK is made central to the message of why the Kashmir dispute needs the outside world's attention.

Kashmir Solidarity Day can be the start of a much-needed diplomatic and strategic rethink.

Published in Dawn February 5th, 2017

KASHMIR UNREST

ONCE again, India-held Kashmir is in the grip of chaos. At least 30 people have died in the violence triggered by the killing last Friday of Burhan Wani, a young separatist militant, by the Indian army.

More bloodshed can be expected unless the security forces refrain from resorting to brute force that has included the use of live ammunition to disperse angry protesters. It is a familiar scenario, with the usual condemnations emanating from Kashmiri leaders. But the latter can do little unless they come together to try and revive international interest in the Kashmir dispute by persistently pointing to the injustices inflicted on the ordinary public, and highlighting the Kashmir dilemma as a historical one that needs a political solution.

The key issue is that New Delhi has always looked upon the Kashmir unrest as a law and order problem. Its position that Pakistan fuels dissent within IHK is untenable, for while Islamabad did, in the past, actively encourage Kashmiri separatist groups, today it offers moral and diplomatic support.

Indeed, the current disaffection with New Delhi's rule is very much an indigenous Kashmiri phenomenon, while India's harsh methods are helping create a new generation of militants, such as the late Burhan Wani.

For nearly three decades, India's approach has failed to pacify Kashmir. Now new ideas are needed that can help bring peace to this troubled region. In Srinagar, the BJP rules in a coalition government with the PDP.

Considering that the BJP is in power both in Srinagar and at the centre, surely the party has a good idea of the Kashmiris' suffering and can advise New Delhi accordingly. Sadly, the ruling party, instead of working on ways to calm tensions, is focusing on plans such as diluting or removing Article 370 of the Indian constitution, which recognises Kashmir's special status.

Such a move would only fuel further disaffection in the region. A wiser approach is needed — one which would involve discussing Kashmir in the Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue with Islamabad, whenever that resumes — with the Kashmiris themselves taking an active part in the conversation.

A peaceful solution acceptable to Pakistan, India and the people of Kashmir should be the goal arrived at on the negotiating table.

Meanwhile, it is unfortunate that the reaction on this side of the fence to the violence in IHK has been lukewarm.

While there has been condemnation by the Foreign Office, in Azad Kashmir, where leaders never tire of pledging their allegiance to the 'Kashmir cause', parties are too busy electioneering to raise a voice against injustices across the LoC.

Mainstream politicians, too, are barely moved. For example, Bilawal Bhutto-Zardari's comments about the Sharif-Modi friendship harming Kashmir's cause appear to be aimed more at the PPP's rivals than at raising genuine concern about the violence in IHK.

Pakistan's position on Kashmir will only be undermined if leaders here resort to such politicking.

Published in Dawn, July 12th, 2016

INDIA SAYS KASHMIR A BILATERAL ISSUE

NEW DELHI: India said on Saturday that Pakistan should not internationalise the Kashmir dispute as it was a bilateral issue, *The Indian Express* said. There was no explanation, however, as to how the statement matched with New Delhi's recent stand that it would only hold dialogue with Pakistan on terrorism, not Kashmir.

"As far as Kashmir issue is concerned, Pakistan mustn't internationalise it. It is a bilateral issue," the paper quoted Minister of State for External Affairs M.J. Akbar as telling ANI news agency.

"It is Pakistan's individual right if it wants its MPs to go for free tourism."

There is an observation by analysts that Mr Akbar's comments were made ahead of a visit to New Delhi next week by US Secretary of State John Kerry.

He spoke after Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's decision to appoint 20 special envoys to raise the Kashmir issue at the international level, including the United Nations.

Simultaneously, a meeting took place between India-held Jammu and Kashmir's chief minister Mehbooba Mufti and Prime Minister Narendra Modi, their first since the killing of a young militant by the security forces on July 8 set the Valley on fire.

Mr Akbar's comments also followed a statement by the Hurriyat Conference that it was willing to hold a dialogue with New Delhi but without any preconditions.

Ms Mufti's "three-pronged action plan" she cleared with Mr Modi included a dialogue with all stakeholders, reportedly including Pakistan, to restore peace in the Valley where turmoil has left at least 68 people dead, mainly in firing by the security forces.

After the hour-long meeting, Ms Mufti was quoted as telling reporters that Mr Modi was "very concerned" about the situation and had asked for steps to end this "bloodshed" so that peace could return to the Valley.

Appealing to protesters to help her resolve the crisis, the chief minister said: "Please give me one chance to address your concerns and aspirations."

She also targeted Pakistan, saying it should stop supporting the people who were instigating the youth in the Valley to carry out attacks on police stations or army camps.

Her proposal, however, includes involvement of Pakistan, in substantive dialogue to work out a solution to the problem in light of the contemporary geo-political realities.

‘PAKISTAN MUST REFORM ITSELF TO BE HEARD ON KASHMIR ISSUE’

ISLAMABAD: At a round table discussion on Saturday, former diplomats said Pakistan will have to improve its international standing for its voice to be heard on the Kashmir issue and that it has to try out other ways to morally and politically support the uprising in the valley.

The discussion was hosted by the Strategic Vision Institute (SVI) to discuss the options Pakistan has to back the latest revolts in Kashmir against the Indian occupation, which claimed more than 40 lives and left 2,000 injured the past week.

Retired ambassador Ashraf Jehangir Qazi, who served in the US and India, said passion on its own is not enough to change history.

“We require seriousness and truthfulness,” Mr Qazi said, adding that poor governance in the country was adding to the problem.

“No one is going to listen to us until Pakistan corrects itself,” he said, adding that the world is silent on the Kashmir issue not because it doesn’t like Kashmiris, but because it doesn’t like Pakistan, which is the chief advocate of the issue.

“We will be mistaken if we think the world will censure India because of morality and values,” he said.

Former foreign secretary Salman Bashir agreed with Mr Qazi and said sincerity and truthfulness were needed in order to develop credibility.

“We should use social media more effectively. The younger generation should show the world Indian brutalities against Kashmiris. The ugly face of India and the hollowness of its democratic credentials need to be exposed,” Mr Bashir said.

“Lip-service” regarding Kashmir in the form of inconsequential statements was no longer an option, he added.

He said statements from the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and the UN were also irrelevant because they did not serve to change the situation.

Director School of Politics and International Relations at Quaid-i-Azam University Dr Ishtiaq Hussain said Kashmiris should be involved when making strategies for supporting the Kashmir cause.

“Kashmir is about its people and their aspirations and not territory, religion and culture,” he added.

At the conclusion of the discussion, SVI presented a list of recommendations which said Pakistan needed to make reforms and to repair its image for effectively advocating the Kashmir issue, which requires more than making inconsequential statements and resolutions from Islamabad.

The recommendations called for greater public participation, particularly of the youth, in highlighting the plight of the Kashmiris.

It was also recommended that instead of just addressing the Indian government, Pakistan should engage with other opinion groups in India which do not necessarily share Delhi’s position on the issue.

The SVI president also called for reviewing the strategies used before for supporting the Kashmir struggle which have failed in achieving the desired results.

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ISLAMABAD WELCOMES US MEDIATION OFFER ON KASHMIR ISSUE

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan's Foreign Office has welcomed mediation offer of the newly-elected US administration for the resolution of Kashmir issue.

Nafees Zakaria, spokesman for the Foreign Office, on Tuesday said that only the implementation of UN resolutions is the solution to the crisis in Kashmir valley.

Zakaria added if the US plays the role of a mediator, there are bright chances of positive developments on the issue.

He went on to say that resolution of Kashmir dispute is inevitable for the lasting peace in the region.

Speaking in NBC's "Meet the Press" show, US Vice President-elect Mike Pence has opined that President-elect Donald Trump, with his unparalleled negotiating skills, is prepared to play a pivotal role in the Kashmir issue.

Pence noted that the rising tensions between India and Pakistan in recent times have exacerbated the Kashmir conflict, causing the thread between the two countries to become tense enough to break.

"Well, clearly there's been great tension between India and Pakistan in recent days, which resulted in violence along the Kashmir region. And I think what the president-elect expressed in conversations with leaders from both countries was a desire for continued US engagement on building the relationship with both of those countries," Pence said.

"These are two nuclear powers, the president-elect recognises that. And making sure that they know that when this administration takes office, that we intend to be fully engaged in the region and fully engaged with both nations to advance peace and security."

Asked if Trump would be a mediator over Kashmir, Pence said: "I think you're also going to see an energetic leadership in the world, prepared to engage and to look for ways that he can bring those extraordinary deal-making skills to bear on lessening tensions and solving problems in the world."

THIRD PARTY ROLE ON KASHMIR ISSUE NOT ACCEPTABLE: INDIA

NEW DELHI: Indian Minister for External Affairs Salman Khurshid on Sunday said India will not accept any third party intervention in its row with Pakistan on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). Salman Khurshid's statement came after media reports quoted Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif as saying how he had sought the US intervention on Kashmir in 1999. Talking to NDTV here, Khurshid said it must be clear to the world that India in no way will accept any intervention. Kashmir is a part of India, not something that should be questioned, he claimed, adding any query in this regard will be a waste of time. He said it was important that Pakistan show good conduct and compliance to the 2003 Ceasefire Act. He said it was not right to say that the ceasefire violation had collapsed. There have been minor violations, but those too are not acceptable, he added. Salman Khurshid said the Indian Army knew its standard operating procedures. He said the area and the situation were best left to the army and "I express my gratitude to our soldiers". The Indian minister for external affairs said whatever aid the US gave to Pakistan must not be of nature that is detrimental to our strategy and interests. "We also understand that in connection with Afghanistan, the US needs Pakistan's cooperation." Online adds: The Foreign Office on Sunday said Pakistan wanted good relations with all the countries, including India and the US, adding that elimination of terrorism would help maintain peace in the region. In an interview, Foreign Office Spokesman Aizaz Chaudhry said Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's visit to the US would help strengthen the relations between the two countries besides solving some important issues. Aizaz Chaudhry said Pakistan was facing terrorism and its elimination would help maintain peace in the region. Meanwhile, in another interview with BBC, Aizaz Chaudhry said Pakistan and India should not indulge in allegations and counter-allegations about the LoC firing. He said both the countries should resume dialogue in the larger interest of peace and tranquility in the region. He said Pakistan was strictly abiding by the LoC ceasefire agreement and was only reacting to the military actions of the Indian Army. He said both countries should respect the ceasefire agreement and find a way forward for durable solutions all problems.

Meanwhile, Pakistan's High Commissioner to India Salman Bashir says both Pakistan and India have to take steps for stabilising the LoC situation. Addressing a function in New Delhi, he said peace and stability was the joint objective of both the countries. He said Pakistan wanted peace in the region.

PM TO RAISE KASHMIR ISSUE WITH WORLD LEADERS: LODHI

NEW YORK: Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Maleeha Lodhi, said on Monday that Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif would highlight the issue of Kashmir with world leaders during his trip to the United States of America.

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif arrived in New York on Monday to meet with world leaders from around the world, including Japan, China, Saudi Arabia, USA and New Zealand, among others. The PM will also address the United Nations General Assembly on Wednesday and is expected to raise the issue of Indian atrocities in Kashmir.

Maleeha Lodhi said the Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif would inform world leaders regarding the injustice taking place in occupied Kashmir and Indian atrocities being committed against unarmed civilians in the restive province. Nawaz will also present a set of demands towards the global organization in order to tackle the controversial issue.

Lodhi further disclosed that the United Nations' High Commissioner had agreed to send a fact finding mission to occupied Kashmir in response to the request of PM Sharif. Maleeha Lodhi said that Nawaz Sharif's primary purpose was to highlight the issue of Kashmir and direct everyone's attention towards it.

Indian occupied Kashmir has been gripped with violence and confrontation ever since Indian security forces killed freedom fighter Burhan Wani. Wani's murder sparked protests and demonstrations in occupied Kashmir, leading to Indian forces killing more than 100 civilians and injuring thousands.

BOLD STANCE STRESSED ON KASHMIR ISSUE

LAHORE: Mishal Malik, wife of Hurriyat leader Yasin Malik, on Sunday said peace and prosperity in Pakistan was also linked with the independence of Kashmir.

Mishal Malik expressed these views while addressing a seminar organised by International Kashmir Rights Commission of Pakistan in collaboration with the Peace and Culture Organization of Pakistan.

JI Ameer Sirajul Haq, former governor Ch Muhammad Sarwar, Punjab Minister Syed Zaeem Qadri and a large number of human rights activists addressed the seminar held at a local hotel to mark the first death anniversary of young Kashmiri leader Burhan Wani.

The speakers condemned Indian atrocities in the occupied Kashmir and demanded that India should be declared a terrorist state over serious violations of human rights in the occupied Kashmir, and brutal genocide of innocent Kashmiris, adding that martyrdom of Burhan Wani, a gold medalist student, had given a new light to the freedom movement in Kashmir.

Speaking on the occasion, Mishal Malik said the Indian armed forces had snatched the right of life from Kashmiris and the valley had been constantly seeing violence by the Indian forces for last many decades.

Mishal Malik called upon all the political leadership and the government to unanimously take a bold stance on Kashmir issue, saying freedom of Kashmir was not negotiable. She said India was sponsoring terrorism in Pakistan just to divert its attentions from Kashmir. She said Indian forces used pellet guns against innocent people including children to suppress their voice but all the barbaric acts of the Indian forces could not deter Kashmiris from their struggle from freedom. JI Amir Siraj ul Haq said all political parties should get united on Kashmir issue.

Zaeem Qadri said the martyrdom of Burhan Wani had completely reignited the freedom struggle of Kashmiri youths. He said brutality of Indian armed forces and the difficulties imposed by long curfews had brought a more organised struggle to the front. He said the PML-N government had always taken a bold stance on Kashmir issue and freedom of Kashmir was not negotiable at all. A large number of members of civil society attended the seminar and held a candlelight vigil in memory of Burhan Wani.

PAKISTAN RUBBISHES INDIAN CLAIMS OF ‘SURGICAL STRIKES’

ISLAMABAD: The Federal cabinet on Friday rejected Indian claims of carrying out surgical strike inside Pakistan and vowed to continue moral, political and diplomatic support of the Kashmiris.

The meeting was convened to deliberate on the deteriorating situation along the Line of Control (LoC) after Indian forces opened unprovoked fire in the Azad Jammu Kashmir during which two soldiers embraced martyrdom.

Chairing the meeting, PM Nawaz Sharif said the nation, along with the country’s brave armed forces, is fully prepared and ready to defend the motherland from any sort of aggression.

“I must make it clear that each and every person of this country is ready to defend its motherland. The entire nation stands shoulder to shoulder with its valiant armed forces. No one will be allowed to cast an evil eye on Pakistan,” the Premier remarked.

He said Kashmir is an unfinished agenda of the partition of the sub-continent that cannot be overlooked.

“The atrocities being perpetrated by the Indian forces cannot suppress the freedom struggle of the people of Kashmir,” he said.

“Indian aggression against the people of Kashmir is unacceptable,” the Prime Minister said.

The Cabinet took up the issue of situation in Indian Occupied Kashmir. Foreign Secretary Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry briefed the Cabinet.

Defence Minister Khawaja Asif briefed the meeting on security situation on the Line of Control.

The cabinet extended moral, political and diplomatic support to the Kashmiris in their struggle for right to self-determination.