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Portrayal of balochistan's terrorism in national and regional press: A critical discourse analysis of English and Urdu newspapers

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Abstract
This research evaluates the report of major bomb blasts in Balochistan. It analyzes how national and regional print media of Pakistan is handling and reporting certain terrorist events. One English and Urdu newspapers from national and one each from regional newspapers have been selected (English *Dawn* and Urdu *Jang* are national and English *The Baluchistan Times* and Urdu *The Zammana* are regional newspapers). Word of newspaper is the unit of analysis. To conduct this pilot research, the period from January 1, 2015 to April 30, 2015, has been chosen. The sample of national Urdu Jang is of six months because this newspaper covers very less news items regarding Balochistan. This is a comparative study. To reveal the ideology behind the selection of words by fours newspapers, Critical Discourse Analysis method is used. Corpora of four newspapers were collected. Corpora of four newspapers were analyzed by Word Smith Tools 6.0. News discourse regarding terrorism in Balochistan was constructed differently by four newspapers as a result of their clashing ideologies. First, although the three corpora shared a lot of commonalities in word frequency, differences still exist in several high ranking lemmas. On one hand, words such as "Balochi" and "terrorism" ranked similarly in the three corpora's lexical frequency lists; on the other hand, the frequencies of the lemma "BLA/BRA" were much higher in *Dawn* corpus than in the regional English The *Baluchistan Times* and Urdu daily *The Zammana*. Corpus indicated that the image of the BRA and BLA received more attention in the reports by *Dawn* than in those by three newspapers.

Keywords: Balochistan, collocation, corpus linguistics, critical discourse analysis, terrorism

Introduction

Under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Pakistan got independence from British on 14th August, 1947. The official name of it is an Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Islamabad is the capital of it. Total area of Pakistan is 796,095 km2 and it has four Provinces: Sindh, Baluchistan, Punjab and Kyber Pakhtoonkhawa. Their respective capitals are Karachi, Quetta, Lahore and Peshawar. Besides these provinces, there are Federally Administered Northern Areas (FANA). They are divided into districts of Gilgit, Diamer, Skardu,

Ghanche, Ghizer. Afghanistan, Iran, China and India are its neighbors.

Pakistan has a federal structure. Parliament consists of the Lower House (National Assembly) and the Upper House (Senate). National Assembly members are directly elected and term of office is five years. Lower House determines the important national and international policy issues and it also passes an annual budget and legislation. Lower House (National Assembly) elects the Prime Minster of Pakistan from their members. Cabinet is formed by the Prime Minister. Provinces have their own legislative assemblies and members of provincial assembly elect the Chief Ministers.

Baluchistan is area-wise the largest province (347,190 km2), it is most sparsely populated, with a total of population around 5 million (3.8% of the country"s total population). It has thus an average density of 12 persons/km2; located in the west and north-west by Iran and Afghanistan; on the north by the provinces of Khyber Paktoonkhawa, and the Punjab; on the east by the province of Sind and on the south by the Arabian Sea. It has common borders of 832 km2 with Iran and of 1,160 kilometers with Afghanistan, while it has 560 km2 of coast

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Commanding 1,440 km of Arabian Sea. It guards the Gulf. It is the western-most part of South Asia. Its geographical situation makes it a strategic area.

This largest province is now a controversial in a press and become a point of conflict between Government of Pakistan and inhabitants of Baluchistan. Baloch accused the former of not paying attention to the problems of peoples and rather usurp the natural resources of Baluchistan. Due to illiteracy rate in the province, people are not having sufficed share in Movement jobs. It is a fact that due to illiteracy, people of Punjab province got the domicile of Baluchistan and appointed in the governmental organizations.

Sense of deprivation was existed already in the province. It added more frustration at the time when the then Army dictator General Perviaz Musharaf declared Akbar Khan Bughti a rebel and imposed war on him. Ultimately, Oxford graduated Mr. Akbar Khan Bughti was killed on August 26, 2006 in an encounter with security forces in the Baluchistan"s hills.

This action by the Government of Pakistan offended more the sentiments of the people of Baluchistan. Separation Movements got momentum. Baluchistan Liberation Army was formulated to fight against Government. Baluchistan Liberation Army has been attacking on the Governmental assets since then. Governmental office, trains, Gas plants etc are under attack. According to NGOs, from 2006 to 2010 at least two thousand attacks were carried out in which at least one thousand peoples have been killed.

Geostrategic location of Baluchistan is pretty attractive. Gawadar port has the capacity to connect the countries of world. Chossudovsky M (2003) [7] writes that Russia would not like to trade from the route of Central Asia and therefore soil of Afghanistan consistently used to cause trouble inside Pakistan.

It is reported that Baluchistan Liberation Army (BLA) is operating from Kandhar, Afghanistan. Furthermore, it is acknowledged that Indian Spy Agency, Research & Analysis Wing (RAW) is supporting BLA in terms of finance, logistics and weapons. Due to its huge economy, India is the chief regional ally of US and NATO. Probably India is in contemplation that Pakistan"s current situation will lead to break up the country. These circumstances provide an opportunity to India to capture gas and oil reserves from Central Asia Iran through Afghanistan and Pakistan. This is reason India has more focus to build its relationships with Central Asian countries. India is in the state of an assurance that Independent Baluchistan will likely become a proxy of India, Afghanistan and Iran.

Without a shadow of any doubt, it can be said that words and communication have a purposeful behavior. And words are used in keeping the goal in the mind. To understand the intentions of newspapers, the study has been taken.

Methodology

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) can be defined as "discourse analysis with critical stances," which concerns "real and often extended instances of social interaction that take a linguistic form or a partially linguistic form" (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997, p. 258) [2]. Every story have a stance toward someone or events. With the passage of time those critical stances would be widely accepted as natural by the society and become the order of day. Every government try to control those activities.

Mautner (2009) [6] has the view that there are no less than three crucial standards in DA: (1) talk constitutes society and culture; (2) control relations are discursive; and (3) DA has a promise to consider talks encompassing in the social set up. In nutshell, C DA goes for giving translations and clarifications of social wonders from a talk viewpoint.

Culture and language are intertwined. A particular language usually points out to a specific group of newspapers and peoples. When someone interact with another language individual, it means that someone is also interacting with the culture that speaks the language. And it is fact that it is difficult to understand one's culture without accessing its language directly.

Swales (2002) [10] brings up that translating class and talk structures basically requires a "best down" process for deciphering macrostructures of writings, which makes numerous corpus semantics strategies (e.g. lexical/phrasal recurrence and concordance) contradictory with class and talk examines because of their base up procedures of investigation and the absence of relevant contemplations. Lexical and phrasal expression distinguishes the one newspaper from another because language carry ideology which favour or constitutes a negative impression. According to van Dijk (1988) [11], media massage is not transparent but rather is intricately ideological. The media as he further argues, are not a neutral, common-sense[d], or rational mediator of social events, but essentially help reproduce reformulated ideologies‖ (van Dijk, 1988, p. 11) [11]. T

Late investigations (e.g. Prentice and Hardie, 2009; Salama, 2011) [8, 9] have proposed a few key points of interest of applying corpus-driven techniques in basic talk considers, counting the decrease of research subjectivity and the triangulation of research information and in addition the change of research legitimacy through the incremental impact of discourse. War talk studies emerged as a subfield of explanatory and talk investigation from early investigations of dialect use in Nazi publicity and the talk of the Cold War (Van Leeuwen, 2006) [12]. A key tool to acquire and maintain authority and to implement NZI measures was propaganda used by the German Nazi Party in the years preceding and during Adolf Hitler's governance of Germany (1933-1945). The Nazis are mainly accountable for their common use of propaganda because of the term "propaganda" itself, which is nowadays negative.

Graham, Keenan and Dowd (2004, cited in van Leeuwen, 2006) [12] analysed George W. Bush's declaration of the "war on terror" and identified the following common strategies in call to war speeches: (1) referring to an ultimate moral force to legitimize the war; (2) providing historical and cultural discourse to rally the addressed audience together as "us"; and (3) constructing the enemy as an evil other.

Cultural discourse analyzes (CDA) are a communication study approach that was examined culturally to find out distinctive practices in our world. The theory is based on the presupposition that communication consists of cultural means and meanings which are active in different local contexts.

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and cultural discourse to rally the addressed audience together as "us"; and (3) constructing the enemy as an evil other. George W. Bush speeches constitutes the enmity and he tried to declare the enemy as an evil to mull the support of public all over the world. This construction was identified by the aforementioned researchers. Nowadays it's easy to forget what a real threat a German invasion and surrender was. At the time of Churchill's inspiring speech, the French army had been routed and would offer no more significant resistance to the German invasion; less than two weeks later came the official capitulation of France. Hermann Goering was confident that the British Air Force would be defeated, preparing a potential Nazi invasion of Britain. France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Norway had all by that point more-or-less fallen. That made Churchill's defiance all the more important and unlikely.

As talked about in Flowerdew (2005) [3], with thorough research plans, corpus etymology strategies can be a powerful apparatus for talk and classification look into. Corpus strategies are identified in corpus linguistics based on large collections of "real life" language use stored in corpora (or corpuses)--computerized databases created for linguistic research. It is also known ascorpus-based studies.

The focus of this study on the news reports on terrorism is being carried out in Baluchistan. The data was taken from four newspapers: two national dailies English Dawn and Urdu Jang; two regional newspapers, one is English The

Baluchistan Times and Urdu The Zammana. The reason behind selection of these two national newspapers is based on two reasons. First, national English daily Dawn and regional English The Balochistan Times are leftist newspaper whereas national Urdu Jang and regional The Zammana are rightest newspaper. War on terror in Baluchistan represents how it is covered in news media era, and enormous attention paid to this conflict gives sufficient data across different mass media to conduct corpus-driven analysis. Secondly, English and Urdu media have rarely been studied. Thus, four newspapers are the leading Urdu and English media outlets operated in Pakistan presents a valuable case for investigation. Word of newspaper is the unit of analysis. It is interesting to explore whether opinions expressed by leftist differ from those found in other rightest newspapers.

Three research questions were posed in the current study
1. Is there any significant difference in terms of lexical frequencies and distributions between Dawn, the Jang, The Baluchistan Times and The Zammana in their news coverage of terrorism in Baluchistan?
2. What are the collocation patterns of the lexeme "BLA, BRA" in Dawn, Jang, The Baluchistan Times and Zammana? Is there any significant difference in the image of Baluchistan expressed by two media outlets?
3. If differences of image expressions exist, what factors caused these distinctions?

Table 1: Sample collocation lines of "BRA" from the collected data of national English *Dawn*

1: Larkana DIG says TTP group has joined hands with BRA, JSMM M.B. Kalhoro Updated January 12, 2018 Email
2: Pakistan (TTP) and Baloch Republican Army (BRA) have joined hands to disturb peace in Balochista
3: had undertaken to provide suicide bombers to the BRA. The Taliban group has lately been operating
4: being closely monitored. The DIG said that the BRA had now offered the Sajna group to act as
5: the press conference, said tat the TTP group and BRA had developed a chain of coordination with the
6:. Advertisement Advertisement Ex-members of BRA accuse Brahamdagh of betrayal Saleem Shahid Update
7: of the banned Balochistan Republican Army (BRA), who had surrendered along with 43 militants a
8: the armed struggle, militants loyal to the BRA had attacked their houses in Chatter and Phulaji
9: belonged to the Baloch Republican Army (BRA), Baloch Liberation Army (BLA), Lashkar-i-Balochi
10: Baloch, claimed to have been a spokesman for the BRA. "I had been operating from Afghanistan since
11: Afghanistan since 2012 as a spokesman for the BRA," he said. The militants were involved in
12: are openly discussing their support for BLA and BRA terrorism in Balochistan (via Indian R&AW from
13: of the outlawed Balochistan Republican Army (BRA) have been killed in an operation in Gandyari
14: AFP. "The forces started operation against the BRA militants early in the morning after receiving
15: to the outlawed Baloch Republican Army (BRA) and the United Baloch Army (UBA) were killed
16: Among those killed were Thango and Keleri of the BRA, the ISPR said. According to the statement, they
17: experience. Advertisement Advertisement 30 BRA men killed in clash with FC: Bugti Saleem
18: for the outlawed Baloch Republican Army (BRA) confirmed the gunbattle and said seven of its
19: losses. The home minister said that two days ago BRA militants had attacked and killed two personnel
20: for suspects in Darnjan area in the morning when BRA militants opened fire and killed a non-commission
21: of fire. "FC personnel killed 30 militants of BRA," he claimed. Two important BRA commanders,
22: 30 militants of BRA," he claimed. Two important BRA commanders, identified as Sattar and Bokhalani,
23: the home minister said the bodies of two BRA commanders were in the custody of FC. He added
24: from an unspecified place on satellite phone, BRA spokesman Sarbaz Baloch claimed that 22 security
25: informed that the Balochistan Revenue Authority (BRA) collected Rs2.36 billion in the head of service
26: board of revenue, energy, fisheries and the BRA, other departments having authorities in
27: between the BLA and the Baloch Republican Army (BRA) led by Brahamdagh. In fact, due to the
28: reason for this was the lack of support from the BRA and BLA to the Front. Taking advantage of
29: the Hyrbyair Marri-led BLA, Brahmdagh Bugti-led BRA and the Allah Nazar-led BLF. This was a huge
30: is sponsoring terrorism in Pakistan via BLA and BRA type of organizations. Kalbhosan Jhadev has
31: when he was visiting Pakistan to meet BLA and BRA fighters. ISLAMABAD: Convicted Indian spy

Table 2: Sample collocation lines of *"BLA"* from the collected data from national English *Dawn*

1: Adding experience. Advertisement Advertisement BLA declared terrorist organisation, banned Syed
2: Sunday banned the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) after declaring it as a terrorist organisation
3: notification issued by the interior ministry, the BLA is headed by some tribal leaders. However, a
4: of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, to declare the BLA a terrorist organisation. The decision was made
5: federal government, the notification said, the BLA was involved in sabotage activities, including
6: told reporters that anyone associated with the BLA or supporting its terrorist activities would be
7: had been planned, engineered and executed by BLA operatives to create a situation of anarchy in
8: of anarchy in Balochistan. The offices of the BLA operating anywhere in the country, he said,
9: secretary said no prominent leader of the BLA had been arrested. He, however, added that
10: agencies had credible evidence that the BLA operated with foreign support, adding "the
11: foreign sources." He pointed out that the BLA had 'farrari camps' to train its workers to
12: of assisting terrorist activities of the BLA. The reported objective of the BLA is to obtain
13: of the BLA. The reported objective of the BLA is to obtain the 'right of independence' for the
14: pointed out that for a couple of months the BLA had been involved in blowing up railway tracks
15: situation. He said it was imperative to ban the BLA as it was playing with the lives of innocent
16: seat in the provincial assembly," he said. The BLA leader's brother Gazin Marri, who was provincial
17: been receiving funds from abroad," he said. The BLA last week claimed responsibility for killing
18: Advertisement Advertisement UK declares BLA terrorist organisation Dawn Report July 18, 2006
19: told to freeze the bank accounts of at least 45 BLA members, including some women members. They said
20: to keep a watchful eye on the 45 members of the BLA, which was banned by Islamabad a couple of
21: clear how the government got a list of 45 BLA members and who the members are. According to
22: who the members are. According to Reuters, the BLA was one of the four organisations added by
23: The sources told Dawn that proscription of the BLA by Britain coincided with Interior Minister
24: India is sponsoring terrorism in Pakistan via BLA and BRA type of organizations. Kalbhosan Jhadev
25: militants of the banned Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) in the Sken Nullah Darango area, 55km southeast
26: reading experience. Advertisement Advertisement BLA claim killing security personnel November 17,
27: Email 0 QUETTA Defunct Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) has claimed killing several security personnel
28: clash in Mashkey and Mand areas. A spokesman of BLA, Beebargh Baloch, calling from unknown place
29: two vehicles were destroyed in the attack. 'BLA was behind these armed attacks against security
30: present new laws in the parliament to handle TTP/BLA terrorism. but it does seem to be on their
31: remarkable effort to capture each of these TTP/BLA terrorist, spending scarce pak resources.
32: an affiliate of the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), which is a "listed terrorist organisation
33: "proceed against the local accomplices of the BLA and deal with those individual/companies […] who
34: […] who wittingly or unwittingly support BLA." In 2006, the federal government exercised its
35: of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, to declare the BLA a terrorist organisation. The decision was made
36: government's investigation had said that the BLA was involved in sabotage activities, including
37: was first banned, a number of members of BLA have surrendered themselves to the Pakistan Army

Table 3: Sample collocation lines of "suspect" from the collected data of national English *Dawn*

1: experience. Advertisement Advertisement Key suspect in Sehwan suicide blast arrested Imtiaz
2: Centres of IS activities KARACHI: A key suspect of the Feb 16 suicide attack on the shrine of
3: courtyard of the shrine of the Sufi saint. The suspect, Nadir Ali Jakhrani alias Murshid, was arrested
4: and other security agencies, the arrested suspect had identified the suicide bomber as Babar
5: the terror activities of the group. The arrested suspect told the interrogators that members of his group
6: Bidat and Kufur. The DIG said the arrested suspect belonged to a religious family which had links
7: Nadir before the court and submitted that the suspect was arrested in Karachi's Manghopir area. The
8: were found in his possession, adding that the suspect had allegedly provided shelter at his Khandkot
9: shrine. The administrative judge handed the suspect over to the CTD for questioning on a five-day
10: a five-day physical remand. The CTD booked the suspect under section 4/5 of the Explosive Substances
11: experience. Advertisement Advertisement Key suspect in Lal Shahbaz Qalandar shrine attack arrested
12: Name Recipient Email 11 The CTD have arrested a suspect involved in the Lal Shahbaz Qalandar shrine
13: 'Foreign elements involved in terrorism' A key suspect involved in the bloody suicide attack targeting
14: militants are being captured. Today, [the key suspect in the shrine attack] has been arrested. They
15: case The Manghopir police, meanwhile, arrested a suspect over charges of his alleged involvement in rape
16: area on Tuesday, according to officials. The suspect was nominated in the rape-cum-murder case of the
17: Farooq. During initial interrogation, the held suspect denied his involvement in the gruesome incident,
18: Advertisement Advertisement Quetta carnage suspect held, SC told The Newspaper's Staff Reporter July
19: Wednesday that Balochistan police had arrested a suspect involved in the Aug 8, 2016, Quetta carnage in
20: Wing (RAW). Official sources said that the suspect was arrested in an intelligence-based raid in
21: Bugti confirmed the arrest, saying that the suspect was shifted to Islamabad from Quetta on
22: agencies. The home minster identified the suspect as Bhoshan Yadav, an in-service officer of the
23: said that during the initial interrogation, the suspect had disclosed his links with a banned religious
24: in Balochistan," Mr Bugti said, adding that the suspect also provided funding and training to militants
25: so far neither any official is recovered nor any suspect apprehended. ─File QUETTA: Unknown gunmen
26: so far neither any official is recovered nor any suspect apprehended. Explore Balochistan unrest
27: reading experience. Advertisement Advertisement Suspect remanded in Perween Rahman murder case Ishaq
28: of antiterrorism courts remanded on Wednesday a suspect in police custody in a case pertaining to the
29: custody. The investigating officer produced the suspect before the court and submitted that the suspect
30: suspect before the court and submitted that the suspect was one of the absconders in Ms Rahman's murder

31: killed. The administrative judge handed over the suspect to police on physical remand till Oct 27 and
32: 'kill-and-dump policy' employed against any male suspect of military age in these or any other areas of
33: let people just ruthlessly murder anyone they suspect of having links to it. Their needs to be a fair
34: they see everything with a security prism and suspect everyone who may otherwise be a fine patriot and
35: Advertisement Witnesses identify second suspect in Karachi Do Darya firing case Shafi Baloch Updat
36: Recipient Email 0 'History of violence' A second suspect linked to the murder of Karachi college student
37: their investigation regarding the prime suspect, and said that the police would be able to
38: also stated that Khawar Hussain Burney, the main suspect in the case who was remanded in police custody
39: of "violence and interest in arms" and strongly suspect his involvement in a similar incident sometime
40: South Javed Akbar Riaz had told Dawn that the suspect had told police that following Dr Raheem's
41: that their colleague had died. He had quoted the suspect as saying that they chased Zafir and Zaid and
42: Recipient Email 0 Advertisement Read more Prime suspect in Do Darya murder case remanded to police

Table 4: Top seven Content Lexemes in the two national and two regional newspapers

| National Newspapers | | | | | Regional Newspapers | | | |
| The Dawn copurs (14,395) | | | Urdu Jang corpus (13,212) | | The Baluchistan Times (13,102) | | The Zammana (13,002) | |
Rank	Quantity	Lexeme	Quantity	Lexeme	Quantity	Lexeme	Quantity	
1.	101	suspect	99	Terrorist	98	Terrorists	102	Terrorist
2.	87	Terrorists	66	killed	81	killed	88	suspect
3.	78	Said	55	said	86	Said	66	alleged
4.	41	Forces	12	suspect	56	Forces	48	Explosions
5.	40	BLA	10	Explosions	40	Explosions	53	Said
6.	33	BRA	00	BRA	22	BRA	44	Force
7.	33	Alleged	00	BLA	12	Alleged	23	FC

Data collection and analysis
The data consisted of news items on terrorism in Baluchistan was selected from Dawn, Jang, The Balochistan Times and The Zammana. The selected news stories were published between January 1, 2015 and April 30, 2015, covering all the terrorism related events. Four small corpora, the English Dawn corpus (14395), Urdu daily Jang (13,212), regional English The Baluchistan Times (13,102) and regional Urdu daily The Zamana (13002) corpus, were subsequently built. The length of articles is different because regional newspapers somewhat has more length than national newspapers. Usually, news articles in Dawn an average length of 700 words whereas the average article length at The Baluchistan Times is 452 words. Word of newspaper is the unit of analysis.
The data analysis of the four corpora included two stages: first, with the application of Word Smith Tools 6.0, l exical frequency lists of two corpora were generated and compared. Then, the lexeme "BLA, BRA" was targeted for a collocation analysis as BLA and BRA have carried out a terror attack in the province on Punjabi and other ethnic peoples. Collocation can be defined as "the phenomenon that certain words often co-occur with each other" (Baker, 2006: 96). The collocations of a target word can provide valuable information about semantic preferences attached by editor to it. Table 1 shows some sample collocation lines of "BRA, BRA" generated by Word Smith Tools 6.0 from collected data.

Results of the lexical frequency analysis
Table 4 shows the top seven content lexemes of two national and two regional newspapers corpus. It can be observed that the four compiled corpora have difference in top-ranking content lexemes. For instance, in national English daily *Dawn* has "suspect" word in top and three other newspapers corpora the lexeme "terrorist" is the top content lexeme while the lexeme "BRA/BLA" ranks low in the only daily English *Dawn* (seventh). On the other hand, the results in Table 4 also indicate several differences among three newspapers corpora. In particular, the lexeme "killed" have much higher frequencies in Urdu daily *Jang* and English

The Baluchistan Times corpus than in the regional Urdu *The Zammana* corpus. Although the national English Dawn corpus has nearly 40% more tokens than the Urdu national Jang corpus (14,395 vs. 10,212 tokens). *The Zammana* corpus has a total of 56 tokens of "terrorists," which is more than two times that of The Baluchistan Times corpus result. Another difference between the fours corpora is the rankings of the word "allege" ranks seven in English Dawn and the lexeme "alleged" ranks fifth in Urdu Jang corpus. By contrast, the Dawn corpus has "alleged" ranking only seven in its list but frequency of „word" is not much in the Urdu Jang. It is surprising to find that the total token quantity of "BRA/BLA" is higher in the English Dawn corpus than in the three newspapers corpus.

Discussion
The results in both Tables 3 and 4 provide evidence supporting the research hypothesis that the same news event about terrorism in Baluchistan was presented differently in English Dawn and Urdu Jang and regional newspapers English The Baluchistan Times and Urdu The Zammana via the implementation of various discursive strategies. The results of the English Dawn corpus suggest a neutral tendency by using the neutral stand by using word „suspect" because the locals of the Baluchistan alleged the Pakistan Army and ISI to torture the locals whereas results of the Urdu Jang used very words before the culprits to indicate the impartiality. National Urdu Jang supports the military action against terrorists. Table 1 suggests that daily Jang is reluctant to name the BLA or BRA in the newspapers which indicates that it want to keep the readers in ambiguous and far from ground realities. Corpus indicate of three newspapers clear support for Pakistan Armed Forces in the fight against the terrorism, militancy and insurgency. To be specific, the high rankings of the lexeme "suspect" in Table 1 suggest that English daily Dawn use frequency of suspect which act as the arrested criminals are not surely the criminal but suspect. Meanwhile, the low rankings of "alleged" in Table 3 imply that media portrays the any operation against the terrorist conducted by the law enforcement agencies is not clear but instead obscure.

On the other hand, ranking differences between the four corpora in the lemma "terrorists/terrorists" and the lemma "baloches/baloch" indicate the political and narrative stances of English daily Dawn and The Baluchistan Times. The results of Table 3 demonstrate that The Dawn paid much attention to individual rebel figures during the war and provided much exposure of the rebels" military and political actions whereas three other newspapers described the war from the federal government perspective, and its major concern was the future geopolitics of the Pakistan. In short, the rebel groups of the Balochistan were somewhat neglected by regional newspaper Urdu daily The Zammana. The portrait of BRA/BLA in Dawn was of a ruthless organization who conducted a brutal war against civilians and federal government. However, such highly names of outfit organizations cannot be found in the three corpus, which described neutrality.

This study addressed the overall coverage of all terrorist attacks and events, and the challenges of reporting on terrorism from January 1, 2015 to April 30, 2015. As mentioned, the research was conducted by using primary qualitative and quantitative data collected from the four newspapers. The main findings, as listed earlier, broadly indicated that the media are not predominantly reporting on internal conflicts, and tending to be silent, rather than reporting on the cases. This happened as the result of various challenges, including government pressures on the media that put the journalists into a state of fear and encouraged selfcensorship. The findings of the study have further practical implications for the national and regional newspapers: (1) the newspapers are not fulfilling their role of being a public forum; (2) the newspapers are becoming passive, less proactive and less diagnostic; (3) The claimed polarization of the media, as one of the manifestations of the Pakistan media, is diminishing; (4) the vibrancy and diversity of the media of Pakistan is in oscillation with regard to coverage of Baluchistan.

In summary, although the current study"s data is limited in scope and thus prevents any strong conclusion, the data analysis procedure clearly shows the potential of implementing corpus linguistics methods in CDA to reveal how salient textual devices are adopted in media texts, representing different or even conflicting ideological stances. The clashing ideological backgrounds among four newspapers may be the major cause for the different stances observed in the data analysis, and the findings of the current study suggest methodological implications for future studies on war rhetoric that take a quantitative approach.

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