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Motion of No-confidence against Imran Khan: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Newspaper Headlines

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Abstract

The current research study is aimed at critical discourse analysis of the newspaper headlines about the motion of no-confidence against Imran Khan in the parliament of Pakistan. The study is descriptive qualitative. Fairclough's (1992) framework for critical discourse analysis of a communicative event was used for this study. Twenty-six newspaper headlines were selected from reputed Pakistani English and Urdu newspapers. The data was collected through purposive sampling techniques. The critical discourse analysis of newspaper headlines elucidated how the same news item was differently presented in different newspapers due to the ideological perspectives of their editors. The study reflects that the editors of newspapers have concealed ideologies that aim to create sensation among their readers by employing a stimulating lexicon. These headlines function as a tool for propagating the hidden ideologies of editors to achieve their concealed objectives. The study draws the conclusion that newspaper headlines are representations of the editors' ideologies which reflect their political, religious and personal propensity regardless of their claim to be unbiased and neutral in their field. The newspaper editors exploit headlines to shape readers' thinking on issues of national concern.

Keywords: CDA, motion of no-confidence, newspaper headlines, media discourse, language and ideology

Introduction

It is an admitted fact that contemporary world has become a global village due to the fastest modes of communications. People turn to different modes of information to keep themselves informed about happenings of national or international concerns. Now, every happening gets viral through social media, electronic media and print media and gain access to a large number of audiences. In the past, social event got public through print media only. Now-a-days, the paradigm of media has shifted from print media to electronic and social media. In spite of this phenomenal change, print media still holds great significance and plays a key role in shaping public opinion and transforming people's ideologies in the

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form of news. Most of the time newspaper editors manipulate information and news in order to gain their own interests. According to Taiwoo (2007), language holds the central position in the description of social events and language not only interprets reality rather it serves as a tool for the construction of reality.

Newspapers are thought influential means of presenting social and national issues in the perspective of their own ideologies. Headlines of newspapers, instead of being the objective projection of fact based occurrences, construct reality in a similar way to the audience underlying ideology. Headlines are the most important part of newspapers being a quick mode of information for their readers who do not have ample time for reading news in detail which also carry some type of ideology. Different publications may portray the same incident in different ways in order to endorse the desired ideology.

In Pakistan, media is considered the fourth pillar of the state which has power to diffuse the tensions in several sections of society. Pakistani newspapers have also great power to influence the government and readers. Several newspapers are published in national, provincial and regional languages of Pakistan which influence their readers on different issues of national and international concern. In Pakistan, newspapers in several languages such as Urdu, English, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtu and Saraiki, are published daily or weekly. Using critical discourse analysis model of Fairclough (1992a), this study aims at highlighting the strategies by which different newspapers characterize their hidden ideology for their targeted readers. Hence, such goals are achieved by employing various discursive strategies in the creation of main headlines on the front-page on newspapers.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a research method that has provided a mechanism to research scholars to explore the hidden ideologies of any discourse in text or speech which apparently looks plain. Our words have the ability to show the interests of speakers. News headlines are very significant in any newspaper due to being the powerful tool for providing great information to those who find difficult to have spare time for reading news, articles, and stories in detail (Taiwo, 2007). Newspapers play a pivotal role in presenting social issues with their own ideological perspective.

Background of the Study

Imran Khan became the first Prime Minister in the history of Pakistan to be voted out of his office through a no-confidence vote on 9th April 2022. 174 members of the National Assembly, out of 342 seats, voted against him surpassing the needed 172 votes. The special session of the National Assembly started at 10.30 a.m. in compliance with the orders of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. The government delayed voting on no-confidence motion till midnight by using the

filibuster. When it became clear that government did not want to conduct no-confidence vote, the Supreme Court convened late night to take contempt of court action. National Assembly speaker Asad Qaisar resigned just 20 minutes before the deadline by handing over the charge to Ayaz Sadiq who conducted the no-confidence vote. This ended Imran Khan's 44 months' government. This motion of no-confidence against Imran Khan aroused a hot debate in Pakistani social, electronic and print media. Newspapers gave full coverage to this motion of no-confidence by coming up with main headlines on this movement.

The fundamental goal of this study is to find out the implied motives and meaning of plain statements in news headlines. For this study, researchers have adopted CDA of newspaper headlines on the motion of no-confidence against Imran Khan in Parliament of Pakistan on 9th April 2022. The fundamental aim of this study is to unmask the working ideologies that are presented in news articles on the motion of no-confidence. The researchers have examined the structure of twenty-six headlines investigating the connection between structure and meaning.

Research Questions

The controlling research questions for the study are;

1. Are the linguistic features or the expressions of specific type of discourse in newspapers headlines manipulated for the projection of a particular ideology?

2. How do Pakistani newspapers' editors present the same news item differently?

Objectives of Research

The present research study will explore the following objectives:

- To show the differences in the way Pakistani newspaper present the same news item according to their ideologies.

- To find out if the newspaper headlines are manipulated for the propagation of particular agenda of the newspapers

- To examine how language of the news item manipulates the opinion of the reader

- To explore which linguistic feature contributes maximally in shaping readers' opinion

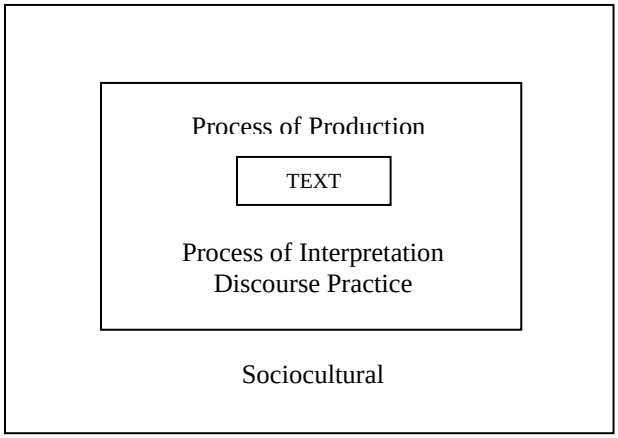
- To investigate the construction of ideologies by media

Theoretical Framework

This research study is based on Fairclough (1992a) three-dimensional model of critical discourse analysis. When Fairclough (1995a) uses the term 'discourse', he refers to the use of language as a social practice instead of an individual's action. There are many dimensions to the notion of language as a social practice. Firstly, discourse refers to an action where someone employs language to execute an action. Secondly, this approach considers the powerful connection between discourse and social structure.

Fairclough (1995a), divides media participants into three major categories; journalists, media audiences, and public participants. Media basically comprise of two factions: news readers and journalists. According to Fairclough (1995a) discourse as 'social practice,' combines ideology and power. He further elaborates how discourse can generate diverse power relations. In this context, Richardson (2007) explains that in order to analyse this dimension in the newspapers, especially in burning issues, it is necessary to explore beyond the text to trace out the relationship between journalism and ideology.

Figure 1: Three-dimensional model of discourse (Fairclough, 1992, p. 73)



This CDA model of Fairclough (1992a) attempts to design a discourse analysis framework offering a socio-cultural analysis combining the textual analysis. This three-layered framework explores language in a restrained extent in the larger community context. Fairclough is concerned in contemplating language as an embodiment of power. Fairclough (1995a) further worked on this three-dimensional model of discourse that is based on linguistics, socio-cultural thought notions and politics which is incorporated into social change. Therefore, Fairclough's three-layered framework of CDA is generally referred to a model of social change.

Literature Review

For the last few decades, studies of media discourse within CDA framework have positioned the media as a pillar that functions like a societal and communicative institution. It is an approach to uncover the unjust relationships of supremacy and authority in the reproduction of socio-political power and control. CDA also allows investigating powerful authorities in a critical manner. As Fairclough, 1995a) explains that CDA is a research approach through which linguistic or non-linguistic texts are investigated to demystify the powers. Dijk (1988), Fairclough (1992a), Fowler (1991), Bell & Garrett (1998), Richardson (2007), Lukin (2013) Matheson (2005) and Wodak (1989) are some of the researchers who had significantly influenced the development of CDA as a framework to analyse text replete with hidden ideologies.

Functions of Discourse

In the social sciences, the term 'discourse' is applied in several different senses and settings. According to the structural linguistics, 'discourse' refers to the continuous speech beyond sentence level. According to Brown and Yule (1983), discourse analysis of this sort involves a grammatical approach to the subject, investigating linguistic links among sentences in connected speech. A second meaning of discourse is related to conversational management. In social theory, discourse is a rather ambiguous concept referring to different ways of constructing fields of knowledge and social practices. Discourse is also perceived in particular ways of utilization of language like symbolic systems and visual images. They may be considered as system of rules entwined in particular types of power relations.

Discourse of Media

Today, the influence of media on masses is irrefutable. Discourse plays an important role in establishing people's outlook on certain topics and events. Herman and Chomsky (2002) believe that public opinion and postulates are always forged by media. The field of media discourse is multifunctional. Farhat (2013) points out that CDA has been applied on discourse for written and spoken text analysis. According to Richardson (2006, p. 6), the function of media is to "enable citizens better understand their lives and their position(s) in the world". Media determines how beliefs are presented to audience. Reah (1998, p. 50) asserts that media, "are not simply vehicles for delivering information. They guide the ideological stance of the reader". Even the newspapers in the same country have different voice when addressing to their readership in the context of region, language, religion, politics and social status.

Language and Ideology

In sociology, there are many related uses of the term 'ideology'. Research scholars have described ideology in a variety of ways, none of which are uniform. Ideology is defined in a number of ways in literature. According to Mesthrie et al. (2009, p. 313) ideology is defined as, "Ideology refers to the systems of ideas, beliefs, speech and cultural practices that operate to the advantage of a particular social group". However, Johnstone (2018) is of the view that ideology is a set of convictions and notions. Hatim and Mason (1997, p. 218), define ideology as, "a body of assumption which reflects the beliefs and interests of an individual, a group of individuals and societal institutions which ultimately finds expression in language". Moreover, Dijk (1988, p.7) emphasizes, "Ideologies are the fundamental beliefs of a group and its members". Ideology is often tied to politics, identity, religion, cult, power, rival political groups and even conflicts. According to Taiwo (2007), editors of newspapers, reporters, columnists and feature writers are more inclined to generate media messages based on societal standards and ideals.

Newspapers Headlines

Newspapers are one of the most influential modes of media for expressing and delivering someone's thoughts and they also reflect the power of an individual. It has power to convince and influence its readership. Hence, newspapers also become a source of power in society. It can happen since our spoken or written words are never neutral. Whatever is said or written by the people carry an implied message and it also reflects our interests and inclinations.

The headlines are the gist of the whole news. Headlines reach considerably greater number of readership. As soon as the newspapers are displayed at the stall, a large number of audience get a chance to have a glance at the headlines in a short span of time. Later, these headlines are discussed by all classes including employees, workers, officers, business men and so on. Even the people, at tea stall and cold corners, discuss these headlines while enjoying tea or cold drinks in Pakistan. Readers do not have to go through the whole news to understand the complete story. Naturally, the headline appeals to the readers and they are inclined to red detailed news. The main functions of the headlines are not reciprocally exclusive. Most of the headlines try to summarize, create interests, and fulfill immediacy needs and control attention. That is why the headlines of any newspaper are carefully constructed to attract a large number of readers. Editors create sensation and excite emotions among readers to propagate their own ideologies.

Newspaper headlines have more impact on readers due to certain linguistic characteristics. Headlines are an effective tool for the collection of information

which has cultural references. The very first item of any newspaper to be read by the readers is the headline of the newspaper. Bell (1991) thinks that it is the last item to be written by the editors. News editors purposely construct eye-catching expression in news headlines because they serve as socio-cultural representations of the society. Thus, newspaper publishers get a chance to express their ideology directly through headlines among the masses.

Research Methodology

This study is classified as descriptive qualitative in its nature and operation which explores the ideologies in news headlines of Pakistani newspapers and to show their impact upon newspaper readers. Purposive sampling technique of data collection was employed for this study. The data was collected from twenty-six Pakistani Urdu and English newspapers. The rationale for this research is to find out the different representations of the news on 'motion of no-confidence' against Imran Khan in parliament of Pakistan in different newspapers. This Critical Discourse Analysis describes the way in which same news is represented differently in diverse newspapers projecting their hidden ideologies. Thus, this present research study is an attempt to explore hidden ideologies of newspaper editors by following Fairclough's (1992; 1995) framework of CDA that focuses on textual analysis of newspaper's headlines on motion of no-confidence against Imran Khan.

Analyses and Discussion

The data for present research study was collected from twenty-six Pakistani newspapers. The study aims at investigating different projection of the same issue of national concern on motion of no-confidence against Imran Khan in parliament of Pakistan thematically and linguistically. The news headlines were randomly selected by using purposive sampling techniques of data collection published on 10th April 2022. Ten English newspapers headlines and sixteen news headlines of Urdu newspapers were collected on motion of no-confidence against Imran Khan on 9th April 2022 in the Parliament of Pakistan. The data is interpreted by using Fairclough's (1992; 1995) three-dimensional framework for critical discourse analysis. Linguistic features of the newspaper headlines depict the ideologies of the editors of newspapers are given. By applying CDA to these news items reflects how the same news item is presented differently to newspaper readers. Newspaper headlines text that is meant to be objective is made subjective by the newspaper editors to propagate their ideologies. This molding of opinion may create confusion for the reader. The following categories of newspaper headlines and their descriptions throw a light in terms of the mentioned aspects.

Headlines of English Newspapers

Pakistani English newspapers generally exercise a powerful impact on government, bureaucracy and public. Although large number of newspapers is published in Urdu, English and other regional languages yet English newspapers surpass them in being more influential. In Pakistan, the newspapers published in local language fail to have greater impact on public because these languages are not the languages of the ruling class. English is considered to be the language of ruling and elite class which is used on a large scale Sajid et al. (2019). English is the marker of social status and it serves as significant skill for lucrative employment in the country (Rahman, 1996). Thus, the same issue of no-confidence movement against Imran Khan has been dealt differently by English Newspapers which have their own hidden ideology. Editors of newspapers manipulate ideology by working on societal values. These ideologies are inculcated among readers by using headlines as a specific tool. Below are ten news headlines of English papers which serve as the data for this study;

Midnight vote seals Imran's fate	(The Dawn)
Imran Shown the Door	(The News)
Imran voted Out	(The Nation)
The End	(Daily Times)
Back to the Pavilion	(Express Tribune)
Imran ousted through no-trust vote	(Pakistan Observer)
Democracy Restored	(Pakistan Today)
Caught at deep midwicket	(Business Recorder)
Opposition knocks out PM Imran in no trust-move	(The Patriot)
Imran Khan ousted	(The Daily Star)

The English newspaper editors have framed headlines systematically and strategically having their ideologies behind apparently simple text on no-trust movement. All most all of the editors have used different linguistics structure on the simple news of 'no-confidence movement' which reflects their ideology. These headlines attract readers' attention and interest and accrue and stir up their emotions. For example, phrases such as 'midnight vote', 'the end', 'shown the door', 'democracy restored' and 'knocks out' make the readers emotional and

function as a tool for editors to propagate their ideology. The use of stirring vocabulary creates a difference for the readers.

Headlines of Urdu Newspapers

The headlines of Urdu newspaper depict the same issue of motion of no-confidence which has been dealt and manipulated in different ways. Choice of vocabulary in Urdu newspapers is somewhat different and diverse. As Fowler (1991) explains that a same event can be told in several ways. However, these different expressions show ideological and representational differences. Below are the sixteen headlines of Urdu newspapers which has been analysed in this research study linguistically and thematically;

Tamam ghair aini harby nakam, Imran farigh (Roznama Jang)

Kaptan ki pavilion wapusi (Roznama Express)

Imran hakomat out (Nawaye Waqt)

Wazeer e Azam Khuda Hafiz (Roznna Pakistan)

Iimran Khan wazeer e azam na rahy, tehreek e adam etmad 174 voton se kamyab (Duniya Lahore)

Imran Khan k khilaf 174 vote pary, wazeer e azam ni rhy (Roznama Khabren)

Imran out, adam etmad kamyab, speaker mustafi (Roznama Osaaf)

Speaker or deputy speaker mustafi, Imran Khan wazeer e Azam ni rhy (Roznama Jasaarat)

Imran Khan wazarat e uzma se farigh, adam etmad kamyab (Roznama Jinnah)

Nam nihad tabdeli ka soraj gharoob ho gya (Roznama Ummat)

Imran Khan out, tehreek e adam etmad kamyab (Roznama Aaj)

Imran hakoomat ba zabta khatam (Roznama Mashriq)

174 vote, tehreek e adam etmad kamyab, Imran frigh (Roznama Asaas)

Adam etmad kamyab, Imran frigh (Roznama Samaa)

Awan ki karai Ayaz Sadiq k spurd, tehreek e adam etmad kamyab (Roznama Aj Kal)

Adam etmad 174 voton se kamyab, Imran Khan wazeer e Azam ni rhy

(Roznama Islam)

We find that Urdu newspapers focus on the end of Imran Khan's government as shown above in Urdu newspaper headlines. The editors have used different vocabulary items on the same issue which reflects their ideology. Editors have used sensational words to make their readers emotionally stirred up. The words and phrases in Urdu headlines such as, 'Imran farigh', 'pavilion wapusi', 'hakomat out', 'wazeer e azam na rahy', 'Imran Khan out' create sensation among readers. It is obvious that news editors are well aware of political sentiments of their readers and they also know their alignments to political parties. Hence, this situation is exploited by the media.

If we compare the Urdu headlines with English headlines, we arrive at the conclusion that there is a clear difference of vocabulary in Urdu newspapers. The reason is that the readers of both these newspapers come of different social classes. In Pakistan, English newspaper readers are supposed to be among elite class whereas Urdu newspapers are circulated among poor or middle classes of the country. That is why Urdu newspaper readers have their own aspirations. This situation is exploited by the editors and certain ideologies are vested in simple text of headlines. Hence, public is made emotional through carefully selected words.

Linguistic features of newspaper headlines

There are certain linguistic and grammatical features of the headlines on 'motion of no-confidence' against Imran Khan which reflect the ideologies of different newspaper editors. Some of these linguistic features are discussed as under:

Nominalization

The term *Nominalizations* refers to those nouns which are generated from adjectives or verbs. Cook (2008, p. 66) defines nominalization as, "nominalization is when actions and processes re-referred to by nouns as though they, rather than the people doing them, were the agent". Nominalization performs significant function in drawing the attention of the readers. Nominalization offers presupposition which is used to convince readers. News headlines of English and Urdu newspapers are found to reflect the most noticeable points of no-confidence

movement through sufficient use of nominalized structures. The most significant point is that this linguistic structure may affect the reader's perceptions to the considerable extent. Nominalization performs key ideological functions such as deleting agency, reifying and maintaining unequal power relations. Nominalization highlighted in the following newspaper headlines:

Midnight vote seals Imran's fate	(The Dawn)
The End	(Daily Times)
Back to the Pavilion	(Express Tribune)
Democracy Restored	(Pakistan Today)
Caught at deep midwicket	(Business Recorder)
Tamam ghair aini harby nakam, Imran farigh	(Roznama Jang)
Kaptan ki pavilion wapusi	(Roznama Express)
Imran hakomat out	(Nawaye Waqt)
Wazeer e Azam Khuda Hafiz	(Roznna Pakistan)
Imran out, adam etmad kamyab, speaker mustafi	(Roznama Osaaf)
Imran hakoomat ba zabta khatam	(Roznama Mashriq)
Adam etmad kamyab, Imran fright	(Roznama Samaa)

Passivization

In the construction of newspaper headlines, passivization is another significant constituent of sentences. The news editors try to hide the responsible agents of their statements by using passivization. Most of the news editors are inclined to use more passive sentences in construction of news headlines. Janks (2010) argues that this phenomenon of converting active into passive is termed as passivization. This transformation into passivization may cause prejudice, the way print media reflect the agent and the patient in headlines. Thus, newspapers often use passivization in headlines as a party to reshape public opinion as an effective tool.

Although, responsible agents for the announcement of results on no-confidence movement against Imran Khan, is hidden yet readers can understand

this motion of no-confidence in the same way. Out of the above mentioned English and Urdu newspapers, following newspaper headlines do not have passivization;

Midnight vote seals Imran's fate (The Dawn)

Back to the Pavilion (Express Tribune)

Imran ousted through no-trust vote (Pakistan Observer)

Opposition knocks out PM Imran in no trust-move (The Patriot)

Kaptan ki pavilion wapusi (Roznama Express)

Imran hakomat out (Nawaye Waqt)

Imran Khan k khilaf 174 vote pary, wazeer e azam ni rhy

(Roznama Khabren)

Speaker or deputy speaker mustafi, Imran Khan wazeer e Azam ni rhy

(Roznama Jasaarat)

Nam nihad tabdeli ka soraj gharoob ho gya (Roznama Ummat)

Imran Khan out, tehreek e adam etmad kamyab (Roznama Aaj)

Imran hakoomat ba zabta khatam (Roznama Mashriq)

Topicalization

Topicalization is a significant linguistic feature of news headlines that performs significant role as marker for the reflection of the hidden ideologies of the editors. According to Fromkin and Rodman (1988, p. 537), topicalization is "a transformation that moves a syntactic element to the front of a sentence, deriving". However, Crystal (1977, p. 432) explains topicalization as "the movement of an element to the front of a sentence, to act as the theme". Hence, topicalization allows certain elements in a sentence to be fronted which function as the topic of the sentence. Data for this study reflects that the headlines produced by the English and Urdu newspapers highlight the elements of political alignment and the certain type of constituents in the sentence have been topicalized which serve the above mentioned purpose. Topicalization is illustrated with the italicized Noun Phrases in the following news headlines;

Midnight vote seals Imran's fate (The Dawn)

Imran Shown the Door	(The News)
Imran ousted through no-trust vote	(Pakistan Observer)
Democracy Restored	(Pakistan Today)
Caught at deep midwicket	(Business Recorder)
Opposition knocks out PM Imran in no trust-move	(The Patriot)
Imran Khan ousted	(The Daily Star)
Imran out, adam etmad kamyab, speaker mustafi	(Roznama Osaaf)
Imran Khan wazarat e uzma se farigh, adam etmad kamyab	(Roznama Jinnah)
Imran Khan out, tehreek e adam etmad kamyab	(Roznama Aaj)

These headlines reflect that editors of the newspapers have exploited headlines to propagate their hidden ideologies and political motives. It is clearly understood from the hidden messages beyond the headlines through topicalization such as '*Midnight vote', 'SHOWN THE DOOR', 'voted OUT', 'Imran ousted', 'Caught', 'Opposition knocks out', 'Imran farigh', 'wazarat e uzma se farigh'* and *'tabdeli ka soraj gharoob'.* In all these words and phrases, the editors' ideologies are clear beyond the surface structure of the headlines. Although most of the English and Urdu newspapers have focused on the end of Imran Khan's government yet there is a working ideology behind the plain text.

Graphological Devices

Use of graphological devices in the craft of headlines is another rampant linguistic feature. According to Crystal and Davy (1969, p. 10) graphology has been defined as, "the analogous study of a language's writing system, punctuation and paragraph as well as spacing". According to Wales (1989, p. 213) graphology is defined as "the writing system of a language as manifested in the hand writing and typography, and to other related features noted in the spelling, italicization". When graphological devices are applied to the construction of headlines, it includes the analysis of linguistic features such as; capitalization, italicization, punctuation, spellings, font choice and size, hyphenation, boldening, coloring, highlighting and all others which help creating effective visual images on readers. The readers are tempted to read the news story in detail. The upper case is only seen in English newspaper headlines. According to the rules of English grammar, it is obvious that

the initial letters of proper noun and sentence are capitalized whereas it is observed that in the craft of headlines the whole word or phrase is capitalized. As for as boldening and coloring is concerned these devices are present in English as well as Urdu newspapers. Below is the analysis of some of the graphological features present in the headlines:

Imran Shown the Door	(The News)
Imran voted Out	(The Nation)
The End	(Daily Times)
Back to The Pavilion	(Express Tribune)
Democracy Restored	(Pakistan Today)

Use of Adjectives

Use of *adjectives* in newspaper headlines is another dominant feature. The editors use adjectives in the craft of news headlines to portray their ideologies and they tend to clop up their prose with so many adjectives. The use of adjectives evokes visual images in the mind of reader. Most of the time, a modifying adjective is used at the leading position as a noun phrase. Hence, the use of adjectives is also seen in headlines on motion of no-confidence. Both Urdu and English newspapers have used adjectives negatively as well as positively that shows editors' ideologies. Some editors have manipulated adjectives to make their readers sentimental and it reflects their slant and alignment to the opposition and government in the country. Hence, the hidden ideologies of editors are clearly seen in the use of following adjectives; 'midnight vote', 'out, back', 'restored', 'caught', 'ousted', 'ghair aini', 'nakam', 'kamyab', 'mustafi', 'farigh', 'gharoob', 'nam nihad' and 'khatam'. These entire adjectives shave been used to make readers sentimental over motion of no-confidence against Imran Khan. The use of these adjectives marks the end of Imran Khan's regime in somewhat negatively which creates more sentiments among readers.

Evaluations and Judgments

Apart from the linguistics choice in framing headlines, news editors also focus on text in terms of reflection of evaluation and judgment on certain topics. News editors focus on special elements in headlines which create sensation among their audience which force the readers to go through the whole news story. Following headlines of English and Urdu newspapers support the same notion:

Midnight vote seals Imran's fate	(The Dawn)

Imran Shown the Door	(The News)
Imran voted OUT	(The Nation)
The End	(Daily Times)
Back to The Pavilion	(Express Tribune)
Democracy Restored	(Pakistan Today)
Caught at deep midwicket	(Business Recorder)
Tamam ghair aini harby nakam, Imran farigh	(Roznama Jang)
Kaptan ki pavilion wapusi	(Roznama Express)
Wazeer e Azam Khuda Hafiz	(Roznna Pakistan)
Imran out, adam etmad kamyab, speaker mustafi	(Roznama Osaaf)
Nam nihad tabdeli ka soraj gharoob ho gya	(Roznama Ummat)

In the above mentioned news headlines, several words and phrases create sensation among readers and attract reader's attention to the news story directly. Phrases such as, 'mid night vote', 'the end', 'voted out', 'back to the pavilion', 'democracy restored', 'caught at deep midwicket', 'Imran farigh', 'khuda hafiz', pavilion wapusi', 'Imran out' etc convey editors' ideology behind these specially constructed headlines.

Omission of Subjects and Auxiliary Verbs

In the craft of newspapers headlines, auxiliaries are omitted. This linguistic feature is very common in news headlines. It helps editors in generating influential phrases to propagate their ideologies. Same feature is found in following newspaper headlines:

Imran Shown the Door	(The News)
Imran voted Out	(The Nation)
The End	(Daily Times)
Back to the Pavilion	(Express Tribune)

Imran ousted through no-trust vote	(Pakistan Observer)
Democracy Restored	(Pakistan Today)
Caught at deep midwicket	(Business Recorder)
Imran Khan ousted	(The Daily Star)
Wazeer e Azam Khuda Hafiz	(Roznna Pakistan)
Imran out, adam etmad kamyab, speaker mustafi	(Roznama Osaaf)
Imran hakoomat ba zabta khatam	(Roznama Mashriq)
Adam etmad kamyab, Imran fright	(Roznama Samaa)

CDA confirms that auxiliary verbs are omitted in headlines. This technique facilitates editors of news headlines to craft short words. Power is represented through such sentimental words in headlines. This study reflects that media men exploit readers through such techniques. The general findings of this study also reveal that the same issue of no-confidence movement has been treated in differently. Hence, the choice of words is ideological contested in headlines.

Conclusion

Newspapers carry an important place in most of the happenings in Pakistani society. Pakistani English and Urdu newspapers gave full coverage to the no-confidence movement against Imran Khan as it was big news locally and internationally. The CDA of newspaper headlines on motion of no-confidence show how ideologies are constructed in media discourse. The editors construct special newspaper headlines by using certain linguistic devices to propagate their hidden ideologies among their readers. The findings of the study indicate how simple statements reveal editors' hidden beliefs behind plain statements. News editors construct headlines according to their own perspective ideologies which redefine beliefs and reshape thoughts of their readers. The sentiments of the public are aroused to make them emotional over current political events or public figures. CDA assists research scholars to explore these hidden ideologies and how news editors manipulate headlines on issues of national concerns. It can be concluded that CDA needs to be applied to project real picture behind the written words in newspapers in Pakistan.

Recommendations

The study is aimed at critical discourse analysis of the newspaper headlines about motion of no-confidence against Imran Khan in parliament of Pakistan. There are still many related linguistics aspects that can be investigated in the newspaper headlines. Here are several suggestions for the future research scholars who want to explore more about newspaper headlines. Feature research studies may focus on;

- Investigation of choice of words and style by the editors
- Exploration of syntactical structure or particular grammar pattern used in the construction of newspaper headlines
- Focus on objectivity in order to make readers aware of the hidden agenda of editors behind headlines.
- Research on newspaper headlines can also be conducted with reference to different pragmatic concepts in order to explore the hidden ideologies of editors.

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