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**DEMOCRACY A SWANSONG LEADING TO SIT IN: A
CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTED URDU
COLUMNS**

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ABSTRACT

The current study examines how the language used by the journalist, Ayaz Amir who creates disparate perceptions of the identical visions. The researcher has made an effort to investigate the hidden ideologies of the columnist, whose writing appear in the same publication but who take distinct approaches to the subject. The linguistic methods employed by the two to create reality, impact readers' mental modalities, and convince them towards the intended perception of reality have all been closely examined in this study. The goal of the study is to uncover the hidden ability of language to shape perceptions of reality. The study examined the differences in how the same event and its participants were described and approached within the same nation. It has looked at how ideological differences affect how the world is perceived and presented, as well as how language is used to convey ideologies. The columnist's accounts of a sequence of events have been rigorously examined in order to achieve the goal of this study. The researcher has noted how they convey reality, build pictures, and vary ideologically. In order to assess how the text is constructed and influenced by the individual ideas, the writing styles employed by the columnist have been examined in this study. These strategies are used to highlight particular facets of reality through linguistic, syntactic, grammatical, and lexical choices. To imply the ideology, journalists purposefully accentuate some parts of a topic rather than pointing out many problems. A piece of knowledge is essentially worthless until it is pertinent to a significant context that lends it internal coherence. Columns and news pieces differ from news reports in that they

provide more than just facts; they also subtly communicate a message or viewpoint. To put it another way, journalists create pictures and present the topics from a specific perspective in order to sway and manage public opinion.

Keywords: *Democracy, Swansong, Sit in, CDA, Columns, Fairclough*

Introduction

Language is a means of communication that helps to bridge the gaps that exist between different people when used effectively. In addition to guaranteeing the presence of humanity throughout society, it functions as a source of attention and appeal. Additionally, it functions as a channel of communication that allows for the transmission of messages between persons as well as across places in order to achieve the establishment of links. Language acts as a tool of communication; but, when one considers the social sphere, it gets more complicated. According to Sapir (1921), "the word is one of the tiny, fully satisfying bits of isolated meaning into which the sentence resolves itself." Language begins with the fundamental unit known as the "word," and it covers texts that express the meaning that you desire to convey. Individual words, whether spoken or written, serve the fundamental aim of expressing meaning within a culture. Language operates within society through the use of individual words. On the other hand, according to Silverman (2001), "language is not merely a neutral channel for creating subject knowledge, but it is also a kind of social action that works to form social reality." As a consequence of this, language is not merely straightforward; rather, its usefulness for society is derived from its pursuit of reality. This is because language is intrinsically ambiguous, and our meanings are not always clear. In light of this, we demand clarification for each and every word, phrase, and aspect of the sentence. Since the purpose of the discourse analyst is to "study how sentences and utterances combine to form texts and interactions, and how those texts and interactions integrate into our social environment" (Rodney, 2001), discourse analysis provides a framework for understanding language. However, it is important to note that this framework is not without its limitations. Discourse analysis is a method that involves the investigation of language and provides insight into the manner in which language is contextualised and situated within a culture.

As a field of study, discourse analysis is concerned with the linguistic investigation of both written and spoken forms of communication. Through the use of both written and spoken

language, it intends to investigate and assess the use of language. Within the realm of linguistics, discourse analysis refers to the evaluation of naturally occurring, coherent spoken or written communication. It places a focus on the maintenance of communication, comprehension, and interaction. The study of discourse analysis involves investigating the processes that are responsible for maintaining communication, comprehension, and interaction. Osborne characterises discourse analysis as a "investigative process in which one scrutinises the form and function of all components and levels of discourse, with the purpose of better knowledge of both the individual pieces and the totality of that discourse" (2006, p.150). In order to enhance the interpretation of both spoken and written talks, discourse analysis provides several tools and approaches. As stated in the Rutledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics (1996), it is comparable to text analysis in terms of its practical use. Dryzek and Dunleavy (2009) use Foucault's assertion that "nothing contains meaning outside speech" (1972, page 216) as their source. According to Leech (2008), discourse analysis is defined as the realisation that one's knowledge of a language goes beyond the simple comprehension of individual sentences (p.76). On top of that, Leech (1982) views discourse to include both the written and spoken forms of the English linguistic language. As a result, the purpose of discourse analysis is to investigate the many kinds of written or spoken language that are unclear to individuals.

One interpretation of the postmodern era is that it was a time of oppression and suffering for the common people, who were subjected to a variety of policies that were put into place with the use of language. On the other hand, the language that is used may at times look basic, but it may also be difficult. Nevertheless, the exercise of power is involved, which ultimately leads to the subjection of the general public. It is sometimes challenging to interpret the claims made by political leaders that they make. The examination of their rhetoric reveals that it does not serve the public good and is, in reality, a way of imposing power over us. They make an effort to exercise authority over individuals while using language that allegedly reflects the interests of the populace. However, it is clear that their rhetoric is not serving the public good. As an additional point of interest, language does not produce power; rather, it gives individuals in positions of control the ability to enforce ideology inside the state. Consequently, language exerts an impact on a wide variety of ideologies and

power structures across society by means of written texts and spoken forms that create discourse. As a consequence of this, Fairclough examines power that is handled through a variety of ideologies when he is presenting Critical Discourse Analysis. The field of Critical Conversation Analysis, according to Fairclough, investigates the ways in which texts are impacted by power relations, which in turn have an effect on conversation. There are a number of elements that contribute to the perpetuation of unequal power dynamics and hegemony. One of these aspects is the illicit links that exist between text and social structure. As Haberman (1973) highlights, critical discourse analysis offers knowledge of social problems that are maintained by conventional ideologies and power dynamics, all of which are supported through written text. This enables critical discourse analysis to shed light on the hidden ideologies of power that are already present within language. Not only does CDA show the substance of written texts, but it also reveals the ideology that lies behind the surface of public remarks. A critical theory of language is the source of this concept. This theory places a focus on language usage as a social practice that is tied to historical context. It investigates the ways in which existing social ties are either perpetuated or questioned, as well as the ways in which diverse interests are addressed.

Ayaz Amir, a journalist, produces numerous representations of democracy, which culminate in Imran Khan's Dharna (Sit-In) in Islamabad. This research investigates the socioeconomic realities that Ayaz Amir portrays in his work. Through the pieces that he has written and published in the print medium of the Daily News, he gives several portrayals of democracy. Within the scope of this study, the language strategies that are utilised to mould reality, persuade readers to adopt a certain interpretation, and influence their cognitive frameworks were investigated.

Words have the capacity to alter and interpret reality, and the present effort tries to explore this potential. The purpose of this study was to investigate the various approaches and representations of the same event and participants while they were located inside the same country. Specifically, it has investigated the ways in which differences in ideological orientation might affect the way in which worldviews are seen and represented, as well as the ways in which language is utilised to communicate ideology. A critical examination has been carried out on a number of occurrences that have been mentioned by the columnist and that are detrimental to the ideology of democracy. This has been done

in order to accomplish the goal of this study. Within the scope of this study, the researcher has provided evidence of his ideological differences, representations of reality, and constructions of images. Within the scope of this study, the writing styles utilised by the columnist are investigated in order to evaluate the manner in which the content is moulded and impacted by personal thoughts. Through the use of linguistic, syntactic, grammatical, and lexical choices, these tactics are able to bring attention to certain aspects of reality.

Journalists purposefully leave out a number of issues, shifting their focus to highlight particular aspects of a subject in order to convey their point of view. The knowledge, in its most fundamental form, is devoid of value unless it is associated with a substantial context that provides internal conformity. News articles and columns are distinct from news reports in that, in addition to providing straightforward facts, they also convey ideas and thoughts that are not immediately obvious. Journalists are responsible for the creation of representations and the framing of circumstances from particular points of view in order to mould and control public opinion.

Theoretical Framework and Methodology

In accordance with the constructivist paradigm, this study involves qualitative analysis. On the other hand, the epistemological viewpoint argues that this production is relative and subjective, but the ontological position says that reality is generated. In addition to shedding insight on the ways in which linguistic choices express ideology, the purpose of the study was to analyse the language use differences. Inherent in language is the connection between ideologies and authority and power. A depiction of the world via the use of language is what an essay is. In spite of the fact that it comes off as objective, it primarily communicates reality from an ideological point of view.

For the purpose of discourse analysis, there were three primary structure options available. On the other hand, the frameworks that Michel Foucault and Teun A. Van Dijk offered have certain shortcomings when it comes to the analysis of speech that is given in essays. When compared to Van Dijk's Socio-Cognitive approach, which ignores intertextual connections, Michel Foucault's method is defined by a lack of structure and comprehensiveness. Due to the fact that it places an emphasis on language and its usage, as well as the linguistic characteristics of social and cultural processes, Fairclough's theoretical framework is

a very useful tool for studying works, particularly columns and essays. The researcher is able to concentrate on linguistic devices, lexical selection, their organisation, and other similar features thanks to this framework, which is to the researcher's advantage. In this way, the researcher is able to take into consideration the situational setting in which the writing happens.

The analysis of text, the process of text production, and the social cultural activities that culminate in discourse are all included in the three-dimensional framework that Fairclough has developed. "This method is vital in discovering buried realities that are not clearly expressed in the texts, which are infused with socio-political significances and consequences," Rogers (2004) states in his article. According to Meyer (2001:23), CDA is not a single, unified technique but rather a collection of approaches that are distinct from one another. Even within the area of discourse analysis, Wodak (2001) underlined that the phrase Critical Discourse Analysis does not represent a unified approach. This is something that is important to keep in mind. This multidisciplinary approach to discourse analysis views "language as a sort of social activity" (Fairclough, 1989:20) and places an emphasis on the ways in which social and political power is maintained via the use of text and conversation. The current research makes use of it in order to determine the appropriate replies. Discourses have an effect on how we perceive the world around us.

Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis operates on three levels. The first level is description, which refers to the construction of the text and includes experiential, relational, and expressive qualities. The second level is analysis, which focusses on specific issues. The Interpretation level is the second level, and it places a focus on the discourse processes and the information that lies under the surface (M.R). According to Fairclough (1989: 11-14), these Member Resources are socially controlled and ideologically formed. They are stored in long-term memory and provide assistance in "interpretative procedures." Explaining the social formation and modification of M.R. is the subject of the third level, which is concerned with explanation. The linguistic features, according to him, work as "cues" that activate the M.R. of the interpreter during the process. It is possible to extract the M.R., which is the underlying background knowledge that exists throughout a culture, at the appropriate time. Since this is the case, interpretation is the result of the interaction between the text and the interpreter. There is a connection between the process of interpretation and the

setting of the discourse, with a particular focus on the socio-political component. It is a cognitive construct that encompasses language competence, social context, values, and beliefs, and it is characterised by him as a means by which individuals produce or comprehend works. He maintains that the M.R. are "socially generated" and that their existence is dependent on the social interactions and conflicts that have resulted in their formation. According to Fairclough (1989: 24),

Through the incorporation of the historical context of sociopolitical relations, Fairclough's three-dimensional model conducts an in-depth analysis of the text. It establishes a connection between textual analysis and discursive action, which includes the production and consumption of text, as well as the investigation of the social environment in which the text appears. The investigation of how language expresses unequal power relations within texts is a topic that Fairclough places a strong emphasis on (Fairclough, 1995: 1-2). Due to the fact that discourses are "always socially, politically, racially, and economically charged" (Rogers, 2004:6), this technique sheds light on the power that speech possesses.

Essays have a significant influence, and as a result, they are a subject of investigation in a number of different fields of social science all around the world. There have been a number of researchers that have shown interest in the discourse that is utilised in essays. The text, which is the major interest of the researchers, features prominently in this discourse as the primary focus of attention. They examine the ways in which books encode thoughts and ideologies with the purpose of shaping the reality that surrounds them. In the context of essay discourse, the fundamental goal of critical discourse analysis is to unearth the hidden meanings, ideologies, or power inequalities that are implicit in language.

Tools of Critical Discourse Analysis

Researchers working in CDA make use of a wide variety of tools available to stylists. Modality, transitivity, nominalisation, naming, and presupposition are some of the concepts that fall under this category. Ideological differences are ingrained in their vocabulary; this may be an indication of a concealed facet of ideological conflict that is concealed by semantics. There is a connection between ideology and the construction of a lexicon.

Using words that are very similar to one another in order to describe something or someone is an example of overwording. It is

significant from an ideological standpoint. 1993, page 193 of Fairclough's book. Both the selection of synonyms and the selection of lexical items reflect concerns over particular aspects of reality that signify the emphasis of ideological struggle. A key tool that represents the writer's ideology is the employment of metaphors and pronouns in the writing. The author's preference for singular or plural nouns is a good indicator of whether they lean more towards individualism or collectivism.

It has been common practice to use nominalizations for ideological reasons in order to influence the audience or readers (Kress 1983, 77). According to Fairclough's theory, rather than verbs being used to express the processes that are taking on in the real world, they are represented as entities through the use of nominalisation (2003, 12–13). The utilisation of nominalisation has the capability to eliminate information about time, participants, and actors.

Conducting an analysis of passive phrases is essential in order to discover the real meanings of these words. It is common practice to use the passive voice in order to conceal the identity of the actor or to reduce their culpability, as well as to minimise their relevance or participation. The use of active sentences is evidence that the author intends to describe all of the subjects, agents, and actions in a clear and concise manner. It is an indication that there is no requirement to conceal the persons or factors that are responsible for the consequences.

It is essential to have a solid knowledge of grammatical procedures in order to uncover what are known as implicit meanings. The majority of the time, rhetorical questions are used to either start conversations, make sure that the intended message is understood, or to grab the attention of the reader. It is a common strategy for bringing an argument to a close or for concluding a judgement. There is a correlation between the evaluation of imperatives and positive sentence forms and the clarification of unclear meanings.

The Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) technique makes extensive use of repetition as an important tool. In his article "An Introduction" (Repetition in Discourse: Interdisciplinary Perspectives, page 212), Johnstone makes the argument that repetition is the fundamental component of all discourses. It is necessary to use repetition in order to get certain effects. Furthermore, it conveys the message to the reader in an effective manner. Consequently, it has an impact on the process of meaning-making for individuals.

When it comes to Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Blommaert (2005) suggests that the investigation of voice is an essential component. (on page 4) Individuals are able to interact with one another and comprehend one another via the use of their voice. Individuals are able to accomplish their goals via the use of appropriate language. The context, or the environment in which the writing was composed, is extremely important; without it, the work would be meaningless. There is a connection between voice analysis and the investigation of power dynamics. (p.12) Each piece of writing communicates information about the social environment in which it was born. There may be a correlation between the gap in language and the social inequality.

Critical Discourse Analysis of the columns of Ayaz Amir

Ayaz Amir has demonstrated the principles of democracy as well as the numerous individuals who participated in the "Sit In" in Islamabad. The hidden meanings of the discourse may be uncovered by careful investigation of these visuals, which will also reveal the ideological attitude of the author.

By highlighting the attitude of the writer and showing democracy as fragile and weak, the article titled "Jamhooriat Running Scared and Wolves at the Door" brings attention to the topic. The columnist provides evidence that the present government has shown a lack of respect for democratic principles. It means putting a focus on particular features of the text that contribute to the overall meaning or imagery of the text, so giving importance or prominence to particular aspects in order to demonstrate the significant worth of those aspects. Over the course of the 1960s, the term was first associated with Paul Garvin. According to the theory put forward by Stephen Wallace (1982), foregrounding refers to the characteristics, key players, or processes of an event that are described in the text that come to the forefront.

"The police had blocked all access routes to the Minhaj secretariat for their Youm-e-Shuhada, and yet they came, by rickshaw through devious routes, on foot walking long distances, some with dandas in their hands, hungry and thirsty but faces determined, eyes set, men and women, boys and young girls," reads the following excerpt from the columnist's article "As the End Approaches." The columnist has condemned the form of democracy that is discussed in his article "As the End Approaches," arguing that it is ineffective for the general populace and that it does not serve the wealthy. There is no other political movement that has such a core of actively involved young people.

In what ways does the Prado and Mercedes brand of democracy in Pakistan provide its inhabitants the opportunity to benefit? They respond to his plea because his words resonate with them, and this is because the Allama uses the language of Islam and the Quran to outline the boundaries of a just society.

The writer has gently communicated his conviction that an unequal power dynamic in society is a source of instability and that the existing system is fundamentally based on exploitation. As a consequence of this, people are willing to fight for and make sacrifices in order to achieve a government structure that is equal. There is a correlation between ideological discourses and the preservation or modification of power interactions. According to the theory put forward by Fairclough, ideology is ingrained in discursive conduct. The conceptions that John Thompson has developed about ideology as a practice that helps to facilitate the process of meaning-making in everyday life have contributed to the formation of this perception. Keeping power dynamics in place requires the construction and use of meanings. It was Thompson (1990). For the purpose of rearranging power relations, the columnist has invented reality.

In addition, he has demonstrated a fragile democracy in his work titled "When Hype Meets Reality: The Great Climb-Down," which necessitates stability, which can only be achieved by the implementation of efficient government. It is essential for the administrations that are currently in power to improve their performance.

As a result of the developing conditions, there is a true risk to democracy, and the possibility of military involvement, whether it be covert or overt, is on the horizon. The danger has reached a lower level. In order for the system to attain more stability and a lower sensitivity to shocks caused by the long marches and their supporters, it is very necessary for governments at both the federal and provincial levels to improve their performance and produce higher results. Flyovers and highways are not a substitute for tackling the core reasons for poor management, which should be the lesson that the PML-N should take up from this.

When it comes to efficient government, the author expresses the idea that there is no alternative or shortcut; the construction of roads or other large-scale projects cannot soothe the discontentment of the general populace. In his argument, he said that the administration ought to improve its capabilities in terms of providing and stabilizing the system. The author has made an

effort to refute the claims made by members of the political elite when they assert that megaprojects and flyovers have the ability to capture the public.

The author employed metaphor to describe democracy in the title of the piece, which was "Endgame...democracy's swansong once more." When used in a metaphorical sense, the term "swan song" alludes to the final performance of an actor or artist before they pass away or retire. There is an old belief that swans sing a beautiful tune right before they pass away, and this term refers to that idea. This ultimate lament of democracy has once again brought to light the journalist's covert ideology. The democratic system is on the verge of extinction, according to his assertions. In light of the precedents set by the past, it is quite probable that it will be resolved by a military coup. According to Averill (1990: 106), metaphors are characterised by their capacity to convey evaluations. He elucidates what are known as "evaluative metaphors," which are metaphors that are intended to describe a mood or attitude. Furthermore, Lakoff and Turner (1989: 65) underlined that one of the most important characteristics of metaphor is its "capacity of judging." Through the process of framing, metaphors provide an evaluation of inanimate objects.

In addition, the work starts out with lyrics written by Munir Niazi, which make reference to the contextual sociopolitical environment. "Whose problem was it, and who was not at blame for it? The current time is not the appropriate time to debate these things.

There is no longer any significance in assigning blame for the incident.

They have shown a deep sense of regret.

There is a predetermined occurrence of Jo taking place.

You no longer have the chance to express your regret. Exactly what took place was unavoidable.

What is the meaning of the phrase "te hona rokyaan rukdi nahi"?

The events that are predetermined to take place will not stop, regardless of the efforts that are made to stop them; they do not come to a sudden end.

The meaning of these lines is that everything that happened was predetermined. With the intention of bridging the gap between those who generate texts and those who receive them, the journalist wrote poetry in the local language with the intention of engaging readers. The purpose of this code-switching is to communicate a degree of congruence with the broad population.

There is no political actor that is prepared to show any degree of flexibility since they all have a temperament that is inflexible. They do not have any common interests that would allow them to engage in conversation and find a solution that is amicable.

It is possible that they do not have any interest in exercising control since their stated purpose is not to reach a compromise but rather to completely dismantle the edifice upon which a helpless Nawaz Sharif dwells. He is unable to exercise any influence on the outcomes of the situation because he is overwhelmed by the circumstances.

Their interactions are futile, resulting in a ludicrous scenario that generates no outcomes; "Both the assailants and the defenders are just enacting a dialogue, fully aware unless they are utterly detached from reality that their involvement is a farce devoid of purpose."

The discourse that is developed is a reflection of the journalist's ideological viewpoint, which emphasizes the fact that the political control of the Sharif family and the everlasting rule of privileged classes are main catalysts for demonstrations, marches, and sit-ins.

As stated in the column titled "The Inevitable Postponed, Not Averted," the columnist continues to support his position by stating, "If democracy represents the continuous control of the privileged, then we may simply dispense with it without recognising any change." Dr. Tahirul Qadri's idea of democracy may not connect with the wealthy liberal elite; nevertheless, it does resonate more powerfully with the pain and disenfranchisement of those who are both marginalised and destitute.

The ineffectiveness and meaninglessness of a democracy lies in the fact that it is only beneficial to the privileged elite and does not deliver social justice to the general public.

In a humorous manner, he has referred to it as "Gawal-mandi democracy," which is a reference to the voters of the Sharifs, as shown in the extract from his column that is supplied, which reads, "And then they lost their nerve."

"As a result, Gawalmandi democracy continues to exist, but the winners do not take pleasure in their victory since the Sharifs drink from a poisoned chalice." They are aware that their continued existence is due to two factors: (1) the fact that parliament came together not mainly in favour of them, but rather for its own preservation; and (2) the conspirators either failing at the very last moment or not include the execution of the plot in their plan. As a result, they are able to survive.

"Despite considerable proof of systematic cheating throughout whole Lahore seats, Sharifian democracy remains determined against any reexamination of ballots," he writes in the ensuing post, "Triumph of the Will...the Power of Determination." In this work, he articulates Sharif's conception of democracy's meaning. When our democracy is confronted with the shooting that took place in Model Town, it is evident that the goals of justice will not be achieved. To conduct an investigation into the Model Town incident, the government of Punjab establishes a solitary tribunal. As a result of Justice Ali Baqar Najafi of the Lahore High Court disregarding the consequences by expressing the truth based on the evidence that was presented to him, the Punjab government is shocked, which in turn prompts enormous measures to suppress the findings. This is how we understand democracy according to our own standards.

Over the course of his efforts to conceal the conclusions of the judiciary, he has used phrases such as "Sharifian Democracy," "democracy is adamant," and "the Punjab administration is aghast." It is the writer's approach to convince and maintain consistency in his arguments, which influences the viewpoints of the readers, that this paragraph opposes the present iteration of democracy. The frequent use of the phrase "adamant" acts as the technique. In the same column, he referred to it as a "beleaguered" and "fear-stricken" dictatorship; the manner in which he used these phrases communicates ideological undertones. According to Reah's theory, words have "particularly potent connotations" that allow them to communicate meanings that go beyond their literal readings (Reah, 1998:18).

In addition, he has referred to the existing democracy as a "mockery of democracy," arguing that true democracy requires a system of justice, free and fair elections, and the rule of law. This is demonstrated in the following paragraph: "What else are Imran and Qadri stating at this point?" A democracy is not what we have here; rather, it is a mockery of democracy. The only way for there to be genuine democracy is for there to be no instances of electoral fraud and for justice to prevail across the entire nation. When the law is used as a way to evade itself, does this not confirm Imran's contention that allegations of vote rigging cannot be fully investigated as long as Nawaz Sharif maintains his authority? Is it probable that those who are really concerned about a Model Town

case will advocate for a comprehensive inquiry into allegations of voting fraud?

In the present version of democracy, he has subtly implied that there is no such thing now in existence. Since Fowler says that there are numerous ways to deliver the same information, the author has conveyed his ideas from a certain ideological position. Additionally, Fowler asserts that differences in presentation possess ideological individuality (Fowler 1991:4).

In addition, he revealed his conviction that seasoned politicians hide behind slogans in the same piece that he made the disclosure. It was he who used the phrase "the status quo classes" to refer to the PPP and PML-N, two political parties that have alternated in their leadership of the country and are now passing on their legacy to following generations. During a recent period, all opposition party figures backed the current administration in order to maintain the status quo and avoid change. The author has evoked the memories of readers by recalling this period of time.

Heralded as a transformative event and a critical point in the history of the nation, the "sit-in" has been hailed as a significant occasion. Individuals of various ages and backgrounds participated in a "sit-in" as a result of the protest, which also served to educate the general public about political issues, convert marches and rallies into organised events, and engage attendees. As can be seen in his column titled "Exciting Times...Country on the Move," the writer has shown a great deal of appreciation for the "sit in" movement, underlining the role that it plays in integrating women and the middle class into practical politics.

He has presented the demonstration as an exciting event, and the wording that he has chosen to use is particularly noteworthy when considered in this broader perspective. For the purpose of describing the rally and the sit-in, the author has employed language that is vivid and energetic. His focus has been on "songs," "dance," face painting, bracing, animal spirits, and tonic, and he has portrayed the "sit in" as a celebratory occasion for the nation. "The songs and dancing, along with the war paint adorning the faces of both the young and the elderly, appear invigorating and serve as a remedy in a land where public displays of joy and vitality have been deemed a cardinal sin for a very long time," he continues. Imran Khan and Tahirul Qadri deserve the thanks of the people for their role as catalysts in this new cultural movement, which is comparable to a Cultural Revolution that was free of the carnage and excesses that were typical of Mao's era.

As he has described it, the "sit-in" was a peaceful demonstration; the protesters wanted to bring about structural change without resorting to either military intervention or revolt. It was via electoral methods that they desired transformation. A clear indication of the author's views is the author's eagerness to change.

He has predicted a new time of wellness for the disillusioned and dejected population of this nation, and the language of the discourse has contributed to the clarification of his vision. An excessive amount of verbiage and synonyms, each of which represents a different aspect of reality, suggest a preoccupation on a certain aspect of reality, maybe indicating a battleground for ideological disagreement. The context, which includes whether the ideology is embedded inside a discourse type or artistically developed in a work, should be taken into consideration while selecting the appropriate terms.

Conclusion

In order to establish the truth, Ayaz Amir has utilised an informal style. The informality of his style is an attempt to maintain a personal relationship with his readers, and he has occasionally made an emotional plea to them throughout his writing. The manner in which he addresses people has an emotional appeal. He has voiced his disapproval of the current government, which contemptuously mocked democratic principles. An intertextual reference is something that he has used rather frequently to prove his argument, which is also reflective of his worldview. In order to make fun of the Sharif brothers, he has compiled a collection of caricatures with them. He is particularly focused on the Sharif brothers as the primary focus of his attention. He has expressed his gratitude to the "sit in" and its leaders, describing it as a breath of new air in the otherwise stagnant political milieu. For the purpose of elaborating on his position, Ayaz Amir has presented references from both historical and literary sources.

In an effort to sway the opinions of his audience, he has made heavy use of metaphors, which are an essential component of persuasive writing. In order to generate rhetorical effects, metaphor is a figure of speech that involves comparing something to something that is not linked to it. Wilson (1990), Lakoff (1991), and Maalej (1990) Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 57-8) made the discovery that metaphors are useful in conceptualising ideas and concepts that may not be able to express their semantic meanings on their own. Lakoff and Turner (1989: 113) [reference] Due to the fact that metaphors can be either implicit or explicit, Steen (1999:

61) used the phrase "metaphor focus identification." (1999 for Steen)

The tone and style of his works encompass a wide range of hues, ranging from comic to sarcastic, from serious to the amusing to the serious. In order to engage with his readers, show sympathy with them, and boost their M.R., he has utilised phrases, poems, and idioms from the Urdu and Punjabi languages. Following the completion of an analysis of his columns, it was discovered that his articles are both insightful and fascinating. His writing is quite detailed and written in a casual tone. He is vehement in his condemnation of the government, the political parties of the past, the system that is in place today, and even the army. Additionally, Ayaz Amir has given the impression that he is thrilled about the "sit in" and has projected it as a pivotal moment in the history of the nation, suggesting that it will be a game changer. Additionally, he was of the opinion that it had altered the political culture. The public have been politically educated, marches and demonstrations have been made into orderly affairs, and men and women of all age groups and from all walks of life have participated in the "sit in." That the 'sit in' has brought women and members of the middle class into the realm of actual politics is something that the author has truly liked. He has portrayed the demonstration as an exciting event. A euphoric image has been produced and the minds of the readers have been driven to understand the term "sit in" as a celebratory occasion for the nation as a result of the selection of rich and colorful, cheery terminology when describing the rally and the sit in. He has portrayed the "sit in" as a nonviolent form of protest; the marchers wanted change, but they wanted it to come about by the vote rather than through the bullet.

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