

# **Metadiscursive Study of Kashmir Issue through Attitude Markers in Pakistani English Newspapers**

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## **Abstract**

Newspapers play a prominent role in changing the opinion of the masses through their persuasive markers. This corpus-based study aims to analyze frequencies and functions of attitude markers distributed in the editorial discourse of the Kashmir issue in two leading English newspapers of Pakistan namely *The Dawn* and *The News*. Twenty articles are selected through purposive sampling for this descriptive study to analyze the frequency and functions of Attitude markers: a subcategory of interactional markers of Hyland's Model (2005) in selected articles. This study also attempts to figure out whether the attitudinal markers are distributed similarly or differently in two corpora. The findings reveal that *The Dawn* employs more persuasive features to mold the opinion of the audience towards the Kashmir issue. The subcategories of AMs i.e. Expression of Obligation (EO) and Expression of Attitudes(EA) are found more in *The Dawn* than *The News*. Whereas, the third category Negation Expressing Counter Expectancy (NECE) is distributed equally in two corpora showing these two newspapers carry the same capabilities to position their stance with the help of negation markers.

**Keywords:** attitude markers, Hyland's model, metadiscourse markers, two Pakistani English newspapers

## **1. Introduction**

Our world today is enmeshed in different information technologies, still, newspapers remain useful and powerful sources of news and information. They not only provide information related to different fields but also allow readers to go beyond the basic facts and provide an in-depth analysis in the editorial, columns, and commentaries. Newspapers present interactional features that help to communicate with the readers. Also, they allow the writers to convey their point of views to readers by using metadiscoursal markers. This term *metadiscourse* was coined by Harris (1959) while its aims and objectives were further highlighted by other researchers (Kopple 1985; Crismore, 1989). Kopple (1985) has suggested metadiscourse as the "discourse that people use not to expand a referential material but to help the readers connect, organize, interpret, evaluate, and develop attitudes towards that material". So, it can be said that newspapers employ metadiscourse features to reach out to their audience, and for that matter, the

editorial section of newspapers adopt such strategies to indicate attitude and discussion towards the main proposition.

Attitude Markers, as one of the metadiscourse strategies, are stance features such as “fortunately, happily and several other expressions that represent an addresser's stance in a particular situation or event at the sentence level and discourse level” (Qadir & Shakir, 2015, p.34). By definition, attitude markers are the non-propositional items that the writer uses to establish a connection with their addressers.

The present study focuses on investigating how newspapers’ editorials use attitudinal stance features for communication with their readers. To examine this aspect, a sample of 20 opinion articles is selected from two leading English newspapers of Pakistan, *The Dawn* (TD) and *The News* (TN). The opinion articles are related to the Kashmir issue specifically those that address Kashmir's annulment of two articles from the Indian Constitution I.e. Article 370 and Article 35-A. These two articles state that residents of Jammu and Kashmir have their fundamental rights, and can live under a separate set of laws. These two Articles entitle residents of Kashmir as permanent residents bearing with other benefits of employment, education, and owning the property of the state as compared to residents of Indian State.

To conduct this study, this paper employs Hyland’s Taxonomy (2005a & 2005b) to carry out the analysis. This corpus-based study investigates the frequencies and functions of attitude markers towards the proposition in the content. This study aims to look for a specific instance of the language used for a particular topic that is the Kashmir Issue, addressed in the editorials of two leading Pakistani Newspapers. It could have taken a large corpus if it aims to conduct a comparative study or to look for other discourse strategies i.e. other categories of Hyland’s model (Engagement markers, Self-Mentions, Hedges, Boosters, and all discourse markers of Interactive category). Furthermore, the study also attempts to analyze whether the attitude markers are employed similarly or differently in two leading newspapers i.e. *The Dawn* and *The News* for the same news.

## **2. Literature Review**

Hyland (2005a) suggests that editorial discourses offer a significant communicative function by producing certain preferred opinions about the world. The function of opinion talk within the larger context of newspapers is to provide newsreaders a special and candid voice that will engage them directly about events of public importance. Persuading the reader appears as the main function of opinion columns and these editorials present some of the features of the most adequate examples of persuasive writings. Besides, opinion columns help in strengthening much of the reader’s knowledge and their beliefs. However, these types of texts i.e. editorials, are considered to influence societal beliefs when they reach out to common people.

Metadiscourse is considered as a broader area of discourse analysis where writers not only uncover the embedded meaning of the text but also bring social coherence and interaction between writer and reader. In this regard, Hyland (2005a) introduced a model that applies to any kind of discourse; even newspaper discourse. This model has established interactional dimensions that can be categorized as Stance and Engagement. By adopting interpersonal

systems of stance and engagement, interactions can be made in newspaper discourses. By definition, Stance relates to the writer's textual voice. This is known to be an attitudinal and writer-oriented function. It refers to the ways a writer presents his views and expressions (Hyland, 2005b). Engagement, on the other hand, is the reverse of the stance, as this strategy functions as engaging readers by dragging them into the discussion and making them participants of the discourse. Stance markers were later classified as interactional markers and Engagement features were given the name of interactive markers (Hyland 2005a). The authors interact with these interpersonal strategies in their opinion articles to take up the actual or anticipated voices and positions of readers.

Metadiscourse, as described by Hyland (2005a), is “the cover term for the self-reflective expressions used to negotiate interpersonal meanings in a text, assisting the writer (speaker) to express a viewpoint and engage with readers as members of a particular community”. Keeping the same stance as Hyland suggests, these linguistic items provide a platform to writers where they can comprehend the reader's assumption about various propositions and satisfy them with their valid opinions through the text. Different taxonomies for metadiscourse markers are introduced in significant studies. For instance, Halliday (1985), Thompson (2001), Dafouz (2008), and Hyland (1999), have proposed their models that are employed by many researchers for the study of metadiscourse analysis. Many studies have been conducted in this arena of metadiscourse.

Sukma & Sujatna (2014) conducted a study on Indonesian newspaper articles to analyze interpersonal metadiscourse markers by adopting Dafouz (2008) taxonomy of interpersonal metadiscourse markers. In the study, a sample of eleven articles was selected and the aim was to analyze the categories and subcategories of metadiscourse markers. The finding revealed that the categories and subcategories were present in opinion articles but the most frequently occurring category was attitude markers and their subcategories deontic verbs and epistemic verbs.

Another study on Newspaper discourse was done by Akhtar & Siddique (2019). Using Hyland's Model (2005), In this corpus-based study, a sample of 30 Letters to the Editor published in Pakistani Newspaper *the Dawn* were selected to analyze the frequency and functions of Interactional Category of Metadiscourse markers. The results showed that Engagement markers and Self-mentions were used more to grab the attention of the Editor towards a significant matter.

Raza and Asim (2018) studied Metadiscourse markers in Pakistani English Newspapers' Editorials. The corpus of their study consisted of 1000 editorials taken from four leading Pakistani newspapers: Dawn News, The Frontier, The Express Tribune, and The News. In their study, metadiscourse markers were proposed for the analysis of the developed corpus. The findings revealed that all corpora used more interactive than interactional markers. However, the sub-categories of interactive and Interactional metadiscourse are found more in the newspaper The Frontier.

Attitude Markers offers features that shows writer's position and placement in the discourse. These markers “serve as a means by which the user of the language makes obvious what his feelings, emotions, or views are about the propositional content of the utterance being made” (Kopple 1985). In the same way, Dafouz-Milne (2003) have maintained following views

about attitudinal markers, “Attitude markers neither perform the functions of connective words nor take part to communicate the conceptual meaning of the text” (p. 13).

Mameghani & Ebrahimi (2017) conducted a study on native English students’ presentations and analyzed the use of attitude and engagement markers. By Using Hyland’s Taxonomy, 11 student presentations were taken from the MiCase corpus. The findings revealed that engagement markers are present more than the attitude markers in the whole data. Engagement markers are used more to grab the attention of listeners while the most common attitude marker 'interesting' was used more by students.

Another study on Attitude markers was done by Sorayyaei Azar & Hashim. (2019) on review articles. The purpose was to evaluate review articles in terms of attitude markers. So, a corpus of 32 review articles was selected by using wordsmith tools to analyze how attitudinal markers help enhance the evaluation of review articles. The results indicated that the attitude markers were found more frequently in the conclusion section than other sections of the review articles.

Different researchers have employed different models of attitude markers for their studies. Oskouei (2011), Schiffrin (1980), Fraser (1990), Blagojevic (2009), Halliday & Hasan (1976), and Dafouze-Milne (2008), were researchers who had classified attitudinal features to analyze linguistic and cultural conventions in academic and non-academic discourses. (See table 7, appendix: A).

Oskouei (2011) has suggested a model for attitudinal markers which is divided into three categories; Expression of Obligation, Expression of Attitude, and Negation Expressing counter expectancy.

## **2.1. Expression of Obligation**

According to Oskouei (2011), when obligation markers are used for third parties and the meaning of the situation is conveyed through deontic verbs e.g. *must*, *have to*, *it is advised that* then they have become attitude markers. Such expressions indicate the writer's feeling about the necessity of an action to be taken. For example,

*Tony Blair continued a Tory tradition of disdain for public servants such as teachers, social workers, and probation officers. Brown must break with it. (New Statesman, 26 June 2008)*

## **2.2. Expression of Attitude**

The expression of attitude can be illustrated by using the attitudinal adverbs and attitudinal phrases such as *fortunately*, *happily*, *surprisingly*. For example,

*Abrams's more optimistic picture is, happily, closer to the daily experience of most parents and children. (New Statesman, 03 April 2008)*

In the above example, *happily* is used to show an expression of attitude.

### 2.3. Negation Expressing Counter Expectancy

Negation has been considered a discourse feature in past studies. However, it is counted as a persuasive feature where writers address the contesting position. Moreover, by using negation markers, the writer uses his covert position towards the main content in the text. For Instance,

*More than 2,000 died in a pogrom in the state of Gujarat in 2002, for which the perpetrators **have never been** brought to justice. (The Economist, 27 Nov. 2008)*

This example that “perpetrators have never been brought to justice” shows that the action is yet to be taken.

The above model of Oskouei (2011) has been adopted by Siddique et. al. (2019) in their study on Pakistani English Newspapers Editorials, which is also employed in this study.

By using the above model of Attitude Markers, Siddique, Mehmood, and Qasim (2019) performed a study on attitudinal markers in Pakistani English Newspaper’s Editorial. They evaluated 1000 editorials to investigate attitude discourse features and concluded that The Frontier and Dawn News revealed more attitudinal elements to show coherence and engagement with the audience.

The present study is conducted in line with the previous study on Pakistani English Newspaper’s editorial. This study will analyze only 20 articles, taken as a sample to study the phenomena related to Kashmir Issue, and as mentioned above, the previous study had developed a corpus of 1000 articles of Pakistani Newspapers to analyze the propositional and non-propositional discourse markers in the corpus and it had analyzed all categories (Interactive and Interactional discourse markers) of Hyland’s model (2005) in their study. It also had made a comparison of all discourse strategies used with other leading newspapers in Pakistan. This present study is not a comparative study rather it aims to study the propositional markers only, that are employed by two leading Pakistani Newspapers towards this particular issue that is Kashmir issue. Thus, this study will focus on the frequency and function of attitude markers employed in the editorials in two leading newspapers of Pakistan; The Dawn (TD) and The News (TN). It will analyze which newspaper uses more attitude markers to persuade its audience towards the issue.

The following questions have been posed for this study:

1. What are the functions and frequencies of Attitudinal Markers (AMs) in the selected sample?
2. Are these stance features (attitude markers) presented in a similar manner or differently in discourse about the Kashmir issue?

### 3. Research Methodology

This study is an attempt to deal with the interactional metadiscourse subcategory i.e. Attitude markers. They are evaluated to investigate their frequencies and functions in two leading newspapers of Pakistan. So, frequencies and functions are analyzed qualitatively with a triangulating element of quantifying the discourse markers. It is a descriptive research study in which the Kashmir issue is taken as a phenomenon to describe its nature and effects through stance featured in editorials. To accomplish the goal, 20 articles were chosen from August 5, 2019 till December 30, 2019 through purposive sampling for this study. Also, as suggested above, this study attempts to analyze the attitude markers only, not other subcategories of Hyland's Model (2005) have been employed to analyze the data. That's why a small corpus of 20 articles has been selected from two leading Pakistani Newspapers to observe how editorialists have addressed this particular issue i.e Kashmir Issue. The Dawn (TD) and The News (TN) are selected as these are widely read newspapers in Pakistan (Gall up analysis). Hyland's Model of the interpersonal category of attitudinal markers as described in Oskoue (2011) and Siddique (2019), is employed to analyze Attitude Markers in the Kashmir related opinion articles (See Appendix A).

### 3.1 Model for this study

Table 1: Hyland's Model (2005)

Interpersonal Category	Attitudinal Markers	Expressions of Obligation
		Expressions of Attitude
		Negation expressing counter-expectancy

According to Siddique, Mehmood, and Qasim (2019), the above mentioned three subdivisions can best figure out the author's style of communication with the reader. Similarly, these expressions are the best fit in the analysis of newspaper discourse where writers not only get independence to talk and persuade but also influence the minds of their audience effectively. The list of attitude markers as proposed earlier is employed for the analysis of the frequency of markers in Kashmir-related editorials. The list of markers was formulated with the help of textinspector.com and Hyland's (2005a) book *Metadiscourse: Exploring Interaction in Writing*.

Table 2: List of the Attitude Markers as Interactional Metadiscourse

Attitude Markers				
!	Desirable	Fortunate	Prefer	Unbelievably
Admittedly	Desirably	Fortunately,	Preferable	Understandable
Agree	Disagree	have to	Preferably	Understandably
Agrees	Disagreed	Hopeful	Preferred	Unexpected
Amazed	Disagrees	Hopefully	Remarkable	Unexpectedly
Amazing	Disappointed	Important	Remarkably	Unfortunate
Amazingly	Disappointing	Importantly	Shocked	Unfortunately,
Appropriate	Disappointingly	Inappropriate	Shocking	Unusual
Appropriately	Dramatic	Inappropriately	Shockingly	Unusually
Astonished	Dramatically	Interest	Striking	Usual
Astonishing	Essential	Interesting	Strikingly	

Astonishingly	Essentially	Interestingly	Surprised
Correctly	Even	Must	Surprising
Curious	Expected	Ought	Surprisingly
Curiously	Expectedly	Pleased	Unbelievable

The list of Attitudinal Markers (AMs) from two sources was merged and all duplicate markers were removed as shown in the table below. Finally, a list of 72 markers had been prepared.

Table 3: Formation of the list of Attitude markers

Categories	Sub-Categories	Textinspector.com	KenHyland's Book	Duplicate Markers	Merged Markers
Interpersonal Metadiscourse	Attitude Markers	26	64	08	72

As mentioned above, Hyland's model (2005a) interpersonal category of Attitude Markers (AMs) is divided into three subcategories as mentioned above.

(a) Expression of Obligation (EO), (b) Expression of Attitude (EA), (c) Negation Expressing Counter Expectancy (NECE)

In Table 3, the discourse markers are distributed in the categories of AMs, this study will record the frequencies of these markers in two corpora of TD and TN.

Table 4: Distribution of AMs

Categories of AMs	Distribution of AMs
EO	<b>must, ought, have to, should</b>
EA	amazingly, admittedly, appropriately, agrees, agree, amazing, appropriate, amazed, astonishing, astonish in, astonished, correctly, curiously, disappointing, curious, disagree, desirably, desirable, disappointed, disagreed, disappointingly, disagrees, dramatically, dramatic, essential, essentially, expected, fortunately, expectedly, fortunate, hopefully, important, hopeful, importantly, interest, inappropriate, inappropriately, interesting, prefer, interestingly, pleased, Preferable, preferably, preferred, remarkable, Remarkably, surprisingly, shocked, shocking, shockingly, striking, strikingly, surprised, surprising, unfortunate, unfortunately, unusually, understandably, unbelievable, unbelievably, understandable, unexpected, unexpectedly, unusual, usual
NECE	Not, never

Table 3 shows the distribution of AMs into three categories. It is also important to mention that this study makes the addition of two more markers i.e. *not*, *never* in the third category; NECE which are used as negation markers in articles of Kashmir discourse. It should be noticed here that these two markers were not previously mentioned in the study (Siddique & Raza, 2019). The occurrence of all markers was carefully observed and recorded. This study counts the occurrence of marker only when they will be used for the main proposition of the study.

### 3.2. Corpus Development

A corpus has been developed from 20 selected articles from TN and TD, and are retrieved from the following internet resources.

1. <https://www.dawn.com/newspaper/editorial>
2. <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/category/opinion>

The corpus of the study was built through the following stages:

#### 3.2.1. Corpus Tool

Antconc (version 3.5.8: 2019) is used to identify attitudinal markers in two leading newspapers; TD and TN. The AntConc tool is a concordance tool that was developed by Lawrence Anthony (2002). This tool was developed for text analysis and gives frequencies for analysis of the data.

Before analyzing data through Antconc, it is important to ensure that all data should be cleaned and free of errors to show correct results. The corpus tool can identify and read plain text files i.e. the files that end with .txt directory.

#### 3.2.2. Stages of Corpus Retrieval

There are certain stages to retrieve the corpus of the whole data. Firstly, all articles were saved manually in the word file from internet sources. Secondly, the whole data is recorded under certain headings i.e. file number (D1, D2, D3,), topics of the articles, and date/year. Thirdly, the topics of articles and date/year were removed from the saved text of word files. Fourthly, the word document files were converted into notepad files.

#### 3.2.3. Corpora Size and its Distribution

Table 5: Corpora Size

Newspapers	Token Words	Word Type
The Dawn (TD)	15484	2507
The News (TN)	24467	3864



From Table 4, it is shown that TD makes 11484 Token words and 2507 Word type whereas; TN shows 24467 Token words and 3864 Word types.

## 4. Results and Discussion

### 4.1. Distribution of AMs in TD and TN

To analyze the study quantitatively, metadiscourse markers are observed in two corpora i.e. TN and TD. By using AntConc, the occurrences of discourse features were recorded. It is necessary to mention that only those discourse markers were recorded through concordance lines which refer to the propositional content of this study.

Table 5 below represents the occurrences of EO, EA, and NECE in The Dawn and The News. From Table 5, it can be seen that EO in both corpora seems to appear significant times. As TD has shown slightly more occurrences than TN, out of four markers of EO, *must* and *should* give more hits than the other two markers. This shows that TD has a more authoritative voice to engage the audience and pull them into the discourse to comprehend the same meaning of the text. The other two categories also illustrate a significant number of occurrences in two corpora. EA has shown slightly more occurrences in TD than the other corpora. It is important to mention that the discourse marker, ‘important’ occurs more than other attitudinal markers in TD whereas in corpora of TN *essential*, *important*, *interest*, *correctly*, appear more frequently in Kashmir discourse. It can also be noticed that TD has employed more expression of attitude in the entire discourse whereas TN has used only eight markers, showing their low position to build their relationship with readers in the content. Furthermore, NECE as negation markers shows slightly more occurrences in TN than TD. TD is found to have employed more expressions of an attitude towards a proposition.

Table 6: Occurrences of categories of AMs in TD and TN

TD						TN					
EO	Hits	EA	Hits	NECE	Hit s	EO	Hits	EA	Hits	NECE	Hits
<b>must</b>	26	Important	5	never	2	must	20	Correctly	3	Not	30
<b>should</b>	24	Appropriate	2	Not	19	should	30	Essential	3	never	4
<b>have to</b>	4	Correctly	2			have to	11	Important	3		
<b>Even</b>	18	Disappointing	2			even	4	Interest	3		
		Essential	2					Disagree	1		
		Expected	2					dramatically	1		
		Unfortunately	2					Essentially	2		
		Unusually	2					Remarkably	2		
		Agree	1								
		disappointingl y	1								
		Hopefully	1								

		Importantly	1				
		Interest	1				
		Interestingly	1				
		Surprising	1				
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>34</b>

$$23 = \frac{72(\text{Number of EO markers in TD}) \times 5000}{15484 (\text{Corpus size of TD})}$$

Table 7: Frequencies of AMs per 5000 words in TD and TN

	<b>EO</b>	<b>EA</b>	<b>NECE</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of occurrences in TD</b>	72	26	21	119
<b>Frequency per 5000 words in TD</b>	23	8	7	38
<b>Number of occurrences in TN</b>	65	18	34	117
<b>Frequency per 5000 words in TN</b>	13	4	7	24

After presenting all occurrences of AMs in TD and TN, Table 5 summarizes the number of occurrences of AMs in both corpora and the number of times it appears per 5000 words to calculate frequency per 5000 words. The number of occurrences of each category is divided to the size of the corpora i.e. The Dawn or The News, and is then multiplied with 5000. This helped in normalizing the occurrences in whole corpora.

In Table 6, Frequencies of all markers are taken out per 5000 words. It appears that there is not a big difference among the frequencies of EO and EA in both corpora. TD is showing slightly higher frequencies than other corpora. It can be noticed that EO reflected in TD and TN are 23 and 13, per 5000 words respectively, showing TD having a strong position to take a stance about a particular situation. Though the difference between the frequencies is not much higher even then, TD is posed as a potential place to persuade the public through an authoritative stance.

EA, on other hand, has come up with frequencies of 8 and 4 in TD and TN respectively. Though there is a slight difference between the two results, however, it can be suggested that TD uses a greater number of expressions of attitude to show their surprise, excitement about the propositional content. Besides, NECE has come up with the same frequency of 7 per 5000 words in two leading newspapers. This suggests that the writer's choice of using negation markers in both corpora is to make readers feel about how necessary it is to take action to support the proposition.

After discussing the statistical analysis of attitude markers now the study will interpret qualitative analysis about how these attitudinal markers perform their functions in editorials towards Kashmir's conflict. However, it can be argued that attitude markers are distributed differently and are employed as obligatory, attitudinal, and negation markers by different editorialists in TD and TN. It can also be seen that TD and TN have formed different positions as far as expressions for obligation, negation, and attitude are concerned. The analysis

shows that both categories of AMs, i.e. EO and EA are found with slightly higher frequencies per 5000 words in TD than TN. This shows that both categories in TD show significant position and place to hold the authority to alter reader's opinions. NECE, on other hand, has shown comparatively the same results revealing that both newspapers use negation markers effectively in the same way.

The distribution of categories of AMs in two corpora is illustrated in the graphical representation given below:

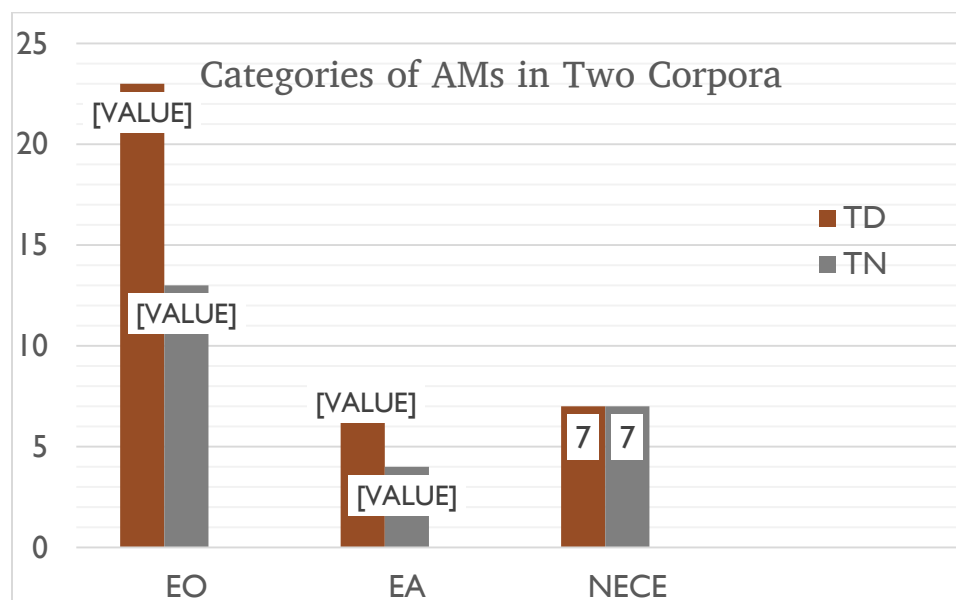


Figure1: Graphical representation of the Categories of AMs in TD and TN

## 4.2. Qualitative representative representation of EO, EA, and NECE in TD and TN

Following are the instances from both newspapers to show the distribution of EO, EA, and NECE

### 4.2.1. Expression of Obligation (EO)

The markers for obligation in the text reveals the writer's firm authority towards the main proposition for his listeners/readers.

1. The world must act now to allay the injustice against the Kashmiri people. (The Dawn: D9)
2. The fractured Kashmiri leadership must set aside their differences and quell the opportunism some of them have displayed in the past. (See Appendix: B: The Dawn: D14)
3. Our view, which we have repeatedly made public, is that the question of accession in any disputed territory or state must be decided in accordance with [the] wishes of [the] people and we adhere to this view.” (See Appendix C: The News: N5)
4. India will have to listen to the voice of Kashmiris and end its occupation. (The open hatred, (The News: N1)

5. ....including the human rights situation and that it was the general view of members that parties concerned should refrain from taking any unilateral action that might further aggravate the tension there. (The News: N16)

In the above examples, *should*, *must*, and *have to* are used as an expression for obligation emphasizing the conflict to be resolved in favor of the Kashmir state. They are used to address third person parties. Moreover, the obligation shows a level of authority one can adopt to give suggestions to listeners.

The two corpora used these obligatory markers differently in their text. However, we can say that the two newspapers have used these persuasive features to hold their stance about the proposition.

#### 4.2.2. Expression of Attitude (EA)

Expressions of attitude can be done through the use of attitudinal nouns and adverbs as shown in the following examples:

1. The realization is slowly growing that India's military enforcers have unleashed a reign of terror in IJK ever since Article 370 was scrapped last month — although condemnation by world governments has been *disappointingly muted*. (*The Dawn: D1*)
2. It was *important* for the prime minister to highlight this critical issue, especially when there is an eerie silence from the world community where the sufferings of the Kashmiris are concerned. (*The Dawn: D4*)
3. The attacks on Muslims have increased *dramatically* since then, Kashmiris are being severely penalized, and attempts made to dilute their identity as a predominantly Muslim state..... (*The Dawn: D19*)

Thus, it is observed that writers have used nouns, and adverbs such as *disappointingly*, *dramatically* and *important*, to show attitude and their positions about the proposition. In example 1, the writer means that all world governments are not showing concerns towards the resolution of the Kashmir issue, he has used the adverb *disappointingly*, which is propositionally shows the writer's position. On the other hand, for example (2), the writer uses the noun *important* emphasizing Prime Minister to give attention to this serious problem. In example (3), the use of adverbs *dramatically* is employed to give more importance to attend this serious conflict. Hence, such interactional features function to enhance the writer's role in the context of the text. They also reveal a style of communicating with the readers.

#### 4.2.3. Negation expressing counter expectancy (NECE)

These markers were first followed by a researcher Martin (2009), and were used for persuasive writings. These expressions are used in a previous study done on PENE because the writers often use negation markers after exposing the positive stance. However, they are also employed in this study to evaluate the writer's expressions towards the Kashmir conflict. It is necessary to mention that this present study adds two negation markers in the already existing list of markers; *not*, *never*. Also, the whole corpus of discourse is manually checked to see

whether negation markers are used to support the proposition or not. Moreover, these negation markers are used as persuasive features to grab the attention of readers.

1. .... remain in detention along with other lawmakers, demonstrating that the BJP clique in New Delhi *doesn't* even trust those that are *never* tired of siding with India. (*The Dawn: D6*)
2. In Saidabad, thousands of patriotic Hindu nationals, while showing solidarity with Kashmir, demonstrated that a true follower of Krishna *never* ever engages in hatred and anarchy. Our holy book Bhagavat Gita is entirely based on Krishna's teaching of love, peace, and humanity. (*The News: N11*)

In the above examples, the writer has used negation markers to support the positive behavior of Indian people. By using *never*, the writer conveys that Hindu people, the followers of Krishna support and show solidarity with Kashmiris.

In another example,

3. Kashmiri workers have faced brutal state force, repression, torture, arrests, and sackings for many decades. But they *never* give up their struggle for a better life and working conditions. (*The Dawn: D3*)

Here, in example (iii), Kashmiris' positive and courageous behavior is represented by using the negation feature *never* which is showing a positive action.

After the analysis, we can say that although the frequencies of two categories: EO and EA appear differently in TD and TN, they have performed the same function to convince the audience through their persuasive features. TD used more metadiscourse markers to build up their relationship with their readers over Kashmir discourse whereas TN is found to employ fewer discourse features to persuade the audience about propositional discourse. Furthermore, negation markers are used similarly in both corpora showing similar frequencies with providing the same function in two corpora.

## 5. Conclusion

This study presents an analysis of 20 articles selected purposively from two leading newspapers TD and TN. The articles chosen are related to the Kashmir conflict after Articles 370 and Article 35- were scrapped off from the Indian Constitution. The purpose of writing this paper is to find frequencies and functions of subcategories of the interactional category of Hyland's Model(2005a) of AMs. It also attempts to analyze whether the metadiscourse markers are used similarly and differently in two corpora. Through the AntConc tool, the data is analyzed through concordance lines to observe whether the persuasive discourse markers have been used propositionally or non-propositionally. The editorialists in TD and TN have advocated their silent voice through their writings and tried to communicate with the audience their feelings of surprise, disappointment, and obligation. The writers employ discourse markers as persuasive techniques to enable readers to contextualize the content and agree upon with the writer's point of view, in this study, research questions are answered with the help of qualitative analyses of attitude markers distributed in the whole corpora. The frequencies helped in quantitative analyses of discourse markers used in two leading newspapers whereas functions of AMs are explained

through qualitative analysis of discourse features distributed in Kashmir discourse. The results show that TD employs more EO and EA in newspaper articles to show solidarity and authority over the stance they take up about the Kashmir lockdown situation. Whereas, TN adopts comparatively less persuasive features in their content. These results suggest that frequencies of EO and EA as metadiscourse markers have appeared different in TD and TN but these two categories perform the same function of persuading the audience. The other category; NECE gives the same frequency and has provided similar functions in two corpora. So, the analyses support the idea that TD uses more discourse markers to persuade their audience. Persuasion is indeed an effective feature in molding public opinion. TD is a reader-friendly newspaper and is read by the elite class in Pakistan. Thus, to keep the audience on board, they have posed potential to communicate beyond sentence level of the text. Besides this, negation markers are employed equally in two corpora showing that both of the newspapers carry the same capabilities to position their stance with the help of negation markers.

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## Appendix A

### Attitude Markers

<b>Attitudinal markers</b>			
<b>Attitudinal Markers: (Oskouei, 2011)</b>	<b>Markers of Value</b>	<b>Expressions of Obligation Expressions of Attitude</b>	<b>Evaluation Appraisal</b> <b>Deontic Verbs</b> have to, must, it is advised that, it is necessary, should <b>Attitudinal Adverbs</b> remarkably, fortunately, unfortunately, happily <b>Attitudinal Phrases</b> even more surprising, It is interesting, it is worth saying, it is only common sense that
	<b>Negation Expressing Counter-Expectancy</b>	<b>Negation Adversative</b>	<b>they do not feel responsible but, although, not only ... but also</b>
<b>Attitude Markers: (Schiffrin, 1987 &amp; Fraser, 1990)</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>I rejoice, I regret, apologize, congratulate, appreciate, deplore, regret, detest, welcome, thank unfortunately, luckily, happily</b>	
	<b>Adverbs Interjections Whole Idioms</b>	<b>Disjuncts</b>	<b>Paradoxically, Clearly, Predictably, Critically</b>
<b>Attitude Markers: (Blagojević, 2009)</b>	<b>Adverbs and adverbial phrases functioning as sentence adverbials Verb-modifying adverbs functioning as subjuncts</b>	<b>Intensifiers</b>	<b>fully, calmly, partly, individually, separately, collectively, slightly, specifically, relatively, separately, strongly, directly, essentially, primarily, discursive, dynamically, statically, clearly, actually, obliquely, punctually, violently, grammatically, nonviolently, precisely, metonymically, dynamically, fully, statically, literally, congruently, metaphorically, critically, grammatically, critically, linguistically, clearly, directly, symbolically, uniquely, typically, selectively, technically, miserably, highly, contextually, probably, socially, generically, strongly, normally, necessarily, entirely</b>
	<b>Adjectives functioning as subjective complement in sentences with expletive 'it' Adjectives functioning as pronominal modifiers Modal verbs expressing obligation Nouns of specific semantic content</b>		



<b>Attitude Markers:</b> (Halliday & Hassan, 1976)	<b>Addition</b>	<b>and, moreover, also, in addition, besides, furthermore</b>
	<b>Contrast</b>	<b>however, but, in contrast, the former – the latter, on the one hand – on the other hand, actually, while, nevertheless</b>
	<b>Similarity</b>	<b>similarly, such, equally, the same</b>
	<b>Exemplification</b>	<b>for instance, for example, in other words</b>
	<b>Chronology</b>	<b>second, first, then, thereafter, afterwards, meanwhile, next later, at the same time, finally, ultimately, at last</b>
	<b>Causality</b>	<b>consequently, so, therefore, accordingly, thus, although, hence, because of, since, as a result</b>
<b>Attitude Markers:</b> (Milne, 2008)	<b>Attitude</b>	<b>naturally, of course, obviously, unfortunately, fortunately, admittedly, certainly</b>
	<b>Summary</b>	<b>to sum up, to summarize, in brief, in conclusion</b>
	<b>Deontic Verbs</b>	<b>have to</b>
	<b>Attitudinal Adverbs</b>	<b>remarkably, unfortunately</b>
	<b>Attitudinal Adjectives</b>	<b>It is surprising, It is absurd</b>
	<b>Cognitive Verbs</b>	<b>I think, I feel</b>

## Appendix B

### Articles from ‘The Dawn’

<b>File no.</b>	<b>Newspapers</b>	<b>Articles titles</b>	<b>Date/year</b>
<b>D1</b>	The Dawn	IHK Grim	6.August,2019
<b>D2</b>	The Dawn	IHK suffocation.	14 Nov 2019
<b>D3</b>	The Dawn	Pakistani Kashmir strategy	1st September 2019
<b>D4</b>	The Dawn	Focus on Kashmir	16 Sep 2019
<b>D5</b>	The Dawn	Kashmir reactions	24th October 2019
<b>D6</b>	The Dawn	The playing with fire	7th August 2019
<b>D7</b>	The Dawn	The relentless tyranny	8th December 2019
<b>D8</b>	The Dawn	A tepid response	9th August 2019
<b>D9</b>	The Dawn	The world in denial	15th August 2019
<b>D10</b>	The Dawn	Kashmir and self-determination	28, Nov 2019
<b>D11</b>	The Dawn	The world in denial	15 Aug 2019
<b>D12</b>	The Dawn	Kashmir mediation	22 Sep 2019
<b>D13</b>	The Dawn	Kashmir and militancy	23 Sep 2019
<b>D14</b>	The Dawn	IHK status	2 Nov,2019
<b>D15</b>	The Dawn	Focus on Kashmir	14 Oct 2019
<b>D16</b>	The Dawn	UNSC on Kashmir issue	18 Aug 2019
<b>D17</b>	The Dawn	PM on Kashmir	29, Aug 2019
<b>D18</b>	The Dawn	Solidarity with Kashmir	1 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2019
<b>D19</b>	The Dawn	Trump on Kashmir	19 <sup>th</sup> Sep 2019
<b>D20</b>	The Dawn	Trump’s offer	29 <sup>th</sup> Sep 2019

## Appendix C

### Articles from ‘The News’

File no.	Newspaper	Article titles	Date/month/year
N1	The News	Unresolved mystery	10th August 2019
N2	The News	Kashmir agony	18th August 2019
N3	The News	Kashmir’s torment	6th September 2019
N4	The News	Kashmir in protest	15th October 2019
N5	The News	A continuing war	24th October 2019
N6	The News	A new status of Kashmir	2 November 2019
N7	The News	Hundred days of oppression	16 November 2019
N8	The News	Kashmir’s distress	28 November 2019
N9	The News	The Kashmiri bravery	8th Dec 2019
N10	The News	The open hatred	18 Dec 2019
N11	The News	Tyranny of the Kashmir	17 Aug 2019
N12	The News	Understanding the Kashmir dispute	19Aug,2019
N13	The News	Working-class struggle on the horizon	11 Oct 2019
N14	The News	An Open prison	9 Aug 2019
N15	The News	call for humanity	30 Aug 2019
N16	The News	New Status of Kashmir	2 <sup>nd</sup> Nov 2019
N17	The News	Kashmir’s future	30 Sep 2019

<b>N18</b>	The News	understanding the Kashmir dispute	19 Aug 2019
<b>N19</b>	The News	The Kashmir policy	25 Aug 2019
<b>N20</b>	The News	the Kashmir conflict	5 Sep 2019

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