

p-ISSN: 2521-2982

e-ISSN: 2707-4587

GLOBAL  
**Political**  
REVIEW *empowering humanity*

[www.gprjournal.com](http://www.gprjournal.com)

# GPR

**GLOBAL POLITICAL REVIEW**  
**HEC-RECOGNIZED CATEGORY-Y**

**VOL. X, ISSUE II, SPRING (JUNE-2025)**

**DOI (Journal): 10.31703/gpr**

**DOI (Volume): 10.31703/gpr/.2025(X)**

**DOI (Issue): 10.31703/gpr.2025(X.II)**

Double-blind Peer-review Research Journal

[www.gprjournal.com](http://www.gprjournal.com)

© Global Political Review

**HumanityPublications**  
*sharing research*

### Article Title

**Imran Khan Behind Bars: A Comparative Mood Analysis of Objective and Subjective Slang in Al Jazeera, BBC, and New York Times Reports**

#### Abstract

Former Pakistani PM Imran Khan's detention in May 2023 has ignited international media's interests and protests. This research compares how three different newspapers i.e. The New York Times (NYT), Al Jazeera, and BBC have covered the said event using mood analysis based on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). By studying 20 examples from each newspaper, this research has compared the employment of declarative, imperative and interrogative moods with emphasis on Subject + Finite (Mood) and Residue constructions. All three newspapers have used declarative mood mainly but Al Jazeera has exclusively combined it with quoted imperatives to enhance emotional involvement. The NYT has exhibited mild subjectivity with cognitive processes and evaluative words; BBC has demonstrated limited use of subjectivity and shows direct quotes and light metaphors. It shows how mood contributes in highlighting function of linguistic forms in news which can be of great importance for critical media literacy and discourse analysis.

**Keywords:** Systemic Functional Linguistics; Mood Analysis; International Media News Reporting

#### Authors:

**Isha Razzaq Butt:** (Corresponding Author)  
MPhil Scholar, Department of English,  
University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan.  
(Email: [isharazzaq13@gmail.com](mailto:isharazzaq13@gmail.com))

**Behzad Anwar:** Associate Professor, Department of English,  
University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan.

**Nazia Anwar:** Lecturer, Department of English, University of  
Gujrat, Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan.

**Pages:** 11-27

**DOI:** [10.31703/gpr.2025\(X-II\).02](https://dx.doi.org/10.31703/gpr.2025(X-II).02)

**DOI link:** [https://dx.doi.org/10.31703/gpr.2025\(X-II\).02](https://dx.doi.org/10.31703/gpr.2025(X-II).02)

**Article link:** <http://gprjournal.com/article/imran-khan-behind-bars-a-comparative-mood-analysis-of-objective-and-subjective-slang-in-al-jazeera-bbc-and-new-york-times-reports>

**Full-text Link:** <https://gprjournal.com/fulltext/imran-khan-behind-bars-a-comparative-mood-analysis-of-objective-and-subjective-slang-in-al-jazeera-bbc-and-new-york-times-reports>

**Pdf link:** <https://www.gprjournal.com/jadmin/Auther/31rv1olA2.pdf>

#### Global Political Review

p-ISSN: [2521-2982](https://doi.org/10.31703/gpr) e-ISSN: [2707-4587](https://doi.org/10.31703/gpr)

**DOI (journal):** [10.31703/gpr](https://doi.org/10.31703/gpr)

**Volume:** X (2025)

**DOI (volume):** [10.31703/gpr.2025\(X\)](https://doi.org/10.31703/gpr.2025(X))

**Issue:** II Spring (March-2025)

**DOI(Issue):** [10.31703/gpr.2025\(X-I\)](https://doi.org/10.31703/gpr.2025(X-I))

#### Home Page

[www.gprjournal.com](http://www.gprjournal.com)

**Volume:** X (2025)

<https://www.gprjournal.com/Current-issue>

**Issue:** II-Spring (June-2025)

<https://www.gprjournal.com/issue/10/2/2025>

#### Scope

<https://www.gprjournal.com/about-us/scope>

#### Submission

<https://humaglobe.com/index.php/gpr/submissions>



Visit Us



### Citing this Article

02	<b>Imran Khan Behind Bars: A Comparative Mood Analysis of Objective and Subjective Slang in Al Jazeera, BBC, and New York Times Reports</b>		
Authors	Isha Razzaq Butt Behzad Anwar Nazia Anwar	DOI	10.31703/gpr.2025(X-II).02
		Pages	11-27
		Year	2025
		Volume	X
		Issue	II

### Referencing & Citing Styles

APA	Butt, I. R., Anwar, B., & Anwar, N. (2025). Imran Khan Behind Bars: A Comparative Mood Analysis of Objective and Subjective Slang in Al Jazeera, BBC, and New York Times Reports. <i>Global Political Review</i> , X(II), 11-27. <a href="https://doi.org/10.31703/gpr.2025(X-II).02">https://doi.org/10.31703/gpr.2025(X-II).02</a>
CHICAGO	Butt, Isha Razzaq, Behzad Anwar, and Nazia Anwar. 2025. "Imran Khan Behind Bars: A Comparative Mood Analysis of Objective and Subjective Slang in Al Jazeera, BBC, and New York Times Reports." <i>Global Political Review</i> X (II):11-27. doi: 10.31703/gpr.2025(X-II).02.
HARVARD	BUTT, I. R., ANWAR, B. & ANWAR, N. 2025. Imran Khan Behind Bars: A Comparative Mood Analysis of Objective and Subjective Slang in Al Jazeera, BBC, and New York Times Reports. <i>Global Political Review</i> , X, 11-27.
MHRA	Butt, Isha Razzaq, Behzad Anwar, and Nazia Anwar. 2025. 'Imran Khan Behind Bars: A Comparative Mood Analysis of Objective and Subjective Slang in Al Jazeera, BBC, and New York Times Reports', <i>Global Political Review</i> , X: 11-27.
MLA	Butt, Isha Razzaq, Behzad Anwar, and Nazia Anwar. "Imran Khan Behind Bars: A Comparative Mood Analysis of Objective and Subjective Slang in Al Jazeera, Bbc, and New York Times Reports." <i>Global Political Review</i> X.II (2025): 11-27. Print.
OXFORD	Butt, Isha Razzaq, Anwar, Behzad, and Anwar, Nazia (2025), 'Imran Khan Behind Bars: A Comparative Mood Analysis of Objective and Subjective Slang in Al Jazeera, BBC, and New York Times Reports', <i>Global Political Review</i> , X (II), 11-27.
TURABIAN	Butt, Isha Razzaq, Behzad Anwar, and Nazia Anwar. "Imran Khan Behind Bars: A Comparative Mood Analysis of Objective and Subjective Slang in Al Jazeera, Bbc, and New York Times Reports." <i>Global Political Review</i> X, no. II (2025): 11-27. <a href="https://dx.doi.org/10.31703/gpr.2025(X-II).02">https://dx.doi.org/10.31703/gpr.2025(X-II).02</a> .



Cite Us



## Title

# Imran Khan Behind Bars: A Comparative Mood Analysis of Objective and Subjective Slang in Al Jazeera, BBC, and New York Times Reports

## Authors:

**Isha Razzaq Butt:** (Corresponding Author)

MPhil Scholar, Department of English, University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan.  
 (Email: [isharazzaq13@gmail.com](mailto:isharazzaq13@gmail.com))

**Behzad Anwar:** Associate Professor, Department of English, University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan.

**Nazia Anwar:** Lecturer, Department of English, University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan.

## Contents

- [Introduction](#)
- [Research Objectives](#)
- [Research Questions](#)
- [Literature Review:](#)
- [Objectivity and Subjectivity in News Reporting](#)
- [Research Methodology:](#)
- [Data Collection](#)
- [Sampling Procedure](#)
- [Data Size](#)
- [Critical Discourse Analysis \(CDA\)](#)
- [Declarative Dominance in NYT](#)
- [NYT Examples](#)
- [Absence of Direct Interrogatives](#)
- [Analysis](#)
- [Findings and Discussion](#)
- [NYT](#)
- [Al Jazeera](#)
- [BBC](#)
- [Conclusion](#)
- [References](#)

## Abstract

Former Pakistani PM Imran Khan's detention in May 2023 has ignited international media's interests and protests. This research compares how three different newspapers i.e. The New York Times (NYT), Al Jazeera, and BBC have covered the said event using mood analysis based on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). By studying 20 examples from each newspaper, this research has compared the employment of declarative, imperative and interrogative moods with emphasis on Subject + Finite (Mood) and Residue constructions. All three newspapers have used declarative mood mainly but Al Jazeera has exclusively combined it with quoted imperatives to enhance emotional involvement. The NYT has exhibited mild subjectivity with cognitive processes and evaluative words; BBC has demonstrated limited use of subjectivity and shows direct quotes and light metaphors. It shows how mood contributes in highlighting function of linguistic forms in news which can be of great importance for critical media literacy and discourse analysis.

## Keywords:

[Systemic Functional Linguistics](#), [Mood Analysis](#), [International Media News Reporting](#)

## Introduction

The former prime minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan's arrest in May 2023 has represented a momentous point in the nation's political history that led to massive protests and extensive global media coverage. As with many politically charged events, how media outlets framed the event was an important element in shaping perceptions of the event both domestically and internationally. In light of Khan's highly polarizing presence on Pakistan's

political scene, different news agencies provided differing emphases, tones, and ideological slants. In these circumstances, language is never neutral so any word choices, structures being used and grammatical features take on meaning and shape interpretation. This study aims to investigate how mood types (declarative, imperative, and interrogative) are oriented to represent a position of objectivity or subjectivity. Mood, as identified in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is



fundamental to the interpersonal meta-function of language which outlines the relationship between the speaker and the listener (or writer and reader, in the case of journalism). The current study aims to focus on three major international news outlets (The New York Times, Al Jazeera, and BBC) and explores how grammatical choices were made that produced a neutral, emotive, or politically engaged narrative. It also reveals an ideological orientation in linguistic structures and interrogates some of the discursive strategies in the reporting of Khan's arrest.

The theoretical underpinnings of this study blend Systemic Functional Linguistics (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014) with Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, 1995). SFL facilitates a finer-grain analysis of mood systems at the clause level by designating Subject + Finite as the Mood and the rest of the clause as Residue. This grammar enables an understanding of how language helps in constructing journalistic authority, neutrality, and bias. CDA offers an overall interpretation of how these structures can ideologically inform and maintain or challenge power in public discourse. The three publications selected from The New York Times, Al Jazeera, and the BBC show a diversity of media ideologies and geopolitical standpoints. NYT is a prominent news organization and has readers from all regions of the globe, thus, their narratives often mimic U.S. foreign policy. Al Jazeera is based in Qatar and seeks to amplify voices from the Global South and Islamic world. BBC is a British public broadcaster, generally, it takes a formal tone and claims its reporting to be impartial. Analyzing coverage across these outlets showcases how linguistic choices affect the representation of media events and how grammatical choices can disclose ideological stance in covering the same event even if targeting an objective tone. An analysis of 60 clauses observing 20 from each source, identifies how mood types shape the depiction of Khan's arrest, the representation of the protesters, and the conceptualization of state authority and sovereignty. The intent of this research is to broaden the scope of critical media linguistic analysis in the realm of language, politics, and power in journalism today.

This research adds to the expanding body of critical media discourse analysis by offering a systematic, mood-based contrast of international news sources' reporting styles. Through the

combination of Systemic Functional Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis, the research reveals how grammatical options specifically mood structures subtly influence portrayals of political events. The focus on Al Jazeera, BBC, and The New York Times provides cross-cultural insights into media practices during political crises. Results maximize our comprehension of how objectivity and subjectivity are linguistically constructed in international journalism, providing meaningful implications for media literacy, political communication scholarship, and discourse-based analysis of news stories. Since Al Jazeera, The New York Times, and BBC published fairly long news reports on Imran Khan's arrest, the texts could not be included in their entirety in this study. However, direct links have been provided in the appendix to the full articles. These sources are used to carry out the clause-level mood analysis in this study.

### Research Objectives

- To analyze the differences in the use of mood types (declarative, imperative, interrogative) in the reporting of Imran Khan's arrest in Al Jazeera, BBC, and The New York Times (NYT) reports.
- To examine how the choice of mood types contributes to the objectivity or subjectivity in the media's representation of the arrest.

### Research Questions

1. How does the use of reporting Imran Khan's arrest differ in mood types (declarative, imperative, interrogative) in Al Jazeera, BBC, and NYT reports?
2. How does the use of mood types (declarative and interrogative) reflect objectivity or subjectivity in reporting let out?

### Literature Review:

#### Introduction to Mood and Speech Functions in Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), as theorized by Halliday (1994) focuses on the fact that language is a social semiotic resource with the key functions of being ideational, interpersonal, and textual at the same time. In the interpersonal metafunction, the notion of mood takes a key focus. Mood structures are normally expressed through Subject-Finite combinations which control speaker-listener

interaction or writer-reader interaction. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) expound that declaratives, interrogatives, and imperatives not only organize discourse but also position speakers in terms of power, knowledge, and attitude.

Declarative moods, which prevail over factual reporting are used to state information, thus, positioning the speaker as knowing and authoritative (Eggins, 2004). Interrogatives are used to find out information and can create dialogic openness or confrontation whereas, imperatives order people around, suggesting authority or urgency. Hence, the mood type distribution has the ability to significantly affect the tone of journalistic discourse, hence objectivity or subjectivity perception (Thompson, 2014).

### Objectivity and Subjectivity in News Reporting

The issue of objectivity has always dominated journalism study debates. According to Schudson (2001), objectivity was created in modern journalism as a professional norm that is meant to distinguish between "fact" and "opinion". Current discourse analysts such as Bednarek and Caple (2017) have demonstrated that objectivity tends to be constructed rather than existing in the form in which it appears depending on linguistic strategies subtly casting events. Fowler (1991) asserts that news is not an objective representation of reality but a selective construction in line with ideological viewpoints. News values like personalization, negativity, and proximity also condition what is reported and how (Galtung & Ruge, 1965; Harcup & O'Neill, 2001). Mood choices in type, evaluative vocabulary, and quotation tactics (direct vs. indirect) become weapons for backing up an air of objectivity or introducing subjective viewpoints even in the disguise of "factual" states.

### Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and the Media

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) researchers have made important contributions to the way media language perpetuates or contests power relations. Fairclough (1995) claims that media discourse does not just describe events but constructs ideological meaning and tends to naturalize relations of inequality of power. Van Dijk (2013) identifies that

media plays a key role in creating public opinion by framing social actors, actions, and events in specific ways. In mood analysis, CDA points out that grammatical decisions are ideological decisions. Passive voice, for instance, can conceal agency ("Mr. Khan was arrested" vs. "Security forces arrested Mr. Khan") indicating the shifting of responsibility subtly. The lack of interrogatives or imperatives in a report might indicate institutional tastes for upholding a veneer of objectivity while secretly supporting some political positions. In this regard, Anwar and Butt (2025) have analyzed how Netanyahu's (2023) address to the UNGA was mediated in Western media, thus, normalizing Israeli actions of military aggression. Their analysis finds that repeated usages of words such as "security," "existential threat," and "defensive strike," transform discursively the Israeli aggression into actions of self-preservation. Keyframing concepts are reproduced via media not simply as reporting but rather as a reflection of pro-Israel ideology. In a similar vein, Anwar, Butt, and Shahzadi (2024) have identified the patterned discourses from statements by Israeli officials when using terminologies such as "terrorists" or "radical actors" to delegitimize Palestinian resistance while evoking euphemisms such as "countermeasures" or "operations" to sanitize Israeli operations. The findings of the above studies have illustrated how media language obliquely affirms hegemonic narratives, renders asymmetries of power invisible, and provides a mutual endorsement and alignment for dominant polity ideologies. CDA is helpful in uncovering the linguistic and ideological affordances used to both propagate biased media representations and political propaganda.

### Comparative Studies on International Media Discourse

Comparative research has shown significant differences in the way various international media platforms present political events. For example, Eilders (2006) has discovered that German dailies were highly biased when reporting on domestic versus foreign political actors even though they have presented an openly neutral tone. Likewise, Maat (2010) has compared British, American, and Dutch news coverage and has discovered that even declarative forms differed slightly to present political leaders differently. Research comparing

BBC, The New York Times, and Al Jazeera particularly reveals the stylistic and ideological differences. Cottle (2006) has contended that BBC has a strong tradition of public service broadcasting and factuality but occasionally is accused of "soft nationalism." NYT, in contrast, is characterized by maintaining formal objectivity while incorporating U.S.-centered ideological presumptions, especially in reporting about non-Western political leaders (Reese, 2007). Al Jazeera, particularly its English edition has frequently emerged as a counter-hegemonic voice providing views more in favor of the resistance movements and Western and allied government criticisms (Seib, 2008). These results indicate that mood preferences and evaluative approaches (e.g., voicing protestors, emphasizing military missions) are not stylistic but are themselves indicative of more general editorial ideologies.

### Mood Types and Objectivity/Subjectivity in Crisis Reporting

Mood analysis of crisis reporting has come under scrutiny, particularly in politically sensitive environments. Montgomery (2007) suggests that in political crises, the choice between declaratives and imperatives becomes decisive imperatives can prompt action and declaratives can stabilize perceptions. An engaging comparative study by Richardson (2017) of the coverage of terrorism has concluded that British and US dailies have employed declaratives accompanied by forceful evaluative adjectives ("heinous", "unprovoked") to infuse subjectivity in a semblance of factuality. In another similar finding, O'Halloran (2011) has demonstrated how in cases of political demonstrations quoted imperatives (for instance, resistance calls) have gained usage in friendly publications of protestors but plain declaratives in objective publications have remained unaffected. Based on these trends, analyzing the reporting of Imran Khan's arrest in terms of mood types is important. Political crises usually reveal the otherwise latent ideological inclinations of global media.

While other research works have touched on mood types and objectivity in general news language, few have examined comparative mood analysis across high-profile political crises involving non-Western politicians such as Imran Khan. There is limited research comparing the linguistic

strategies at the clause level (Subject + Finite + Residue analysis) of BBC, NYT, and Al Jazeera in such events specifically. Therefore, the current study fills this significant gap by:

- Systematic application of Systemic Functional Linguistics to international news discourse.
- Three-way comparative analysis with an emphasis on mood, objectivity, and subjectivity.
- Insight into Western vs non-Western media narratives that differ even when superficially neutral.

Placing linguistic micro-analysis (mood structures) in wider ideological contexts (CDA), this research adds depth to what global news agencies do in mediating political meaning amidst times of crisis.

### Research Methodology:

#### Research Design

The current research uses a qualitative comparative discourse analysis approach. It makes particular use of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), where mood types (declarative, interrogative, imperative) serve as analytical categories to analyze the reporting styles of three leading international media organizations i.e. The New York Times (NYT), Al Jazeera, and BBC.

The design is comparative in nature in that it comparatively examines how various outlets report the same political event (Imran Khan's arrest) and how mood types capture either objective or subjective biases. The research also takes help from Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) principles to analyze the ideological implications embedded in linguistic options. For the current study, a qualitative, in-depth, small-scale approach has been taken. 20 clauses from each article were purposively chosen based on political framing, emotional charge, or relevance to the description of the event.

#### Research Design Integrates

- Descriptive analysis (looking at language patterns)
- Interpretive analysis (looking at ideological meaning)
- Comparative analysis (distinguishing cross-outlet variation).

## Data Collection

Sources: The data comprises three full news articles:

1. The New York Times — Imran Khan Arrest: Protesters Assault Pakistan's Military
2. Al Jazeera — Protests break out in Pakistan cities following Imran Khan's arrest
3. BBC — Imran Khan: Large-scale protests across Pakistan following ex-PM arrest

## Sampling Procedure

From every article, 20 clauses were intentionally sampled.

Criteria for selection:

- Clauses describing Imran Khan's arrest and subsequent protests directly.
- Clauses that indicate the reporter's position either through lexical selection or form.
- Clauses showing distinct mood structures (Subject + Finite + Residue).

## Data Size

- Total of 60 clauses (20 per outlet).

## Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored in two complementary linguistic theories.

### Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

SFL, initiated by Halliday (1994) and later expounded by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), views language as a means to make meaning along three meta functions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual.

- Interpersonal meta function is key here since it deals with the negotiation of social relations using language.
- Mood structure (Subject + Finite + Residue) is examined to identify how speakers (or writers) position themselves and their addressees.
- Mood types — Declarative, Interrogative, and Imperative — indicate whether the journalist is reporting facts, asking questions, or ordering, thus affecting the reader's perception of neutrality or bias.

Specifically, declarative mood use will create factual authority while interrogative or imperative moods introduce dialogic openness or persuasive power. Therefore, SFL offers a grammatical toolkit for recognizing patterns of objectivity and subjectivity in language.

### Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

To go beyond the surface grammar, the research also draws on Critical Discourse Analysis as formulated by researchers like Fairclough (1995) and Van Dijk (2013). CDA is concerned with revealing underlying ideologies in language, demonstrating how linguistic options mirror wider power relations, political agendas, or ideological inclinations. Media discourse, particularly in politically charged events such as the arrest of a former prime minister is seldom ideologically neutral. Voice choices (active/passive), attribution choices (who talks?), lexical appraisal (positive/ negative adjectives), and mood choices mirror media sources' stance on social actors and events. By integrating SFL mood analysis and CDA interpretive techniques, this research not only recognizes the patterns of grammar but also interprets critically the social and political meanings behind them.

## Data Analysis

**Table 1**

*Mood Analysis — NYT Examples*

S. No.	Clause	Mood Type	Subject + Finite (Mood)	Residue (Remaining Part)	Objectivity / Subjectivity	Explanation
1	A mass of protesters pushed through the gates.	Declarative	A mass of protesters + pushing	through the gates	Objective	Nominal group functioning as clause; descriptive.

S. No.	Clause	Mood Type	Subject + Finite (Mood)	Residue (Remaining Part)	Objectivity / Subjectivity	Explanation
2	Demonstrators looting a school run by a paramilitary force.	Declarative	Demonstrators + looting	a school run by a paramilitary force	Objective	Non-finite structure; impersonal and factual.
3	Few dared any open defiance.	Declarative	Few + dared	any open defiance	Subjective	'Dared' implies a subjective evaluation of fear/courage.
4	Mr. Khan rallied street power.	Declarative	Mr. Khan + rallied	street power	Objective	The simple past event was reported factually.
5	Relations soured after he was ousted.	Declarative	Relations + soured	after he was ousted	Objective	'Soured' carries slight evaluative meaning but is largely factual.
6	He had skipped court appearances.	Declarative	He + had	court appearances	Objective	Straightforward description of an action.
7	Authorities arrested Mr. Khan in a clear attempt to reassert control.	Declarative	Authorities + arrested	Mr. Khan in a clear attempt to reassert control	Subjective	"Clear attempt" — evaluative, suggesting motive.
8	Protesters fiercely fought security forces.	Declarative	Protesters + fought	security forces	Slightly Subjective	"Fiercely" as an Adjunct adds emotional intensity.
9	Officials fear that protests could bring the country to a standstill.	Declarative	Officials + fear	that protests could bring the country to a standstill	Subjective	'Fear' directly indicates emotions, not just facts.
10	Mr. Khan appeared in a police headquarters-turned-courtroom.	Declarative	Mr. Khan + appeared	in a police headquarters-turned-courtroom	Objective	Neutral, observational.
11	Private security cleared the way for a vehicle carrying Mr. Khan.	Declarative	Private security + cleared	the way for a vehicle carrying Mr. Khan	Objective	Straightforward, no judgment.
12	Mr. Khan denied the charges.	Declarative	Mr. Khan + denied	the charges	Objective	Reported action, no emotive coloring.
13	The crackdown has done little to dissuade protesters.	Declarative	The crackdown + has	little to dissuade protesters	Subjective	'Done little' subtly critiques effectiveness.

S. No.	Clause	Mood Type	Subject + Finite (Mood)	Residue (Remaining Part)	Objectivity / Subjectivity	Explanation
14	The military is in a precarious position.	Declarative	The military + is	in a precarious position	Subjective	'Precarious' is an evaluative adjective.
15	Escalating the crackdown could cause a rift.	Declarative	Escalating the crackdown + could	a rift	Subjective	Predictive, speculative — not strictly factual.
16	A boy riding past a paramilitary checkpoint.	Declarative	A boy+ riding	past a paramilitary checkpoint	Objective	Visual description; neutral.
17	Many Pakistanis still see the army as a moderating force.	Declarative	Many Pakistanis + see	the army as a moderating force	Subjective hint	"Moderating force" portrays a positive evaluation.
18	The army maintained popularity after Mr. Khan's ascent.	Declarative	The army + maintained	popularity after Mr. Khan's ascent	Objective	Historical/factual report.
19	It was again with the perception of a military green light.	Declarative	It + was	again with the perception of a military green light	Subjective	'Perception' marks it as belief-based, not fact-based.
20	Mr. Khan was ousted from power in April.	Declarative	Mr. Khan + was ousted	from power in April	Objective	Straightforward passive construction reporting action.

Declarative mood totally reigns supreme in NYT (19 examples out of 20). There is just a single indirect interrogative that has been found inserted into other declarative sentences ("Officials fear that protests could bring the country to a standstill." Fear is being projected by an inserted clause). No imperatives have been employed. This is indicative of a factual presentation style over questioning or guiding the reader.

### Declarative Dominance in NYT

In the New York Times article, declarative mood dominates to the extent of 95% (19 out of 20 examples). Declaratives are most often employed to assert information, make statements, and report facts or events. Therefore, the declarative mood's primary function is to express information as unquestioned fact providing the reporting with an appearance of objectivity.

### How Declarative Reflect Objectivity

Declarative sentences are objective when they report on observable, verifiable facts free from emotional shading or judgment.

#### NYT Examples

- "Mr. Khan denied the charges."

Subject + Finite: Mr. Khan + denied

Residue: the charges

Analysis: A nonemotionally reporting of a fact event — no interpretation or feeling.

Highly Objective

- "Protesters fought security forces."

Subject + Finite: Protesters + fought

Residue: security forces

Analysis: Simple recounting of an action that was done without evaluative adjectives or adverbs (except when "fiercely" was occasionally added

which changes tone slightly). So, where declaratives merely recount "who did what" without additional interpretation, they have a strong objective function.

### How Declarative Introduce Subjectivity

Although declaratives appear to be objective, subjectivity seeps in through two primary linguistic strategies.

### Use of Mental Processes

Halliday's SFL (1994) recognizes mental processes (verbs of feeling, perception, thinking) as inherently subjective since they are representations of internal states and not observable facts.

### Examples

- "Few dared any open defiance"

'Dared' is a mental process implying fear, risk assessment, and emotional courage. Although is grammatically declarative, it assesses the courage (or lack of it) of political actors.

- Subjective representation"
- Officials fear that protests could bring the country to a standstill."

'Fear' is explicitly emotional and cannot be observed externally. The reporting thus projects an emotional state onto officials, showing anxiety or alarm.

### Subjective Stance:

### Use of Evaluative Lexis

Declaratives also have subjectivity when evaluative adjectives, adverbs, and nouns are embedded. Examples: "Authorities arrested Mr. Khan in a clear attempt to reassert control." 'Clear attempt' assumes to know the motivation behind the action, an interpretation, not a fact that can be observed.

Interpretive layer: implies authorities were politically motivated, not simply acting according to law.

- "The military is in a precarious position." 'Precarious' is a very evaluative adjective implying risk, instability, and weakness. This emotionally charges the military's situation with implicit judgment.
- "It was again with the perception of a military green light."

'Perception' changes from objective description to subjective opinion conceding that it is the way things appear but not necessarily the way they are.

### Absence of Direct Interrogatives

The NYT article lacks an independent interrogative mood (direct questions to the reader). Interrogatives tend to introduce doubt, question facts, or invite reflection. By not using interrogatives, NYT refrains from directly questioning facts or inviting critical questioning by readers. It adopts an authoritative, reporting tone, influencing readers subtly without leaving room for explicit doubt. Therefore, the lack of direct questions helps to sustain the impression of pure factuality even when subjectivity creeps in through other channels.

Finally, the declarative mood in the New York Times piece primarily maintains an impression of objectivity by stating things as they are. Yet subjectivity pervasively insinuates itself through: Mental process verb usage (dare, fear) and inclusion of evaluative lexis (clear attempt, precarious position, perception). In contrast, the absence of an interrogative mood maintains the tone as authoritative and managed, with no direct confrontations of reported occurrences. Therefore, the NYT news article draws a fine line between objective reporting and subtle subjective inference.

Table 2

Mood Analysis — Al Jazeera Examples

S. No.	Clause	Mood Type	Subject + Finite (Mood)	Residue (Remaining Part)	Objectivity / Subjectivity	Explanation
1	Police have fired water cannons and tear gas.	Declarative	Police + have	Fired water cannon and tear gas	Objective	Straight report of police action.
2	Thousands took to the streets.	Declarative	Thousands + took	to the streets	Objective	Simple factual recounting.

S. No.	Clause	Mood Type	Subject + Finite (Mood)	Residue (Remaining Part)	Objectivity / Subjectivity	Explanation
3	Officials anticipated the protests.	Declarative	Officials + anticipated	the protests	Objective	Mental process but used neutrally here.
4	There is considerable anger among Khan's supporters.	Declarative	There + is	considerable anger among Khan's supporters	Subjective	"Considerable anger" introduces emotive evaluation. Reporting police directive — technically objective because it quotes law enforcement.
5	Anybody coming out to protest should be arrested.	Declarative (Reported Imperative)	Anybody + should be	Arrested for coming out to protest	Objective (reporting police)	Expresses determination, and political stance (quoted from protester).
6	We will block the entire country and protest.	Declarative (Quoted Imperative)	We + will	Block the entire country and protest	Subjective	Factual occurrence.
7	Protesters gathered outside Khan's residence.	Declarative	Protesters + gathered	outside Khan's residence	Objective	Plain event description.
8	Police hurled tear gas canisters.	Declarative	Police + hurled	tear gas canisters	Objective	Factual, observable event.
9	Protesters burned tires at Burns Road.	Declarative	Protesters + burned	tyres at Burns Road	Objective	Emotive focus on "lone woman" for dramatic effect.
10	A lone woman shakes the gate of GHQ.	Declarative	A lone woman + shakes	the gate of GHQ	Subjective/emotive	Event report.
11	Protesters blocked the Pak-Afghan highway.	Declarative	Protesters + blocked	the Pak-Afghan highway	Objective	Chronological reporting.
12	Khan's arrest followed months of political crisis.	Declarative	Khan's arrest + followed	months of political crisis	Objective	Factual legal reporting.
13	Imran Khan has been arrested in the Qadir Trust case.	Declarative	Imran Khan + has been	arrested in the Qadir Trust case	Objective	Straightforward.
14	Party officials released a	Declarative	Party officials + released	a pre-recorded video	Objective	

S. No.	Clause	Mood Type	Subject + Finite (Mood)	Residue (Remaining Part)	Objectivity / Subjectivity	Explanation
	pre-recorded video.					
15	My Pakistanis, I would have been detained...	Imperative (Quoted)	(You) + (understood command)	My Pakistanis, I would have been detained...	Subjective	Khan's emotive direct address and resistance call.
16	Fundamental rights have been buried.	Declarative (Quoted)	Fundamental rights + have been	buried	Subjective	Powerful, subjective metaphor ("buried").
17	Pakistan is deeply mired in a crisis.	Declarative	Pakistan + is	deeply mired in a crisis	Subjective	"Deeply mired" is evaluative and emotive.
18	Khan pressured the coalition government for elections.	Declarative	Khan + pressured	the coalition government for elections	Objective	Action description.
19	Protesters are forcing shopkeepers to shut down.	Declarative	Protesters + are	forcing shopkeepers to shut down	Objective	Concrete action.
20	It was not immediately clear where Khan was taken.	Declarative	It + was not	immediately clear where Khan was taken	Objective	Indicates uncertainty but is factual.

### Declaratives Prevail (18 out of 20 clauses)

Imperatives are only evident in direct quotations from Imran Khan and his allies (e.g., "My Pakistanis."; "We will block the whole country."). There were no direct interrogatives. Al Jazeera similar to NYT does not challenge facts openly by asking questions. Al Jazeera employs declaratives to report the occurrences and quoted imperatives to denote protesters' activism and resistance. By inserting protesters' imperatives (calls to protest), Al Jazeera increases the emotional charge of the story, speaking for resistance as opposed to adopting neutral objectivity.

### Declaratives Reflecting Objectivity

Declaratives of observable action/events tend to be objective.

### Examples

- "Police fired tear gas canisters." A simple, factual account with no emotive words.
- "Protesters obstructed the Pak-Afghan highway." Observable fact; plain, neutral reporting. So, Al Jazeera is objective when it reports external, visible events without subjective adjectives.

### Declaratives Reflecting Subjectivity

Declaratives turn subjective when: They involve evaluative lexis ("considerable anger", "deeply mired", "buried rights"). They are centered on emotive scenes ("a lone woman shakes the gate of GHQ").

**Examples:**

- "There is considerable anger among Khan's supporters."

"Considerable" is an evaluation i.e. anger is not measured exactly. Emotionally charged words evoke sympathy or understanding.

- "Pakistan is Deeply Mired in a Crisis."

Deeply mired" metaphorically underlines helplessness and does not merely describe the situation. In this way, Al Jazeera subjectively stresses the emotional aspect of the situation using vivid descriptions even while using declaratives.

**Imperatives Reflecting Subjectivity**

Imperatives in Al Jazeera come from protestors' quoted words rather than the journalist's own reporting.

**Examples**

- "My Pakistanis, I would have been detained." (Khan calling on people)

- "We will block the whole country and protest." (Protester saying)

These quoted imperatives personalize the news and transfer emotional attention to the popular uprising evoking sympathy with the protestors' **cause**. They induce resistance and urgency indirectly allowing subjects (protesters) "to speak for themselves" but choosing carefully which voices are heard. Therefore, subjectivity is embedded in the strategic quotation of emotional and commanding language. Al Jazeera's report on Imran Khan's arrest basically uses declarative moods providing an outward-looking appearance of objectivity. Subjectivity slips in through:

- Vivid descriptions of emotion ("buried rights," "deeply mired")
- Imperatives in quotations by demonstrators (requests and defiance)

In comparison with NYT, Al Jazeera's text is more emotionally invested, giving voice to political resistance and creating a more charged and subjective account of events.

**Table 3**

*Mood Analysis — BBC Examples*

S. No.	Clause	Mood Type	Subject + Finite (Mood)	Residue (Remaining Part)	Objectivity / Subjectivity	Explanation
1	Violent clashes have broken out in Pakistan.	Declarative	Violent clashes + have	broken out in Pakistan	Objective	Neutral reporting of events.
2	Protests are erupting nationwide.	Declarative	Protests + are	erupting nationwide	Objective	Descriptive, no subjective evaluation.
3	Mr. Khan was arrested by security forces.	Declarative	Mr. Khan + was	arrested by security forces	Objective	Straightforward factual report.
4	He was bundled into a vehicle and driven away.	Declarative	He + was bundled and	driven into a vehicle and away	Objective	Descriptive sequence of actions.
5	He says charges are politically motivated.	Declarative	He + says	charges are politically motivated	Subjective quoting	Khan's own claim, not BBC's assertion.
6	Mobile data services were suspended.	Declarative	Mobile data services + were	suspended	Objective	Simple factual statement.
7	The army plays a prominent role in politics.	Declarative	The army + plays	a prominent role in politics	Objective	General description of political context.

S. No.	Clause	Mood Type	Subject + Finite (Mood)	Residue (Remaining Part)	Objectivity / Subjectivity	Explanation
8	Analysts believe Mr. Khan's election win involved the military.	Declarative	Analysts + believe	Mr. Khan's election win involved the military	Subjective quoting	Reflects the opinion of analysts.
9	The army's popularity has fallen.	Declarative	The army's popularity + has	fallen	Subjective tone	'Fallen' evaluatively suggests a loss of respect.
10	Footage appeared to show a crowd breaking into the corps commander's house.	Declarative	Footage + appeared to show	a crowd breaking into the corps commander's house	Objective	Cautious reporting ("appeared" hedges certainty).
11	Supporters gathered outside the Pakistan High Commission.	Declarative	Supporters + gathered	outside Pakistan High Commission	Objective	Simple event description.
12	Mr. Khan's spokesman said he expected the worst.	Declarative	Mr. Khan's spokesman + said	he expected the worst	Subjective quoting	Represents the spokesman's fear, not BBC's stance.
13	We're facing multiple crises.	Declarative	We + are	facing multiple crises	Subjective quoting	Protester's emotional perspective.
14	Undue force had been used.	Declarative	Undue force + had been	used	Subjective quoting (legal team)	Evaluative term "undue" — not BBC's own voice.
15	Protests erupted in Lahore, Karachi, and Peshawar.	Declarative	Protests + erupted	in Lahore, Karachi, and Peshawar	Objective	Plain news report.
16	Protesters blocked roads and lit fires.	Declarative	Protesters + blocked and lit	roads and fires	Objective	The sequence of observable actions.
17	One protester was killed in Quetta.	Declarative	One protester + was	killed in Quetta	Objective	Death reporting — neutral phrasing.
18	Security was tight in the capital.	Declarative	Security + was	tight in the capital	Objective	Basic observational comment.
19	Dozens of cases have been brought against Mr. Khan.	Declarative	Dozens of cases + have been	brought against Mr. Khan	Objective	Legal reporting.
20	Polarised politics are tearing Pakistan apart.	Declarative	Polarised politics + are	tearing Pakistan apart	Subjective tone	"Tearing apart" is strong emotive imagery.

1. Declaratives totally pervade (20 out of 20 clauses).
2. No imperatives appear.
3. No interrogatives appear either.

## Analysis

BBC has a very formal, objective tone that concerns itself entirely with reporting facts. In contrast to Al Jazeera, BBC never lets protestors' subjective voice (imperatives) overpower, nor does it challenge facts with interrogatives. So, BBC presents a strong illusion of untainted factuality.

## Declaratives Reflecting Objectivity

Most declarations describe observable, verifiable behavior and are free from emotional or evaluative coloring.

### Examples

- "Mr. Khan was detained by security forces."
- "Protests erupted in Lahore, Karachi, and Peshawar."
- "Protesters blocked roads and set fires."

## Declaratives Reflecting Subjectivity

Subjectivity appears only when: quoting emotional statements from Khan's camp "He says charges are politically motivated," "We're facing multiple crises". Using slight evaluative language ("Polarized politics are tearing Pakistan apart").

### Examples:

- "The army's popularity has fallen."

The given sentence describes a perceptual change which suggests public disillusionment. "Polarized politics are tearing Pakistan apart." A strong emotive metaphor ("tearing apart") portrays a catastrophic view. BBC's coverage of Imran Khan's arrest is the most neutral of the three media. It employs: Only declarative mood, Factual descriptions in the direct form, least subjective intrusion, and subjectivity in quotes or metaphors only. This approach presents BBC as impartial, trustworthy, and fact-oriented which is consistent with its historic brand as a world public broadcaster. NYT employs a balanced tone but sometimes colors reporting with subjective language ("precarious," "clear attempt"). Al Jazeera

combines factual and emotive reporting with explicit resistance calls (imperatives through Khan's video). BBC has a very objective tone which introduces the subjective elements only via quoted speech.

## Findings and Discussion

The mood analysis of news coverage by The New York Times (NYT), Al Jazeera, and BBC on the arrest of the ex-prime minister of Pakistan Imran Khan shows distinct patterns of mood distribution and different levels of objectivity and subjectivity.

## Mood Distribution

### NYT

1. Declarative: 19
2. Imperative: 0
3. Interrogative: 1

### Al Jazeera

1. Declarative: 18
2. Imperative (quoted): 2
3. Interrogative: 0

### BBC

1. Declarative: 20
2. Imperative: 0
3. Interrogative: 0

All three outlets make extensive use of declarative mood to announce events, creating the illusion of factuality. Al Jazeera, though, also includes quoted imperatives spoken by Imran Khan and his allies, adding more emotive appeal to the reporting. NYT injects subjectivity subtly with mental process verbs ("fear," "dared") and evaluative lexis ("clear attempt," "precarious position"), mixing objective reporting with cautious interpretation. Al Jazeera is more candidly subjective in quoting demonstrators' slogans of resistance "We will block the whole country", highlighting emotional responses and employing descriptive language ("buried rights," "lone woman shakes the gate"). BBC practices the maximum amount of objectivity by utilizing near-exclusively fact-declarative words. Subjectivity is demonstrated only through the citation of sources or invocation of sparing use of evaluative metaphors "polarized politics tearing Pakistan apart".

**Table 4***Comparative Analysis of Findings*

Outlet	Dominant Mood	Subjectivity Level	Strategy
NYT	Declarative	Mild-Moderate	Factual reporting with subtle interpretation
Al Jazeera	Declarative + Quoted Imperatives	High	Emotional amplification through quotes
BBC	Declarative	Low	Strict factuality with minimal subjectivity

The results of this research are in line with prior research on media discourse, especially concerning the constructed nature of objectivity in news reporting (Bednarek & Caple, 2017; Fairclough, 1995). Declarative mood dominance in all three outlets vindicates Halliday's (1994) claim that declaratives are used to assert facts and assert the speaker's authority. However, the use of declaratives is not enough to achieve neutrality. As was evident from the NYT report, declaratives that are laced with subjective verbs and evaluative terminology, subtly bias reader perception while maintaining an aura of factuality. This echoes Fowler's (1991) assertion that news is more than the relay of facts but a selective construction based on linguistic choices.

Al Jazeera's use of quoted imperatives is parallel with O'Halloran's (2011) conclusion that the sympathetic media, in order to protest movements, tends to amplify the voice of activists. Quoting the calls for resistance, Al Jazeera injects emotional urgency and sympathy with Imran Khan's followers. This is in contrast to BBC's understated style, reflecting different editorial philosophies. Seib (2008) further observes that Al Jazeera tends to frame stories in a manner that empowers non-Western political forces as seen in its coverage of Khan's arrest as a catalyst for "true freedom" mobilization.

Subjectivity enters through attributed speech in all three outlets. BBC and NYT cautiously place subjective statements in quotes "Mr. Khan says.", "officials fear", a move that shields their institutional neutrality while nevertheless expressing emotional or ideological content indirectly. Quoting as a strategy is examined by Richardson (2017), who points out how attribution can enable media to bring in controversial or emotional content without direct editorial liability. The results indicate that the mood options are not arbitrary but indicate institutional ideologies and audience expectations:

BBC, answering a global public service remit, remains aloof factuality. NYT, although, officially objective, quietly embodies a U.S.-centric ideological bias, presenting the Pakistani political and military establishment through prisms of dysfunction and control. Al Jazeera, which addresses a broader Global South readership, emphasizes popular mobilization and political opposition providing an emotionally invested narrative. Therefore, in accordance with Fairclough (1995) and Van Dijk (2013), linguistic forms such as mood types are ideologically driven while determining the way reality is constructed for various readerships.

This comparative study indicates that although all three channels emphasize the declarative mood types, the degree of subjectivity varies. Al Jazeera tends towards subjective emotional involvement, NYT is moderately neutral and BBC mostly preserves objective detachment. These tendencies are indicative of larger editorial policies and intended audience impressions.

### Conclusion

New York Times, Al Jazeera, and BBC have constructed stories about the arrest of former ex-prime minister Imran Khan by examining mood types as categories through Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The focus was to see how the mood structures used in particular declaratives, imperatives, and interrogatives are fitted and contributed to objectivity and subjectivity in reporting on politically charged and sensitive issues. The analysis has revealed that all news organizations predominantly have used declarative mood structures which on the whole are regarded and implied as neutral and factual reporting. The New York Times engaged in subtle forms of subjectivity through evaluative language and also used mental process verbs in declaring news stories that

inherently involved some interpretation or re-arrangement of news language but did not abandon the form of the declaration. While Al Jazeera also relied on declaratives, they also used direct quotations which included imperatives from protesters and Imran Khan on the events, lending a more emotive and activist style and tone to its reporting. Lastly, BBC again used the declarative most of the time which was the most neutral style, when there was subjectivity, it was found as a new indirect quotation or metaphor and hence functioned as the most neutral and factual of the three news organizations. Ultimately, these distinctions of mood use is not simply a matter of style but is indicative of deeper institutional ideologies and expectations of audiences about how the news should be constructed and consumed. The nature of this comparative analysis has shown how different media outlets may construct different

kinds of realities using different grammatical structures to refer to the same events. The use of declarative carries authority, an imperative assigns action, and quoting of techniques allows for selective framing of the reporter's point of view.

Grammatical mood as a meaning-making resource in the discourse of news media shows power. Comparison of grammatical moods in this research illustrates ways in which we may construct a sense of objectivity but the possibility of losing it is mediated by subtle differences in language. This research may open the door to important avenues of future research concerning media literacy, discourse analysis, representation, and inclusivity in global reporting and a better understanding of the ways language intersects in ideological means of political communication.

## References

- Anwar, N. D. N., & Butt, N. I. R. (2025). Mapping the New Middle East: A Critical Discourse analysis of Netanyahu's speech at UNGA in 2023. *the Critical Review of Social Sciences Studies*, 3(1), 1993–2004. <https://doi.org/10.59075/zax9bv45>  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Anwar, N., Butt, I. R., & Shahzadi, A. (2024). *Portrayal of the hidden agenda: A critical discourse analysis of political-war statements of Israeli officials*. *The Journal of Research Review*, 1(4), 256–265.  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Bednarek, M., & Caple, H. (2017). *The discourse of news values*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780190653934.001.0001>  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Cottle, S. (2006). *Mediatized conflict: Developments in media and conflict studies*. Open University Press.  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Eilders, C. (2006). News factors and news decisions. Theoretical and methodological advances in Germany. *Communications*, 31(1), 5–24. <https://doi.org/10.1515/commun.2006.002>  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Eggs, S. (2004). *Introduction to systemic functional linguistics*. A&C Black.  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Fairclough, N. (1995). *Media discourse*. Edward Arnold.  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Fowler, R. (2013). Language in the news. In *Routledge eBooks*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315002057>  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Galtung, J., & Ruge, M. H. (1965). The Structure of Foreign News. *Journal of Peace Research*, 2(1), 64–91. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/423011>  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1994). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar (2nd ed.)*. Edward Arnold.  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. (2014). *Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar (4th ed.)*. Routledge.  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Harcup, T., & O'Neill, D. (2001). What Is News? Galtung and Ruge revisited. *Journalism Studies*, 2(2), 261–280. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670018449>  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Maat, H. P., & De Jong, C. (2012). How newspaper journalists reframe product press release information. *Journalism*, 14(3), 348–371. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884912448914>  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Montgomery, M. (2007). *The discourse of broadcast news*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203006634>  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- O'Halloran, K. (2011). *Critical discourse analysis and media discourse: A review article*. *Journalism Studies*, 12(4), 538–552. <https://kclpure.kcl.ac.uk/portal/en/publications/critical-discourse-analysis>  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Reese, S. D. (2007). The framing project: A bridging model for media research revisited. *Journal of Communication*, 57(1), 148–154. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.2006.00334.x>  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Richardson, J. E. (2017). *Analysing newspapers: An approach from critical discourse analysis*. Bloomsbury Publishing.  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Schudson, M. (2001). The objectivity norm in American journalism\*. *Journalism*, 2(2), 149–170. <https://doi.org/10.1177/146488490100200201>  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Seib, P. (2008). *The Al Jazeera effect: How the new global media are reshaping world politics*. Potomac Books, Inc.  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Thompson, E. (2014). *Waking, dreaming, being: Self and consciousness in neuroscience, meditation, and philosophy*. Columbia University Press.  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)
- Van Dijk, T. A. (2013). News as discourse. In *Routledge eBooks*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203062784>  
[Google Scholar](#) [Worldcat](#) [Fulltext](#)

## **Appendix**

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/5/9/protests-erupt-in-pakistan-cities-after-imran-khan-arrest>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-65531648>

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1751887>

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1752279>