Pakistan Languages and Humanities Review
www.plhr.org.pk

RESEARCH PAPER

Representation of Power Struggle between Supreme Court and Government on Panama Leaks Case in the Headline Discourse of Pakistani English Newspapers

Shabina Rashid[1] Dr. Arshad Mehmood*[2] Kokub Khurshid[3]

1. Lecturer, Department of English, University of Kotli, AJK, Pakistan
2. Assistant Professor, Department of English, Women University of AJ&K, Bagh, AJK, Pakistan
3. Lecturer, Department of English, Women University of AJ&K, Bagh, AJK, Pakistan

| *Corresponding Author | arshad_uck@yahoo.com |

ABSTRACT

Investigation of the phenomenon of power struggle between state institutions has been a searing debate among the linguists of the world in recent decades. On the issue of Panama leaks scandal, power struggle between Supreme Court and the then government started, which resulted in disqualification of the Prime Minister and the entire issue was represented Pakistani print media. Panama case verdict was announced on 28th July 2017 but the nexus between judiciary, establishment and media has been exposed recently. To investigate the phenomenon, 44 headlines from two widely distributed English newspapers, The Nation and, Express Tribune (May 2017-July 2017) were selected randomly. Fairclough's (1989) three-dimensional modal of Critical Discourse Analysis was used to analyze the data. Findings of the study indicate the representation of issue as a power struggle between the dominant institutional powers using certain linguistic choices, like, metaphors, metonymic expressions, modality, passivization and nominalization in an ideological way.

Introduction

One of the biggest social forces, the media, plays a significant role in society by highlighting societal developments. Both prosperity and progress can be highlighted by media, and it can also uplift and strengthen any society (Abbas, 2011). Language is a wider phenomenon, and its usage is even wider. Discourse is anything that is written or oral in the context of everyday language use. Real meaning is never the same as its surface meaning. Discourse is to demonstrate how speech patterns function within a specific framework and how they are applied in society.

Media is employed as a crucial tool to create meaning and is viewed as a window into the outside world to raise awareness in a self-governing social order by developing the most significant, and relevant news. It is also regarded as accountable for providing accurate and important information. Yet, the context in which news is created, societal relationships, and institutional power are the key factors helpful to investigate the linguistic aspects of media discourse, particularly the political discourse adjacent to Panama Leaks in Pakistani English newspapers. Regarding this, media discourse is not fulfilling its purpose as clearly or objectively as it is supposed to.

Bell (1991) highlighted the significance of language of news media, "The uses in which language is put in the mass media are intrinsically important to us as language users and receivers. The linguistic means are adopted purposefully to identify how media uses language in construction of headline discourse". Moreover, Bell (1998) argued that media discourse not only serves to present speech communities' usage of linguistic attitudes but also to significantly influence them. Media thus influences and develops culture, politics, ideological views, and social life in addition to reflecting their evolution and outward manifestation. Media discourse exposes a significant transaction about societal meaning and stereotypes that are ingrained in, shaped by, and reshaped throughout discourse and communication because of what it represents.

Panama leaks scandal brought serious effects for numerous politicians in the world, specifically it proved as a delightful treasure for every powerful elite to utilize it according to their vested interests in developing countries. Connected to this scenario, a collective and deliberate move was initiated against the then Prime Minister, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. In this respect, a Joint Investigation Agency was constituted by Supreme Court where officers of intelligence agencies were made the part of it to probe offshore companies of the Prime Minister. The government started defending itself against Panama leaks scandal. Actions and reactions were represented in Pakistani electronic and print media. Although, a historical verdict of Panama Case was announced on 28th July 2017 but the role of Pakistani judiciary, media and establishment has been uncovered recently who deliberately misused this issue to disqualify the then prime minister, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. In this context, investigation of the role of print media is very significant.

Using the representation of the Panama Leaks problem, this study also aims to examine how various discursive characteristics are used in the headlines of English newspapers, The Nation and Express Tribune. It goes into more detail about the use of misrepresented political realities relating to Panama Leaks in English newspaper headlines and demonstrates how the political issue of these Leaks is represented in newspapers as well as how language is used as a social practise to represent the various viewpoints on the Panama issue. It also looks into how lexical items are used to operate ideas and shape readers' opinions. Newspaper headlines are the primary source for presenting information on every national and international issue, and they serve as a representation of that information. This study focuses on the linguistic items co-related with one another in constructing particular media discourse related to the news.

Literature Review

Provenzano and Preite (2017) stated that Language is the most powerful weapon that human used to express their ideas effectively. Halliday and Hassan (1985) made a significant contribution to the field of systemic functional linguistics. He states that language performs three main functions: the ideational purpose, the relational function and the written function. The purpose of ideational function is to serve the understanding of exterior or interior world, with ideational meaning understood via taxonomy, transition and alteration. Utility of language is to communicate and build new social relations among the people. Moreover, function of language is to affect behaviours of other speakers and to express one's own point of view (Thompson, 2004). Similarly, textual function enables the speaker to establish a relationship of discourse through written or spoken information which is situational and context oriented. It enables speaker or writer and listener or writer to differentiate text from arbitrary sentences (Halliday & Hassan, 1985).

The first attempt in construction of the news, according to Javed and Mahmood (2011), is the headline. After reading the news headlines, speakers go on to its specifics. Conboy (2007) also claims that a headline serves three different purposes. First, it summarizes the story and gives readers a quick rundown of the entire event. Second, the news format and presentation draw reader's attention to have a look of the news. Thirdly, it serves as a gauge of the news value and content. This is a an important strategy for engaging the reader.

Many research studies on Pakistani print media that use the content analysis methodology have been produced. Sadaf (2011) conducted a comprehensive analysis of the language employed in English and Urdu newspapers published in Pakistan.

In their study, Jilani and Anwar (2012) explored the role of English newspapers in Pakistan from a variationist perspective, focusing on how lexical variations were strengthened. They have provided a description of the effect that newspaper language has on the way that members of their society think. Taiwo (2007) divided news headlines into two categories: superficial and thematic frameworks. Political, educational, religious, and labor-related issues are among the topics covered. Surface headlines are those headlines like speeches and pointer and question marked headlines.

Bilal (2012) investigated the political TV talk shows in Pakistani media through a critical discourse analysis model. Using van Dijk's Socio Cognitive Model (2002), he looked at the relationship between ideology and language. He made an effort to highlight how political talk programmes act as ideologically contrived devices and reserve significance that is not always clear to the average reader. He also demonstrated how the use of multiple regulations confuses agency and power in these talk shows.

Benazir Bhutto's "Democratization in Pakistan at September 25, 2007" speech was the subject of an investigation by Naz, Alavi, and Baseer (2012). They made use of Halliday's (1994) transitivity model. They looked on how Benazir Bhutto gave more weight to long words. Kazemian and Hashemi (2014) examined five of President Obama's 2012 addresses. They looked at his talks, which totalled more than 19,388 words, in this critical discourse analysis. Halliday's Ideational Grammatical Metaphor, Rhetoric, and Critical Discourse Analysis were used by the researchers. The results show that Barack Obama's speeches clearly display unification methods, parallelism, modalities, and nominalization. Passivization and nominalization in the texts are sometimes accompanied by converses and invective tactics.

Ayoola (2010) looked into the vocabulary used in Niger-Delta discourse in Nigeria's national newspapers to depict conflicting ideological positions. In this study, the language employed in three major newspapers was examined using critical discourse analysis. The findings of this study showed that the Federal Government of Nigeria, the employees and representatives of the multinational oil companies, and the Niger-Delta campaigners and their supporters all supported the media in order to portray their circumstances in a way that might elicit sympathy and admiration from the general public.

Sajjad (2013) analysed headings of English and Urdu newspapers about peace march of Imran Khan, in the direction of Waziristan by selecting 20 news headlines randomly from local Urdu papers, local English papers and foreign English papers. He used critical discourse analysis as the hypothetical base. The findings of the research showed that news represented was entirely depicting editors' thought and similarly it

portrayed their assertive, individual and national tendency in spite of their right to be neutral and unbiased in their approach.

Iqbal et.al (2020) also worked on Panama final verdict. Fairclough's three dimensional model of Critical Discourse Analysis is used to highlight the discursive strategies used in the verdict to interpret and project the political image of Pakistan. The findings revealed that linguistic choices made by the judges have portrayed the Ex-Prime Minister of Pakistan and his family as corrupt and the elucidation of a person, who held the office of Prime Minister for three times, as corrupt and dishonest man projects the muddled and boisterous political image of Pakistan. As cited earlier about the studies analyzed through critical discourse analysis on different national and international issues, no significant study has been found on the issue of Panama Leaks headlines in perspective of power struggle. Therefore, this study focuses on the discourse analysis of headlines representing the political issue of Panama Leaks as a power struggle between the government and Supreme Court.

Material and Methods

The current study endeavours to investigate the phenomenon of Panama scandal on which an elected Prime minister of Pakistan was probed by the judiciary of the time by constituting Joint investigation team including officers of intelligence agencies, first ever example in the judicial history of Pakistan and finally they disqualified the Prime minister on another charge. Although, numerous years have been passed but the manipulative role of judiciary, establishment and media has been uncovered in the recent times, so keeping in view the significance of the role of the then print media, 44 headlines of two widely circulated English newspapers, The Nation and Express Tribune were selected to investigate the phenomenon. The headlines were selected by using simple random sampling technique. To analyse the selected headlines, Fariclough's (1989) three-dimensional analytical modal was used to find out the discursive features in newspapers' headlines representing the political discourse of Panama Leaks. This model is based on following three levels:

- Description: The text (representing facts, beliefs and events, and identity constructions)

- Interpretation: of practices related to discourse (the rules, norms, behaviors, speech, social identities and hierarchies that maintain power and create response to the text) and

- Explanation: of wide-ranging societal context.

Results and Discussion

The following section describes in detail the linguistic features used in used in headlines of selected English newspapers. English newspapers are mostly read by highly educated and elite class people. Text producers of selected English newspapers make use of certain linguistic devices to attract the attention of the readers and to promote their certain ideologies.

Table 1
Headlines with Modals

S. No.	Headlines	Source
01	Probing every scam **will** distract from development: PM	7MayExT2017
02	If accountability is to be done, it **should be** across the board: PM	7JuneExT2017

03	Sharif brothers **will be** in Adaila jail soon, says Imran	18 JuneExT2017
04	Justice **should** be done even if heavens fall	1JuneTN2017
05	SC says **won't** tolerate obstacles to JIT probe	15JuneTN2017
06	Plotters **won't** see me back, PM tells cabinet	14JulyTN2017

These six headlines indicate the use of model auxiliary verbs about possible near future event regarding the decision of Supreme Court against the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. Quirk (1985) defines modality as the way in which meaning of the clause is to express the choice of speaker and probability of intention that might be true. Modals verb are used with other verbs to express ability, obligation, certainty and possibility. Together with use of modality, every statement is structures with some other noteworthy linguistic features like negative form and passive voice. Such linguistic devices are first preference of the text producers to captivate the attention of readers and endorse the specific ideologies. In this respect, 1st two headlines and the sixth headline are the statements of the Prime minister. Fourth and 5th headlines are the statement of Supreme Court of Pakistan while the 3rd headline is the statement of Imran Khan.

On the power arena, PM stands at one side whereas Supreme Court and Imran Khan stand on other side. In the 1st headline, PM associates Supreme Court's activism with distraction of development of the country/ Similarly, in the 2nd headline, PM implicates himself as the focused target of the hidden agency and claims for accountability across the board. Fourth and fifth headlines are related to Supreme Court who resolves for justice at every cost in the former headline while it warns PM without referring to his name that any hurdle created for the investigating agency will not be tolerated. However, 3rd headline shows the announcement of Imran Khan who predicts about the dark future of PM Pakistan and his brother, the Chief Minister of the province of Punjab. In this way, it seems that Imran Khan, JIT (Joint investigation Team) and Supreme Court of Pakistan belong to one party while PM alone belongs to other party on the issue of Panama paper.

Table 2
Headlines with Metonymic Expressions

S. No	Headlines	Source
1.	**SC** names special **panama gate** bench	3MayExT2017
2.	**Top court** summons **SBP, SECP** chiefs with list of **officials**	4MayExT2017
3.	**JIT** formed to probe foreign holdings of Sharifs	06MayTN2017
4.	**Opposition's** Panama Inquiry bill shot down	17MayExT2017
5.	**SC** emphatically rules out change in **JIT** makeup	30MayExT2017
6.	**JIT** grills Hussain again for three hours	31MayExT2017
7.	**JIT** complains of 'impediments' to probe	4 JuneExT2017
8.	**Nawaz** gets clean chit from **ECP**	14JuneExT2017
9.	**Top court** warns against hindering **JIT** inquiry	15JuneExT2017
10.	**JIT** quizzes PM Nawaz for three hours	16JuneExT2017
11.	It seems **PTI** is about to win Panama test match	23JuneExT2017
12.	**'First daughter'** makes maiden **JIT** appearance	6JulyExT2017
13.	**NA** rejects PPP's Panama inquiries bill	17MayTN2017
14.	**JIT** jolts **house of Sharif's**	11JulyTN2017
15.	**PM** appears before **JIT** today	15JuneTN2017
16.	**Chorus** calling for PM's resignation grows louder	15JulyExT2017
17.	**SC** rejects **SBP, SECP** nominees for Panama **JIT**	4MayTN2017
18.	**SC** tells **JIT** to complete Panama Probe on time	23MayTN2017
19.	**Sharifs**having trouble with **JIT**	25MayTN2017
20.	**Onus** to give money trail still on **Sharifs: SC**	19JulyExT2017
21.	**PM'S** son quizzed by **JIT**	25MayTN2017

22.	**JIT** grills Hussain Nawaz for five hours	31MayTN2017
23.	**SC** tells **govt** to stop harassing **JIT**	20JuneTN2017
24.	**PML-N** in rage as **JIT** summons Maryam Nawaz	29JuneTN2017
25.	**JIT** reports a farce, **Sharifs** tells **SC**	29JulyTN2017
26.	**PPP, PTI** join hands to push for **PM's** resignation	12JulyTN2017

Metonymy is a figure of speech that substitutes the name of a thing with the name of something else with which it is closely related. The substitute used is closely related to a particular thing. The text producers make use of metonymic expressions to convey their certain ideas. The usual and ordinary things are described as life like. In the table above, headlines 01, 02, 03, 05, 09, 17, 18, 20, and 23 are related to Supreme Court. The headlines 06, 07, 10, 14 and 22 are related to JIT (Joint investigation Agency). The headlines 4, 11, 13, 16 and 26 are related to opposition parties. 08, 12, 15, 19, 21, 24 and 25 are elated to PM and his family.

First headline is an announcement connected to the formation of Joint Investigation Team to probe Panama allegations against the Prime Minister, Mian Muammad Nawaz Sharif. Second headline shows the activity of Supreme Court using it as a metonymic expression, 'top court 'attempting to get the list of officials the government formed for the investigation of the issue. This headline indicates that the top court of Pakistan is not satisfied with government's selection of officials to investigate the allegations and intends to bring certain changes in government formed committee. Third headline begins with metonymic expression, 'JIT' as it carries part-whole relationship of individuals with constituted body using passive form hiding the agency that formed it to probe the alleged foreign holdings of PM and his brother Chief Minister of Punjab. Although, it was an allegation of foreign holdings, and the word 'alleged' should have been used but the headline is constructed in the way as it shows that the crime had been committed which was not committed actually and was supposed to be proved.

In the fourth headline, agency is missing that is the government showing that the discourse producer deliberately emphasises on the Panama bill that was shot down. Headline No. 5 shows the deliberation of SC as metonymic expression and its action of ruling out any change in JIT. In other words, underlying meaning has been missed up related to the agent or agency who intended to claim for change in JIT. Headline No. 6 and 7 are about the grilling of PM's son and complaint of JIT regarding hurdles created by the hidden agency (the government). 8th headline is in favour of Nawaz Sharif, PM of Pakistan who gets clean chit from election commission whereas headline 9th highlights the warning issued by SC as a metonymic expression regarding the impediments created against JIT enquiry.

Headline 10 is a normal news item about quizzing of Nawaz Sharif for three hours. Headline No. 11 is established on cricketing discourse referring it to PTI's success to win the game of Panama Leaks against the government. Headline 12 begins with adjective phrase in a heroic manner, 'first daughter' referring it to Maryum Nawaz, daughter of the then PM, Nawaz Sharif, rest of the headline is based on information related to her appearance before JIT. Headline No 13 empowers the government who rejects Panama inquiry bill presented by Pakistan Peoples Party.

Headline No. 14 begins with metonymic expression, 'JIT' with metaphoric expression, 'jolts' and 'house of Sharifs' showing that Sharif family is in trouble. Next headline is a neutral headline which expresses appearance of PM before JIT. Headline No. 16 starts with the lexical item as collective noun, 'chorus' that is commonly used in

the beginning of a piece of literature. Rest part of the headline highlights the voice of the people who demand resignation of the PM. In the headline No. 17, SC as metonymic expression rejects nominees of the government for JIT whereas headline No. 18, SC forces JIT for in-time completion of inquiry. JIT and Sharifs are depicted in conflict with each other. Headline 19 is constructed differently than others as metonymic expression, 'SC' has been written as speaker at the end of the news statement who insists about money trial. Headline 20 and 21 are the repetitions of the headlines 6 and 10 with minor structural difference as these latter headlines are in passive form. SC as a metonymic expression in the headline No. 23 functions as mediator forcing the government not to harass JIT.

Headline No. 24 indicates anger of metonymy, 'PML-N' against summoning of the daughter of PM. Headline No. 25 tells SC that the report of JIT is a farce or mockery. Two metonymic expressions PTI and PPP have been used in the last headline where these two parties have joined hands together against resignation of PM. In this way, at one side, Supreme Court exerts pressure on Prime Minister and on the other hand, PTI and PPP are raising pressure on the Prime Minister for resignation. However, PM also struggles against these three agencies to protect themselves.

Table 3
Headlines with Nominalization

S.No	Headlines	Source
1	**Probing** every scam will distract from development	7MayExT2017
2	**Targeting** one family is no **accountability**: Shehbaz	7JuneExT2017
3	**Plotters** won't see my back, PM tells cabinet	14JulyTN2017
4	**Onus** to give money trail still on **Sharifs: SC**	19JulyExT2017
5	**Opposition's** Panama Inquiry bill shot down	17MayExT2017

Changing a verb or another word into noun is called nominalisation. Media discourse producers while constructing the headlines also make use of nominalization. In this, the verb or adjective is transformed into noun to convey certain meanings. Media discourse producers use such persuasive language and vocabulary to express their ideological perceptions before the common readers.

Nominalisation is used in the selected headlines for ten times. Nominalization is considered as a type of word formation in which an adjective or a verb is used as a noun. It masks the sense of agency. Nominalizations are mostly used to give significance to actions rather than the people accountable for actions. It emphasises the results rather than the processes involved in achieving the results. It is used intentionally to convey hidden meanings and to conceal the power relations. Headline No. 1 begins with progressing form 'probing' with adjective phrase, 'every scam' with model auxiliary verb, will' with resulting phrase 'distract from development'. This headline is ideological as it highlights the version of the government that enquiry move of SC against PM will result in the distraction of development. In other words, it is implicated that the government is making progress and development and if the present enquiry move affects the government, the result will be horrible for current development. In second headline, Chief Minister of Punjab, Shahbaz Sharif is the speaker who calls enquiry against PM as the target against one family and relates it to the injustice without mentioning who is doing all this. This headline refers to the statement of PM who nominates SC and other opposition parties as 'plotters' who are against his prime minister-ship.

Fourth headline begins with lexical item, 'onus' instead of following SVO pattern of English language, connected to the infinitive 'to' added with verb 'give' linked with phrase, 'still on Sharifs'. Fifth headline also follow the same pattern as it starts with lexical item, 'opposition's' with noun phrase, 'Panama leaks enquiry bill' connected to verb phrase, 'shot down' which indicates that the government has rejected the bill presented by opposition. Therefore, the above mentioned five headlines are ideological which show power struggle of the government and Supreme Court by using the strategy of nominalization.

Table 4
Headlines with Metaphors

S.No.	Headlines	Source
01	**First daughter** makes **maiden** JIT appearance	6JulyExT2017
02	**War of words** intensifies on eve of JIT report	10JulyExT2017
03	It seems PTI is about to win **Panama test match**: Imran Khan	23JuneExT2017
04	Nothing to fear, our **hands are clean**	6 JulyExT2017
05	**Day of judgement**	28JulyExT2017
06	**PM sent packing**	29JulyExT2017
07	JIT jolts **House of Sharifs**	11JulyTN2017
08	Fingers crossed as JIT report **lands** in SC today	10JulyTN2017
09	Panama Leaks **DOOMS DAY**	28JulyTN2017

Goatly (2000) described the function of metaphor as it can be employed consciously or unconsciously to structure the text, as it is the establishing principle which provides the text a lexical consistency. The selected headlines have been structured with metaphorical expressions, in which inanimate things are named as animate. This figurative language is used to refer the words or explanations that are somehow different from the literal meanings. Text producers use such techniques to avoid objectivity. Metaphorical expressions are used fourteen times in the selected headlines. Discourse is made more persuasive by using such linguistic devices.

Metaphor helps to explain an idea and make a comparison. It adds colour to the language. This expresses how media is biased in presenting the realities and does not present the truth before public, but the common readers don't recognise such linguistic devices. In the first headline, 'first daughter' and 'maiden JIT' are metaphoric expressions as actually Maryum Nawaz is not the first daughter in literal sense. In the same way, maiden JIT is not the new investigation team but both these metaphoric expressions are creating a different highlighted sense referring to the new tradition of appearing of a daughter before JIT which was not in practice of Pakistani culture. In the second headline, 'war of words' is a metaphoric expression which started on the report of JIT. In the third headline, Panama test match' is a metaphoric expression taken from the domain of game of cricket, connected to the victory of opposition defeating the government. In the fourth headline, 'our hands are clean' is a metaphoric expression related to the phrase, 'nothing to fear'. Although, speaker is missing from the headline but context guides the readers that this statement has been given by the government.

Fifth and sixth headlines are very small headlines calling the result of the power struggle against PM as 'Day of judgement' and 'PM sent packing' which indicate that PM has been disqualified and is ready to pack for home. Headline No. 7 starts with 'JIT jolts' with metaphoric expression, 'house of Sharifs' which also gives the same sense that PM has been defeated finally. Eighth headline takes symbolic start with noun phrase, 'fingers crossed' connected to 'as JIT report' with metaphoric expression, 'lands in SC', linked to temporal deixis, 'today'. This headline gives an ironic meaning that what happened was not expected. Last headline is totally against JIT report and calls the result

of report as 'Dooms day' because as a result of this report which was backed by SC, PPP and PTI had been considered as biased one. So, in power struggle between the government and Supreme Court, finally, Supreme Court seems winning the contest.

Table 5
Headlines with Passivization

S. No.	Headlines	Source
01	Some case record tampered with: JIT	13JuneExT2017
O2	Record is being tampered, JIT tells SC	13JuneTN2017
03	PM sent packing	29JulyExT2017
04	JIT formed to probe foreign holdings of Sharifs	06MayTN2017
05	PM's son quizzed by JIT	25MayTN2017
06	Fingers crossed as JIT report lands in SC today	10JulyTN2017

Headlines are constructed in passive voice because of concealed and vague agents. The passive structure is mostly considered suitable and preferable when the information described is uncertain and ambiguous. Six headlines are found to be constructed in passivization. Passivization is used to hide the agent but it stresses on the action being made. Text producers by using their certain ideologies construct the headlines to communicate certain information and facts to society. They use different persuasive and fascinating linguistic items to catch the attention of readers and to display their own interests. In the first headline which starts with adjective of quantity, 'Some case record tempered' agent is missing but syntactic environment shows that the hidden agent is the government because they were supposed to present the case record. The same issue of tempering of case record has been structured in a passive form with minor changes. Third headline is 'PM sent packing', and who sent them for packing has been back-grounded with a certain purpose. Fourth headline is also in passive form, like, 'JIT formed', and who formed, is missing. Fifth headline is in passive form but both subject and object are present in it, as 'PM's son is quizzed by JIT'. Headline No 6 is in passive form which starts with noun phrase, 'fingers crossed', and who crossed the fingers, have not been mentioned in the headline.

- The analysis of the headlines finds the evidence that media uses its own particular techniques in representation of reality.

- It has been found that media is biased in representing the news related to the political discourse of Panama Leaks.

- Media also maintains the interests of the powerful political group; and does not generate consciousness in the readers by violating its own standards of constructing and circulating the true information.

- Every state institution makes noteworthy attempts for the power-struggle. In this enormous effort, each institution endeavours to characterize its positive image before the public. In this effort, newspapers brought to light the discourse of the particular organization in a right way without beating about the bushes, and followed their standards of news production and selection.

- The news reporters favored to uphold their ideologies to influence the readers. In some headlines, media attempted to make its ideological discourse more powerful, even it appeared to be groundless.

- To build power struggle between institutions, print media used numerous linguistic devices, such as, models, nominalization, passive voice construction, metaphors and metonymic expressions. In simple words, media elevated the anticipated truth by using these linguistic devices.

- Correspondingly, by using metaphor and metonymic expressions the quality of living entity is modified to non-living. In this way, creating hype, print media has portrayed a power struggle between the government and Supreme Court.

- Overstating definite incidents or process, the print media is found to background the subject or object and made the fore grounded party or individual more powerful to correlate positive illustration with it.

- Besides, by using negative lexical items, the print media correlated the negative picture with fore-grounded individual or party.

- In addition, most of the headlines have been instigated with nouns changed from adjectives and verbs to serve the ideological purpose.

Conclusion

The study concludes that print media of Pakistan represented the issue of Panama leaks scandal as a struggle between the government and Supreme Court. In actual sense, it could have been the matter of legitimacy or illegitimacy and it is responsibility of media to highlight the true and relevant information in a transparent way, however, it gave new and irrelevant dimension to the phenomenon. Discourse producers did this by using numerous linguistic choices including modality, nominalization, passivization, metaphors and metonymic expressions to construct the headlines in an ideological manner.

References

Abbas, T. (2011). *Islamic radicalism and multicultural politics; the British experience.* Taylor and Francis.

Ayoola, K. (2010). The Presentation of Ideological Perspectives on Niger- Delta Discourse in Nigerian Newspapers. *Journal of the Nigeria English Studies Association (JNESA)*, *13(1),* 17-32.

Bell, A. (1991). *The language of use media (pp.84-85).* Oxford; Blackwell.

Bell, A. (Eds.). (1998). *Approaches to Media Discourse.* Wiley-Blackwell.

Bilal, H. A., Ahsan, H. M., Gohar, S., Younis, S., & Awan, S. J. (2012). Critical discourse analysis of political TV talk shows of Pakistani media. *International Journal of Linguistics*, *4*(1), 203.

Conboy, M. (2007). *The Language of the News.* New York: Routledge.

Fairclough, N. (1989). *Language and Power.* Critical Discourse Analysis in Practice: Description. Longman Group UK Limited

Goatly, A. (2000). Critical Reading and Writing. London and New York: Routledge. *Guide for Language Teachers.* Cambridge: Cambridge University.

Halliday, M. A., & Hassan, R.(1985). *Language, context and text: Aspects of language in a social-semiotic perspective*. Deakin University Press.

Halliday, M. A. K. (1994). Spoken and written modes of meaning. *Media texts: Authors and readers*, *7*, 51-73.

Iqbal, Z., Aslam, M. Z., Aslam, T., Ashraf, R., Kashif, M., & Nasir, H. (2020). Persuasive power concerning COVID-19 employed by Premier Imran Khan: A socio-political discourse analysis. *Register Journal*, *13*(1), 208-230.

Javed, S. & Mahmood, R. 2011. A Critical Discourse Analysis of the News Headlines of Budget of Pakistan FY 2011-2012. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business, 3* (5): 120-129.

Jilani, F. S., & Anwar, B. (2018). Lexico-semantic features of Pakistani English newspapers: A corpus-based approach. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, *8*(4), 50-63.

Kazemian, B., &Hashemi, S. (2014). *Critical discourse analysis of Barack Obama's 2012 speeches: Views from systemic functional linguistics and rhetoric*. Academy Publisher.

Naz, S., Alavi, S.D., &Baseer, A. (2012). Political Language of Benazir Bhutto: A Transitivity Analysis of Her Speech „Democratization in Pakistan". Interdisciplinary *Journal of Contemporary Research in Business*, *4(7),* 125-141.5

Provenzano, M., & Preite, I. (2017). A Critical Discourse Analysis and Reformulation Approach to the Dublin Iii Regulation. *Lingue e Linguaggi*, *23*, 211-228.

Quirk, R. et al (1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman Group Limited

Sadaf, A. (2011). Comparative content analysis of the coverage of English and Urdu dailies of Pakistan on the issue of judicial restoration. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 1(10), 263-267.*

Sajid, F. (2013). Critical discourse analysis of news headline about Imran Khan's peace march towards Wazaristan. *Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, *7*(3), 18-24.

Taiwo, R. (2007) Language, ideology and power relations in Nigerian newspaper headlines. *Nebula, 4(1), 218-245.*

Thompson, M. P. (2004). ICT, power, and developmental discourse: A critical analysis. *The Electronic Journal of Information Systems in Developing Countries*, *20*(1), 1-25.