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A Critical Discourse Analysis of Pakistani Newspapers Editorials in Coronavirus Pandemic

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Abstract

This research explores Pakistani newspapers Editorials' lexical, morphological, and social aspects of the coronavirus Pandemic in Pakistan under the light of the Critical Discourse Analysis angle. The focal idea is to discover the etymological decision and rhetorical questions utilized in a revealing pandemic, and how did the columnists shape readers' minds and thoughts through their words. The CDA has been used as a theoretical framework for analyzing the data. Information for this examination includes 15 Editorial randomly gathered from 100 newspapers in Pakistan. Results demonstrated the exploitation of terminologies has been shown inconvenience, fear of contagious disease, death, fear of touching, and outbreak among people. The bogus information was additionally found in newspapers. Contradiction among newspapers was found while presenting data. This social change brings ultimately a linguistic change in the world. The English language is the language of overcoming gaps among nations, but this time it had correspondingly ushered in a new vocabulary to the general populace. For instance, new vocabulary, acronyms, synonyms, compounding, etc. Social change is parallel to linguistic change, and it is a paramount theme of lexicography. The local newspapers advocated a massive outbreak of the coronavirus and expected a second wave of this pandemic that was frustrating for the educational sector on top. The newspaper editors manipulate thoughts through forceful lexis usage to influence the thought, and opinions of Pakistani people.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Newspaper, Coronavirus, Pandemic

Introduction

Critical discourse analysis is a systematic pattern that enables a dynamic valuation of what is intended when a language is used to refer to something. CDA is a dimension that forms multiple ways to express ideas more reflexively in the creation of innovative minds. Newspaper Editorials are the experts' views to nurture the common people's mind. The headlines replicate the content, which is diplomatically oriented and ideologically compelled. Editorials recommend, suggestions and changes that how governance changes the perspective in the crisis while handling solutions. CDA is a method of discourse analysis. It is a comprehensive and multifaceted interdisciplinary field (Meyer, 2012), with different theories, methods, and research questions (Blommaert, 2005). It is "a view of critical academics: theories and methods for analyzing the way entities and institutions practice language" (Richardson, 2010). The critical discourse analysis is a critical approach, and it depicts a translucent approach that relates powerful use of language with social power and status. In this context, Fairclough and Wodak (1997) suggested principles for CDA summarized in eight points:

1.   CDA addresses social issues.
2.   Influence relations are rambling.
3.   Discourse establishes society and culture.
4.   Discourse accomplishes philosophical work.
5.   Discourse is chronicled.
6.   The link between text and society is intervened.
7.   Discourse analysis is interpretive and informative.
8.   Discourse is a type of social activity.

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Van Dijk (2006), the dialogue of paper Editorials can be taken as a gander at from the situation of the content, the strength of the content, the jargon utilized inside the content, the utilization of accentuation denotes, the language structure of the title text, and the number of events on a similar occasion or more all the intensity of the moderator. In American colonies, the newspapers in 1690 contained no headlines. Nobody had thought that headlines are an integrated part of any news. Besides, literate colonists were starved for news and needed no Editorial as inducements to read every story in the newspaper. Editorial befuddle people's consideration by numerous Arial sizes and terminology used. The Editorials frequently give an underlying pointer of the substance and style of the news estimations of the paper. This shows different manners by which paper Editorials appeal to their audience. The media background in Pakistan had different agendas related to the coronavirus pandemic. Many newspapers in the country include The Nation, Pakistan Today, Pakistan dawn, The News, Geo News, The Friday Times, Daily Pakistan, The Regional times of Sindh, and The Tribune.

From the start, numerous Pakistanis were not keen on understanding the newspaper's information. The current circumstance of Pakistan isn't pleasant as Pakistan is an incredibly populated country where more help is needed. Pakistan is a country where the financial position isn't better when diverged from China, the USA, UK, and Russia to fight with COVID-19 scene. The number of clinical facilities and secluded workplaces is not being fulfilled as required. If these clinical workplaces are improved, then it won't be difficult to control the transmission of contaminations and treatment of patients. By the testing, workplaces are a ton lower than the fundamental target. The right advances should be taken to control the most extremely awful situations, for instance, staying at homes, lockdown, socially isolating, using sanitizers, and face spread when fundamental. Pakistan also needs to screen workplaces for appearances similarly concerning the departures. Linguistically, the language of Pakistani newspapers' Editorial created panic, ambiguity, and tension among the populace. The words used in the Editorial create 'Haphephobia', on the other hand, some Pakistani do not believe in the existence of coronavirus either. The objective of this study is to scrutinize the paper Editorial in the coronavirus pandemic from a CDA outlook.

Aim and scope

This research aims to explain the distinguishing features of editorials. Linguistic analysis of newspaper editorials is very skeptical and it is observed that subtle manipulation of language distorts reality. Language is linked with emotions and people have very conventional and fast reactions once news trending. Editorials have institutional highlights within their structure, and any misinformation can create chaos and discomfort among people. The scope of this research is to provide new dimensions to researchers about critical analysis of any news, especially in pandemics and disaster. How do editorials change people's semantic approach towards any newspaper and institutions brusquely?

Research Questions:

We expect to discover how the semantic components, especially the words and facetious inquiries utilized on Editorial to discuss the flare-up, philosophies of the papers, and governance arrangements. This examination is guided by the accompanying exploration questions:

1. Which lexical features and rhetorical questions are used in newspaper Editorial to report in Pakistani coronavirus pandemic?
2. What new word trends evolved in the Pakistani community and how it manipulated people's perspectives?

Literature Review:

The role of newspapers in society had a great impact and it changes the mind of the reader. The game of words manipulates many thinking perspectives and in this modern era where life is so fast and changing the moods of being informative, well-versed is imperious. The outbreak of coronavirus in China throw very drastic and negative impacts on everyone's life. Life was normal and things were in the line. The science was advancing but if we look into the historical background of the OED, which shows us how our forebears grappled linguistically with the pandemics. Tracing history opens the gate of many disastrous pandemics like the great plague in 1347-50 killed 60 percent population of Europe that presents the memory of fear. Languages evolve and shift infinitive words among them.

Fowler (1990) accepts that news media chooses occasions, as indicated by the news, esteems, which start from general qualities about the public, for example, "agreement" and "pecking order", editorial shows, nature of sources, distribution recurrence, and plan, etc. In various nations, various

dialects will be utilized in news talks, and the different dialects utilized will speak to specific truths of the world. Paper talk has consistently reported its impartiality and equality towards the world, yet with the introduction of CDA, basic etymologists and researchers had questioned the attestation.

Richardson (2010) has expressed that, Journalistic talk has some unmistakable literary qualities, some quite certain strategy for text creation and utilization, and is characterized by a specific arrangement of connections among itself and different offices of representative and material influence. These three arrangements of attributes – that is, the language of news-casting, its creation and utilization, and the relations of reporting to social thoughts and organizations – are unmistakably between related and here and there hard to unravel. Philosophy and Lexicon in News Discourse Ideology have been the focal point of basic etymologists for a considerable length of time, nonetheless, because the term includes a wide range of implications and capacities, a solitary, satisfactory meaning of belief system is hard to track down. The accompanying two are valuable with the end goal of the current exploration.

Halliday's Lexical Classification phonetic hypothesis, jargon or lexis is a significant determinant of idealization structure. He calls attention to that lexical order is a crucial method of cognizance for individuals. Since various people have distinctive social encounters, they would have different sociolinguistic capacities, which may impact their language use from the point of view of idealization experience. It is mistaken to feel that each individual has a solitary and joined world-view or belief system that includes all parts of their experience.

Kress and Hodge (1979) call attention to that characterization is viewed as the etymological requesting of the world. Grouping depends on language and thought, and without demonstrations of the arrangement, no one can relate ideas or words to new ideas or messages since words and ideas just exist through characterization. Words pass on the engraving of society and of worth decisions specifically – they pass on meant just as meant implications. Lexis is consistently heavily influenced by philosophy, which affects individuals' selection of words. In news-talk, the philosophies and suppositions may stow away in the lexical decision. As, an expository instrument of CDA, lexical grouping can successfully assist with uncovering the concealed belief system in talks.

Zhang (2014) attests that language can't be utilized to portray things unbiased, and the name or definition individuals fix on things and items don't generally mirror their inherent characters. It is because, under most events, individuals are affected by their degrees of discernment and their enthusiastic experience, which would make their standards distinctive in order. For instance, various terms are accessible for alluding to a similar item, but they may vary in various measurements. For example, the word sets like radical/liberal, fear-based oppressors/political dissidents, murder/dispense with, and control/detailing limitations can create differentiation in the philosophy that depends on various standards of order.

Oktar (2001) characterizes the belief system as "introductions of what our identity is, a big motivator for us, what our qualities are and what our associations with others are". This is especially helpful for our examination as it centers on the job philosophy plays in the development of "us" and "them" bunches in the public arena. Present-day hypotheses of belief systems accept that philosophy is wherever in human activity.

Van Dijk (1998) finds that "philosophies are normally, however not solely, communicated and replicated in talk and correspondence". The philosophical investigation, as per him, includes inspecting phonetic highlights of different structures of various degrees of talk that are pertinent for productive articulation and influence of philosophical implications, including surface structures (for example Phonology and designs), punctuation (for example the utilization of latent sentences, agentless passives or nominalization), vocabulary (for example the selection of words and the utilization of double speaks, etc. To allude to similar people, gatherings, or social issues, the language clients for the most part have a decision of a few words dependent on sort, individual, social and socio-social settings. The decision is regularly philosophically based. For example, to report a bit of similar news, the columnist many pick "political dissident" as opposed to "psychological oppressor", or "supportive of decision" instead of "favorable to life" to underline the positive ramifications of in bunch feelings and values and the negative ones of those of the Others.

The word belief system itself had a significant effect on any composition. Van Dijk (1998) considers philosophy to be an arrangement of thoughts and convictions that is shared by individuals from social gatherings, associations, and organizations and that mirrors the cultural recommendations

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and interests of social gatherings. Words pass on the engraving of society and of worth decisions specifically – they pass on meant just as signified implications. Lexis is consistently heavily influenced by philosophy, which affects individuals' selection of words. In news-talk, the philosophies and suppositions may stow away in the lexical decision. As a diagnostic apparatus of CDA, the lexical arrangement can adequately assist with uncovering the concealed belief system in talks.

Hang (2011, p.32) affirms that language can't be utilized to portray things unbiased, and the name or definition individuals fix on things and articles do not generally mirror their natural characters. It is because, under most events, individuals are affected by their degrees of insight and their passionate experience, which would make their standards distinctive in the grouping. For instance, various terms are accessible for alluding to a similar item, yet they may contrast in various measurements. For example, the word sets like radical/liberal, fear-based oppressors/political dissidents, slaughter/take out and oversight/revealing limitations can create qualifications in the philosophy that depends on various standards of grouping. Those word sets are named as debate worldview (Trew, 1979, p.135), which alludes that a gathering of words could be utilized under a specific circumstance, however various selections of words would mean various stands of belief systems. Numerous words set the trend in disaster, health crisis, and natural calamity and during wars and political campaigns. Lexical choice verifies the ultimate agenda of newspaper's policies in shaping common people's minds.

Plague, 'a deadly pandemic or infection', was acquired from French and Latin, and first shows up in Wycliffe's authoritative handbook for a1382, not long after this first extraordinary annihilation. Pox appeared in 1476 as a term applied to various destructively infectious sicknesses, most particularly the feared smallpox (first recorded in the 1560s). Epidemic and pandemic both showed up in the seventeenth century; the Black Plague (alleged from the dark pustules that showed up on the skin of the people in question) was first utilized in the mid-1600s (even though its more recognizable equivalent word Black Death, shockingly, didn't show up until 1755). In a recorded portrayal from 1878, to the narrative of the brave populace of Eyam, which separated itself in 1665-6 to abstain from tainting the encompassing towns, and lost around 33% of its populace as a result.

As the world extended, so too did the spread of maladies and their jargon. Yellow fever showed up in 1738, and the alleged Spanish flu in 1890 (decreased to Spanish influenza during the incredible pandemic of 1918). Late decades have likewise observed a lot of semantic coinages for scourges and pandemics. Helps (AIDS) showed up in 1982, and SARS (serious intense respiratory condition) in 2003. The Covids themselves (purported because they look like the sunlight-based crown) were first portrayed as quite a while in the past as 1968 out of a paper in Nature, however, before 2020, not many individuals had known about the term past the researchers contemplating them. Just as these nineteenth-century terms put to present-day use, later plagues and particularly the current emergency have seen the presence of really new words, expressions, blends, and shortened forms which were not begat for the Covid scourge, however, have seen far more extensive use since it started. Infodemic (a half-breed word from data and pandemic) is the declaration of regularly unverified media and online data identifying with an emergency.

Theoretical Considerations

This study regulates the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis. Van Dijk's (1998) approach is pertinent to this exploration as his miens at news editorials from micro and macro-structural levels of analyses will be elaborated in this study. At the microstructure level, investigation centers on the semantic relations between recommendations, syntactic, lexical, and other explanatory components that give coherence within the content. CDA isn't a particular strategy of talk ponders but makes utilize of all significant methods of the humanities and social sciences within pondering imperative social issues. Not at all like most other approaches, had the CDS system displayed here not as it was have related talk structures to social structures but does so through a socio-cognitive interfaced that joined mental representations of communicative and other social circumstances and occasions with the cognitive structures basic talk. There are numerous sorts of discourse Investigation, and these may be logically and hypothetically very differing.

Micro vs. Macro

Talk, language use, correspondence, and verbal association have a place with the miniature degree of the social exhibit. Force, imbalance, and predominance between social gatherings are specific terms that have a place with a large-scale level of examination. It implies that Critical Discourse

examination ought to hypothetically connect the notable "hole" between miniature and large scale draws near, which is a distinction that is a sociological build in its own right (Alexander, 2005).

Power as Mechanism

A focal thought in most basic work on talk is that of intensity, and all the more especially the organizations or social intensity of gatherings. Summing up a perplexing social and philosophical investigation, we will characterize social force in the terms of control the Society and discernment. At long last, this implies those gatherings who control most prevailing talk additionally have a greater chance to control the thoughts (brains) and activities of others.

Power and Access

The force which is isolated into two sorts is a social force and force misuse. Where social force is (roughly) characterized as a type of control of one gathering to another, while power misuse further suggests that the control is in light of a legitimate concern for the predominant gathering, this implies prevailing social gathering individuals may exercise such command over talk and text. Access is characterized regarding their (amazing) social or institutional position or capacity and the other way around. Examples of talk control and access are surely firmly connected with social force. That is, digressive actualized strength includes particular admittance to text and set taken as a premise or asset of influence, practically identical to such social assets as riches, salary, a great job, position, status, information, and instruction. Along these lines, though standard individuals just have dynamic admittance to, and authority over such talk classifications as regular discussions with relatives, companions, or associates, and more detached admittance to institutional. For models: Politicians have power over, for example, administrative and parliamentary talk, and special admittance to the broad communications; Scholars control scholastic talk, for example, exercises, reading material, courses, and academic distributions. ; Writers have command over broad communications talk and particular admittance to a large group of different types of legitimate talk and text, for example, question and answer sessions, official statements, reports, and soon. Basic Discourse Analysis pointed toward yielding 'liberation and illumination'. Basic Discourse Analysis search not exclusively to clarify and portray, yet in addition to killing a specific sort of imagination.

Control of text and context of discourse

Then again, people of more compelling social packs and educate, and especially their pioneers (the ordinary elites; see van Dijk 1998), have pretty much select get to, and power more than, at least one kind of open talk. Along these lines, educators control shrewd talk, teachers informational talk, writers' media talk, lawyers legal talk, and officials approach and another open political talk.

Mind Regulator

CDA focuses on the various measurements that how's talk impact the mental nonexclusive properties of the beneficiaries. Suggestions and presuppositions are amazing semantic properties of talk that mean to sideways declare "realities" that may not be valid, as when legislators and the media allude to the viciousness of demonstrators or the culpability of minorities. Illustrations/ Metaphors are amazing to intend to make theoretical mental models more concrete. In this manner, the theoretical thought of movement might be made more concrete, and subsequently all the more compromising, by utilizing analogies, for example, influxes of outsiders – consequently making the apprehension of suffocating in migrants among different residents. The lexical articulation of mental models in the talk of ground-breaking speakers may impact information as well as suppositions in the psychological models of beneficiaries. In this manner, foreigners might be marked unlawful or un-recorded in political talk, subsequently affecting popular sentiment on migration. Inactive sentence structures and nominalization might be utilized to cover up or make light of the brutal or other negative activities.

Data and Methodology

The information for this examination is comprised of 15 paper Editorial gathered from 100 newspapers of assorted distributions between 2020 January till September 2020. This study is an overview of qualitative research. The complexity of the sociological environment can be discussed through qualitative research. The simple random sampling examining method was utilized in choosing papers; each paper had the likelihood of being chosen as long as it had an Editorial on the Covid pandemic. This was to guarantee some degree of objectivity in the examination and some dependability in the consequences of the exploration. The language use and manner by which matters on the prosperity crisis have been raised in the paper Editorial may likewise reveal some covered

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characters and ways of thinking of the feature writers and paper ownership. Data will be researched following Van Dijk's parts of the successful paper assessment.

Analysis of data

The investigation will be done in five segments. The ***primary section*** will be analyzed the etymological choice and the ***second*** "Vocabulary indicating imposition" and the ***third*** is about rhetorical questions utilized on paper Editorial to report the health crisis emergency in Pakistan. The ***fourth*** part will clarify about Vocabularies and words that become new patterns in like manner masses. The ***fifth*** sub-area will introduce the ideological differences showed through words in the Editorial of various papers, and how articulations shape readers' contemplation. Data show that the going with key Lexical parts are used on Pakistani paper Editorial to examine the Health crisis: the use of language (things, movement activity words, associate activity words, and descriptors) that causes alert, explanations exhibiting strain, and words suggestive of trade.

Table 1: **Lexical choice** on Pakistani newspaper Editorial used to report the health crisis and their frequency

Verbal item	Lexis that show annoyance/obligations	Lexes that display tension/ panic Words
The Nation	10	8
Pakistan Today	6	4
Pakistan Dawn	7	5
Tribune.com.pk	5	3
Khabrain	6	2
The News International	9	3
The Friday Times	8	1
The Frontier Post	8	6
The Regional times of Sindh	8	3
Millet	5	1
Pakistan Link	10	2
Nawaiwaqat	13	4
Geo News	15	10
Business Recorder	12	4
Daily Pakistan	16	5
Total	138	61

Vocabulary indicating imposition

Vocabulary improves all capacities of communiqué; listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Vocabulary is ever-changing for many reasons: Vocabulary growth is directly related to overall accomplishment in vocal progression.

"***Fake emergency*** notification on coronavirus attempts to ***mislead public".***
(Dawn News) 29th Jan 2020

The above-italicized words provoked anxiety and misleading the public for fake emergencies. The approach of the government is highly debauched for creating fake messages and circulate notifications.

"**No vaccine** has been developed to ***prevent*** the virus so far." **(Dawn News) 29th Jan2020**

It highlights chaos and panic situations among people.

Coronavirus ***scare looms*** over Karachi. | **(The Express Tribune) 29th Jan 2020**

The biggest hub of the industrial sector was hit hard by the coronavirus pandemic and people were all in misery and chaos for not getting relief packages from the government. The Sindh government strategies were effective for fighting against Novel coronavirus but the results were never satisfactory.

"Genius Virus" term used by Senator Rahman Malik **(The News) 1st February, 2020**

This term did not only provide ambiguity among people although it shows it is highly contagious. The term itself shows that it muted at a very fast pace.

Punjab on ***high alert.*** **(Geo News) 27th February 2020**

The Punjab Province was the largest province where people came from different provinces for job purposes and the transmission of the virus was always at the peak. Strict measures were taken by the Punjab authority to overcome panic and tension related to pandemics.

Is coronavirus a ***biological weapon***? **(The News) 15th March, 2020**

Those people who are psychologically not that strong, are lonely, sick, or lack emotional support are more vulnerable to fall a _**victim**_ of _**stress**_ and **anxiety** (**Daily Times**) 6th **July, 2020**

These above-italicized words merely give the impact of imposition and strain for people.

"Coronavirus immunity may _**disappear**_ within months". (**Dawn.com**) 13th **July, 2020**

The above statement was based on many doubts and suspicious ideas because the word disappears again create pandemonium among people who agonized from this disease.

Are we ready for another cycle of _**disruption**_? (**Dawn.com**) 2nd **September, 2020**

Every country faced two waves of the outbreak and the Pakistani government was expecting the second one but it is still an enormous Question.

Rhetorical Questions

'_Keeping throat moist?_' Published in (**Dawn.com**) 29th **January, 2020**

The reader was in an astonishing mood after reading this statement that it is based on fake fact checks and hoaxes. Many people are left in a confusing state to keep the throat moist in winters when usually people have less intake of water.

**Is coronavirus a biological weapon?** (**The News**) 15th **March, 2020**

This rhetorical question threatens the fact that mass destruction could be more dangerous beyond our imagination. A sense of fear was fabricated by mass media in this pandemic.

**Experts question whether Rs3000 per month for daily wagers is realistic for an average family size of five?** (**Nation**) 29th **March, 2020**

A country that already hit hard by terrorism, dangling economy, poverty, corruption and
Twitchy situation of the country

**How will we shape the post-coronavirus world?** (**Nation**) 9th **April, 2020**

How do they prevent themselves and their families from sinking into a pit of despair, where they cannot see light at the end of the tunnel? (**Dawn**) 20th **April, 2020**

**Why Youthful, Conservative Pakistan Is a Coronavirus Bright Spot?** (**Pakistan Today**) 2nd **August, 2020**

The point enlighten was specifically "Youthful". The new point of the pandemic was addressed in this rhetorical question. Likewise, Pakistan is a developing country with fewer resources and poor infrastructure that was hit newly by a coronavirus. The question was itself creates doubts among people.

**Can you get the coronavirus from secondhand smoke**? (**Pakistan Today**) 27th **August, 2020**

Active smokers and passive smokers both are at the stake for getting this contagious disease. A question with so many myths was asked in editorials. The people created wrong perceptions about smoking. Smokers themselves can't get corona easily.

**Is Pakistan's Covid-19 fight over? Have we won?** (**Dawn**) 31st **August, 2020**

It is again a dangling question that whether we had won or not? The secret behind flattening the curve isn't resolved yet. The possibility is still here that smart lockdown is a good strategy by the government to create ease among people.

These rhetorical questions appear to uncover the government's restricted enthusiasm for taking care of the issue, with the goal of the wellbeing emergency. The expository idea of the announcements appears to show the government's ignorance of the emergency and unintended or purposeful cheating in the well-being segment. The utilization of facetious inquiries sensibly goes to mock the Pakistani government's demeanor towards the Covid pandemic.

Table 2: These below-mentioned words were taken from editorials to create awareness about the pandemic. How these words trending in newspapers and all over the internet?

Vocabularies and Words trending

Symptoms	Noun	Verb	Adjectives	Precautions
He has a cough	_Outbreak_	**To** _declare_ **a pandemic**	signs of illness are _symptomatic_	**Maintain social distancing**
He has a cold.	_Epidemic_	**To** _ban_ **gatherings**	virus is contagious	**Avoid contacting sick people.**
Dry throat	**Pandemic**	**To restrict travel.**	**It is a confirmed case.**	**Use sanitizer.**
Coughing	**Measures**	**To seal borders**	**COVID-19 can be**	**Avoid touching**

			fatal	the face.
He has a running temperature.	transmission	To control the spread	All these events are unprecedented in my entire life.	Cough or sneeze with the flexed elbow.
Body ache	Isolation	To flatten the curve	He must stay in isolation.	Do not visit vulnerable people.
Difficult breathing	Quarantine	To stock up on groceries	incubation period	Stay at home and work from home.
Loss of small	Self- isolate	To avoid contact with others	someone might have the novel coronavirus while being asymptomatic	Food panda
Loss of taste	Self- quarantine	To postpone events	the highest mortality rate during the pandemic	Prefer Online Shopping
Headache	Lockdown	To cancel schools	COVID-19 is a zoonotic disease.	Improve your immunity
Sneezing	Facemask	To protect the vulnerable	Intubation -	Watch Netflix and make the most of your time.
-	Community spread	To live stream a press conference.	-	Avoid social gatherings.

According to Van Dijk (1988), words are the main components of a microstructure in analysis whose connotation is got from semantic to syntax. Some vocabulary found on the Editorial in newspapers are those that indicate trending in newspapers related to symptoms of the disease and how Noun, Verb, and Adjectives and precautions are being used in Editorials.

Conceptual differences

The ideology of the newspapers is constructed with words and through choices of the words. The choice of topics and ideas identify the main foundation of the journalist's thought. Catchy words, spicy words, the addition of a new spectrum of words attract the readers and it creates sensationalism in the reader's mind. The most eccentric idea always gets attention. How words are used chooses the sort of mental picture manufactured. The image suggests character and the origination by the readers. Realities from information show that numerous paper title texts on the well-being emergency convey words that paint an appalling image of the Pakistani government. They utilize negative words and expressions to disrupt government activities towards the emergency. Instances of such articulations include web power outages, breakouts, school shut down and shaken economies, and so on. Every one of these words or articulations makes people build an antagonistic picture about the administration of Pakistan who declared an emergency rather than protecting and giving them relief packages or subsidies.

Similarly, few newspapers use words that ridicule the administrative individuals'. The majority of newspapers demonstrated negative words to portray the bad impact of the government in front of the common masses. There are fewer newspapers that depicted neutral words and phrases. The misinformation was shared by high authorities of the government related to coronavirus. First, people were not serious about this spread but later the cases increased. People start getting a profit with home-based, manufacturing of masks and sanitizers. This connotes that people were not serious about the disease but for making more money. The non-serious tactic was observed by both ends. Negative nouns like *disruption*, *trouble, genius virus, biological weapon, biological warfare,* are described in the editorials by high-profile people to enlighten their proficient estimations. Verbs like *feared*, *accused*, *wounded*, have created insecurity among people. The use of adjectives like *zoonotic disease, the highest mortality rate* illustrates the analytical approach of the writers and researchers who comprehensively depicted their thoughts.

Discussion:

This paper had dealt relationship with discourse and its influence on readers. How do discourse shape human thinking and the overall reaction of journalists during a pandemic? Multiple studies have been discussed on discourse analysis and it may develop interlinked relation with action and cognition.

Society got this agenda for the sake of relation. There are empirical studies that interpreted that there is a still gap between according to linguistic point of view. The lexical choices that various newspapers have chosen were based on trending words. The words that create the element of fear, anxiety, and depression were at the peak. Some of the newspapers used very balanced approaches while giving information about covid-19. This paper presented a critical discourse study of newspaper editorials during peak times when coronavirus daily cases were on a rise. The overall findings revealed that lexical features were shown tension and dialogue among common masses and depict compulsion, stiffness, and negotiation as well as rhetorical questions fabricated very fake information that created chaos. Facts from provided data above manifested the negative approach of the government (Grue 2006). The Editorials showed the worst image of a health crisis emergency. Linguistics research on the crisis is scarce.

Facts from information show that numerous paper title texts on the emergency convey words that paint a monstrous image of the Pakistani government. They utilize negative words and expressions to disrupt government activities towards the emergency. Instances of such articulations include web power outages, breakouts, school shut down and shaken economies, and so forth. Every one of these words or articulations makes people develop a contrary picture about the administration of Pakistan who proclaimed the crisis instead of ensuring and giving them alleviation bundles or subsidies. Similarly, few newspapers use words that ridicule the administrative individuals'. The majority of newspapers demonstrated negative words to portray the bad impact of the government in front of the common masses. There are fewer newspapers that depicted neutral words and phrases. Newspapers carry deleterious words to satirize agitation factors in the struggle. The misinformation was shared by high authorities of the government related to coronavirus. First, people were not serious about this spread but later the cases increased. People start getting a profit with home-based, manufacturing of masks and sanitizers. This connotes that people were not serious about the disease but for making more money. The non-serious tactic was observed by both ends. Negative nouns like disruption, trouble, genius virus, biological weapon, biological warfare, are described in the editorials by high-profile people to enlighten their proficient estimations. Verbs like feared, accused, wounded, have created insecurity among people. The uses of an adjective like quixotic disease, the highest mortality rate illustrate the analytical approach of the writers and researchers who comprehensively depicted their thoughts. The standard of newspapers needs to be upgraded in shaping the quality of news.

Conclusion

This study has done a critical discourse study of Pakistani newspaper Editorials in the Covid 19 pandemic. A total number of 100 newspapers with 15 random selected used for this data. The findings revealed that most newspapers used outshine terminologies like auxiliary verbs and new trending words to create the phobia of death and touching. The use of "Must" and "should" created anxiety and people lost the sense of freedom in daily chores and even the perception of living independently was utmost gone. People were in the lockdown and emotionally declined additionally, words that evident tension was found in 15 editorials. Rhetorical questions that act to disparage the government's tactic to solving the problem, but they impose questions on government policies. Meanwhile, various newspapers use soft language in explaining the crisis, use no rhetorical question, and fewer aggressive words. The worst part was in this crisis that spreading misinformation regardless of checking facts and figures. The data shows that all the newspapers present the situation in a divergent manner. The language used in editorials had a high impact on people's minds. Many editorials used concise headings to catch the attention of the reader and examine the multi-facets areas of the problem. Instantaneously, editorials continue an indispensable source of information in covid-19. The study is correspondingly a morphological influence to research on the crisis.

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