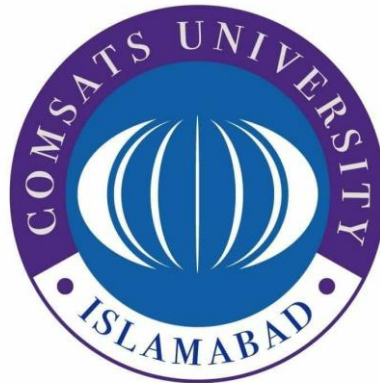


Linguistic Legitimization of Afghan Migrants Living in
Pakistan: A Proximization Discourse Analysis of
Pakistani Newspaper Editorials



MS Thesis

by

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Pakistan

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In partial fulfillment

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by

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Dedication

Dedicated to my Parents.

Acknowledgement

I would have never completed my thesis without the blessings of the Almighty Allah and thus present my utmost gratitude towards Him.

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Abstract

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This study aims to explore and highlights the Proximization strategies used in editorial of DAWN and Tribune after APS attack, prevent national action plan issued by the government of Pakistan. The National Action Plan was proved by the government of Pakistan on the 24th of December 2014. The theory of legitimization selected as a theoretical framework and the Proximization theory selected as an analytical framework for the present study and the data analysis of the selected texts was guided by the Spatial, Temporal and Axiological (STA) model. The STA model develops as the paper looks at the multi-faceted phenomenon of legitimization of action sought by Pakistani government in front of their audiences. To explain this phenomenon the thesis describes of linguistics accounts. It is emphasised that the openness and ill-defined borders linguistic theory might cause overdetermination of analysis, either by the bottom-level category of the actual language constructs or by the regulating categories of analysis. In analysis, this overdetermination can be countered, but only if an unusual "checks and balances" mechanism is put in place during the investigation. Language data must be defined in constant contact with the underlying social premise, which must itself regulate the evolution of analysis. First, linguistic categories must be positioned at various levels of analysis. The studies begins with the definition of "legitimization," which is consistent with the latter assumptions. Considering this, the example has been spellbindingly broke down for the semantic decisions that demonstrate the spatial, temporl , and axiological proximization of the danger of harmony, in the illumination of proximization hypothesis (Cap 2013). The proof gathered during the examination lays out that the specialists use proximization systems in illness avoidance talk to add to the apprehension bid which helps in requesting genuine and fast legitimization of the proposed game plan against the spreading danger of harmony.

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Chapter No 1

Introduction

1.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter consists of introduction, background of the study, research objective, research question and significance of the study. Introduction describes about Afghan Migrants who faced many problems after the attack on Army Public School. Afghan Migrants took refuge in Pakistan after that when America started war with Afghans so the condition of the peace was not stable in Afghanistan. They lived peacefully in Pakistan but after the attack on Army Public School they faced many problems. Secondly, background of the study presents detailed information about the topic. This part describes in details about Afghan migrants, history of Afghan refugees and issues faced by Afghan migrants after the attack. Thirdly it shows research objective. Fourthly research question will be discussed and lastly it will describe significance of the study.

1.2 Introduction

This research studies describes about Afghan refugees who were living in Pakistan after that when the condition of their country was not stable and they faced lots of problems in their country so that they migrated from Afghanistan to Pakistan. But in 2014 Terrorists attacked on Army Public School and many children and teachers were killed. After this issue the Government of Pakistan made action plan and according to this plan government of Pakistan would not allow any migrant to do any harm in Pakistani Country and citizens. Pakistani police arrested lots of Afghan refugees and they faced many problems and issues, they were not able to prove themselves innocent, they were not able to prove themselves that they were not terrorists. Some of them were innocent and they even did not know about terrorism. So this research paper investigates the legitimization. Legitimization means making something legal or legalized and the government of Pakistan legalized that action plan and enforced them. Therefore, this study paper examines Piotr Cap's Legitimization through Proximization theory. From 2015 to 2019,

editorials will be collected from Pakistani publications DAWN and Tribune. These Editorials will be analyzed through Proximity theory.

In the context of DAWN and Tribune editorials, proximity pertains to the arrangement or synchronisation of concepts, viewpoints, or principles concerning particular matters or occurrences. Both publications are vital in forming public dialogue and opinions on issues of both domestic and global significance. Their editorial decisions demonstrate the idea of proximization by placing topics in close proximity to particular political ideologies, social viewpoints, or values.

It's possible that liberal and progressive values which frequently support social justice, human rights, and democratic principles are proximized in DAWN's editorials. DAWN has long been renowned for its impartial and sophisticated reporting. However, because the Tribune serves as a forum for a variety of viewpoints, its editorials can exhibit a wide range of viewpoints. Aligning Tribune editorials with the interests of various political, social, or economic groups in Pakistan could be considered proximization. In order to provide a variety of perspectives and reflect the complexities of Pakistani society, both newspapers are probably going to use proximization. This will add to the rich fabric of public discourse. For the most recent viewpoints and analysis, it's crucial to read the editorials.

1.3 Background of the Study

The Soviet Union's former soldiers first arrived in Afghanistan in 1979. After Afghan President Daoud was assassinated, Noor Mohammad Taraki was appointed president; however, after Taraki's death, Hafiz Ullah assumed the presidency until his execution, at which point Babrak Kamal took over. Numerous forces, both inside and outside of Afghanistan, rebelled against the Soviet occupation and resisted this involvement. The migration of Afghans in large numbers to nearby nations was one outcome of this conflict. Between 1979 and 1984, two million Afghans had migrated to Pakistan from Afghanistan. These Afghans were primarily from rural regions of the country and, following their migration, were housed in several camps, primarily in KPK and Baluchistan (UNHCR Report, 2005). As long as the Soviet Union remained in Afghanistan, things stayed the same. Actually, there are now 2.4 million more refugees than there were before.

Afghanistan's president Najibullah was succeeded by Babrak Kamal in 1986, and the Soviet Union withdrew from the country in 1989. Following the Soviet Union's exit, some 206,000 refugees were able to return home. Najib's regime fell in 1992 as a result of the mujahidin, who had previously opposed the invasion, intensifying their resistance (Refugees Magazine, 1997). After capturing Afghanistan, Mujahiddin established the Islamic Council. A deal between different Mujahiddin leaders produced this administration, but it was broken, and another round of fighting broke out, this time between Mujahiddin leaders. During this fight, Rabbani and Gulbadin Hikmatyar emerged as the primary adversaries. They were engaged in combat over Kabul's leadership. However, as a result of different Mujahiddin leaders seizing control of the territory they occupied, Afghanistan descended into civil war. Once more, Afghan migrants were arriving, but this time, most of them were from Kabul (Lincoln & Omaha, 2005). As a response to this chaos and warlordism, the Taliban force was formed. This group of Pashtuns primarily attended Islamic schools or madrasas for their education.

They took control of Kandahar in 1994 and imposed Shariah, or Islamic law. They proceeded to expand into other regions in the interim, and the next year they succeeded in taking control of Herat. As they advanced into other regions, they eventually took control of Kabul in September 1996, installed their government, and imposed the harsh Shariah law, which was observed by many both inside and outside of Afghanistan (Human Rights Watch, 2002). Once more, 133,546 people fled Afghanistan and arrived in Pakistan to escape those repressive authorities. The Taliban strictly implemented Islamic rule in all spheres of life in the interim. Girls and women were required to wear veils or burqas when leaving the house and were not permitted to leave their houses unless there was an emergency. They were also prohibited from attending colleges, universities, or other educational institutions.

Afghans started getting away from the savagery in their nation and looking for shelter across adjacent boundaries. In excess of 400,000 individuals strolled into Pakistan to get away from the severity of the socialist run Taraki and Amin fascism. The numbers consistently expanded following the Soviet attack on Christmas Eve in 1979. Toward the finish of 1980, a greater number of than 4,000,000 Afghan exiles had emigrated to Pakistan.

Over the subsequent four years, more over five million refugees arrived in Pakistan and Iran, further increasing the total. Afghan refugees are one of the largest long-term refugee populations

in the world. Over the past 40 years, many individuals have been forced out of their homes and never to return. A new wave of unrest and violence upended some people's lives and temporarily permitted them to return, forcing them to leave the area or once more become refugees. Afghans have lived in outcast camps for quite a long time, adding to the texture of nearby society, yet they have been denied their freedoms, defamed, and habitually undermined with removal. Others have effectively ventured out to far places like the US of America and Europe, where they have finally tracked down the peacefulness and respect that had escaped them for such a long time. Others, who were less lucky, were either detained in horrendous circumstances, where they are as yet grieving, or were effectively sent back to a country that is currently more hazardous than when they escaped it. Afghanistan presently accounts for more than 2.6 million officially registered refugees worldwide, or more than one in ten, and is the country with the second-highest number of refugees after Syria. Many more people either haven't registered or are currently applying for asylum. Additionally, the prolonged violence has caused more than two million people to become internally displaced. Afghani migrated from Afghanistan because of unfavorable circumstances.

They were interested in Pakistan. Pakistani government allowed them to live in Pakistan. According to the 1951 definition of the UNHCR, a refugee is anyone who is outside of his country and he is not able to take refuge in his country because of unfavorable condition and environment (quoted in Kushner & Knox, 1999, p. 10). This was very much the case for the Afghan exiles who fled to Pakistan in the late 1970s, just after the Soviet occupation. Since forty years ago, Afghans have been attempting to pass nearby borders in search of safety due to the violence in their country. The communist-run Taraki and Amin government's brutality forced more than 400,000 people to cross into Pakistan. The numbers gradually increased following the Soviet attack on Christmas Eve in 1979. By the end of 1980, more than 4,000,000 Afghans had migrated to Pakistan. Over the ensuing four years, more than five million migrants found their way to Pakistan and Iran, greatly boosting the populations. Afghan refugees make up one of the world's largest groups of long-term refugees. Over the past 40 years, many individuals have been forcibly evicted from their homes and never returned.

A few were allowed to briefly return, but their lives had been irrevocably altered. Some people have been able to successfully journey to far-off locations like the United States of America and

Europe, where they have at last discovered the serenity and dignity that they had been searching for for so long. Less fortunate people were either tortured in prison or held in cruel circumstances.

Since the initial wave of Afghan migrants left more than 40 years ago, the situation has evolved. By the 1970s and 1980s, as they were leaving the dangerous country of Afghanistan, Afghans were seen as brothers in need. However, the 1990s saw a shift in the way society viewed refugees. Pakistan has never made clear what its plans are towards Afghan refugees, especially in light of the geopolitical developments in the South Asian region. The 14-year Soviet-US struggle for dominance in Afghanistan led to significant US aid to Pakistan so that the country might train militants capable of defeating the Soviets on American soil.

They were called mujahidin and were lauded for their courage and fearlessness. Depending on this account as directed by the then top military and common order of Pakistan these Afghans were earnestly acknowledged by individuals. Yet, these amicable relations were brief and changed thusly attributable to certain reasons. Regardless of this early good treatment of the Afghan outcasts, the Public authority of Pakistan fostered a more prohibitive strategy for the Afghan exiles. A progression of improvements prompted the have an impact on of point of view. A report, right off the bat, was ready by Mr. Afzal Shigri in 1996 which was named as Shigri report that proclaimed the evacuees as unlawful travelers and expressed purposes behind doing so.¹⁵ It contended that the element that brought about mass movement (reference was made to Soviet invasion) not any more existed that delivers the exiles stay as unlawful. US troops had removed en masse and the steady government hardware was reestablished in Afghanistan.

This delayed stay had not been limited to camps yet has spread to other rustic and metropolitan pieces of Pakistan. Moreover, refugees had business contribution in Pakistan implying that numerous evacuees had acquired jobs or started organizations in Pakistan. A ton of violations some of serious nature were committed by exiles and the Kalashnikov custom was presented by Afghan evacuees that made the arms and ammo accessible in the market at less expensive rates making it open to the general population at large. This was adverse to the rule of peace and law circumstance of the country. This report additionally contended that disgracing and naming was one more worry since afghan evacuees unlawfully acquired identifications and visas for heading out to third nations and enjoyed criminal operations apparently as residents of Pakistan. The

report likewise noticed the torments of Afghan evacuees in Pakistan and distinguished the explanations behind the mass flood and proposed proposals too. When the Shigri report was arranged a strategy was expected to address exiles' future as the global help for the insurance of displaced people likewise dwindled. Essential contention brought up in this report is Afghan outcasts who left the town where starting safe house help was given by Govt of Pakistan and those move towards metropolitan regions and urban areas, have committed infringement of three sided understanding, by doing that they offer their status of exile.

This report has been taken on as a public system for managing exiles and undocumented immigrants.¹⁶ based on the report's proposals, the Pakistan Outsiders Act was changed, and another arrangement was embedded into Segment 14-D for the production of another organization to enlist unlawful immigrants.¹⁷ Public outsider enrollment authority(NARA) came into force in year 2000, Sole reason for this establishment was to enrolled every one of the settlers on the dirt of Pakistan.NARA was later in 2015 converged into the Public data set and enrollment authority (NADRA). Not long after its combining, NARA deny any commitment for the situation with settlers enrolled as outsiders. The Essential perspective on this consolidation was to concede the Verification of Enrollment report (PoR), which permits them to get fundamental offices, for example, wellbeing, work, training and so on compassionate grounds and in the radiance of standard worldwide regulation principles.¹⁸ Another issue that changed discernments was that Afghan outcasts represented a huge danger to Pakistan's strength.

Although the Pakistani government had granted them permission to reside there, Pakistan had its biggest terrorist strike ever on December 16, 2014. On December 16, 2014, seven shooters who were TTP members attacked the students of Army Public School in Peshawar, KPK. The attack's intended victims were children. The terrorists began firing at the students and instructors as soon as they were inside the school. Army Public School is one of 146 institutions in Pakistan that are overseen by the Army Public Institutions and College Systems. The terrorists who were advancing right into the building in the middle of the arena while carrying automatic weapons and grenades heavily targeted the children who were congregating there for First Aid teaching [39]. According to Inter Services Public Relations (ISPR), the assailants wanted to murder as many kids as they could, not take any of them hostage.

In the heavily armoured trucks and vehicles, the Pakistani Army's elite Services Group (SSG) elite personnel were able to access the building. The SSG staff quickly took control of the terrorists and stopped them from killing additional students or members of the teaching staff. While keeping some pupils hostage, the gunmen broke into the administrative building. One of the militants was killed by military personnel, while six made it to the administration block. SSG commandos encircled the administrative building. After being spotted inside the administration block by specialised sniper and spotter teams, three of the six insurgents were killed through the windows and air vents. The other three were also slain by the commandos who stormed the building, killed the terrorists, and released the prisoners.

To obstruct any potential militant escape routes, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police and Army Medical Corps personnel arrived at the school promptly. The rescue crews continued to scour the area and defuse more explosives that the terrorists had hidden in their suicide vests or on the school grounds. On the day of the killing, there were reportedly 1099 pupils and teachers on the school grounds. A total of 141 individuals, including 132 students aged eight to eighteen and other educational personnel, were killed. While 121 people were hurt, another 960 students and teachers were saved.

The foundation of this assault is connected with Activity Zarb-e-Azb, a tactical mission the Pakistani Military led against fear based oppressor gatherings. The Islamic Development of Uzbekistan (IMU) and the Tehrik-I-Taliban (TTP) both guaranteed liability regarding the assault in light of the Zar-e-Azb activity. Pakistan eliminated its limit on the execution of aggressors following the APS assaults, and it likewise changed its constitution to allow regular folks to be attempted in military courts.

Because of the assault on Armed force State funded School in 2014, the Pakistani government made a public activity plan. After discussions with ideological groups and agreement among common and military initiative to give an exhaustive system to combatting psychological oppression, the Public Activity Plan (Rest) was created. The Rest gave policing's scattered counterterrorism responses a valuable construction and associated them. A parliamentary board investigated the Peshawar misfortune and recommended that new enemy of illegal intimidation regulations be passed as well as corrections to as of now existing ones. The parliament ordered the 21st protected alteration in January 2015, which contained 20 Public Activity Focuses (Rest)

to stop psychological oppression in Pakistan. Huge advances were laid down for as a feature of the Rest to battle psychological warfare in Pakistan, including the execution of famous fear based oppressors, the production of military courts, the enlistment and oversight of strict workshops, tasks against equipped volunteer army in each locale of the nation, and the reinforcing or enactment of the Public Counter Illegal intimidation Authority (NACTA). Additionally, limitations on hate speech, funding terrorist organisations, the resurgence of prohibited organisations, and terrorists' means of contact were put in place.

Shortly, in this plan government of Pakistan decided to control the terrorism and attacks in Pakistan. Pakistani government would not tolerate terrorism in Pakistan. The main concerned about to control extremism and terrorism. They decided to destroy the attacker's entire work to communication. They would take decisive action to stop discrimination based on religion. The execution for those who have been found guilty of terrorists. Armed groups were not allowed to function in the nation and country. Make sure to suppressing funding for terrorist groups and preventing the re-emergence of banned groups. Strict action would be taken against media that spreads negative ideologies.

The status and challenges of Afghan refugees in Pakistan were taken into consideration when analysing the issues facing Afghan refugees in the print media. The media's portrayals of immigrants and refugees are important to discuss because they aid in their negotiation and creation of identities that are ultimately accepted by the broader public (Lawlor & Tolley, 2017). The media's importance in the modern world cannot be contested. The media provides access to a vast globe where people can observe things from a variety of angles, and its reporting is responsible for influencing both the outcome of war and peace circumstances. It is capable of influencing public opinion in a unique way. Print media's effects last a long time since it is the established and reliable kind of media that is closest to peoples' minds. It is the most sought-after medium due to its accessibility and capability for in-depth reporting and analysis (Patil, 2011).

The realism of the policies of two of Pakistan's leading English-language newspapers have been examined given the importance of the media in people's everyday lives. People were made aware of the difficulties Afghan refugees were having through the media.

After NAP Afghani migrants faced lots of problems because Pakistani government blamed them for this attack. Pakistani government ordered to arrest the Afghan migrants. Afghan arrested and harassed. Antagonism against Afghans living in Pakistan has significantly increased since the attack by the so-called Pakistani Taliban, Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan, on the Army Public School in Peshawar on December 16, 2014, which resulted in the deaths of 145 people, including 132 children. The Pakistani authorities harsh measures were taken in response to the incident, including the establishment of military courts. The use of the death penalty and requests to register and repatriate Afghans living in Pakistan were both suggested after an unofficial moratorium on prosecuting terrorism suspects was lifted in 2002 (Turton & Marsden). SAFRON Minister Baloch declared on June 23, 2015 that No official retaliation against the nation's Afghan people would be made in reaction to the Attack in Peshawar. In spite of that pledge, Pakistani police have engaged in an unofficial campaign of punitive retaliation against Afghans that has included raids on Afghan settlements, detentions, physical abuse, and harassment of Afghans, as well as extortion and the demolition of Afghan homes. (Daily Dawn Newspaper, 2017) houses.

These police abuses have made Afghans scared of moving about, which has made their lives difficult and restricted their access to jobs and education. As a result of this terrible situation, many Afghans have returned to Afghanistan. They have had to deal with a conflict that has grown and ongoing insecurity, declining circumstances in moreover 178,000 Afghans filed their first-ever asylum requests in the following year as a result of Afghanistan. 2015 saw the European Union (Kunz, 2016). Afghans who were uprooted due to police mistreatment returning home Many people who have lived in Pakistan for decades may increase the number of people seeking asylum there. As the situation in Afghanistan worsens, people flee to Europe. The regional authorities blamed Afghan refugees for the slaughter, which resulted in the deaths of 145 people, including 132 youngsters. Afghans were arbitrarily detained soon after the attack and charged by the authorities with harbouring terrorists. The Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa administration declared that all Afghan refugees would be ejected from the region within a month, four days after the bloodshed. Others remained as a new deadline was set the following month, while some were deported.

Pakistani police have raided Afghan settlements and arrested, harassed, and assaulted Afghan men. They have also demanded bribes and destroyed Afghan homes. All Afghans who had left their country and were questioned by Human Rights Watch said they did so because they were afraid of the police. Afghans who are still in Pakistan have spoken about a pattern of repetitive arbitrary arrests, demands, and threats. Afghans living in Pakistan legally and illegally have both suffered abuse at the hands of Pakistani authorities. Human Rights Watch spoke with Afghan men and women who explained how they felt trapped by Pakistan's increasingly hostile environment towards Afghans, which had made them fearful of going back to Afghanistan, fearful of Pakistani police raiding their homes and places of employment, and fearful of paying bribes to the police in order to avoid being detained and arrested. According to numerous Afghans who spoke with Human Rights Watch, the widespread bribery in Pakistan made it impossible for them to survive, so they moved back to Afghanistan. After APS attack Afghan faced lots of problems in Pakistan.

Present study focuses on Afghani migrants because migrants' studies have received lots of attention from scholars and still receive specially in critical discourse analysis legitimization through STA Model by Piotr Cap. In Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) have looked at media coverage, stigmatization, and problems with immigrants and immigration. For instance, in his analysis of British newspapers published during the Balkan war, Khosravini uses the acronym refugees, asylum seekers, and immigrants (RASIM) to denote these individuals. (Khosravini 2009). He uses the Discourse' five-level analysis framework. In CDA legitimization is used in political discourse analysis.

Political discourse is a useful tool for disseminating political opinions, especially those that are closely tied to the identities of persons involved in the communication process. Language supports social norms, attitudes, and ideas that support political positions or certain worldviews as articulated by politicians. Legitimation is one of the primary purposes of political speech. Through what Chilton refers to as "debate worlds," or the "reality" that the speaker entertains or meta-represents as being someone else's perceived reality, legitimacy is attained in political discourse. These discourse realities have a variety of meaning constituents, but the crucial one is the projection of "who does what, to whom, and where." 154 (Chilton, 2004) .

The communication and exchange of concepts, viewpoints, and data in the context of politics is referred to as political discourse. It is an essential part of any democracy because it provides a forum for debate on issues of governance, policy, and society among politicians, citizens, and other interested parties. There are many different ways to have political discourse: speeches, debates, media coverage, conversations on social media, and talks in academic settings. A democracy's ability to function, the public's perception, the results of policies, and the general operation of political institutions are all greatly impacted by the type and calibre of political discourse.

Participants in a healthy political discourse exchange polite points of view while putting out their cases and refuting them with supporting data and reasoned analysis. By exchanging ideas, people become better informed citizens who can hold elected officials responsible and make informed decisions about their political preferences. However, polarisation, false information, and divisive rhetoric can also be present in political discourse. Polarised discourse can impede compromise and cooperation, resulting in deadlock and the degradation of democratic principles. Thus, a society's political culture is greatly influenced by the calibre of its political discourse.

The emergence of social media and digital platforms has changed the political discourse landscape by opening up new channels for participation but also bringing with it drawbacks like the proliferation of false information and the development of echo chambers. These days, preserving a healthy and productive political dialogue necessitates encouraging media literacy, fact-checking, and the development of critical thinking abilities in citizens. The public, media outlets, and political leaders all have a crucial role to play in determining the content and tone of political discourse. Creating a space where differing viewpoints are respected and discussed also helps to build a stronger and more vibrant democratic society.

We may appreciate how and why different parties react in different ways to specific events or circumstances by understanding legitimacy and how it is acquired through the development of discourse worlds, such as the variety of responses shown by political parties.

The process of an action, institution, or authority being acknowledged and accepted as legitimate or legal within a specific social, political, or legal framework is known as legitimization. It entails proving the legitimacy and basis for a specific course of action, as well as the existence of

an organisation or authority. Since legitimacy offers a framework for understanding and accepting the power and decisions of institutions or leaders, it is crucial for preserving social order and political stability. In political contexts, governments frequently look to elections, compliance with laws, and public support to legitimise their power and perpetuate the notion that the governed consent to their rule.

Legitimization means something must be officially permitted, approved, or made to appear acceptable in order to be legitimized, particularly if it is something bad. Even though the concept of "legitimization" may seem straightforward, it is actually quite complicated. In Brown and Levinson's (1987) positive politeness methods, legitimization is an illustration because it gives justification for taking particular past, current, or future actions, which in turn lessens the likelihood of Face Threatening Acts. It is one of the strategic goals of political speech, along with "coercion, resistance, opposition, (...) protest, dissimulation," and obviously delegitimization, according to Schäffner (1996: 203). Despite agreeing with this statement, Cap elevates its significance by claiming that legitimization is not merely one of these strategies but rather "the principal goal of the political speaker seeking justification and support of actions which the speaker manifestly intends to perform [or actions already performed] in the vital interest of the addressee" (2006: 7).

By combining linguistic and scientific analysis impulses for a legitimation-driven discourse, Cap creates a much more thorough framework for thinking about this concept: "legitimization can be characterised in terms of a language enactment of the speaker's claim to be obeyed" (2005: 12). Legitimization "provides logic for stating reasons to be heeded" and "conveys the speaker's authority through a range of strategies utilised either expressly or indirectly." (Cap 2005: 13) Examples include being aware of and/or asserting the addressee's wants and requirements, restating universal and unquestionable ideological concepts, projecting charismatic leadership, boasting about one's accomplishments, presenting oneself favourably, and many more. (Cap 2005: 13) Using other strategies, such as "blaming, scapegoating, marginalising, excluding, and attacking the moral character [and rationale] of the adversary" (Cap 2005: 13) (cf. Van Dijk 2005, 2006), can show the opposition unfavourably. The speaker's capacity to convey "charismatic leadership," which is boosted by legitimization, is a critical element of any speech's effectiveness (Cap 2006: 7). The aforementioned viewpoints give it the impression that legitimization entails

much more than merely being polite. As a result, it can be used to describe a number of extra- and pragmatic strategies. In essence, "legitimization" is defined as the act of making something legal or legalising it, both in theory and in practise. The phrase has a connection to "lex/legis" and is derived from the Latin word legitims, which, for example, denotes "lawful, legal." (for instance, a contract or a law). These days, the phrase is frequently used outside of the context of law and includes the semantics of "justification." In our daily interactions, we come across arguments that are frequently comparable to those made by other social actors in more formal settings, such as political discourse (i.e., an address).

When parents tell their kids, "If you are not good, the boogey man will come and get you," for example, they are trying to compel certain behavior from their kids by instilling dread and other unfavorable feelings in them about the boogey man. Politicians make allusions to the emotional reactions brought on by the sad events of 9/11 when they assert that if we do not act as they advise, we might experience another 9/11. Adults are also frightened by the picture.

Consequently, despite the fact that there are clear contrasts in settings, styles, and impacts, and, surprisingly, however the two guardians and government officials utilize different semantic decisions to accomplish explicit objectives, it appears to be possible to feel that some crucial legitimation structures answer mental designs that have after some time become naturalized in our common social mind.

Our beginning stage for this exploration is the basic talk investigation worldview (Fairclough, 1989; Van Dijk, 1993), which underlines the tight association among language and society (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997, pp. 271-280). Basic talk examination attempts to "look at and understand how and why the truth is made with a specific goal in mind" (Wodak, 1989, p. 14) by applying linguistic investigation.

A hypothesis inside this worldview that depends on three parts that primarily tries to make sense of the association among language and society was created by Fairclough (1989) and Van Dijk (1993, 2001). This association's significance is additionally connected with the manner in which political talk legitimizes perspectives. One could contend that while legitimization is accomplished through specific desultory portrayals (Chilton, 2004, p. 23), these portrayals are influenced by the philosophical convictions of the communicators. The social picture, or talk

world, that these convictions produce is then to some degree attached to the communicator's personality.

Semantic, pragmatic, and socio-political legitimization are the three primary forms of discursive legitimization that can be separated (Martn Rojo and Van Dijk, 1997, p. 71). At least one of these categories is frequently associated to various discourse realms. Semantic legitimation justifies a particular and individualised view of society, which typically mirrors the speaker's viewpoint. Defence of a course of action that is commonly regarded as questionable is the aim of pragmatic legitimization. Last but not least, sociopolitical legitimization authorises the utterance of that discourse by justifying the social and political roles that each instance of speech plays in the setting in which it occurs.

Legitimization can understand through Proximization theory. The proximization is a cognitive pragmatic strategy that legitimizes the speaker's political behavior by means of discourse intervention. The concept of “proximizing”, which simply means bringing closer, originates from the political discourse research of Paul Chilton (Wang, 2019). Chilton (2004) believes that discourse—that is, language in use—is a process whereby readers and hearers set up discourse worlds (“conceptual domains” or “ontological spaces”) that carry a deictic “signature” for space, time, and modality, and relationships among them (p.138). Cap (2006) develops Chilton’s view and coins the term “proximization”. In its most general and practical sense, proximization is a discursive strategy of presenting physically and temporally distant events and states of affairs (including “distant adversarial ideologies”) as increasingly and negatively consequential to the speaker and the addressee (Cap, 2013, p. 293).

According to Cap (2014), the speaker can use various means to highlight that the distant entities are gradually encroaching upon the speaker and addressee geographically and ideologically, but the primary goal is to legitimize the speaker’s own actions and policies—evoking the closeness of the external threat and soliciting the legitimization of preventive measures. The threat comes from entities peripheral to the discourse space, referred to as “outside-deictic-center” entities (ODCs), which are conceptualized as crossing the space to invade “inside-deictic-center” entities (IDCs)—the speaker and the addressee (Wang, 2019). From the formulation perspective, the proximization theory was evaluated from the construal operation. It is a core concept of cognitive grammar in cognitive linguistics.

One of the most intricate legitimation-driven techniques, Proximization, is a relatively recent concept. Chilton (2004) originally introduced the idea, which was later developed and arranged into a fully operational model for political speech analysis. Instead of pragmalinguistic analysis of a political discourse that prioritises legitimation, Chilton's theory was created to be a tool for grammatical analysis. In his Discourse Space Theory (DST), as he called it, discourse space was envisioned as a construct with three axes: spatial, temporal, and modal, each starting from a deictic centre. Cap's STA model was the first to offer the three aspects of (s)patial, (t)emporal, and (a)xiological that may be used to analyse speech legitimation. The blend of Cap's three unique parts works with the speaker's rehashed endeavors to impart the recipient with the psychological picture of a danger entering the deictic community, for example their area. They don't, nonetheless, completely catch the commitment of the idea. They can be sorted involving a drawn out ordered framework in which they have positive, negative, and unbiased qualities in view of the characteristics they exhibit. The STA model is utilized for legitimation.

Taking into account that Piotr Cap's STA model has been tended to. In short, Cap begat "Proximization" to depict examples of compulsion in enemy of fear based oppressor way of talking in the US after 9/11 (Cap, 2006, 2008, 2010). From that point forward, it has been utilized in a scope of talk settings, however it is most frequently applied to investigations of state political talks. Discourse, emergency building and war manner of speaking, hostile to migration way of talking, ideological group portrayal (Cienki et al., 2010), and Filardo's making of public memory are a couple of models. International strategy texts and llamas were planned in 2010 (Dunmire, 2011). The aftereffects of this exploration have been integrated into Cap's (2013) Proximization Hypothesis (PT). The hypothesis is established on the first idea of closeness, which is characterized as a constrained conceptualization activity intended to summon the vicinity of the outer gamble to demand the support of protection measures. Each of the three of the Proximization strategies or highlights, as per the Proximization Hypothesis, help with lessening the representative distance between the things and values in the talk space and their adverse consequences on the speaker and his crowd.

1.4 Research Objective

The objective of the study is to:

Explore linguistic legitimization of Afghan migrants represented through discursive Proximization strategies of space, time and axiology in Dawn and Tribune News Editorials.

1.5 Research Question

How is linguistic legitimization of Afghan migrants represented through discursive Proximization strategies of space, time and axiology in Dawn and Tribune News Editorials (2015-2019)?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The dominant framework for analysing media coverage of Afghan migrants is the (STA) Proximization Strategies. Understanding the grammatical devices, strategies, and meanings employed in writings at various descriptive levels is the aim of theory. (Fairclough, 1992; Van Dijk, 2013). Wodak (2006) asserts that the absence of context prevents a study of language from providing insight into a social process. To put it another way, STA helps establish a link between what is described and what is understood. Legitimation is significant in the study of political speech. The proximization theory is very helpful in political discourse when it comes to justifying preventive measures against exterior threats that are interventionist in nature.

1.7 Thesis Organization

There are 5 chapters in this thesis. The first chapter explains the study's overview, background, research question, research purpose, and importance. Review of Related Literature and Research is the subject of the second chapter. This chapter will assist in comprehending the volume of research that has been conducted in this area, and a researcher can quickly identify study gaps using the literature review. The most crucial aspect of any research is the research gap. The third

chapter will cover research technique. The researcher provides comprehensive information on the theoretical framework, data collecting, population, sampling, and analytical framework in this chapter. Due to the fact that this research depends on it, this is the thesis' most crucial section. The fourth chapter will discuss the research's findings and outcomes. The fifth chapter will cover conclusions, ideas, and suggestions.

Chapter No 2

Literature Review

2.1 Chapter Overview

The aim of this chapter is to review the relevant literature on legitimization in order to identify the gaps, weaknesses and controversies in the existing corpus of knowledge of political discourse . This review is also geared towards identifying the strategies and approaches employed in previous studies in investigating similar issue. The strengths of the existing body of literature are identified to help the researcher in the critical analysis of the data on the rhetoric of editorials about Afghan refugees. The review discusses the problems of Migrants as given by few noted scholars. It also presents information on how proximization and legitimation were captured, popularized and spread to the other parts of the world. It then presents the current state of political discourse in different parts of the world. Moreover the literature review also provides with the details of the researches in the present area. Finally the last section looks at disposition of the study, defining the terms being scrutinized while scripting the political discourse analysis.

2.2 Discourse analysis and researches on it

Discourse analysis is a technique for investigating and examining a text, whether it be spoken or written. This approach is much of the time alluded to as going "past the sentence" since it doesn't actually break down a message concerning its design and language, yet rather the importance behind these sentences. Talk examination is a useful strategy that is utilized in phonetics as well as in different disciplines including human sciences, brain research, and social examinations. As

"talk" infers, the discussion examination approach centers around any text that can possibly evoke any sort of talk or response. Along these lines, it builds the range of topics and issues that expert can utilize, for example, in clinical distributions, news pieces, and, surprisingly, a president's location or a relaxed discussion. Consider a medical journal as an example. As the author communicates his ideas through the journal, the reader responds by either understanding the message or disregarding it. Discourse analysis explores what responses or discourses the written word may elicit together with their motivations, looking beyond the text as a result. A discourse analysis's goal and outcome might not necessarily be to provide certain solutions to a problem. By delving into a subject, one can gain a fresher, broader perspective on the problem at hand and see the subtle undertones that are often concealed by words. The readers are then free to choose how to react to the analysis and finally create their own discourse. Discourse analysis essentially interprets rather than provides answers.

Discourse is interpreted differently by different people, leading to several traditions of discourse analysis (Mills, 1997; Torfing, 2005). Discourse is solely defined by linguistic traditions as the units of spoken and written communication that are the subject of research, with an emphasis on the content of writings and conversations. Discourse is characterized by other sociology customs as being gotten from and dependent on friendly practices, which are the complex trap of social standards, disciplines, and ceremonies that control digressive developments (Hajer, 1995). Social practises provide sets of guidelines that cooperate to build discourses. The formation and shaping of discourses, as well as the possibility of different sets of influences leading to different discourses, are all highlighted by a definition of discourse that takes social practises into account. Discourse analysis has developed traditions that are based on numerous social theories, including those of Laclau, Mouffe, Bourdieu, and Foucault. A wide range of kinds of examiners draw on Foucault's speculations of talk.

The etymological ancestry of talk investigation, which incorporates the advancement of Basic Talk Examination (CDA) by Fairclough (1995) and others (like van Dijk, 1997), trusts talk to be addressed by composed and spoken correspondence while additionally recognizing that talk is affected by friendly practices. The methodologies used in CDA are based on linguistic studies because these practises can be identified in language.

According to the power relations they have discovered, social scientists who have been influenced by Foucault often offer the discourses in their field of research and examine them, providing insightful information (Hajer, 1995; Richardson, 2000). However, the Foucault-inspired discourse analysis methodology has only gotten sporadic systematic attention (Howarth, 2005, p.316). Discourse analysis, as described by Hoggart, Lees, and Davies (2002) in reference to CDA, is "something like bike riding...which is not easy to represent or describe in an explicit fashion," and the same observation holds true for various types of discourse analysis.

Halliday's (1985), these critical linguistics practitioners perceive language in use as performing three functions instantaneously: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. According to Fowler et al. (2018), and Martin et al. (2019), the ideational function refers to the speakers' experience of the world and their phenomena. Another fundamental premise of CDA and SFL is that speakers make vocabulary and grammar choices and that those choices are consciously or unconsciously "principled and systematic" (Fowler et al., 2018, p.188). Within the broader perspective of CDA, PDA involves interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary work that focuses on the linguistic and discursive aspects of political text and expression, and the political nature of discursive action. Discourse can be written or spoken language (Fairclough & Fairclough, 201-). Although many political texts including speeches are interpreted and analyzed from the perspective of critical discourse analysis (CDA), sufficient work regarding Systemic Functional Linguistics needs to be encountered in political discourse analysis (PDA). It was observed as Van Dijk (1996) says that there is always some object or agenda to establish in political discourses. That may be the rival's positive image building or defamation, it may also be to gain the public's sympathy or clear any position. According to Bayram (2010), language has different levels including the grammatical level. Grammatical level deals with the transitivity process (Díaz & Deroo, 2020).

The study may help in giving way to the understanding of interpretations and considerations which are undertaken in any given text as well as defining that such an interpretation does not have an upper limit (Coffin & Donohue, 2012; Firth, 2014; Harman et al., 2020). Undertaking the logical angle of dialect, Halliday and Matthiessen (201-) expressed that the target of Systemic Functional Linguistic use is to deliver language structure for the reason of content examination: one that would make it conceivable to say sensible and valuable things around any content, verbal or written. In recent years, many political discourse studies (Akah et al., 2020;

Goatly, 2004; Hart et al., 2005; Kazemian & Hashemi, 2014; Shayegh & Nabifar, 2012; Wang, 2010) is examined under the framework of political discourse analysis (PDA), functional approaches to language are also undertaken to investigate linguistics phenomenon. Eventually, political critical discourse analysis (PCDA) has become quite a unique and emerging field of study in countries like Pakistan. Recently in Pakistan, social sciences, and linguistics, most notably, are given a great amount of attention to emphasize the language related issues because PDA studies how language choices put up a change in the ideology, mindset, and thought process of the speaker and audience. Recently, Sharififar and Rahimi (2015) studied the political discourse of Obama and Rouhani's speeches that they delivered at the United Nation in 2013. The fundamental purpose of this research was to examine how the two political leaders communicate their power through speeches. The research examined transitivity and modality (Zappavigna & Dreyfus, 2020) to demonstrate how the language performs its role in the speeches to shape ideology and power. The researchers claim that both political leaders used personal pronouns to demonstrate the recognition of problems faced by the common people.

The study of ageing has seen a significant growth in the past 20 years (Andrews 1999). Recent years have seen a rise in the use of discourse analysis as a qualitative method in media studies and psychology (Giles, 2002). The method of discourse analysis is used to examine the writer's conscious and unconscious goals when crafting a discourse on a certain topic. Discourse analysis's fundamental goal is to analyse texts in a far more comprehensive way than simply paying attention to what is "in" them (MacLure, 2003: 43). Meyers and Davis argue that "discourse is not simply a language practise; it refers to and generates knowledge about a particular issue" (p. 100). Meyers and Davis (Meyers, 2004; Davis & French, 2008). To shed light on "not only how language and representation produce meaning, but also the relationship between representation, meaning and power, and the construction of identities and subjectivities" (Ibid, p. 101; Davis & French, 2008), critical discourse analysts concentrate on a variety of rhetorical devices, structures, and semantic strategies.

The study of "political discourse" more than any other type of discourse analysis seems to necessitate inter-disciplinary considerations, incorporating contributions from fields like political science, sociology, (social) psychology, and anthropology. Following is innumerable solid scientific findings that have been obtained through the existence of expressed in a number of

hypotheses and in seemingly unarguable claims for interdisciplinarity in reality, ever since Aristotle penned his *Politics*, they have accumulated over the years. First, integrated in The western school of linguistics, sociopsychology, and behavioural science holds that language and Due to the basic connections between these two fields of study, political Equipment must be constructed similarly as well (see Chilton, 2004). It is sometimes argued that if politics entails bridging gaps through argument and persuasion (cf. Hague et al., 1998:3–4), then communication must be the primary mechanism taken into consideration when defining political action. Micro- and macro-parallels between language and politics are subsequently separated and characterised in order to give an explanation of political speech. For instance, this entails considering language action in terms of microlevel behaviours (competition for dominance, cooperative attempts, etc.). Contrarily, many macro-level institutions (such as laws or constitutions) are viewed as global discourse types that are amenable to a "top-down" pragmatic-functional analysis (cf. Beaugrande, 1991). Second, there is compelling anthropological evidence that language and politics have actually co-evolved. Language enables us to share visions, according to Gardenfors (2002:5). Sharing visions is based on the uniquely human capacity for metarepresentation, or the ability to construct mental images of things that are disassociated from the present stimulus (cf. Sperber, 2000). The political growth of a society is accompanied by the emergence of language forms used to impose visions. According to Gardenfors (2002), "the chief of a village would persuade the inhabitants that they should collaborate in digging a shared well that would benefit everyone" (cf.)

Thusly, throughout the long term, convincing pioneers have depicted appealing plans to convince the supporters to make intense penances, regardless of whether the visionary objectives were normally rather uncertain.

Third, political talk examination expands on the historical backdrop of the unified fields through their common interest in the connection among language and thought, which was first illustrated in the Sapir-Whorf speculation. A humanist might utilize the speculation to apply to bunches that contrast with regards to nationality, socioeconomics, or axiology and lead research that is, say, relative (cf. Lucy, 1996, for instance), while a political talk examiner is habitually inspired by the fundamental inquiries of etymological relativity and assurance. Subsequently, the inquiries posed

have a fundamental relationship to the concentration and power of an individual's psychological purpose at the miniature level.

Fourth, lawmakers know about the political-semantic relationship, which requires an intensive examination.

2.3 Afghan Refugees representation through discourse analysis

Through discourse analysis Afghan Refugees representation is powerful. After 9/11 attack, America began war on Afghanistan so Afghani took refuge all over the world. As Pakistan is neighbor country so that's why many Afghanistani took refuge in Pakistan. Pakistan allowed them to live in Pakistan and gave shelter and provided protection and basics needs of life but after attack on Army Public School they faced lots of problems. As a result of the Peshawar Army Public School and College terrorist attack on December 16, 2014, which left 154 people dead, predominantly students, the Afghan refugees in Pakistan are finding it impossible to live in peace in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the rest of the nation. A campaign against them has begun. Despite the fact that many Afghan refugees have documentation allowing them to stay in Pakistan until December 31, 2015 saw several people flee the country as a result of the crackdown. Soon after the attack on the Peshawar school, The government unveiled a 20-point National Action Plan (NAP) for terrorism. The NAP also mandated that plans be made for the repatriation of the Afghan refugees. (The (12 February 2015, News International). In addition to aiding terrorists, Afghan refugees are also involved in terrorist actions, according to Pakistani officials (daily Aaj, December 21, 2014).

The top of the Global Association for Movement (IOM) mission in Kabul, Richard Danziger, declared, notwithstanding, that "Afghan exiles have been dwelling in the adjoining nation of Pakistan for quite a long time, and they have never been embroiled in any psychological oppressor exercises" (First light, February 12, 2015). The Pakistani government has brought areas of strength for an against sending Afghan outcasts back home. The UNHCR reports that accordingly, in excess of 56,000 enlisted Afghan displaced people from Pakistan were effectively localized in 2015. (Express Tribune, 11/12/15). In 2016 and then some, this pay will increment, Through the Deliberate Bringing home Focuses of the Assembled Countries High

Commission for Displaced people (UNHCR), more than 76,300 enrolled Afghans have gotten back to Afghanistan this year between January 1 and August 27.

The government, according to officials, has decided to prolong the stay of Afghan refugees until March 2017. According to a government statement, "The Cabinet accepted the extension till March 31, 2017 while discussing on the agenda, i.e. Extension of the Proof Registration (PoR) cards and Tripartite Agreement in respect of Registered Afghan Refugees." (2016) September 9 (Express Tribune).

In a visual portrayal of the outcasts, Lenette, C. (2016) utilized the iconographic-iconological picture system as a strategy to fathom the living act of the displaced people portrayed in four visual portrayals. Photos, which were around 20 to 35 years of age, addressed different outcast circumstances. The utilization of the iconographic-iconological picture system proposed a few themes rising up out of the photos, which as per the review, have legitimate delicate in the present exceptionally dubious talks on the overall evacuee association and are clear in present-day talks and current exile works. Lenette (2016) directed one more concentrate on the visual portrayal of Syrian exiles. The examination reasoned that the emotive reaction and resentment because of the printing of photos of suffocated Alan Kurdi decided the strong public effect of visual talk.

The impact of such visuals likewise uncovered that depiction of such passings is similarly rare in the media; in any case, investigation of such pictorial talk and their importance on political improvement additionally portrays its shortage in the pertinent field. The review proposed a clarification of the rule highlights connected with visual portrayals of exile passings by addressing current cases and recommended considering conversations on such pictures in view of disciplines like news-casting, craftsmanship and photography. It focused on twofold viewpoints: mirroring the predicament of outcasts, right off the bat, and besides stressing secrecy prompting a decrease in the watcher's or alternately perusers' capacity to foster an association with the disaster. This study adds to the assortment of information and subsequently overcomes any barrier pervasive between broad communications portrayals and political turns of events. The viewpoints referenced here connect with the ongoing political disturbance in regards to the issue of transitory deaths. Another study was directed post-Chinese prohibition (1882-1943) by Johnson (2017). The review examined family photos of Chinese foreigners who moved to the US

after the political turmoil. Because of customs and movement regulations, Chinese families will undoubtedly submit photos that gave confirmation of connection other than the natural connection reports. The review focussed on how family photography was made in the authority reports and how implemented migration regulations made and reproduced family limits. One more concentrate by Cabanes (2017) took a gander at how visual properties can convey voice. This is characterized as the capacity to talk and pay attention to one's life and the social circumstances in which one's life is implanted. It zeroed in on the valuable open doors that pictures give to the social minorities of transients to explain such voices with regards to cooperative examination. In this review, we took up the instance of Shade Story, a joint photograph display highlighting photograph stories by Indian and Korean settlers from Manila, Philippines. Utilizing information from member perception, studies have shown that the capacity of photography, which is additionally characteristic, representative, and emblematic, is significant in the voice of talking. It permitted travelers to tell rich, multimodal anecdotes about their lives, but for certain significant admonitions. Furthermore, it likewise showed that the accentuation on "hearing" the voice is that the photo can't conclusively address its importance. Concentrates on show that local people who visited the presentation were generally able to discuss photography, however frequently didn't completely grasp the mind boggling story of settlers. This information shows that the joint photograph display project isn't simply, about how transients talk and tune in. They ought to likewise talk about how travelers could tune in and permit them to adjust their assertions to the manner in which they are tuning in. This is an important wake up call that the more extensive course of multicultural discourse should likewise be considered while planning photos and the voices of outsider social minorities. This article is especially applicable to this concentrate for what it's worth in accordance with the way of thinking of ebb and flow research. Like the investigation of the Filipino photograph display, in the ongoing review, photography is viewed as appropriate for addressing the individual who snapped the photo. Furthermore, as the review calls attention to, it is vital to incorporate the voice of outsiders, so the ongoing study additionally incorporates the idea of center gathering interviews as one of the systemic viewpoints.

2.4 Media Representation of Diasporic Communities

Media plays an important role to representation on any diasporic community. Initially, the idea of diaspora alluded to the dispersal of the Jews from their memorable country. Today, it is frequently used to depict different deeply grounded networks that have an encounter of 'dislodging', like the abroad Chinese, the Armenians in banishment, the Palestinian exiles, the Wanderers or the entire African diaspora (Clifford 1994; Safran 1991; Elyan 1996). Scholars have introduced different definitions of diasporas, yet the overall rules for a diaspora can be supposed to be effective dispersal, settlement in numerous areas and the possibility of a country. Numerous researchers today contend that the idea is utilized excessively freely and is frequently used to portray any local area that somehow has a background marked by movement (Cohen 1997; Marienstras 1989; Vertovec and Cohen 1999).

Numerous research studies have been done on the subject of how refugees are portrayed in the media and how this affects their life (e.g., Venir, 2015; Parker, 2015; Bowen, 2012). As Coole (2002) contends, refugees are becoming more and more newsworthy, and as a result, are gaining more and more attention from the media. As a result, refugees are a global issue that is frequently covered in the media. A growing body of academic study is also being done on the subject of how refugees are portrayed in the media (Hill et al., 2011). Afghan refugee dilemma became a hot topic, especially after 9/11 (Coole, 2002; Wrights, 2004). Therefore, this study examines how Afghan refugees are portrayed in Pakistan's print media in the wake of the APS incident.

In the news media, a certain picture of refugees is created in their discourses through the use of adjectives, metaphors, similes, etc. For instance, the Australian print media frequently discusses border protection in relation to refugees, and it is evident from the term "boat people"'s frequent use that this refers especially to individuals trying to enter the nation illegally by boat (Breen, 2004). The phrase "tragic repertoire" was used in UK newspapers. As Khosravini (2009) discusses, media narratives in linguistics can be used to either create victimisation narratives or maintain negative stereotypes and attitudes. According to stereotypes about migrants that have been perpetuated by the media, they pose a threat to national identity, the economy, and criminal activity (Breen, 2004). Afghan refugees' negative persona is shaped by the print media in Pakistan, which frequently associates them with criminal activity.

According to the Australian Human Rights Commission (2010), the way refugees are portrayed in the media really shapes the people's perceptions and opinions about them. As a result, public perceptions have always shifted in response to news coverage. The public sees the reaction to refugees as being justified as a result of this media coverage.

According to a 2013 study by phy.org/news, the media may not only encourage the dehumanisation of refugees by portraying them as a threat to society, but also offer a ready-made defence for the dehumanization's effects. Various negative consequences, such as the spread of diseases and criminal activity, are connected to refugees.

In popular culture, refugees are associated with radical and foreign aspects like terrorism.

They can be categorised dichotomously as being liked or disliked (Gibney, 1999) or deserved or undeserving (Malloch & Stanley, 2005). These distinctions were made to highlight the difference between real refugees and opportunist or undeserving refugees, who are handled differently from other types of refugees. Uncertainty around refugees could be exploited by the media. Gibney (1999) asserts that refugees present a chance for the media and Political elites attempt to attract public attention by warning people that physical, economic, and As refugees transform seemingly unimportant incidents into newsworthy occurrences, there are cultural threats. It can be advertised to the general public and used to support relatively radical political ideologies.

On the one hand, migrants are automatically dehumanised because they are seen as either fraudulent claimants or criminals or terrorists (Esses, 2014). On the other side, they are seen as victims as well. He demonstrated how participants' automatic dehumanisation of refugees was triggered by exposure to editorials that falsely portrayed them as terrorists or, shockingly, as victims.

Participants were not subjected to an editorial that provided them with objective, factual information on refugees, which prevented the automatic dehumanisation from occurring.

Military way of behaving has proactively been designed according to media portrayals. They assume the characters of the perceptual universes these casings create. As per Stuart Lobby (2007), a verbose methodology takes a gander at something other than how language and portrayal make meaning; it likewise thinks about how the information that a given talk produces

connects with power, oversees conduct, makes characters and subjectivities, and characterizes how specific things are addressed, pondered, rehearsed, and considered. Digressive methodologies generally put an emphasis on the verifiable explicitness of a specific "system" of portrayal instead of on language all in all. All things being equal, they center around specific dialects or implications and how they are utilized at explicit areas and periods. More noteworthy verifiable explicitness is recommended by the manner in which illustrative practices capability in genuine authentic settings (2007, p. 6).

Every negative development is a positive development for the media, and occasionally they purposefully create suspense in the news to draw viewers in (Malloch & Stanley, 2005). A refugee is a unique person with unique experiences. Such representation creates a narrative that could be interpreted as a defence of the political choice. The categorization of refugees in these various ways can have a humanising or etherizing effect, which helps the news media frame the problem more broadly. The language used when deciding whether to accept or reject migrants can have a significant impact on public perception and how they are treated (Calavita, 1998). It is clear from the harsh and skewed representation that the host society will not welcome refugees.

Refugees are typically regarded negatively, with descriptions such as "scroungers" on the host community, terrible parents, and possible lawbreakers (Leudar et al., 2008, p. 195). The objectification of refugees and the use of divisive terminology like "illegals" were responsible for this process of "othering" (Bradimore & Bauder, 2011, p. 641). This type of news framing produced division pairs, such as "outsiders" vs members of the host community, or occasionally, between Pakistani and Afghan Pakhtuns.

The use of phrases like "alien," "illegal," and "boat people" resulted in the otherization, dehumanisation, and objectification of refugees, which gave readers a skewed perception of what migrants were like (Bradimore & Bauder, 2011, p. 640). In particular, they helped to legitimise xenophobic policies and attitudes towards refugees and migrants (Mihelj, 2004, p. 184). As a result, the common negative frames produced by media discourse across many nations influenced political processes.

In light of the foregoing debate, it is concluded that media is frequently working to create a negative picture of refugees, and that this representation has an impact on their life. Three

million Afghan refugees are currently being housed in Pakistan, but they are having a lot of difficulties in light of the recent terrorist attack on Army Public School (APS).

2.5 The Importance of Print Media in Disporic Discourse

Anderson (1991) puts forward that migration is not something people inherit in their blood, rather it is build and constructed by the print media. The construction and representation of migration is bounded with the social fabric of the nation or state and the print media by employing a vernacular language which serves as a connector between people of a disporic community and their imagination of community. Thomson (1995, p. 35) declares that media plays a substantial role to show the problems of disporic communities and the people associate themselves with their nation by conceptualizing. Print media raise the issues related to national identity. National identity changes with the changes in the social, strategic and economic conditions of the nation. The representation of past events which are shared by people and which remain as a shared memory is represented in the print media by using symbolic and metaphorical images. In this way, the print media maintains the institutional hegemony. Journalists and writers' personal opinions and ideologies also influence the representation of political discourse. The manufactured news is presented after careful selection of lexical and grammatical structures (Fowler, 1991). Herman and Chomsky (1988) presented a propaganda model which outlines that the media power houses create propaganda to achieve financial benefits by portraying their hidden agendas. Propaganda creates an instant risk to the reader. Facts are manipulated. The language used in the propaganda discourse about political discourse is carefully selected and it intensifies the whole situation by presenting the nationals as the victims. According to Anderson (1991), the role of political discourse is pivotal as it connects the people of the community to their shared culture and past memories.

2.6 Legitimization and Migration Discourse

The cycle through which speakers endorse or endorse a specific social way of behaving is alluded to as legitimization. Legitimization in this sense is the defense of a way of behaving (mental or physical). By offering contentions to help our social demonstrations, thoughts, contemplations, declarations, and so on, we are authorizing the legitimization interaction. Beside that the demonstration of supporting or legitimizing has a reason that, as a rule, looks for our conversationalist's support and assent. This longing for acknowledgment might be energized by

different thought processes, including procuring or holding power, acquiring acknowledgment from others, and working on common ties, goals for distinction or prominence, and so on.

We frequently make an effort to win people over by first presenting our suggestion as the morally correct course of action. Right and appropriate must be viewed as "sociocultural conceptualizations" (Silverstein, 2004), which are formed and defined ideologically by and within a social group.

Various sorts of contentions can be utilized in the mission of authenticity, from genuine information like logical proof to make truth, particularly in the logical talk (McCann-Mortimer et al., 2004), to emotional data like individual encounters to help speculations about societies (Tusting et al., 2002).

Using individual encounters is one of the devices social entertainers use in the legitimization cycle. Speculations made in talk, like those about a specific unfamiliar culture, are regularly founded on private encounters. Consequently, a depiction of a social or social peculiarities must be depended on the direct record of an observer by utilizing supports like, "I know since I was there." As per Tusting et al. (2002), these articulations support social and social biases. Along these lines, seeing an episode or having a place with a gathering that was engaged with it (i.e., I'm a fire fighter myself) approves the speaker's thoughts regarding the occasion, the news encompassing the occasion, or the reactions to that specific event (Hutchby, 2001).

Different times, these assertions or conclusions about different societies, social orders, or networks are obviously bigoted, and bigotry is legitimate on different levels, from plain instances of bias talk in which social entertainers find fault with the casualty to "supported and legitimized segregation" (Tileaga, 2005: 618) to additional undercover examples of separation, similar to those that sometimes show up in the media or in addresses by legislators. Political entertainers can, and as often as possible do, utilize their foundation to communicate fanaticism and segregation. Political, editorial, scholarly, and business elites specifically "assume a pivotal part in the multiplication of bigotry" (Van Dijk, 1992: 88) since they approach and regularly control public talk.

Political manner of speaking and the course of legitimization are inseparably connected to aim.

Political discourse has been alluded to as ready (Ochs, 1979) or pre-arranged (Capone, 2010) talk. During booked public talks and appearances, government officials normally set up the essential focuses they wish to make, while perhaps not in exactly the same words, *grosso modo*. Legislators' talks are overhauled and altered with arrangement ahead of time and every now and again with the assistance of a warning group.

On the other hand, the act of legitimising itself indicates an attempt to defend a course of action, a course of inaction, or an ideological position with regard to a particular subject. These are the reasons why this article outlines five techniques, even though they could also be seen as hypothetical situations that the speaker presents to accomplish political objectives.

Aristotelian rhetorical analysis is where the term "legitimation" (also known as "legitimization") first appeared in discourse studies (see Vaara, 2014, p. 502). In particular, it refers to the "process by which speakers certify or licence a style of social behaviour" and the "search for justification of a behaviour (mental or physical)" or a specific policy decision (Reyes, 2011, p. 782). Attempts to "explain and justify" the constituent parts of a "institutional order," either by "ascribing cognitive validity to its objectivated meanings" or by "giving a normative dignity to its practical imperatives," are referred to as legitimation, according to Berger and Luckmann (1966) (p. 111). In its most basic form, legitimation can be described in reference to the following issues that all decision- and policy-makers must deal with:

"How should I behave and why?"

"Why do we need to do this?"

"Why should we carry things out in this specific manner?"

Therefore, any discursive endeavour, tactic, or gesture that seeks to provide a response to the aforementioned issues, either openly or implicitly, can be viewed as legitimation (Van Leeuwen, 2007). Since legitimation is about creating "a sense of positive, beneficial, ethical, understandable, necessary, or otherwise acceptable action in a "specific setting," Vaara (2014) emphasises further that legitimation strategies are highly "context-dependent" (p. 503; emphasis added; also see Van Dijk, 1998; Van Leeuwen and Wodak, 1999; Reyes, 2018). Therefore, it is crucial to consider the context when researching legitimation processes.

A significant amount of work has been done in the literature of Critical speech Studies over the last few decades to provide a systematic methodology for examining how legitimation is handled in speech. Theo Van Leeuwen's groundbreaking publications (1996, 2007) offer four essential characteristics of discursive legitimation.

Discursive legitimation is undoubtedly most closely associated with argumentation, which Reyes (2011) describes as a process "enacted by argumentation, that is, by presenting arguments that justify our social behaviours, ideas, thoughts, pronouncements, etc." However, legitimacy also has a direct connection to other discursive techniques like predication, lexicalization, nomination, or mitigation. Understanding how authority and legitimacy are created and enforced through a specific speech event (at the macro level) as well as how precisely interlocutors negotiate authority and legitimacy (at the micro level) through rhetorical devices is essential for understanding legitimation (see Rojo & Van Dijk, 1997).

In addition, the political attitude and ideology of discourse participants are always intimately related to discursive legitimation. Therefore, one must adopt a multifaceted, multileveled research technique to analyse the discursive legitimation of immigration and asylum policy. This methodology enables systematic examination of speech acts while paying attention to the ideology and power dynamics driving discourse. The methodological technique of Critical Discourse investigation (CDA) is the most effective one for the systematic investigation of discursive legitimation (see Vaara, 2014; Van Dijk, 1998; Van Leeuwen, 2007). Reisigl and Wodak's (2001) Discourse-Historical Approach to Critical Discourse Analysis is combined in this study with cognitive linguistics (Chilton, 2019; Hart, 2010). The context, intertextuality, interdiscursivity, and ideological foundations of political speech are all exclusively taken into account by this methodology (see Tekin, 2010).

Legitimation is regarded by Cap (2007) as a key discursive goal of the political players. It makes reference to the process through which speakers accredit or approve a particular social behaviour. The goal of the interlocutor's support is associated with the demonstration of legitimising or defending. The desire for endorsement can be motivated by a variety of factors, including the desire to gain or maintain power, to gain social acceptance, to strengthen network ties, to become famous, etc.

Since political leaders get legitimacy for their political agendas to sustain or change the course of the entire country from this speech event, legitimation deserves special study in political discourse (Cap, 2007: 17–41).

In all types of political systems, from autocratic to oligarchic to democratic, according to Charteris-Black (2005), "leaders have relied on the spoken word to persuade others of the benefits that emerge from their leadership" (Charteris-Black, 2005:1). The primary tool used to develop, dispute, and disseminate to the audience various beliefs and concepts of the governing class is language. The rulers obliquely and subtly lay out their plans, occasionally portraying the scenario as a direct narrative (Reyes, 2008).

Zia promoted Afghanistan's cause after the 1979 Soviet invasion by citing "Islamic brotherhood" and "humanitarian crisis" as justifications for the invasion, respectively, in public speeches and on various international forums like the Organisation of Islamic Countries and the United Nations. He manipulated the Afghanistan scenario to portray Pakistan as "the standard bearer of Islamic brotherhood" and the issue of "Muslim unity," in an effort to persuade the audience. In an effort to "safeguard Islam" and to assist Muslim brethren, sympathy for the Afghan struggle was described.

Following the events of September 11, 2001, Musharraf assured the US of Pakistan's "unwavering support in the battle against terrorism" in a statement. The idea that Pakistan is in a "critical position" similar to that of "1971" and that making the "wrong decision" could jeopardise its "vital interests" was put out. He articulated Pakistan's position as being that working with the international community would "better serve Afghanistan's interest." The criticism of his intention to establish a "frontline state" was seen as a promotion of their individual agendas. Saving Pakistan (and also rescuing Afghanistan from the Taliban) was considered to be akin to saving Islam, with Pakistan being symbolically represented as the fort of Islam.

The ideological production of these distinct realities through discursive means was used to support particular military policies in Afghanistan. Both leaders frequently addressed the populace to explain the circumstances and motivations behind their involvement in the Afghan War. By fabricating a version of reality, they were able to justify their actions and draw Pakistan

into both Wars, the effects of which Pakistan is still dealing with today in the form of terrorism and financial crisis.

The legitimising discourse uses vocabulary to both delegitimize the out-group and legitimise the in-group's political beliefs and aspirations. Since language is largely employed in communication to convey ideas, Zia and Musharraf both used language to further their ideological viewpoints on the Afghanistan issue. This study looks at how the dichotomous language of "Us vs. Them" is used to portray Pakistan's participation in the conflicts in Afghanistan as the only rational and legitimate choice. To put it another way, it emphasises the linguistic techniques used by both rulers to build Self and Other to support their definitions of in- and out-groups, as well as other linguistic techniques to justify their actions on the Afghanistan issue.

2.7 Maintaining Legitimization through Proximization/ Researches on Proximization

The researchers refer to proximization, a heavily legitimization-oriented technique to imagine the existing events and their players as directly affecting the addressee, as a systematic rhetorical arrangement of such statements. In linguistics, proximization is a relatively new idea. The noun "proximization" was first proposed by Cap (2006), who also first used it to mark an organised, strategic deployment of cognitive-pragmatic construals in discourse. Chilton (2004) first uses the verbal forms "proximize" and "proximizing" (i.e., bringing [conceptually] closer). Since then, proximization has evolved into a cognitive-linguistic, pragmatic, and critical discourse analytic concept that accounts for the symbolic construction of relationships between entities within the Discourse Space (DS) (cf. Chilton, 2005a). Of particular note are the symbolic shifts in which the periphery of the DS is construed as the core, constituting the "deictic centre" (Chilton, 2005a; Cap, 2006) of the Space. The explanatory capacity of proximization has been applied in a variety of theoretical contexts and subject areas. In a similar vein, Hart (2010) incorporates it (as a coercive strategy) in his multidisciplinary approach to metaphoric construals of the speaker-external threat. Chilton (2005a, 2010) relates to it in his cognitive-linguistic Discourse Space Theory (DST); Cap (2006, 2008, 2010) makes it a theoretical premise for several case studies of the Iraq war rhetoric. Proximization has been demonstrated to function across a range of

discourse domains, but it has been found to be most prevalent in state political discourses. Examples include crisis rhetoric, war rhetoric, the (anti-)immigration discourse, political party representation, and the construction of national memory (Chovanec, 2010; Okulska and Cap, 2010).

Studies of proximization in works in the nexus of political genres have also been conducted. The most thorough one, by Dunmire (2011), examines how speeches enacting the [G.W.] Bush Doctrine matched proximization patterns in a US foreign policy document (the 2002 National Security Strategy expressing the Doctrine). The primary use of proximization theory has thus far been in (state) political discourse that seeks to justify preventive interventionist measures against the external threat. The researcher discusses instances of US discourse surrounding the war on terror in this section as a necessary succinct illustration of such an application.

Researcher specifically describes how and what proximization tactics were used to justify going to war in Iraq (March 2003), and what modifications in the usage of the strategies were made subsequently (from roughly November 2003), as a result of context changes. The three proximization-related factors, namely the geographical, temporal, and axiological factors, are derived from the nature of ODCs. According to proximization theory, all three of these proximization strategies—which may be present to differing degrees in various discursive practices—are created by the addresser's deictic decisions at the lexico-grammatical level. With its Spatial-Temporal-Axiological (STA) model, proximization theory widens its application to a wide range of discourses other than political discourses, making a significant addition to the field of discourse analysis. With its more prevalent use for the analysis of anti-immigration rhetoric (Hart 2010), foreign policy making, and construction of international values (Dunmire 2011, Wang 2019), Cap (2013a) presents a view that the theory can be applied to the discourses of health care and disease prevention with some modifications. According to Cap (2013b: 190), who discusses the "War on Cancer" case, the language surrounding cancer prevention portrays the illness as an adversarial force that threatens the shared space between the general public and medical institutions. Due to this circumstance, the fear argument that supports the suggested course of action for disease prevention is strengthened.

In addition, Cap (2013) has additionally progressed the possibility of legitimization. As per Cap, political talk shows legitimization methodologies especially interventionist talk. He examinations

interventionist talk of Bramble's Organization and figures out that Shrubbery involved legitimization methodologies in his political discourses against Iraq and Afghanistan to legitimize political plan of taking up arms. Shrub utilized such interventionist talk for supporting interventionist plan of battle in Iraq and Afghanistan. Nonetheless, his center stays upon political addresses yet the rambling methodologies utilized in war verse have not been satisfactorily studied. Although a few examinations are led on legitimization techniques in political talk; be that as it may, war verse frequently implanted with political talk, has been generally neglected by researchers of basic talk experts as far as axiological part of proximization. War verse is analyzed according to various viewpoints however not according to viewpoint of legitimization and axiological proximization. Silkin (1998) frames classifications of war verse in his book, *Out of Fight*. He has isolated war verse into four classifications. The main classification of war verse is grounded in showing hawkish patriotism. The subsequent classification manages opposition. Classification third draws in with empathy and the last classification is about change for social framework. In any case, his work didn't concentration to checking war verse concerning legitimization systems since war verse is political in nature and political talks truly do frequently get taken part in legitimization techniques. War verse has acquired more than adequate of consideration in artistic circles yet at the same time has frequently not been enough read up for its interior power due to being an excess of natural (Kendall, 2007; Scheff, Daniel, and Sterphone, 2018). The conflict verse is concerned with delight as well as bring human misery and political plan and in this way give a reasonable information to basic examination (Beaton, 2023; Gardner, 2018; Halawachy and Alobaidy, 2020). As per Ervine (1915), war influences inventive writing and makes unsalvageable imprints on the essayists also. Additionally, war verse and its political nature should be considered in light of the fact that "the investigation of war composing is a wellspring of upgraded scholarly knowledge" (McLoughlin, 2009). That is the reason; it is vital for explore war verse especially according to viewpoints of legitimization by means of axiological proximization since war verse is political in nature and legitimization and de-legitimization are significant parts of political talk (Chilton, 2004).

Many researches conducted on the application of proximization theory to the Covid-19 prevention discourse, which was formally launched by the state institute for healthcare services in Pakistan, in line with Cap (2013b).

At the point when Coronavirus hit Pakistan, the public authority needed to present outrageous preventive estimates to guarantee the wellbeing of the majority. The rules for the mindfulness and insurances in regards to the issue turned into a significant piece of the public talk created during the time. Here, the term public talk is utilized in the sense portrayed by Piotr Cap (2017: 1), i.e. "communicated issues of public culture and public worry that influence people and gatherings in a given civilization". This talk was spread through a wide range of media, including print, electronic, computerized and web-based entertainment. It was entirely typical, however appalling, that this talk of mindfulness and counteraction was countered by various different talks all through the world, yet more much of the time in non-industrial nations like Pakistan (Noreen et al. 2020). Specifically, with the strange and novel nature of the infection that shocked the universe of clinical sciences, many individuals ventured to present and getting out misleading word and claims in regards to the pandemic, especially over virtual entertainment, which got spread excessively fast and made a few misguided judgments about the pandemic in the personalities of the overall population. Albeit the print and electronic media all through the world, including Pakistan, has been seen to be careful of getting out the phony word and scattering just the data from dependable assets, offered the chance to talk openly and share your perspective with countless crowd over web-based entertainment, many individuals created different equal talks which made it challenging for the administrative bodies to contain the infection spread among the majority (Karanicolas 2021).

These countering talks incorporate talks introducing the sickness as God's discipline, a connivance, or natural fighting (Mir 2020), which ruined the legitimization of the legislative strategies by the majority. This article centers around the utilization of etymological coercive techniques in the authority rules in regards to counteraction from the infection, dispersed as a public talk, through computerized and print media. Cap (2017) noticed the essential idea of public talk which makes it conceivable to notice the precise utilization of lexico-linguistic components for the interests of the institutional or legislative bodies. It is consequently pointed toward delivering a common vision against emotional inclinations, which fosters a common view of the ongoing reality and its future turns of events (Habermas 1981, as cited in Cap 2017). Legitimization accomplished through open talk lays out the validity of the organization and its more right than wrong to be complied using language (Chilton 2004). Consequently, legitimization can act as 'a terrible means to a terrible end', like in the event of legitimization of

war, or as 'a decent means to a decent end, for example, the legitimization of medical services talk (Hartman 2002). The examination of geographical, temporal, and axiological proximization methods in the chosen discourse sample follows the application of key ideas from proximization theory to the Covid-19 preventive discourse.

2.8 Background of Proximization and Legitimization

The word “proximise” denotes the idea of bringing something near. However, the term proximization was used by Cap for the first time as a linguistics concept. According to Cap, proximization refers to “an organized, strategic deployment of cognitive-pragmatic construals of/ in (originally, political) discourse” (Cap, 2013). Proximization has been used in variant disciplines as a methodological tool; but it goes well in political discourses particularly legitimization and de-legitimization discourse. The aim of proximization lies in bridging the connection between language and power/politics because the political struggle is essentially a linguistic struggle since language and power are innately and strongly connected (Craith, 2007). The spatial-temporal-axiological (hence STA) model of proximization and legitimization proposed by Cap (2013) suggests representation of the alien/other entities invading upon the territory of the political speaker. This invasion can be physical as suggested by spatial proximization, or in terms of time as taken by temporal proximization or in the form of antagonistic ideologies as explicated by axiological proximization. The aim of all three proximization frameworks is to seek for legitimization of political agenda because legitimization is the fundamental aim of the political speaker for seeking support and justification of political agenda or physical action. Moreover, legitimization has a fundamental counterpart that is de-legitimization (Chilton, 2004). Legitimization and de-legitimization go parallel in the sense that the political speakers legitimize their political action but they de-legitimize the actions of the enemy. Henceforth, de-legitimization is engaged in legitimization of the “self” but de-legitimization of the “other/alien” (Cap, 2013). Through the strategy of legitimization, the political speaker holds for getting support from the audience in terms of justification for his/her political action. However, language can play an instrumental role in the process of legitimization because it is through language where legitimization gets enacted. The same argument is substantiated by Berger and Luckmann (1967) who argue that the concatenation between

language and legitimization takes place as soon as a linguistic system of objectification of human experience is transmitted. This implies the fact that elements of legitimization are built in vocabulary of a language. Therefore, the connection between language and legitimization strategies is integral. In this regard, Van Leeuwen (2008) has carried a study regarding strategies of legitimization in political discourse. He contends that political texts are replete with process of legitimization. He has outlined certain ways responsible for legitimization. His findings establish the fact that through authorization, moral evaluation, rationalization and mythopoesis, the political speaker establishes legitimization strategies. The notion of legitimization has also been addressed by Chilton (2004) who traced back legitimization strategies in European Union (EU) discourse concerning identity. Their study critically analyzed European Union (EU) discourse and identity construction and concludes that discourse of European Union (EU) achieves legitimization through: 1, the idea of culture, history and identity; 2, legitimization through procedure of democracy; 3, legitimization via standardization and humanistic discourse. Moreover, Cap (2013) has further advanced the idea of legitimization. According to Cap, political discourse exhibits legitimization strategies particularly interventionist discourse. He analyses interventionist discourse of Bush's.

2.9 Researches on UAM Corpus Tool

As of late, there has been a developing utilization of programming to help scientists in the comment of text corpora. Some portion of this development has been because of the rising number of etymologists keen on investigating semantic examples in text which can't be investigated with straightforward concordancers. Etymological highlights which can't yet be consequently labeled, for example, semantic and realistic elements, should be recognized by a human, and great comment programming can work with this task. Additionally, there is a developing interest in factual based language handling, for example, machine interpretation, parsing, and so on. These frameworks commonly require a preparation set, which is typically given by human annotators. Human-clarified texts can likewise be utilized as „golden standards“ to work with the assessment of such systems. The UAM Corpus Instrument has been created to address these necessities. As a matter of fact, a few etymological scientists are as yet caught in the expanse of corpus and need to comment on corpus without anyone else, or uncertainty about

the plausibility and dependability of UAM. However one may once peruse articles that utilization UAM as a corpus device, hardly any articles can be found to survey its solidarity or practicability solely in past explores. Hence, a survey of use and benefits of UAM Corpus Instrument is expected to assist scientists with getting a basic comprehension of the capabilities and utilization of this device.

Evaluative language has large amounts of our everyday discussions either unequivocally or verifiably. As pointed by Thompson (2014), "assessment is a focal piece of the importance of any text and that any examination of the relational implications of a text should consider." The evaluation worldview, created by Martin and White (2005), is an expansion of the model of relational significance. The three main pressing issues of this worldview is a) how text makers (essayists/speakers) interpret specific authorial personalities for themselves, b) how writers adjust/disalign themselves with genuine/possible respondents, and c) how scholars/speakers develop an optimal crowd for their texts (Martin and White, 2005). These worries match with the motivations behind correspondence of individuals of note and the meeting programs overall, which is to lay out sure authorial picture of himself/itself and his/its association, and to line up with the on-scene members and the hearing crowd (studio and home crowd).

Many talk analysts have directed top to bottom conversations on the job of the American president in global relations from political and monetary viewpoints. Chen Wen (2018) fundamentally broke down the talk of Trump's talks according to the point of view of foundational utilitarian punctuation; Cavanaugh (2018) reveals insight into the quintessence of reporting and dissecting the moving political monetary circumstances inside which speakers and dialects are up to speed, as well as the decisions that face them as they arrange this perplexing landscape; Pitarch (2018) investigates justifications for why every president utilized or is utilizing a particular sort of talk which plainly addresses specific individuals, gatherings, or classes that will uphold their thoughts and proposition; Sclafani (2018) sharply features the digressive development of political character and the clashing language philosophies related with the talk of initiative in present day US society.

By and by, confronted with various explanation devices, it is a moving and important errand for scientists to track down one that best suits their specific examination purposes. As one of the comment apparatuses, UAM corpus apparatus was contrived in 2007 and refreshed a few

renditions from that point on by Mick O'Donnell. He characterized UAM Corpus Device, as a "product for human and self-loader comment of text and pictures", "a state-of-the-craftsmanship climate for explanation of text corpora", which can be utilized for "explaining a corpus as a feature of an etymological report, or building a preparation set for use in factual language handling". (O'Donnell, 2008; site: <http://corpustool.com/>) Numerous researchers have acknowledged this instrument and applied it to their explores. Late information clarifies that this instrument has been downloaded multiple times from its true site (recovered October 14, 2022, from <http://corpustool.com/>) Scholastic distribution connecting with UAM corpus device is a significant asset for scattering the apparatus (Neves and Seva, 2021) and for surveying the curiosity and ubiquity of the instrument. Various existing investigations have archived UAM corpus apparatus as their examination instrument. What has been most shown about it is its utilization systems in subtleties, frequently with pictures and tables joined in the examinations. Be that as it may, up to now, extremely little consideration has been exclusively paid to UAM itself as the examination subject or the overall evaluation of UAM corpus apparatus, with the exception of the engineer's connected two distributions in 2008. The papers named "Exhibition of the UAM Corpus Apparatus for text and picture comment" (O'Donnell, 2008) and "The UAM Corpus Device programming for corpus explanation and investigation" (O'Donnell, 2008) were distributed a long time back, as the most authority distributions and rules for clients of this instrument. Explores inside the 14 years have been gathered and methodically checked on in this ongoing review. Consequently, it is trusted that this study might give an astonishing an open door to propel the current comprehension and use of UAM corpus instrument.

What make UAM stands apart are its qualities, comprising of its position, availability (accommodation), practical operability, and adaptable capabilities. In the first place, "authority" alludes to the related explores, which is in concurrence with distribution rules (Neves and Seva, 2021). The deviser has distributed the UAM Corpus Apparatus Manual in 2007 and his basic writing in 2008 (O'Donnell, 2008); moreover, UAM has a rising number of explores. Beginning around 2007, various researchers at home and abroad who utilized this apparatus likewise distributed papers according to alternate points of view inside phonetics. Second, availability (comfort) implies that the device is for nothing, promptly accessible and simple to introduce on nearby plate from true site without a lot of significant investment utilization. The third trademark is operability. UAM Corpus Apparatus manuals in various dialects, for example, English

rendition by O'Donnell in 2007, Chinese adaptation deciphered by Liu Xiaohan in 2008, directions for involving UAM Corpus Device in Japanese by Motoki Sano and Spanish adaptation deciphered by Mário Martins in 2010 have been accommodated clients. Manuals can be viewed as the authority and efficient learning material to direct clients to be aware of the use, to work following the particular methodology, and to focus on ideas. Fourth, flexible capabilities remember for board search offices, cross-layer looking, self-loader labeling, creation of measurable reports from the corpus, perception of the labeled corpus, between coder unwavering quality insights, (O'Donnell, 2008), stipend of multi-name comments, record level explanations, saving archives and backing for different dialects (Neves and Seva, 2021). As Mick O'Donnell set a high worth on it, UAM corpus device is "maybe the most easy to understand among all the comment apparatuses accessible, offering simple establishment, an instinctive point of interaction, yet strong offices for the administration of various records clarified at numerous levels." As a result, an ever increasing number of researchers pick UAM as their examination instrument.

This device alludes to a bunch of devices utilized in etymological comment, particularly for texts which can be executed physically and semi-consequently. Later on, the application gives the client a media for scanning texts for words or certain highlights, model: detached developments and gives measurable investigation of the information. UAM apparatuses fundamentally centers around manual and self-loader comment, since its absence of precision utilizing programmed explanation. Some phonetic example, as semantic or realistic elements won't be quickly recognized. In the other hand, proper language assets are expected for very much broke down programmed (O'Donnell, 2008). To make another task, the client needs to give a name at the starter cycle, for instance, Text_Analysis_1 and it must be determined the area of where the information will be saved. That project envelope will contain different organizers where the examination, texts, plans and results are organized. The supposed undertaking window (picture 1) is the primary window of the UAM Corpus Device and assists with sorting out the information effectively. CorpusTool stores its comment information utilizing XML. Similarly as with most current comment devices, it utilizes 'deadlock explanation' by which the first text is left immaculate, and comment records allude to either character ranges in the first text, or scopes of tokens (Thompson and McKelvie 1997).

2.10 Editorials/Previous Researches

In discourse analysis many researches conducted on editorials through proximization. Newspaper editorials are significant media discourse and have unique linguistic characteristics of their own. Every variety or subvariation of a language or a register, according to Biber (1991), has systematic linguistic and functional variant, which is manifested by its unique linguistic traits. Editorial language typically communicates opinion, directs readers' attention, and articulates the philosophies of a news organisation. These characteristics of editorials motivate researchers to examine their language makeup from social, functional, and cultural vantage points. The editorials in Pakistani newspapers have not been researched all that much. They do, however, offer a fascinating illustration of the English language.

Fairclough was greatly influenced by the Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) theory developed by Halliday (1985) after which he developed a three layer CDA framework. This framework aims to explore the “exploitative social relations, through focusing upon language” (Fairclough, 1989, p. 4). Fairclough (1992, 1998) claims that language is used as social practice because it is an essential part of the various social actions and activities, variations and directions in the economic, political, ideological, and cultural areas of life as reflected in Fairclough (1989, 1995) 3-D model. For the analysis of headlines of newspapers work of Richardson (2007) on analyzing newspapers is noticeable. Concerning the importance of lexical choices and vocabularies in the media, he stresses that “words transmit the mental images of society; they convey two sorts of meanings, connoted as well as denoted meanings. nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs carry connoted in addition to denoted meanings” Richardson (2007, p. 47). In view of Entman (1993) Framing is communicating, text or message, to stimulate certain facts of a perceived reality. Frames are developed to perceive reality only from the perspective of the writer. Framing has, limited sphere of influence to the local population or among in-group associates who also perceive reality in the same way. Impartial reader from outside the ring or another community with different frame may view the same reality differently For this aim in view, the theoretical tool employed for data analysis include van Dijk's ‘Ideological square’ (1997, 2006) of alliances and similarities of ideas, based on ideological differences of the dominant and the dominated: it includes dichotomy of in-group positive representation and out-group negative representation.

Chilton's (2004) concept of in-group represented as IDC and out-group as ODC is based on Proximization as represented in his 'Deictic Space Theory'. IDC reflects countries or communities in-side deictic center and ODC represents outside deictic center. Distancing is used to obtain various objectives including urge to take pre-emptive measures, to control or neutralize ideologically threatening states or communities.

The discursive news values analysis (DVNA) approach developed by Bedanrek and Caple (2017) was employed in some of the earlier research that is being discussed. For instance, Nartley and Ladegaard (2021) examined how Fulani nomads in Ghana are portrayed in the media and emphasised how they are "othered," or portrayed as outsiders and threats. Nartley and Ladegaard detected recurrent motifs in news articles using a critical discourse analysis, including casting the Fulani as violent criminals, identifying them as invaders of Ghanaian territory, and depicting them as culturally inferior (Nartley & Ladegaard, 2021). The findings of the study by Nartley and Ladegaard are intriguing when compared to the study on BBC reports about refugees from Afghanistan and Ukraine. The fact that Afghanistan being outside of Europe and far from the UK may be a sign of how the BBC covers Afghan refugees. The BBC may report differently on Afghan refugees as it does on Ukrainian refugees because both groups could be regarded as "others" like the Fulani nomads.

Zhang and Caple's (2021) investigation of Li Na, a retired Chinese tennis player, in the news media in China and abroad. To ascertain what makes Li Na newsworthy, Zhang and Caple performed a critical comparative analysis of news pieces from both Chinese and foreign media sources. According to the study, while Chinese media frequently highlight Li Na's national identity and accomplishments as a representative of China, international media place more emphasis on her life narrative, professional successes, and influence on tennis (Zhang & Caple, 2021). The distinction between what Chinese and foreign media outlets deem to be newsworthy or not might also be extended to the current study on migrants. It is fascinating to compare what is deemed noteworthy and whether it varies depending on which refugee is being reported on, even though this study focuses on just one news site while Zhang and Caple's study focuses on both Chinese and international media outlets.

Teun van Dijk (2021) examined the refugee discourse in Spanish media and how it reflects societal attitudes and ideas in Spain. In order to analyse two influential Spanish newspapers, El

Pas and ABC, and their coverage of refugee-related events such the Syrian crisis and immigrant arrivals in Spain, Van Dijk employed Critical Discourse Analysis (van Dijk, 2021). Because this study also deals with refugees, even though van Dijk did not employ DVNA as a framework for his research, it is still pertinent.

According to his analysis, the discourse on refugees in the Spanish media is primarily negative and stereotyped, portraying them as a burden on society, possible terrorists, or criminals (van Dijk, 2021). The findings from van Dijk's study, which looked at whether there was a difference between the news values used to tell the stories of Ukrainian and Afghan refugees given their geographic distance from one another and their dissimilar cultural and historical backgrounds, may be relevant for this study, just like the study by Nartley and Ladegaard (2021).

2.11 Researches on Pakistani Editorials

As previously said, there has been a rise in newspaper study in Pakistan, notably on editorial writing. The majority of research are centred on the general and rhetorical organisation of various texts. Some social, cultural, and political aspects of editorial writing are shown in these studies. The approaches have also been restricted to discourse and rhetorical analysis in recent decades, which may be appropriate for some text restrictions. In post-nuclear test situations, Shabbir, Khan (2014) conducted a comparative discourse analysis of the editorials from the Hindustan Times and The Dawn. The study examined editorials with a focus on "Nuclearization in South Asia," and it came to the conclusion that media rhetoric exacerbated political concerns to shape the public's perception of any foreign policy. Interviews and direct reading of the text through content analysis were used in Razi's (2014) qualitative study of two major English daily in Karachi. The narration, argumentation, word choice, objective manner of representation, topic selection, and readership type were all examined as part of the content analysis. The investigation revealed that editorials in the Pakistani English Press serve as a trusted resource for decision-makers. But occasionally, editorial wording that demonstrated the abuse of freedom surfaced. Rehman and Eijaz (2014) studied two well-known Urdu and English daily to determine how each one depicted the social issue of Lal Masjid. The results demonstrated that both daily have a propensity to feature conflict journalism rather than features of peace. The media's

treatment varies significantly. In contrast to the Urdu daily, which gave the topic relatively little overall coverage, the English daily displayed binary opposition and a troubled religious element. Khan and Safdar (2010) did a comparison study on two Pakistani newspapers, one published in English and the other in Urdu, to examine how the US was portrayed following the 9/11 attacks using the media conformity theory. According to the argument, media outlets typically follow governments' foreign policies. The results of the content analysis in this case did not support the media conformity theory when the US was shown negatively in both daily following 9/11.

According to Cheema (2008), America has image issues all throughout the world, but these issues are most pronounced in the Islamic world, where its image is very distorted. One of the nations whose people are particularly hostile to US policy is Pakistan. After 9/11, this perception become more unfavourable. A significant section of the Muslim world believes that American policies are unfair. The majority of Islamic nations view American policy as an anti-Islamic effort.

According to Zunes & Stephen (2008), the United States' policies towards North Africa and the Middle East have a double standard, which has contributed to the emergence of anti-Americanism. According to Bhatta (2008), there is a strong anti-American sentiment throughout the Arab Middle East. States that support the United States, such as Saudi Arabia and Jordan, as well as others like Syria, Iraq, and Sudan, also have it. In his study, Moehlerer (2008) highlights how anti-Americanism is less pronounced in sub-Saharan Africa than in other parts of the world. The political ramifications of anti-Americanism for the interests of the US are examined by Monti (2008). The results demonstrate how public opinion affects the decisions made in foreign policy.

Anti-American sentiment's consequences on consumer behaviour are discussed by Russell (2008). The study focuses on the connection between viewing of American films and anti-American sentiment. In his study, Jhee (2008) expounded on how anti-Americanism affected Korea's electoral politics. On the 2003 East Asian Barometer Survey, his study is built. He explained how voting behaviour in the 2002 presidential election was influenced by anti-Americanism, which has threatened the "brotherhood" between Korea and the US for more than fifty years. In his research, Sides (2008) outlined the national structure and origins of anti-

American views. He gave particular thought to US foreign policy, societal elements, or personal frustrations that fueled such hostility.

It is obvious that the majority of studies based on editorials have focused on political and communication issues. However, there is still a need to understand various newspaper writing styles in terms of a full definition.

Working inside Web-based Entertainment Basic Talk Studies (SM-Albums) model of figuring out the new media climate (KhosraviNik, 2014, 2017b, 2018), the paper utilizes the Media Proximization Approach (Kopytowska, 2013, 2015a, 2015b, 2015c, 2018a, 2018b) to represent the virtual entertainment elements and the job of SM recontextualization process in advancing talks of disdain and radicalism across time, space, and types (Kopytowska, 2017). It will be contended that while political and established press talks are critical in the development of danger and bias, it is their implanting inside the internet and the last's proximizing potential (Kopytowska, 2013, 2017), alongside the course of remediation (Bolter and Grusin, 2000; Chovanec, 2017) that makes revolutionary, bigot and biased assessments more notable and subsequently, possibly, more compelling. Certifying KhosraviNik's (2017a, 2018, 2019) clarifications on essentialness of non-deliberative 'reverberation chambering' implanted in the new intercession activities and the contention that 'the new computerized participatory innovation is an adept space for development, advancement and scattering of exclusionary patriot talks across international settings' (2018, p. 63), we will exhibit how innovation actuated changes in distance and striking nature elements, which influence on presumption designs and customarily visualized jobs of essential and auxiliary definers, shape correspondence inside contemporary 'arranged open arena' Among different viewpoints via virtual entertainment talks and correspondence, regardless of whether inside Basic Talk Examination, the Online Entertainment Basic Talk Studies (SM-Albums) approach (KhosraviNik, 2014, 2017b, 2018) puts significant accentuation on the need to represent and explain both the level (modern) and vertical (social) aspects of CMC (KhosraviNik, 2017a) to thoroughly explore the connection points between the 'mechanical plan of Web-based Entertainment advances and the thought of post-governmental issues time' (KhosraviNik, 2017a, p. 53).

It is in this way not just the socio-political setting which must be thought about, yet in addition mechanical imperatives and affordances related with new ways and types of correspondence.

Accepting this view as a take-off point, it is hypothesized here that virtual entertainment talk ought to be seen and examined as both item (with its verbal and visual aspect) and cycle (practices involved in its creation and utilization) (see Kopytowska, 2013, p. 382). The last option catches KhosraviNik's (2017a, 2018) 'mechanical plan' argument. Originating in Chilton's Talk Space Hypothesis (DST) (2004, 2005, 2010; Deictic Space Hypothesis in 2014) and Cap's (2006, 2008, 2010, 2013, 2017) Space-Time-Axiology model (STA), the Media Proximization Approach (MPA) considerably varies from these two hypothetical viewpoints (as well as different advancements of the hypothesis, for example Hart, 2010) in that it does recognize and break down the mechanical component of talk creation and utilization, which, as currently referenced, we view as required, to exhaustively represent the structure, capability and likely effect of both conventional and online entertainment messages, and, all the more for the most part, for correspondence elements inside the organized open arena. Analyzing prevalently political texts, Chilton, Cap, Hart, as well as FillardoLlamas (2015) and Kaal (2015, 2017) contend that the view of distance from Oneself can be handily controlled in talk to legitimize the moves made by political actors.¹ While MPA imparts to other proximization draws near, the centrality of the idea of distance and the supposition that distance-related activities, comprising in bringing nearer (proximizing) chose parts of the truth, are probably going to influence the impression of the crowd individuals, the components of distance considered, the members/elements required, too the comprehension of the course of proximization itself contrast significantly. In particular, with regards to inspirations driving the proximization cycle and its suggestions, MPA goes a long ways past the language-produced legitimizing capability recommended by Cap (2013).

The purpose of the current study is to apply the Proximization theory to an analysis of the editorials from the DAWN and the Tribune. Pakistan publishes a large number of English-language daily newspapers. The Proximization of two prominent English newspapers in Pakistan is the basis of the current study. Herald publishes DAWN, the top liberal English daily in Pakistan. The Herald group is a corporation that owns the print and digital news outlet DAWN News. Before the subcontinent was divided in 1941, Quaid-i-Azam, the founder of Pakistan, launched this publication. The Tribune is Pakistan's second-most popular English-language daily. Like DAWN, this daily owns electronic channels called Express News and is a powerful publication. Express, Pakistan's most widely read English newspaper, is owned by The News

Group Media. Numerous eminent authors contribute columns and opinion pieces to both newspapers. These opinion pieces outline the writers' positions regarding their stances on several important issues. From both newspapers that deal with Afghan refugees, editorials from 2014 to 2019 are chosen for the current study.

Chapter No 3

Research Methodology

3.1 Chapter Overview

Research Methodology is a very important chapter in any research thesis. This chapter describes about research methodology. The terms "research methodology" and "methods or techniques used to find, select, process, and evaluate data on subject" are interchangeable. In this research thesis Explorative research design will be used [QUA1(quan)]. This chapter consists on Theoretical Perspective, Data collection, Data Analysis and Conclusion. Theoretical framework is based on linguistics legitimization strategies. The process by which speakers approve or sanction a particular societal behavior is referred to as legitimization. In this sense, legitimization is the act of defending a course of action (mental or physical). This chapter will clearly describe about legitimization and legitimization strategies. Second chapter will describe about data collection. Data collection is based on "Secondary Data" because it contains on editorials from Pakistani newspapers. Third chapter consists on Data Analysis. This chapter describes about analytical framework. Analytical framework is based on STA Model by Piotr Cap and UAM Corpus tool used.

3.2 Theoretical Perspective

The value of theory concepts and their definitions, as well as any current ideas that are employed for a given subject, make up a theoretical framework. The theoretical framework of any research article must show an understanding of ideas and concepts that are pertinent to the subject matter and that connect it to other, more general domains of knowledge. Theoretical framework is based on linguistics legitimization. The process by which speakers approve or sanction a particular societal behaviour is referred to as legitimization. In this sense, legitimization is the act of defending a course of action. (mental or physical). By offering arguments to support our societal actions, ideas, thoughts, declarations, etc., we are enacting the legitimization process. Additionally, the act of legitimising or justifying has a goal that, in most instances, wants the support and approval of our interlocutor.

The process through which speakers approve or sanction a particular social behaviour is referred to as legitimization. Legitimization in this sense is the justification of a behaviour (mental or physical). By offering arguments to support our social acts, ideas, thoughts, pronouncements, etc., we are enacting the legitimization process. Additionally, the act of legitimising or justifying has a goal that, in most situations, seeks the support and acceptance of our interlocutor. The desire for acceptance can be fueled by a variety of goals, including the desire to gain or keep power, to become socially accepted, to strengthen ties within the community, to become famous or popular, etc. We frequently make an effort to win people over by first presenting our suggestion as the morally correct course of action. Right and appropriate must be viewed as "sociocultural conceptualizations" (Silverstein, 2004), which are formed and defined ideologically by and from within a social group. Making anything lawful or legalised is the definition of "legitimization" both in theory and in practise. The word "legitimus" is connected to the Latin word "lex/legis," which means "law, agreement" and means "lawful, legal." These days, the term is frequently employed outside of the context of law and includes the semantics of "justification." In our daily interactions, we encounter dialogues where we hear justifications, which frequently resemble the justifications put out by other social actors in more formal contexts like political discourse (i.e., a speech to the nation). When parents warn their kids, "If you are not good, the boogey man will come and get you," for example, they are trying to compel specific behaviour from their kids by instilling fear and other unfavourable feelings in them about the boogey man.

Politicians make allusions to the emotional reactions brought on by the horrific events of 9/11 when they assert that if we do not act as they advise, we might experience another 9/11. And just as children can be afraid of the "boogey man," so can adults be at the thought of another 9/11.

Therefore, even though there are obvious differences in contexts, styles, and effects, and even though parents and politicians use different linguistic choices to achieve different goals, it seems conceivable to think that some fundamental legitimization structures respond to cognitive structures that have over time become naturalised in our shared social psyche. In the pursuit of legitimization, various kinds of arguments can be made, from objective data like scientific evidence to construct truth, particularly in the scientific discourse (McCann-Mortimer et al., 2004), to personal experiences to support cultural generalisations (Tusting et al., 2002).

In terms of a verbal enactment of the speaker's right to be obeyed, legitimization as a political-linguistic idea might be described (cf. Chilton, 2004). This definition includes both the sociopolitical and linguistic aspects of the speaker's performance. It does so by drawing on the Habermasian epistemological framework and his description of rationality and "rightness" (Richtigkeit) in particular (cf. Habermas, 1981). Speech acts are performed with an implicit claim on the speaker's behalf to play a specific social or political role and to be in possession of a certain level of authority because of the claim to rightness and the subsequent act of legitimization. Lists of reasons to obey are justified by the presence of authority, which is typically accompanied by the assertion that the audience or an opponent lacks it. Awareness of and/or assertion of the addressee's wants and needs, reiteration of universal and unquestionable ideological principles, charismatic leadership projection, bragging about one's accomplishments, positive self-presentation, and many other techniques are used to list such reasons, whether explicitly or implicitly. The whole idea of legitimization becomes fundamentally dyadic and interacts with its necessary (counter)part, "delegitimization," due to the seeming anchoring of both techniques in the broad framework of positive face (cf. Brown and Levinson, 1987). As a result, the speaker's complimentary tactics include: negative other-presentation, blaming, scapegoating, marginalising, excluding, attacking the opponent's moral character, undermining the opponent's rationality, etc. Altogether,

Authentication (and invalidation) techniques are reflected in the several rhetorical-linguistic patterns that are amenable to political-linguistic and pragmatic study.

3.2.1 The language of legitimization

The following legitimization techniques appear to be cross-cultural and have been used for a long time in various discourse types. Later in the article, several of these will be revisited in light of US rhetoric during the most recent Iraq War.

3.2.1.1 Assertion and the assertion-directive framework

The strength of a claim is in the speaker's ability to project credibility via it. The majority of the time, affirmations communicate ideological principles in keeping with the addressee's psychological, social, political, or religious predispositions. The speaker can use the axiological groundwork established by the audience members' shared values and beliefs later on to impose messages that begin to depart from the addressee's initial predispositions. The latitude of acceptance theory (cf. Jowett and O'Donnell, 1992) captures this regularity: if a novel message is universally accepted once it has been transmitted for the first time, its credibility (and hence the speaker's credibility) tends to improve with time. The subsequent innovative messages are interpreted in relation to it once it has been fully internalised. Humans' desire for consistency in their beliefs and the corresponding need for mental and psychological homeostasis are essential to this process (see NoelleQ3 Neumann, 1991; Zimbardo and Leippe, 1991; Jowett and O'Donnell, 1992, etc.).

There is rarely a finer example of the assertion-based enactment of credibility in a "war on terror" text, but we will be reevaluating assertion later on when we analyse its contribution to the rhetoric of the Iraq war within a particular legitimization paradigm. The Bush administration is now more than ever expected to provide strong leadership in the wake of 9/11. However, much like every previous administration, it has struggled to strike a balance between seeming ineffective and violating civil liberties (cf. Livingston, 1994); this is especially difficult for a government that wants to project the image that it can control violence and protect its inhabitants. Thus, maintaining credibility has been a key requirement for treading a narrow line between being effective in the main work at any (social) costs and seeming genuinely incapable to handle the crisis situation. President Bush started making bold claims the night of 9/11 in order to establish credibility and, ultimately, legitimacy for the potential operations against the Al-Qaeda network:

[...] Immediately following the first attack, I implemented our government's response plans. I've directed the full resources of our intelligence and law enforcement communities to find those responsible and to bring them to justice. America has stood down enemies before, and will do so this time and in the future. [...] Today our nation saw evil, the very worst of human nature. And

we responded with the best of America – with the daring of our rescue workers, with the caring for strangers and neighbors who came to give blood and help in any way they could.

By (a) referencing actions that are undeniably rational, legitimate, and expected by the addressee but difficult to verify at the time of speaking (I've directed the full resources of our intelligence and law enforcement communities to find those responsible and to bring them to justice") and (b) using conclusions whose scope and imprecision make them difficult to deny ("America has stood down enemies before"), Bush enacts credibility in this series of claims. The prevailing belief is that the problem may be resolved if people "be what they are" and subsequent activities are guided by high ideologic ideals. This attitude not only capitalises on the actual predispositions of the American audience, but it also flatters them in a very obvious way. This strengthens the speaker-addressee relationship and adds credibility.

Aside from relying on the addressee's innate or environmental biases, statements also establish credibility by often citing real data (see Cap, 1999, 2003). They set the stage for predictions about a potential state of events by making reference to a present state of circumstances. The later may contain contentious assertions that are justified by the air of trustworthiness established by the earlier claims.

3.2.1.2 The politics of implicatures

Political speakers who use implicature for legitimization gain from the same psychological tendency in the addressee as they do when using assertion-based techniques, in that they force the addressee to interpret the target message through a speculative interpretation based on an accepted premise. However, unlike the delivery of the uncontested facts before a more contentious assertion or a directive, the speaker does not expressly state the premise in the instance of implicature. Instead, it is the addressee's responsibility to recognise the premise within the bounds of their latitude of acceptance, taking into account their full network of psychological predispositions as well as their current mental representational pattern. By making the confirmation a question of the recipient's own axiological framework, implicature mitigates the activity of the miscreant recognition module rather than the method involved with tolerating an original message, which depends on 'direct' check of the speaker's believability. Since the

speaker's message is naturally considered in contrast to the "best" aphorism in the recipient's independent arrangement of values as opposed to against the arrangement of values obvious in the continuum, there is quite no time for the module to work.

The comments of Richard Nixon with respect to his thought association in the Watergate embarrassment are one of the most notable uses of implicature for protection, face-saving, disavowal of "unverified" analysis, and, by and large, for authorizing genuine administration in light of honesty. Nixon won the 1972 official political race by one of the greatest edges ever, crushing Popularity based chosen one George McGovern. Be that as it may, after a break-in at the DNC workplaces during the 1972 mission, his organization was at that point enduring an onslaught for the 'Watergate' debate inside a brief timeframe. Authorities of the Nixon Panel to Reappoint the President were connected to the break-in. Various organization authorities left their positions; some of them were at last viewed as at fault for wrongdoings connected with conceal endeavors. Nixon previously tried to remain totally quiet about his supposed inclusion, yet when the courts pushed him to turn over tape accounts proposing that he might have endeavored to hinder the request, he made the accompanying confirmation:

Nobody currently working for the White House partook in any capacity in the break-in at the workplaces of the Majority rule Public Board.

This first authority confirmation of responsibility was made on September 3, 1973, at a White House public interview (in no time before the extraordinary Watergate examiner Archibald Cox was terminated in the scandalous "Saturday night slaughter" in October 1973), and it started a whirlwind of translations (cf. Aitken, 1993 for a broad survey and remarks), most of which zeroed in on the (suggested) significance of "by and by" in the articulation. Was the president merely denying any involvement without making any inferences? Was he attempting to cast blame on the CREEP, whose founders he reportedly had minimal touch with following the overwhelming triumph in 1972? Was he potentially trying to imply that, even if there may have previously been - in his own words - "crooks" in his administration, he had eliminated them by the time he spoke? According to Aitken (1993), the last interpretation was the one that was most widely accepted by opinion leaders and the general public in the United States, and it did put Nixon in a better political position for a further two weeks. However, immediately after Archibald Cox's resignation, new questions about the incident surfaced, and Americans grew

increasingly angry that the president had initially released information in bits and pieces. Nixon made a mostly dramatic attempt to come clean totally in response to these feelings and the realisation that the previous style of denial would no longer be sufficient. In particular, he purposely repeated the first few phrases and added more during a news conference in late October 1973:

In fact, no one who has ever worked in the White House or is currently employed there took part in any way in the break-in at the DNC headquarters.

Nixon's use of implicit information in both scenes (9) and (10), respectively, is astounding. Nixon cancels the implicature in (9) by supplying more substantive information in (10), willing to maintain the position of legitimate leadership while also being conscious of the shifting expectations from his audience. By doing this, he creates a fresh avenue for speculation, however this time an obvious "implicature trigger" is not offered. Overall, Nixon's discourse is one of keeping an eye on the addressee's expectations and providing only as much of the requested information as is currently required and adequate to uphold the appearance of credibility and the position of legitimising further leadership.

3.2.1.3 Common ground

In spite of the fact that there is no question that the possibility of shared conviction is established in contemporary speculations of realistic pleasantness and face-the board (see, for instance, Brown and Levinson, 1987; Fraser, 1990; Kasper, 1990; Culpeper, 1996; Chen, 2001), its application with regards to legitimization requires some epistemological reconsidering. It's a good idea to allude to shared belief methods while examining matters like laying out believability, forcing normal talk objectives, or convincing the recipient to pick a specific game-plan. In this importance, the peculiarity of "shared belief" alludes to the improvement of a psychological casing that the speaker and the recipient share, and thusly, it gives no more logical power past that given by the idea's traditional comprehension. However, it appears to be that by empowering an interesting point of interaction between the discourse act viewpoint and the implicature viewpoint, the possibility of shared conviction can likewise give a new hypothetical viewpoint. Moreover, as we will see, involving shared conviction as a measure makes it a lot

simpler to dissect political legitimation from a genuinely diverse and multidiscourse point of view.

Let's first look at a short passage of text to see how the voice act-implicature interface functions. Following the 9/11 attacks on the US Pentagon and the World Trade Centre, the US demanded Osama bin Laden be turned up. The example is the first sentence of the decree issued by Afghan Islamic clerics (Ulema). The Taliban, who were in power in Afghanistan at the time and were thought to be harbouring bin Laden, released the order on September 20, 2001. The material, which was originally published in Pashtu, was translated by the Associated Press with due lexical accuracy:

The Ulema of Afghanistan are saddened by the deaths in the United States and hope that the United States won't attack Afghanistan.

The words "is grieved about the losses" and "hopes that the United States would not launch an assault" are connected by the conjunction "and" in the sentence. The word "and" appears to imply that there is some form of causal relationship—or at the very least, a sequential relationship—between the statements. This understanding credits the reasoning for the activity displayed in the second explanation to a part of the message sent by the primary statement and vigorously depends on the translation of "and" as a marker of standard implicature (cf. Levinson, 1983). The understanding of the combination "and" as a real implicature signal, as such, is an implicit confirmation of a connection between the 9/11 attack and the potential for American commitment to Afghanistan later on. From here, it is just a short move toward the end that any assault on Afghanistan would be retaliatory in nature thus conceivably reasonable. The Taliban might make concessions, including, curiously, the acquiescence of Osama bin Laden, because of their acknowledgment of the earnestness of the circumstance. Such an interpretation of the Ulema document would, at least in part, 'legitimise' the Taliban group's current position, according to the majority of the international community and the American public in particular.

3.3 Data Collection

This is explorative research, the data collected from secondary source. Data will be collected from DAWN and Tribune News Editorials from Pakistani newspapers. Editorials will be based on Atrocities of Afghan migrants from Jan 2015 (after APS 2014) to December 2019 before covid as it will generate sense of ideological perspective which is beyond the scope of the study. To conduct this research, a variety of reputable academic articles and research papers from online websites and journals have been used.

3.3.1. Nature of the Data

The editorials of DAWN and Tribune were chosen for the analysis. For this purpose a total of 31 of DAWN and 31 of Tribune editorials were downloaded from the official websites of DAWN and Tribune. In this case the nature of the data is bases on secondary resources. The linguistic items both at lexical and syntactic level were explored through legitimization with the help of Proximization model.

3.3.2. Editorials of DAWN and Tribune

Many daily newspapers in English language are published in Pakistan. The present study is based on the editorials of two leading English newspapers in Pakistan. DAWN is Pakistan's leading liberal English newspaper published by Herald. The Herald group is a conglomerate holding both electronic and print media channels named as DAWN News. This newspaper was inaugurated by the founder of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam in 1941 before partition of the sub-continent. The Tribune is the second most read English newspaper in Pakistan. This newspaper also holds electronic channels named Express News and like DAWN, is an influential newspaper. The News group media owns 'Express', the largest circulating newspaper in Urdu language in Pakistan. In both newspapers many prominent writers write opinion articles and columns. These opinion articles present the positioning of the writers about their stance on certain crucial issues. For the present study, 61 opinion editorials are selected from both the newspapers related to Afghan Refugees.

3.4 Data Analysis

Analytical framework is based on "Proximization" by Piotr Cap. According to Piotr Cap, proximization is a rhetorical tactic in which the speaker, in order to justify immediate retaliation, portrays an actor, circumstance, or event that has been constructed as a threat to the self as having entered the conceptualizer's ground along spatial, temporal, or axiological dimensions and as such being of personal consequence. (Cap,2006,p.6).

In its broadest and most useful definition, proximization is a desultory strategy that depicts geologically and sequentially distant occasions and conditions as adversely affecting the speaker and her recipient. The speaker might endeavor various objectives, yet the principal one is normally the legitimization of the moves and approaches they propose to make to counter the developing impact of the negative, "unfamiliar," "outsider," and "bad guy" elements. The speaker might extend the far off elements as bit by bit infringing upon the speaker-recipient region.

In Cap (2008), I make an argument for a six-category framework of spatial-temporal proximization that, while potentially applicable to all discourses that aim to justify a pre-emptive response to an apparent threat, is specifically applicable to the editorials. The framework's six categories, which use conventional syntactic elements like noun and verb phrases, express various conceptualizations of the discourse stage elements with varying deictic statuses:

(1) Noun phrases (NPs) conceptualized as components of the deictic community (IDCs);(2) NPs conceptualized as components outside the deictic place (ODCs);(3) Action word phrases (VPs) of movement and directionality conceptualized together as signs of development of ODCs towards the deictic community and bad habit versa;(4) VPs of activity conceptualized as marks of contact among ODCs and IDCs;(5) NPs communicating unique thoughts conceptualized as expectations of likely contact among ODCs and IDCs;(6) NPs communicating dynamic ideas conceptualized as impacts of genuine contact among ODCs and IDCs.

It has proximization in three unique ways: topographical, temporal, and axiological. Every one of these classes has to do with an unmistakable way that the speaker and recipient, who are situated inside the deictic place (cf. Chilton, 2004, 2005) of the stage, are perceived in association with certain "unfamiliar" things that are situated external the deictic community (ODCs). The spatial type of proximization involves understanding the ODC-actuated events as putting the IDCs —

the recipient and the speaker — in substantial gamble. The temporal style involves depicting the occasions as huge and memorable, making them vital to both the speaker and the audience. The axiological sort, which is at last the focal point of this work, involves a creating struggle between the qualities maintained by the speaker and recipient from one perspective and the qualities characterizing the ODCs (whose activities represent a danger to the IDC elements) on the other. Application of the three proximization techniques — spatial, transient, and axiological — produces legitimization as a consolidated outcome. In the event that the ODC danger is seen as by and by important by the recipients, they are bound to help the speaker's precaution measures.

3.4.1 Spatial proximization

As a strategic construal operation, spatial proximization refers to the process in which peripheral entities (ODCs) continually approach central entities (IDCs) in physical space. The de-similarity between center and periphery can related with geographic and geopolitical distance. The central and peripheral entities are opposing, so in spatial proximization, speakers intentionally make listeners be aware of the threat generated by peripheral entities, which can only be avoided by taking the necessary actions.

The idea of objects or entities being close to one another in physical space is known as spatial proximization. There are many contexts in which this proximity can be examined and comprehended, such as data visualisation, architecture, and geography. Studying the distribution of natural features, human settlements, and socioeconomic patterns in geography requires the use of spatial proximization. It facilitates the identification of connections between various components within an area by geographers and urban planners, enabling well-informed choices to be made regarding resource allocation, city planning, and disaster management. For instance, creating efficient plans for disaster preparedness and response can be facilitated by having a thorough understanding of the spatial proximity of vulnerable areas to possible hazards.

When it comes to creating environments that are both aesthetically pleasing and functional, spatial proximization is crucial. Architects try to improve accessibility, flow, and user experience by strategically placing spaces within a structure. Through thoughtful arrangement of rooms, hallways, and common areas, architects can design areas that efficiently promote movement and

interaction. Moreover, the notion holds significance in the domain of data visualisation, wherein spatial relationships are graphically depicted to efficiently communicate information. By making patterns, trends, and correlations within datasets more visually apparent, spatial proximization can help analysts and decision-makers make sense of complex data. Spatial proximization, whether used in physical landscapes, architectural plans, or data visualisations, is an essential idea that supports our comprehension of the connections between elements.

In other words, Spatial proximization refers to the forced construal of the discourse space to perceive that the peripheral entities are encroaching physically upon the discourse space of central entities, the speaker and addressee (Cap, 2013). Spatial proximization has a diachronic nature. It can be viewed as the most basic tool for legitimizing. In political interventionist discourses, a pre-emptive response to “collective threats” is legitimized by allowing the collective to perceive that a threat is imminent and will have a negative impact on individuals (Wang, 2019).

Spatial proximization depends on a plot that features a protagonist and adversary interacting. In particular, it entails a depiction of the adversary entering the protagonist's physical area, or "ground," and inflicting bodily injury on the former. Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi government, or terrorists play antagonistic roles in Tony Blair's discourse leading up to the Iraq War, while Britain or the British people (to whom the audience is assumed to belong) and other Western democratic nations play protagonistic roles.

Spatial proximization made up of the following functional units (cf. Cap 2006: 60):(1) Noun phrases (NPs) conceptualized as antagonists.(2) NPS conceptualized as protagonists.(3) Verb phrases (VPs) conceptualizing action/motion of antagonists.

(4) Prepositional phrases (PPs) conceptualizing direction of action/motion towards protagonists.(5) NPs conceptualizing impact of action/motion on protagonists.

3.4.2 Temporal proximization

Temporal proximization is centered on the present, reflecting the conceptual movement of time. For instance, speakers forcibly shift the negative impact of past events to the present and the negative impact of possible future events to the present. The purpose is to make a cognitive panic to the recipient of the discourse, thereby justifying the action that the discourse and the speaker take.

The idea of events or occurrences being close to one another in time is known as temporal proximization. This temporal relationship is important in many disciplines, such as technology, economics, and history. Temporal proximization is a useful tool in historical studies as it enables historians to examine the chronological order of events and comprehend the causal relationships among them. Historians can learn about the evolution of societies, cultures, and civilizations by spotting patterns and trends over time. In economics, where the timing of events like market swings, recessions, and policy changes can have a big impact, temporal proximization is also crucial. For the purpose of developing successful economic strategies, policy interventions, and investment decisions, it is essential to comprehend the temporal proximity of these events.

Temporal proximization is essential to the creation and advancement of innovations in the field of technology. The quick speed at which technology is developing frequently results in the near simultaneous discovery and breakthrough of new ideas within a condensed period of time. The adoption, adaptation, and obsolescence of different technologies are influenced by this interconnected timeline of technological progress. Additionally, temporal proximization is essential for improving, debugging, and optimising software systems in domains like computer science and software development. The examination of the time correlations between various versions and upgrades aids developers in problem solving, enhancing features, and maintaining technological leadership. A thorough understanding of the dynamics and trends that emerge over time is possible only by comprehending temporal proximization, which is crucial for historical analysis, economic forecasting, and technological advancement.

In other words, Temporal proximization can be used as a method of enhancing spatial proximization. In the spatial axis, temporal proximization is useful for interpreting a process wherein an event is approaching or has already occurred (Wang, 2019). According to Cap (2013), temporal proximization is a symbolic “compression” of the time axis, and a partial conflation of

time frames, involving two simultaneous conceptual shifts (pp.85-86). They are past-to-present shift and future-to-present shift. The past-to-present shift could construe the past events and actions, mainly those instigated/performed by the ODC entities, informing the speaker's present context, in the interest of her own current actions. And the information is validated by analogies holding between the past and the present context arrangements. The future-to-present shift accommodates construal of the near future ODC actions stemming directly from the present context, a collection of premises up-dated by the premises construed from the past events. Under future-to-present shift, a future event is interpreted as entailing urgent need to take immediate measures; under past-to-present shift, past events are construed as still occurring and affecting reality (Wang, 2019).

As per the STA model, temporal proximization is the understanding of spatially happening occasions as critical and memorable, and thus, of most extreme significance to the talk recipient situated in the deictic centre. Temporal proximization can likewise be a technique for assessing the consequences of earlier activities to determine how significant the current situation is to the improvement of the recipient's objectives, yearnings, and assumptions. Accordingly, an axiological part is likewise included. For instance, the improvement of the 9/11 relationship includes not just conceptualizing a previous occasion — the psychological militant assaults — as a component impacting the development of the current circumstance, yet additionally conceptualizing hostile convictions and values fundamental this previous occasion as continuously and unfavorably influencing the components of the deictic community concerning their axiological synthesis (crowd inclinations, obligation to hurt, and so on.).

3.4.3 Axiological proximization

Axiological proximization refers to an artificially coercive conflict caused by the ideological confrontation between the central and peripheral entities in the discourse space. The ideological conflict accumulated between the IDC and ODC is a real conflict, and it can actually affect the IDC.

The term "axiological proximization" describes how close or near ethical principles, values, and beliefs are in a particular context. Axiology is the discipline of philosophy that deals with the

study of values, including both intrinsic and extrinsic factors. Axiological proximization is especially pertinent when analysing the ethical environment in which societies or people live. It entails realising how closely moral principles and cultural norms are related, even though these can differ greatly between communities. Since it enables the recognition of common values and the resolution of disagreements, the idea becomes essential in promoting understanding and cooperation between people. Thus, axiological proximization is essential to intercultural communication, ethical discourse, and the creation of equitable and inclusive social structures.

Axiological proximization is useful in a variety of contexts, including organisational management and education. In order to create a peaceful and productive learning environment, educators must have a thorough understanding of the values that students, teachers, and the larger community hold dear. Similar to this, in corporate settings, encouraging a positive workplace culture and raising general productivity depend heavily on matching employee values with the mission and goals of the business. An organisation or society can become more cohesive and morally grounded by implementing strategies that are in line with people's moral convictions, which is made possible by axiological proximization, which cultivates a nuanced understanding of value systems.

In other words, Axiological proximization refers to the mechanism through which the ODCs' value is derived, from both far and near. The values of IDCs and ODCs are interpreted as there being a growing conflict of consciousness between the two. The mechanism of axiological proximization involves the addressee's construal of a continuing ideological conflict that eventually materializes in a physical clash between the speaker/addressee and the audience (Cap, 2010). International values are generally regarded as the embodiment of ideology. The construction of certain ideology relies largely on who is to convey the ideology and how to describe and explain it—that is, how to seek shared values or promote the integration of values through external forces. At the same time, it is also important to choose which events or issues to describe, and this choice itself has an impact on the value orientation of these events.

Axiological proximization is the last type of proximization. The ability to see alternative axiological worldviews is necessary for axiological proximization. This is predicated on one's own deictic coordinates in sociospatial, temporal, and most importantly, axiological space in DST (Chilton 2014). The axiological conflict in discussions of the war on terror is frequently

between the nondemocratic principles of Middle Eastern nations like Iraq and the democratic values of the West, particularly the United Kingdom.

According to Cap (2010: 130), axiological proximization is the "narrowing of the gap between two different and opposed ideologies." I interpret the narrowing of this distance as axiological evidence for the protagonist and antagonist becoming more similar. Thus, axiological proximization is equivalent to social change.¹⁷ This may entail a change in the protagonist's or antagonist's axiological foundation.

We can therefore speak of solid ground or shifting axiological proximization in terms of the protagonist.¹⁸ Moreover, axiological proximization might be classified as positive or negative when viewed once more from the viewpoint of the protagonist. Positive proximization occurs at the level of speech acts when something is offered or promised, whereas negative proximization occurs when something is warned.

2008 (Wiezcorek). The basis for positive axiological proximization is typically a move in the antagonist's axiological ground in the direction of the protagonist, whereas the basis for negative axiological proximization is a shift in the protagonist's axiological ground in the direction of the antagonist. Nominalized terms like "democratisation" (of Them) and "radicalization" (of Us) that indicate positive, stable ground vs negative, moving ground axiological proximization, respectively, reflect this divide. Again, a translation from a starting set of coordinates to a goal set is necessary in the discourse space.

The spatial axis, which denotes the "here" and the "presently" of the circumstance as well as the recipient's impression of it concerning the ongoing positive-and negative-esteem qualities (A+, A), includes substances conceptualized in various and variable levels of physical and international separation from the talk recipient situated inside the deictic place. The demonstrations taken previously and those that are supposed to be taken by specialists distinguished inside the elements meant on the space pivot are remembered for the fleeting hub. The recipient at the deictic community deciphers the axiological pivot considering their own inclinations as well as the common philosophy of their State (for this situation, the US), which incorporates different philosophical thoughts and values.

For more comprehension, in short Proximization theory and its Spatial-Temporal-Axiological (STA) analytic model assume that all the three aspects or strategies of proximization contribute to the continual narrowing of the symbolic distance between the entities/values in the Discourse Space and their negative impact on the speaker and her addressee. As such, goes proximization theory, the strategies of proximization constitute prime legitimization devices in political interventionist discourse; the discourse addressees will only legitimize pre-emptive actions against the “gathering threat” if they perceive the threat as personally consequential.² The last tenet of proximization theory in Cap (2013) is that although any application of proximization principally subsumes all of its strategies, spatial, temporal and axiological, the degree of their representation in discourse is continually motivated by their effectiveness in the evolving context. Extralinguistic contextual developments may thus cause the speaker to limit the use of one strategy and compensate it by an increased use of another, in the interest of the continuity of legitimization. Altogether, working with concepts such as Discourse Space, deictic center or deictic periphery, proximization theory acknowledges the primacy of spatial cognition in language use and the construction of discourse. This begs the question of the (extra) explanatory power of proximization in relation to the wealth of existing approaches built on the same or similar premises. These include, for instance, Levinson’s (2003, 2004) theory of temporal and spatial frames of reference, which stresses the fundamental role of spatial cognition in relativization and subjective representations of processes and attitudes that involve a deictic point of view to “anchor” ideas. Werth (1999), Chilton (2004) and Gavins (2007) adopt a similar stance in explaining “deictic coherence” in terms of text- and discourse worlds. They argue that all language use, and therefore also discourse, involves the (re)construction of a mental space which functions as a cohesive conceptual frame for the representation of geographically or culturally bounded (social) realities (Searle, 2010). Within this mental space, not only entities, but also events are observed and organized relative to a “deictic center”. What does proximization theory add to these and related approaches?³ The contribution of proximization is at the same time conceptual and empirical. It can be considered at two levels, (i) cognitive-pragmatic and (ii) linguistic, or more precisely, lexico-grammatical. At the (i) cognitive-pragmatic conceptual level, the STA proximization model revisits the ontological status and pragmatic function of deixis and deictic markers. On the classical views, deixis is primarily a technical necessity for the possible interpretability of communication in the first place. For

instance, Levelt's (1989) seminal "thinking for speaking" model, subsuming the consecutive stages of conceptualization, formulation and articulation, locates deixis at the medium stage/level of coding the visual scene ("perspective-taking") in a closed set of spatial expressions abstracted from a finite repository of lexical choices available to the speaker in a given language. Similar positions are presented in e.g. Ensink and Sauer (2003), where deixis is considered, first and foremost, critical for human ability to learn and communicate in a language, on which premise the existence of set numbers of "obligatory" deictic expressions in different languages is postulated. Within the proximization approach deixis goes beyond its "primary" status of a formal tool for the coding of elements of context to make all communication possible. It becomes, eventually, an instrument (or a component thereof) for legitimization, persuasion and social coercion. On the proximization view, the concept of deixis is not reduced to a finite repository of "deictic expressions", but rather expanded to cover the bigger lexico-grammatical phrases and discourse expressions which the "conventional" deictic markers (such as for instance pronominals) get part of as the speaker constructs complex discourse forms to meet the changing contextual conditions. As a result, the "component" deictic markers partake in (forced) conceptual shifts. An example of the proximization approach to deixis and deictic expressions is Cap's (2013:109) spatial proximization framework, which not only reflects the very constituents and the mechanism of proximization in the Discourse Space, but also plays a key role in abstracting the relevant (i.e. "spatial") lexico-grammatical items.

So I used this STA model in my research thesis. Through this model editorials of Pakistani Newspapers have analyzed. Data has also analyzed on the Quantitative research tool. UAM Corpus tool used. This research tool has support for the explore linguistics items. For QUAN support this study will employ UAM Corpus tool to give descriptive analysis of our QUAL interpretation. This tool refers to a set of tools used in linguistic annotation, especially for texts which can be executed manually and semi-automatically. Later on, the application gives the user a media for searching texts for words or certain features, example: passive constructions and provides statistical analysis of the data. UAM tools basically focuses on manual and semi-automatic annotation, since its lack of accuracy using automatic annotation. Some linguistic pattern, as semantic or pragmatic features cannot be easily identified. In the other hand, appropriate language resources are required for well-analyzed automatic (O'Donnell, 2008).

Compared with other tools, UAM combined annotation, statistic analyzing and contrastive study together to offer a more comprehensive and convenient service. SPSS is a tool that mainly used for statistical analysis of the data. It is widely used in various areas like health care, marketing, educational research, survey companies, education researchers and many others. It provides data analysis for descriptive statistics, numeral outcome predictions, and identifying groups. This software also gives data transformation, graphing and direct marketing features to manage data smoothly. Thus, SPSS is suitable for scholars to focus on the entire analytics process, while it fails to deal with such linguistic issues as semantic division, grammar or structural analyzing and so on. On the contrast, UAM can not only analyze comparative statistics across subsets, e.g., contrasting conversational patterns used by male and female speakers, but also can do annotation of multiple texts by using the same annotation schemes of your design, or of each text at multiple levels e.g., NP, Clause, Sentence, whole document. Some researchers have not grasped the main function of UAM and they are apt to use tools which have overlapping properties. For example, one master's dissertation's qualitative and quantitative methods are utilized to analyze and count the frequency of Themes and TP patterns, with the help of WPS Office, SPSS 26.0 and UAM Corpus Tool (Zhuang, 2022). AntConc, another tool for working with language corpora, is a free software programme using a graphical user interface. Within AntConc are a number of „tools“ that support linguistic analysis by enabling the user to -- for example, search corpora, to generate lists of words in corpora, and to browse „concordances“ of word use in corpora. Nevertheless, one of the weakest areas of AntConc is in its handling of annotated data such as data encoded in HTML/XML format. Although AntConc offers a simple way to view or hide embedded tags used in HTML/XML and other annotation methods, much more sophisticated methods need to be implemented if the full power of annotated data is to be realized (Anthony, 2004). However, UAM fills this gap. All annotations within it are stored in XML files, meaning that your annotations can more easily be shared with other applications. Meanwhile it uses "stand-off" XML, which means the annotation files do not contain the text, just point to the text. This allows for multiple overlapping analyses of the same text, not so easy in standard XML.

So with the help of UAM Corpus tool In what follows I used Proximity theory for data analysis. This tool helped to give the answer of my research question. I used this tool for parts of speech tagging. Parts of Speech (POS) tagging have been implemented by several researchers using different techniques. Techniques such as Bayesian Models, Markov Models, Maximum

Entropy, and Transformation-Based Learning (TBL) have been applied in POS tagging. Nguyen et al., (2016) applied TBL for POS tagging and achieved competitive accuracy values compared to the other techniques mentioned. While researchers such as Rathod and Govilkar (2015) and Kumawat and Jain (2015) grouped POS tagging techniques based on supervised or unsupervised technique as shown in figure 1, others such as Amri et al. (2017) broadly grouped POS techniques into five categories which are; Statistical approach, Rule Based approach, Hybrid approach, Transformation-Based Learning approach, and Memory Based approach. The Memory Based Approach as described by Khemakhem et al. (2016) assumes that words which occur in similar contexts will be assigned the same tag. It is a similarity-based supervised learning which is an extension and adaptation of classical k-Nearest Neighbor (k-NN). Mahar and Memon (2010) described supervised POS taggers as taggers built on pre-tagged corpora while the unsupervised POS taggers do not require any pre-tagged corpora, rather they employ methods that automatically tags assigned words. According to Das and Petrov (2011) supervised tagging rely on training data that is labeled, and this labelling of data consumes time and costs a lot to generate, on the other hand, the unsupervised approach to learning seem to be the likely solution to this problem of cost and time consumption. This is because the unsupervised approach only requires unannotated text for training models. Unsupervised POS taggers employ advanced computational methods such as Baum-Welch algorithms to induce tags automatically (Kumawat and Jain, 2015). However, the practical usability of Unsupervised POS taggers is questionable because the best English POS tagger that is completely unsupervised according to Das and Petrov (2011) achieved the limited accuracy of 76% as stated by Christodoulopoulos and Steedman (2010).According to Khemakhem et al. (2016) the early approaches used for POS tagging are rule-based. Based on an architecture that is two-staged, the first stage uses the dictionary approach in assigning potential POS to each given word. The second stage uses hand-written list that contain rules for disambiguation that are used in arranging the given list to a part-of-speech for each word. The set of rules in this approach must be properly written and inspected by human experts. After the 80s, the Statistical (stochastic) approach came into existence and gained more popularity because it requires lesser work and it is not as costly as the rule-based approach. Generally, the process of tagging according to Sonai et al. (2017) can be grouped into stochastic or rule based tagging. This is supported by figure 1 where Rathod and Govilkar (2015)

identified rule based, stochastic, and hybrid as the techniques under both supervised and unsupervised approach to POS tagging.

3.5 Conclusion

In this chapter I discussed theoretical framework which is based on legitimization strategies. After it I described data collection. I gathered data from secondary sources. Then I discussed the analytical framework, which is consisted on STA Model by Piotr Cap with respect to research question. In the last section I explained UAM Corpus tool and Parts of Speech Tagging through this tool, which I used for data analysis.

Chapter No 4

Data Analysis

4.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter presents the analysis of the editorials of DAWN and Tribune newspapers. The data from the editorials has been examined both at qualitative and quantitative[Explorative] level. The editorials have been analyzed keeping in view the legitimization with the help of Proximization model. The analysis provides detailed analysis in three categories 1 Spatial, Temporal, axiological proximization about Afghan refugees.

4.2 Proximization in DAWN and Tribune Editorials

The discursive strategy of proximization presents both physical and temporal positioning of past events, issues and self constructed ideologies that are significant to the speaker and the addressee (Cap, 2015). Presentation of distant events /entities in terms of influencing speaker /addressee's ideological and physical domains reflects speaker's intention of legitimizing actions and policies and therefore expressing the impact of " foreign entities" (p. 314). The theory is based on the notion of proximization. Since language expression only causes the forced interpretation it conjures, which in turn causes the perlocutionary effect (legitimization), the proximization method incorporates both the pragmatic and cognitive dimensions. The speaker uses the proximization method, which involves portraying a distant antagonistic entity as invading the deictic centre, to legitimise their actions. This strategy has a negative effect on both the speaker and the addressee(s) (Cap 2013). Within the discourse space, the proximity of the danger can be understood in relation to the spatial axis as well as figuratively to the temporal or evaluative axes (Hart 2014b). conversation space refers to the mental representation of conversation content and is a three-dimensional abstraction from the material spatial world. The speaker and addressee(s) are referred to as IDC ('inside-deictic-center'), and the peripheral entity is called ODC ('outside-deictic-center'). Mental spaces, the conceptual units that provide concepts the structure they need to be comprehended in a continuous discourse, facilitate the construal of all things, their roles, and their relations.

The hostile entity is designated as being physically near the deictic centre by spatial proximization. Through temporal orientation adjustments, temporal proximization refers to the forced interpretation of "now" as defined by the current situation. In order to explain current phenomena, past-to-present orientation entails interpreting previous events and ODC activities; in contrast, future-to-present orientation entails interpreting ODC actions that will arise from the current situation. Epistemic/ axiological proximization is a shift along the epistemic axis that metaphorically represents "degrees of distance" (Fleischman 1989), representing a scale of values ranging from total detachment of the speaker from the possibility that some state of affairs becomes actualized to absolute commitment (Nuyts 2001).

In brief, these three aspects sanction the division of proximization discursive strategy into spatial proximization(Space) temporal proximization (time) epistemic proximization (evaluation) and axiological proximization (evaluation) (Chilton, 2004; Cap, 2013).

Proximization strategies at spatial, temporal and evaluate contribute at both cognitive - pragmatic domain reconsider pragmatic functioning of the notion of deixis and linguistic deictic markers(Levinson, 1983; Levelt 1989; as cited in Cap 2017) and elaborates its function as a potential tool " for legitimization, persuasion and coercion" (p. 18). Moreover the concept of deixis is not limited to a fixed set of deictic items but rather elaborated to contain linguistic phrases and other discourse markers that conceptualize scheme of ODC-IDC impact.

The current section provides with the analysis and interpretation of proximization strategies employed by the editorials of DAWN and Tribune. The analysis attempts to highlight and explore the symbolic meaning and distancing (Cap 2015 p. 315) between the entities values of " other" (Government of Pakistan, UNHCR, etc). In the given discursive space and their positive and negative impact on the speaker and the addressee.

4.2.1 The framework of Spatial proximization

A conceptual representation (script) of an interaction between an ANTAGONIST and a PROTAGONIST is used in spatial proximization. The protagonist perceives the hostile entity (ODC) as infringing upon their space, representing negative values. The protagonist may suffer

unfavourable consequences from the antagonistic creature's physical effect. If the IDC does not take any preventive action, the impact is always interpreted as immediate and devastating. Geographical and geopolitical distance are the main factors that distinguish the core from the periphery, while ideological distance can also play a role (Cap 2013: 74).

To highlight the urgency of the current threat, speakers frequently invoke a similar threat from the past and its devastating outcomes. A set of lexical words that work together as a cue for proximization script are used to reduce the physical distance.

Spatial proximization discursive strategy can be defined as one of the forced construal physical influence on the IDC located in the deictic center of the given discourse structure (Cap2013, Hart 2014). The analysis of editorials of DAWN and Tribune shows that spatial proximization tries to reveal the constructive and deconstructive of entities such as ' Government of Pakistan and UNHCR', etc presents in the peripheral space and reflect their impact as threatening. The analysis has established that force schema involves several impact of ODCand IDC.

These classified observation can be collected at various lexio-grammatical levels. Spatial proximization presumes the presence of Central and peripheral entities construed in physical space and depends on a discourse that reflects interaction between THEM and US.

Spatial proximization in this regard can be highlighted through linguistics items noun phrases denoting ODC and IDC entities, verb phrases expressing movement and impact of ODC behaviour and noun phrases reflecting abstract conceptualization of anticipation effect of ODCs influence. This current section provides the analysis of editorials of DAWN and Tribune.

In short, Spatial proximization focuses on the disruptive effects of ODCs, allowing collective perception of threat pressure and can negatively affect individuals, legitimizing preemptive behavior in response to collective threats. According to Cap's analytical framework, the results of this paper's identification of spatial proximization terms in the corpus are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1 underneath presents the six classes of the spatial proximization structure and the occurrences for every classification tracked down in the chose corpus:

| Category | Lexio-grammatical items and Phrases | Tribune | DAWN |
|--|--|---|--|
| Elements of the Deictic Center of DS (US) | Noun phrases (NPs) marking US | Thousands of Afghans, refugees, Ambassador Janan Mosazai, another million unregistered Afghan refugees, The people of Afghan, Mud, Refugees women, Afghan citizens, Home, Them, Pakistani born children, Karim and his family, House, My sons, women etc. | Afghan refugees, Afghan, Mr wazir, family members, children, Afghan man, houses, national, 1.6 million refugees, registering undocumented Afghan, home, women, men, migrants, people, they, Mushtaq Ghani, We, my brother, shop, market, Karim a shopkeeper, my shop and bird etc. |
| Elements on the periphery of DS | Noun phrases (NPs) marking THEM | The government of Islamabad, Comsats university of Islamabad, Pakistan, UNHCR, NADRA, Zarb-e-Azab, Pakhtoonkhwa, Milli Awami, party, UN, | Pakistani state, Regions, Commandos, Pakistan-Afghanistan UNHCR, Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa enforcement of NAP, pakhtons, nations, |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Europe, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf, The National Action Plan, Iran and Pakistan, Pakistani media, International media, United States, America, West, Doland Trump, Bombs, New York City etc. | Pakistani police, The federal government, provincial government, minister, Abdul Qadir Baloch, solution, Human Rights Watch, Taliban, Army Public School, Peshawar, police, head quarters in Muzaffarabad, Pakistan's spy etc. |
| Conceptualisers of movement of THEM towards US | Verb phrases of motion and directionality | Pakistan from terrorism a real and need to be tackled....,The ministry figures suggest that..., Afghan refugees have to endure strict security, Most people want to get rid of..., will the Afghan do after the withdrawal?..etc. | There may be an attempt to try, there may be million of Afghans will come back, it may exacerbate, cards will not be extended, we let them go, Pakistan must fulfill its obligation, Afghans will have to leave Pakistan, Pakistan can not give permission to live..., 50,000 refugees would return in 2016, this may be last extension, There will |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | | | be no extension after January.. Etc. |
| Conceptualisers of the actual Impact of THEM on US | Verb phrases VPs of action | The UNHCR have decided to extend..., Afghan refugees have returned, burden that we have carried for decades..., large migrants population have launched..., international priorities have shifted, we have no option..., Pakistani media revealed., Pakistan have also been recommended etc. | Afghan refugees repatriated from Pakistan, Afghan who left Pakistan, The ministry had first fixed, The Pakistan-Afghanistan UNHCR tripartite schedule for August, Taliban believed to have close links, KP government offered to provide for their refugees, Pakistan has issued., The refugees had requested further extension., Pakistan to be harassed, Afghan refugees have returned from Pakistan... Etc. |
| Conceptualisers of anticipated impact of THEM | Abstract nouns and noun phrases (NPs) | Registration, authority, fear, peace, childhood, failure, health etc | Law, enforcement, surveillance, harassment, intimidation, harmful, peace, stability, attempts, challenges run both ways, peace |

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | and manners etc. |
| Conceptualisers of the effects of the THEM impact on US | Abstract nouns and noun phrases (NPs) | Freedom to live, values of tolerance, strong feelings, Dismay, livelihood etc. | Frustration expressed by Afghan, new dynamic especially between the Pakhtoons, violence, arrest, misery and deprivation, image of Afghan, opinion towards refugees, existence etc. |

First, the IDC elements for categories (1) and (2) include lexical objects and phrases like "family members, children, my son and woman, brother Afghans and we," among other things. The conjunction "and" implies a mutual link or sameness, which leads to the conceptualization of definite entities (Karim and his family) as belonging to the deictic centre. On the other hand, the ODCs—"Taliban, NADRA, Pakistan, Bombs"—are present at the event stage. Again, a relationship in light of normal character is created among a portion of these parts. The assumption of long haul collaboration and the simple nearness of their lexical occurrence in the text put "Pakistan and psychological militants" on fair terms. Two variables are making the overall distance among IDCs and ODCs close: (a) the ODC components are examined as trying to genuinely influence the IDC region (1.6 million outcasts should return, vagrants, mud), which summons the picture of disaster and obliteration; and (b) the IDC components are deciphered as to some degree latent and in this way presented to contact with ODCs eventually, a conflict that finishes in "misfortune."

Lexical items from all four of the remaining categories—(3) "cards will not be extended," (4) "The ministry had fixed," (5) "peace," and (6) "violence, arrest, and misery"—are included in these two procedures. The fact that all six of the distinct categories are represented by elements

in the aforementioned remarkably little text sample is a strong indicator of the widespread use of spatial proximization, particularly in the early stages of development. The large amount of hits in the first category that indicate the US and the core IDC (which includes the main discourse participants like the speaker and direct audience) show a startling disparity. As opposed to the above, there is not much of a difference in the amount of hits suggesting the major ODCs (Pakistan, police). In actuality, what we have here is a confusion of the two ideas of the Pakistan Action Plan's perception as a terrorist organisation that poses a serious threat to Afghan migrants who are thought of as IDC components. We presently assess the overall distance between the two spaces, a direction characterized by VPs that makes up the third class of our spatial system. The idea of "get freed from displaced people" includes the normal impact of ODCs on IDCs components. The main lemmas are those that show a contention bound development with respect to both ODCs and IDCs, despite the fact that the last option can likewise be understood as detached or inactive and in this manner effectively invadable. This is on the grounds that the progress of the Proximization procedure really relies on how the last conflict between the ODC and IDC substances is perceived.

As should be visible from the table, the general number of hits alluding to the two spaces in to a great extent equivalent regarding VP event, but on the ODC side there is at present an exceptional pretended by "Pakistani government" complementation which stop in significance as the "US" contribution proceeds. The fourth classification, including VPs of activity conceptualized as signs of content among ODCs and IDCs, features lemmas straightforwardly liable for the logical effect of spatial proximization between 2014 to 2019.

This classification shows that way towards setting up a causative image of Armed force Government funded School. Clearly it is the fear mongers side that is the troublemaker of the contention and the THEM takes up an only self guarded job. The optimistic undertones of "trouble" and its overall propensity to take on such engaging lexical things, for example, populace have sent off, global needs, risk, a portion of the expressions to be sure coming up in our Corpus just add to the lucidity of the image.

The fifth and 6th classification of our spatial system might be going past what has been the customary area of room, directionality and stage seeing game plans hypotheses (Maclaury's (1995) Vantage hypothesis and so on). In any case, I will contend that the NP-based dynamic

thoughts conceptualized as expectations of possible contact among ODCs and IDCs (the fifth classification) are vital components of the early proximization, which, as has been shown has a naturally spatial person.

These words "hurtful, harmony, strength, race opportunity" show clear image of obliteration of Afghan exiles. Accordingly the fundamental components in the game plan shows the genuine Effect and impacts among US and THEM.

We should the recap the discoveries from this part even a short gander at how the assault on Armed force state funded school similarity works or how the metaphorization schemata make progress toward the spatial proximization impact. The conceptualization of Armed force Government funded School occasion stage follows the understanding of spatial directions by and large and if for sure the majority of the scientific work is to consider the borderless person of the nation psychological oppression (assault on APS) or geologically far reaching outcomes of a psychological warfare then it is similarly vital to lay out the context oriented foundation containing the previous activity yielding the specific derivations, as well as the particular philosophical setting in which these previous activity were performed. This implies expanding the scope of the idea of proximization to incorporate its fleeting and axiological aspects.

This framework can be analyzed through numeral Table 2.

| Category | Lexio-grammatical items and Phrases | Tribune | DAWN |
|--|--|----------------|-------------|
| Elements of the Deictic Center of DS (US) | Nous phrases (NPs) marking US | 1780 | 2171 |
| Elements on the periphery of DS | Noun phrases (NPs) marking THEM | 1645 | 2623 |
| Conceptualisers of movement of THEM towards US | Verb phrases of motion and directionality | 779 | 710 |
| Conceptualisers of the actual Impact of THEM on US | Verb phrases VPs of action | 1628 | 1517 |
| Conceptualisers of anticipated impact of THEM | Abstract nouns and noun phrases (NPs) | 2256 | 1466 |
| Conceptualisers of the effects of the THEM impact on US | Abstract nouns and noun phrases (NPs) | 1873 | 1710 |

This table clearly shows the all 6 categories of spatial proximization. The table above is representing the lexico-grammatical items and also reflects the expression/phrases in the given data set. This means that the linguistics expression and phrases represented the highest frequency (in item of occurrence). This data set presents exact figures of all categories. This table presents the spatial proximization categories. The first two categories presents the Noun phrase (US) and Noun phrase (THEM) used to identify IDC-ODC. The data set revealed various Noun phrases in order to depicts. Ahghan migrants as the elements of the deictic center of the given discourse space, i.e Afghan migrants, refugees etc.

The DAWN and Tribune editorials represents the Noun phrases in terms of (US and THEM) i.e; in DAWN, (family members, children, men, women) etc. and in Tribune(karim, his family, mud, Afghans) etc. The second two categories capture the verb phrases of action and motion. These categories shown future phrases and past phrases. The third category presents that how many future phrases used in DAWN and Tribune editorials. This table capture how much Afghan refugees face problems and issues in future, and the 4th category reflects the past verb that (THEM) means other than Afghan took action against the Ahghan refugees (US). This table show how much percent took action against the (US) and how this thing impact on (US) . The last two categories shows again Noun phrases of US and THEM, that how much ODC impact on IDC and ODC treated IDC and how IDC have to go back their homeland.

These all categories presents the exact figures and number in both DAWN and Tribune editorials.

4.2.2 The framework of Temporal proximization

According to Cap (2017), temporal proximization is the process of forcing people to believe that now is the best moment to prepare an emergency response to protect IDC from ODC's impending threat. This impression might be based on expectations for the future or on the assumptions of the past and present. Because of this, the temporal proximization framework requires linguistic components that integrate past events with predictions for the future. Real

time (RT) markers and construed time (CT) markers are the two categories of language temporal indicators, according to Cap (2013b).

While the RT markers recognize when the occasion really happened (previously), the CT markers distinguish how questionable the occasion is and the way that it could happen again from now on or anytime before. Since CT helps show the gamble as progressing and on-going rather than RT, which addresses it as a one-time episode before, the talk generators deliberately use markers of inconclusiveness like *a* rather than *the* to invigorate the criticalness of the preventive advances.

This system's most memorable class, which presents RT occasions as CT occasions, contains indications of inconclusiveness. A few explicit tense examples that mix the depiction of the protected past with the depiction of the frightening future are remembered for the subsequent classification. Nominalizations that produce presuppositions fall into the third gathering; modular helpers and unequivocal coding of the now fleeting edge have a place with the fourth. The fifth and last classification comprises of extensively longer talk portions as opposed to specific lexical words or syntactic developments that portray a "favored future" (Cap 2013b: 114) when the IDC has tended to the difficulties presented by ODC.

In short, Temporal proximization can be used as a form of strengthening spatial proximization, which has a double effect: on the one hand, it helps to establish a collective memory of past time and alert the audience; on the other hand, it relies on the current context to prepare for the future. The identification results of temporal proximization words in the corpus are detailed in Table 3.

The temporal proximization framework's five categories are shown in Table 3 below, along with samples from the chosen corpus for each category.

Table underneath presents the five classes of the transient proximization structure and the models for every class tracked down in the chose corpus:

| Category | Lexio-grammatical items and Phrases | Tribune | DAWN |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Elements construing ODC actual impact acts in alternative temporal frames</p> <p>Elements construing constructive/destructive future extending indefinitely from a past instant</p> | <p>Noun phrases (NPs) involving indefinite descriptions construing ODC actual impact acts in alternative temporal frames)</p> <p>Discourse forms involving contrastive use of the past and the present construing threatening future extending infinitely from a past instant)</p> | <p>They,Today,decades,a man, Inarecent, press...,An Afghan..., Some left...,.</p> <p>There was a shortage of food..., We had no other option to come back..., Possession of Pakistani CNICs made it extremely difficult..., They are faced bruality by folic, 40 percent families displaced operation Zarb-e-Azab.</p> | <p>Nine times..., Unregistered fordecades,all hard decision, private sector..., Unregistered Afghans, someone, everyone etc.</p> <p>Day by day security situation is getting worse, 3.1 million Afghans had returned..., The police did not used to beat us...,They will kill me...,They wanted bribe money..., Police threaten him to with arrest...,etc.</p> |
| <p>Elements construing conditions for ODC impact to arise anytime</p> | <p>Noun phrases (NPs) involving nominalizations construing</p> | <p>Their unpopularity has increased..., They had left Pakistan because they had no</p> | <p>Afghans should have taken decision, they had left pakist for escape harrarsment,</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>in the future</p> | <p>presupposition of conditions for ODC impact to arise anytime in the future)</p> | <p>longer able to afford to pay their bribes..., Limitation, economic factor, fear of arrest etc.</p> | <p>threat. They Afghan refugees bear no responsibility, but to accept the reality that being in Pakistan with only be hardest thing...,said Mr Ghani said the provincial government was not in favour of any extension. First we had to leave here because of war...,etc.</p> |
| <p>Elements construing conditions for ODC impact between the now and the infinite future</p> | <p>Verb phrases (VPs) involving modal auxiliaries construing conditions for ODC impact as existing continually between the now and the infinite future)</p> | <p>Can we afford to extend they stay of Afghan refugees on our soil? Afghan refugees should also be included..., But we can not agree..., The government must now..., They can easily serve..., etc.</p> | <p>There may be million of Afghan...,they may face harm, It may exacerbate tension..., They may not want to go back..., They will kill me..., My shop will be demolished..., The cards will not be extended..., etc</p> |
| <p>Elements construing</p> | <p>Discourse forms involving parallel contrastive</p> | <p>New wave..., can fly to other countries for peace..., The process</p> | <p>We decided to leave there would no other option..., The cards</p> |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>future extending from the now</p> | <p>construals of oppositional and privileged futures extending from the now)</p> | <p>will need to be streamlined...,etc.</p> | <p>will not be extended..., There is no more solution and that is granted that is granting the Afghan here a legal status..., more people will be feeling to the neighbouring countries.</p> |
|---|--|--|--|

Numerous examples were discovered for the first category of the temporal proximization framework within the data examined for this study. In political interventionist discourse, this concept is also significant because it is pertinent to Afghan refugees. In order to keep readers focused on what is happening right now, real timemarkers have been used over conceived time markers in this study, which is dealing with guidelines for Afghan refugees. For example, decades without being registered, "a man sat in mud," "some left this country for peace," difficult choices, etc. The state of affairs right now is so dire that it inspires anxiety.

Without conjecturing on the probability of such a plague happening at some other moment. Thus the "presently outline" is actuated with the utilization of endless descriptions (Cap 2013b:85). The second class of the worldly proximization system, when applied to Afghans, likewise needs little correction and change in the illumination of the information broke down. The classification includes the utilization of past tense, showing the protected past, trailed by present development that addresses the continually threatening future, for example, IDC used to think/accept that IDCs were protected as ODC danger was far away. The ongoing lamentable circumstances has changed the IDC conviction. The examination shows that such a talk structure can be tracked down in publications, since the "protected past" is generally figured out in the current

development. The current development portrays what harm has been brought about by the after assault of Armed force State funded School, and what changes have been made following on going occurrence, for example, "Step by step security circumstance is deteriorating, There is a lack of food, They were confronting fierceness. 40% families uprooted because of activity Zarb e Azab, the police didn't used to beat us.

These propose the normal past when it had ended up working. In any case the ongoing improvement really portrays the reliable risk as it includes the change the commonplace instances of the past. The nominalizations given in the models for class three I. e quit bullying, risk and left Pakistan "are illustrative of the accepted state of the ODCs impact. With the help of such presupposition addressing things to come impact, it ends up being easy to share the preventive measures and search for legitimization.

The models quoted in the characterization four consolidate the particular partner may, should, can't, will and depicts the endless peril introduced by the Pakistani government. This usage of a secluded aide close by the ODC future impact adds to the fear demand as the addressee feels introduced to the unending risk which fabricates the suppositions for a strong preventive methodology.

The model quoted in arrangement five fulfill the interest of the class as they contain the presentation of the continuous situation I. e negative, for instance, "we decided to leave there would no other decision, there is no Plan "....., more people will get away from the connecting countries for congruity. The cycle ought to be streamlined. By first presenting what is happening, the centrality and need of the fitting preventive allots are laid.

The course of action is then presented in the continuation of the discussion, which is presented as the best solution for the continuous compromising situation and will ensure better future. This grouping gets the presented plan legitimized considerably more quickly in wake of the given explanation and the assumption an unrivaled future.

The assessment presented using the transient proximization framework shows all in all the categories, fill in as one the present the ODC substance as a persevering risk for the IDCs in this way legitimizing the now-time frame as the most sensible time span to answer the ODC risk.

This framework can be analyzed through numeral Table 4.

| Category | Lexio-grammatical items and phrases | Tribune | DAWN |
|---|---|----------------|-------------|
| Elements construing ODC actual impact acts in alternative temporal frames | Noun phrases (NPs) involving indefinite descriptions construing ODC actual impact acts in alternative temporal frames) | 769 | 575 |
| Elements construing constructive/destructive future extending indefinitely from a past instant | Discourse forms involving contrastive use of the past and the present construing threatening future extending infinitely from a past instant) | 1120 | 900 |
| Elements construing conditions for ODC impact to arise anytime in the future | Noun phrases (NPs) involving nominalizations construing presupposition of conditions for ODC impact to arise | 981 | 1152 |

| | | | |
|--|--|-----|-----|
| | anytime in the future) | | |
| Elements construing conditions for ODC impact between the now and the infinite future | Verb phrases (VPs) involving modal auxiliaries construing conditions for ODC impact as existing continually between the now and the infinite future) | 710 | 735 |
| Elements construing future extending from the now | Discourse forms involving parallel contrastive construals of oppositional and privileged futures extending from the now) | 810 | 835 |

Temporal proximization consists on the interpretation of different conceptualizer "now" as the exact frequency of the occurrence. In this table the researchers presents time axis because temporal proximization consists on time.

The first category captures the Noun phrases the indefinite description that how many time these phrases occur in both DAWN and Tribune editorials, i.e all hard decision, fordecades, some everyone etc.

The second category shows the lexico-grammatical items that show that occurrence consists on time of axis like past-to- present and future-to-present.For the propose of the study the researcher analysis the data about past events that are still going on it's means that the past lexico-

grammatical items shows that this thing will be still going on future time that's way to secure the future time, actions can be required immediately.

The third and fourth categories presents the time axis in present and future time. These occurrence show perfective and imperfective verb motion, that how in present time the action has to be taken and how that action provides the better future. These figures and numbers show how these occurrence are powerful in DAWN and Tribune editorials.

4.2.3 The framework of Axiological proximization

Axiological proximization is portrayed as the development of obliged impression of the rising philosophical battle among IDCs and ODCs, which the majority would view as ordinary to achieve a real struggle (Cap 2011). In this survey, since we are dealing with a Pakistani Government , as an ODC, the word reasoning is used it very well may be said to describe natural pessimism associated with the after Open Movement Plan since it means to convey shocking outcomes for IDCs. Thus, we can say that the way of thinking in political discussions suggests the positive or negative worth annexed to the IDCs and ODCs. The underlying two groupings of this design are what articulation classes which present the positive potential gains of IDCs and negative potential gains of ODCs independently. The third and the principal characterization incorporates a complex semantic gathering which in one segment portrays the ODC's negative philosophical characteristics and in Various, changes them into a real risk.

In short, The meanings conveyed by metaphors can be both positive and negative, and discourse producers choose different metaphors to express different evaluative meanings according to their communicative intentions, trying to influence and dominate listeners' cognitive and reasoning processes, presenting and continuously reinforcing the proximization of values of IDCs and ODCs so as to achieve their discursive effects of persuading listeners. The identification results of the axiological proximization words in the corpus in this paper are detailed in Table 5.

Table under presents the three orders of axiological proximization and their different occasions in the corpus:

| Category | Lexio-grammatical items and Phrases | Tribune | DAWN |
|---|--|---|---|
| Values of elements of the DS deictic center (US) | Noun phrases (NPs) construed as IDC positive values sets (Ideologies) | Medical facilities, dangerous for them, litimited resources, worried faces, adverse security implications, are not able to pay..., struggle for justice, beg for sollution, uncertain situation, struggle for livelihood etc. | Forcefull return of Afghan Refugees, Afghan hanged..., leaving me bunkrupt, difficult to do business, unable to bear burden...,etc. |
| Value of elements on the DS periphery (THEM) | Noun phrases (NPs) construed as IDC negative values or values sets (Ideologies) | Authority, armed forces, war, criminal network, illegal, cross border smuggling, criminal activities, national army, civil war, terrorist attacks etc. | Corrupt officials, private sector, faderal government, militant violence Anti Afghan sentiment rose, dangerous, law enforcement, military operation in the tribal bloody year...,etc. |
| Linear logico-rhetorical patterns construing | Discourse form no longer than one sentence or two | It may take decades to repair our system and institute destroyed by | Pakistan cannot host Afghan refugees for further period, The |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>materialization of the OTHER ideology of them in the form of THEM's physical impact on US</p> | <p>consecutive sentences involving linear arrangement of lexico-grammatical phrases construing materialization in the IDC space of the IDC negative ideologies</p> | <p>the presence of million of Afghan, Everyday more than 30,000 people cross the Torkham border, We have no option..., we have no land,etc.</p> | <p>cards renewed last year will expire on December 31, There is no way to go, nothing left, At least we will not die, I cleared many jobs interviews but after showing document they politely rejected,etc.</p> |
|---|--|---|---|

As has been expressed above , the philosophical conflict between the ODCs and the IDCs is displayed as far as the negative and positive qualities appended to them. The initial two classes of the oxiological proximizaion structure are intelligent of this resistance in the philosophies , while IDCs philosophy is to acheive "clinical offices battle for equity , ask for arrangement , battle for occupation, questionable circumstance , leaving me bankrupt, unfit to bear trouble "and so on, ODCs philosophy is presentd by the NPs, for example, "authority, military, war , criminal, organization , unlawful , degenerate authorities , military activity , in the ancestral , horrendous year , fear monger assault" and so on . The sharp difference between the two is clear and makes it exceptionally simple to conceptualize the chance of ODCs belief systems to transform into an actual danger.

The model cited for the third classification addresses the appearance of ODC negative qualities I, e "pakistan Can not have Afghan displaced people for additional, The cards recharged keep going year will lapse on December 31,I cleared many positions meets however in the wake of showing reports they obligingly dismissed ". The model shows that the pessimistic worth joined to the ODCs can transform into a genuine danger for gathering having a place with IDCs. This

portrayal of ODCs negative qualities as actual dangers is likewise one of the compelling as approach to legitimize the activity made arrangements for anticipation of such obliteration.

Through and through, the classifications of the axiological proximization system fill the need of legitimization of the political counteraction talk introducing the philosophical conflict between Oneself and the Other and zeroing in on how their (the Others') philosophy can bring destruction for Oneself.

To sum up, the assessment coordinated above shows that the three frameworks of the proximization speculation (Cap 2013b) can be used to separate the proximization systems used in a political countering talk. Notwithstanding the way that there are some categories, especially in the all orders proximization structure, which can't be applied to such a discussion as they are to political discussions, the assessment demonstrates the way that an immense proportion of confirmation can be isolated from the articles evasion talk which can address the different groupings of the three edges, and consequently help with perceiving the proximization frameworks embraced by the addresser, for this present circumstance, the public power of Pakistan, to demand legitimization of the proposed packaging of exercises against the spreading mental persecution. This kind of examination of proximization methods is a forward-moving move toward the assessment here since it not simply means how components are set and found in a deictic space as static (Chilton 2004), yet moreover portrays the reliably extending chances of hazard these risk bearing substances present for instance the threatening thought of the substances arranged in the deictic space.

This framework can be analyzed through numeral Table 6.

| Category | Lexio-grammatical items and Phrases | Tribune | DAWN |
|---|---|----------------|-------------|
| Values of elements of the DS deictic center (US) | Noun phrases (NPs) construed as IDC positive values sets (Ideologies) | 2175 | 1999 |
| Value of elements on the DS periphery (THEM) | Noun phrases (NPs) construed as IDC negative values or values sets (Ideologies) | 1873 | 2066 |
| Linear logico-rhetorical patterns construing materialization of the OTHER ideology of them in the form of THEM's physical impact on US | Discourse form no longer than one sentence or two consecutive sentences involving linear arrangement of lexico-grammatical phrases construing materialization in the IDC space of the IDC negative ideologies | 1973 | 2066 |

This table captures the numbers of axiological proximization. Axiological proximization shows the lexio_grammatical occurrences of values and qualities of US and THEM. The occurrence shows possitive and negative values and qualities of US and THEM.

The first category shows the occurrence of IDCs which shows possitive qualities that refers that IDC faces many problems although they are not terrorist. The second category shows the negative qualities of ODCs . The all numbers shows how ODC treats the IDCs. The exact numbers shows clearly the actions of ODCs.

The third and last category shows the occurence of the sentences that ODC shows the legtimization and how ODCs apply in public level. ODCs effectively apply legtimization and take action and plan for prevention of such destruction .

Chapter No 5

Conclusion

5.1 Overview

DAWN and Turbine are two excellent and worthwhile newspapers in Pakistan. Both are English newspapers and editorials of these newspapers are informative and people consider them in first rank in Pakistan. The editorials of both DAWN and Turbine involve the Afghan refugees. These editorials depict the problems of Afghan refugees. This thesis investigated that how proximization revealed in editorials through critical discourse analysis.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The study used a three-dimensional STA model developed by Piotr Cap to examine editorials of DAWN and Turbine. In these editorials, the researcher investigates and explores the problems and issues of Afghan refugees after the attack on Army Public School. STA Model stands for spatial, Temporal and axiological proximization. Spatial Proximization reveals about distance through lexico-grammatical items. Temporal proximization reveals about time through grammatical structure and the last axiological proximization reveals about the values and qualities of IDC and ODC through lexico-grammatical items. These editorials described the issues and problems which were faced by Afghan refugees.

5.3 Limitation

This analysis was restricted to two newspapers, DAWN and Turbine, but it could be applied to a larger and shorter collection of editorials. Furthermore, every newspaper conveys different messages and information about Afghan refugees, so a different theory or different analytical framework can be applied in the future. Different newspapers can be selected for this purpose. So in the future, different models and settings should be considered in more thorough research.

5.4 Recommendation

Future studies and researches should broaden scope in order to improve our comprehension of STA model in diasporic course. This can include investigation how STA model is portrayed in different context and examine a wider range of texts from various situation.

5.5 Contribution

A comprehensive understanding of the ways in which STA model is reflected in linguistics is proved by the thesis. This study uses different and several editorials to address serious global problems like migration and displacement. This study points out the areas that require more researches. This study also helpful in future research.

5.6 Conclusion

In this study, the researcher analyzed the editorials of DAWN and Tribune, in the context of political discourse. The theoretical framework is based on legitimization to discuss the legitimization of ODCs and analytical framework is based on STA model of proximization by Piotr Cap. STA model stands for Spatial, temporal and axiological proximization. The tool used for data analysis is UAM corpus software. This study shows how proximization helps to understand the legitimization in diasporic discourse. Apparently the benefits of the STA model is based on the social and diasporic discourse context generating and overtime a number of of Lexio-grammatical manifestation of the speaker in given timeframe. If a stage, a result of any factor means external effects it's mean complete balance is redressed by increase by increase the other stages. STA model is fully flexible model and helps to understand US vs THEM concept. At the same time it can apply in diasporic discourse and other application and after application it can be understood that that the three categories of STA model provide details knowledge about parts of speech with the help of UAM corpus tool. After data analysis researcher can find out how legitimization applied from THEM. The ODC with the help of legitimization can highly effect on IDC lives.

Proximization is viewed as a critical multi-layered strategy to accomplish it. The event of an assortment of language-logical setups with a discourse occasion or discourse act status is

associated with each element of proximization (see, for instance, the development of shared belief as a determination of the statement implicature interchange). Individual lexical things, which can be preoccupied as key lemmas exemplifying the talks that have been grown progressively, are at the lower part of this pecking order. Apparently one of the central concerns with further developing the model in general is the reflection of the fundamental lemmas; without a doubt, further review is expected on corpus gathering, test procedures, and so forth. One more issue is the task of lemmas to areas in three-layered space; this work might be quick to give arrangement thoughts for the essential, or "S" hub, yet the excess mappings are still for the most part heuristic in nature.

The STA model's ongoing structure and use have shown the intrinsic capacity to take into consideration systemic "refreshes" coming about because of the experimental checking and reconsidering of the key component of examination at a given level, which looks profoundly fundamental (and hopeful) for the model's last shape. For instance, despite the fact that the spatial part of proximization seems to have the most elevated illustrative power, its utilization in the text examination process has required a modifying of the first module. It is difficult to totally preclude the possibility of more reformulations after the model has been utilized all the more generally.

When utilized "prescriptively," for instance, to enact a detached recipient to compel him to retain another philosophy as opposed to support an old one, the proximization plan might should be refreshed (see Fairclough, 2003, on techniques for social preparation in previous Soviet coalition nation).

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