

CYBERCRIMES AND PRINT MEDIA: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF NEWS REPORTING IN PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Cybercrime is an international illegal human activity. It is not confined to a particular border and boundary. It is a new kind of threat to challenge all legal authorities, enforcement agencies, and governments to curb it totally within and outside boundaries. The present study aims to analyze the cybercrime news reports published in Pakistani print media. It investigates cybercrime news stories in the context of textual, cognitive, and social critical perspectives through van Dijk's CDA model. Van Dijk's Model was an attempt to analyze the structure of the news, its production, consumption, presentation, manipulation, and classification in two Pakistani English newspapers Dawn and The Nation. Data compiled of cybercrime news stories from May 20, 2020, to 13 April 2021, and analyzed by using Van Dijk's CDA model: textual, socio-cognitive, and social context. The researcher purposively selected eight (8) cybercrime news stories out of sixty-eight (68) in total and thoroughly analyzed them. The research revealed that the cybercrime stories published in Pakistani print media are manipulated for ideological, cultural, religious, constitutional, and social interests. In different crime news stories, the reporters deliberately utilized the structure of the news story for specific ideological and social purposes. It is hoped that this study would help the reporters and editors to avoid such prejudices, biases, and manipulation.

Introduction

It is a well-acknowledged fact in contemporary society that people turn to different sources of information like print and electronic media to keep themselves updated with the happenings of

the world. Hence, there is a need for vibrant mass media that can keep people aware of the cybercrime-like activities of the world. However, reviewing literature related to print media reveals that media shapes public perception by keeping intact its vested interest. Particular ideologies are propagated in the name of providing objective information to the public so the case with Pakistani print media that manipulates the facts through the textual structure, cognitive structure, and social structure (Hassan, A., 2018).

Life is impossible without using the internet in the modern age, on the other hand, it is a fact, due to this technological advancement; human beings have lost their secrecy as well as security (Seacord, 2004). Using this device, there is a possibility of indulging in criminal activities. Cybercrime is a term that is used for all criminal activities held by using the computer, the internet, cyberspace, and the worldwide web (Mali, 2006). Now a day, the internet is available to 90 percent population of Pakistan and Pakistan is in the highest rank in the perspective of using internet services. People started to use the internet for negative designs. During using the internet people commit such crimes and become the victim of crimes such as fraud, child pornography, extortion, etc. (Mohiuddin, 2006).

According to FIA, 65% of cybercrimes are committed on Facebook, mostly, related to black-mailing and harassment of a woman. For this purpose, the government of Pakistan established the “national Response Center for Cybercrime. It works under the administrative control of the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) (DAWN, 2018).

Rapid development in social media also created many problems such as cybercrimes. It affected every field of life. There is a complexity to identify this kind of criminal activity. Moreover, it is also difficult to judge the intensity and categorize this kind of crime. Due to the advancement of electronic media, there are many types of cybercrimes are going to held as cyber defamation, cyber pornography, cyberstalking, cyber terrorism, data diddling, denial of service attacks, email bombing, fake social media accounts, online/internet gambling, salami attack, sale of illegal articles and many others are in this lists (Thukral, P., & Kainya, V., 2022).

Cybercrime is not confined to a particular border and boundary. It is a new kind of threat to challenge all legal authorities, enforcement agencies, and governments to curb it totally within and outside boundaries. However, authorities commence learning about these new threats of national and internal threats. This research will highlight the issue related to cybercrimes and news reporting in Pakistani print media. This study will explore cybercrime news reporting by applying van Dijk’s model. Newspapers are an important source of information and also provide information about everyday cybercrimes in every life. So, the questions about cybercrime and its representation in the newspapers are relevant. Exploring the hidden ideology and social set-up of society in the context of cybercrime is the agenda of researchers.

This work will enable the researchers and readers to develop their knowledge and thinking in Pakistani print media, and English newspapers cybercrime. This study will investigate the social order, ideology of the society, and its representation in Pakistani English Newspapers. This study will enable the readers to know about the factors of gender discrimination, ideology, inequality, social injustice, child abuse, and sexual harassment in cybercrime news reporting and its representation in the Pakistani print media.

Research Questions

1. How does print media represent cybercrime news reporting through discourse structure in Pakistan?

2. How does print media represent cybercrime news reporting through social cognition in Pakistan?
3. How does print media represent cybercrime news reporting through social context in Pakistan?

Literature Review

Critical Discourse Analysis discovers the hidden ideology and power relations within social actions in a society (Ryan, 2011). Similarly, text can be spoken or written and it is obligatory to describe it in terms from a linguistic point of view; also it is essential to analyze the context of the text or speech (Widdowson, 2008). Critical discourse analysis is a social phenomenon and it is obligatory to analyze the social, and historical factors, situations, and context of the text. It is impossible to analyze text from an isolated perspective (David, 2015).

Critical Discourse Analysis explores the way text exercises its power in society. Language has power both in spoken and written ways. Critical Discourse Analysis is a field to explore and challenges relations between power and discursive legitimation of dominance and reproduce the text in a social function of society (Van Dijk, 2001).

Print media is a source of information but no one denies the biases, possibility of inequality, particular ideology, and other factors. There is a strong argument concerning controlling text by hegemonic groups (Faerch & Kasper, 1984). Reah stated (2002) news is important information about recent happenings in which news is presented for the interests of large groups, and it can affect the lives of those particular groups.

In previous decades, many famous others, including Van Dijk (1983, 1989, 1993a, 1995) Valdivia (2003), and McCombs (2004) admitted the power and domination of mass media.

According to Van Dijk (1983), the news is not based on fact rather it is based on reconstructive reality for the norms and values of some societies. It is fact, the elite class does not like “ordinary people”, and elite people have control over common people (Schiffrin, Tannen, & Hamilton, 2001).

Edstrom (2002) said news must be reliable, based on facts, neutral, and also important for the citizens. However, according to Fowler (1991), the news is not based on fact and neutrality but is based on production. It is a product of an industry, news shaped by mutual relations of media, political, economic structure, administration, bureaucracy, and other institutions of the country.

Professor Ladan (2015) defines cybercrimes are all kinds of crimes in which computer or computer network applications are used. Cybercrimes can also be defined as a crime, committed by using a computer. According to Richardson et al., (2011), media shapes and affects the views of people, whether good, bad, positive, or negative. Many scholars admit that media is the sole and greatest source of influence on behaviors and attitudes of the individual, above all social forces. Andrews and Caren (2010) mentioned that media, like other institutions, are shaped by economic, social, political, and cultural forces that have influenced the content of news reporting. Pinguelo and Muller (2011) mentioned that cybercrime is a crime that is connected or committed by using a computer or hardware device. Kowalski (2002) also mentioned that for cybercrime, it is essential that the crime must be committed by computer. Moreover, Parton et al. (2011) state cybercrime is an economic crime that is committed by using a computer or the internet. So, according to the above definitions, cybercrime must be committed by using the internet, computer, network devices, or technology.

Pinguelo and Muller (2011) stated that cybercrime captured attention in the 1970s and 1980s,

during these decades, the press published cases about viruses, worms, and hacking. During the 2000s, spam emails infect a computer by making them ineffective through malware. Cyber teams showed their skills to protect famous websites, like Yahoo, E-boy, and Cable News Network due to ever-increasing threats from Cyber crooks (Eichorn, 2010).

Pakistani print media does not give place to cybercrime news reporting in front or main pages of newspapers. Print media of any country mostly prints commercial news on main pages. The researcher decided to analyze two famous Pakistani English newspapers, Dawn and The Nation. Moreover, the researcher found cybercrime news stories a less important part of newspapers. Political, economic, national, and international stories cover the main pages. Cybercrime news stories cover less important parts of newspaper pages.

Every crime has variations and scenarios. Cybercrime has many dimensional categories related to its nature and volume. Generally, it is considered, a computer or device is an agent of crime in cybercrime Act. Indeed, cybercrime is a computer-based crime (Botswana, 2007).

Often it is believed, media is a credible and neutral source of information but actually, media is used to control the mind and reproduce, legitimate, and reinforce discursive practices in an organic structure. Media is an ideological and commercial product to control common people which has the purpose of dominance and hegemony. The Power not only controls the actions of society but also control the mind of the participants. Van Dijk (1998) stated various platforms of media, like religious sermons, news reporting, political propaganda, and advertisement are not only to provide information but their main function is to affect and change the behaviors of recipients. CDA focuses on discursive analysis and non-discursive practices, with abusing of power by the elite. It also presents access to the elite in media houses, and control over the context, text, talk, and decision-making strategies.

It is also a fact; print media is a business and the main purpose of producing newspapers is to gain profit. It is essential to profitably sell products by making products attractive and appealing way (Franklin, 1997). At the same time, the consumer has his/her interests and buys production for his taste and interest. Richardson (2006) mentioned a news story goes through different processes and news story selection, newsgathering, writing, story building, ideas making, and editing based on social conventions otherwise it might be considered against the elite class. So the question rises against the objectivity of the text in a news story in newspapers.

Methodology

To proceed with the present study, a comprehensive methodology has been established to maintain reliability and validity. The study investigates the relationship between cybercrimes and print media; and its link with Critical Discourse Analysis to explore news reporting in Pakistan. A qualitative research design has opted for data analysis. Qualitative analysis is carried out by following van Dijk's CDA Model which focuses on textual structures, social cognitive, and social context. A sample of eight cybercrime news stories was selected from 68 in total for data analysis from two Pakistani English Newspapers; Dawn and The Nation from April 20, 2020, to April 20, 2021, during the period of one year.

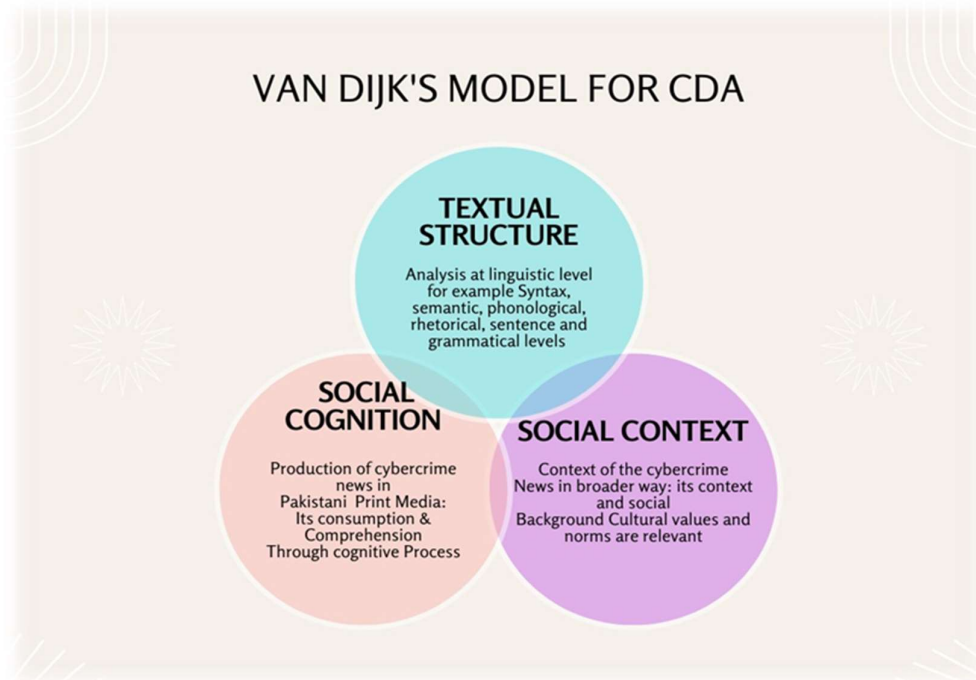


Figure 1: Van Dijk’s CDA Model

Data Analysis

The researcher analyzed data from two Pakistani English newspapers; Dawn and The Nation based on macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure at the textual level, ideological at a cognitive level, and context at the social level using van Dijk’s CDA model through presenting various tables.

Table 1: A. Scheme of Discourse Analysis

Macrostructure	Analyzing observable text in global significance From thematic perspective and values
Superstructure	Analyzing observable text in schematic significance As schema of presenting introduction, content and conclusion
Microstructure	Analyzing observable text in local meaning significance From the perspective of semantic, syntactic, stylistic and rhetoric, observer keenly observes choice of words, phrases and techniques used in the text.

Van Dijk called it as the journalistic strategy to form the words, phrases, sentences and propositions, in stylistic and rhetoric manner to have influence on the reader to propagate ideological political agenda in the text. To strengthen, support and legitimate political and ideological agenda and to have influence on the thoughts of readers, the reporter utilizes stylistic and rhetorical tactics in the text.

Table 2: B. Discursive Elements

Discursive structure	Observable aspects in text	Elements
Macrostructure	Thematic Topic/ themes is the main concern Schematic	Topic
Superstructure		Scheme

Observing the parts, strategies and sequences of news reporting

Table 3: C. Micro analysis of the text

Table 3: C. Micro analysis of the text			
Microstructure	Semantic	Explicitly providing the details on one side and reducing on other side in the news story to give the meaning of will	background, intention, details, presupposition, assumption
	Syntax	How functional words to choose for coherence to draw meanings of will and designing shape of the sentence by using connector in the news story.	Constructing phrases, sentences, coherence, connector, functional, part of speech, pronounce
	Stylistic	Analyzing the style of the producer in the way of tone, behavior and lexical choice to make sentences logical for the readers to convince them.	Lexical choice
	Rhetoric	Using persuading diction to convince readers, emphasis on certain ideas	Metaphorical presentation, graphical imagery, number game, expectations

Story No. 1

Table 4: A. Macrostructure of the Text	
Theme / topic	Theme of the news story is based on the case in which a child is abused “Child pornographer’s plea against conviction dismissed.”

Table 4.1: B. Superstructure of the Text	
Introduction	The leading paragraph in this cybercrime news story put the information related to the dismissal appeal of the convector of a crime child pornographer. Reporting news stories with an informative tone with elaborative and decorative phrases. The story begins by dismissing the appeal of the accuser who was jailed for 7 years on the charge of committing child pornography.
Content	This story is based on a convict, Saadat Amin, involved in the crime of child pornography. The appeal was filed two months ago but due to the nature of the crime, the court rejected the appeal of the convict. The criminal is a part of the gang including Jan Lindstrom in Sweden, Max Hunter in the US, Giovanni Betotti in Italy, and Mukhtar in the U.K as well.
Closing	In closing remarks, Justice Farooq Haider rejected the appeal of the convict’s counsel. In the previous week, the judge suspended the sentence and allowed to grant bail of Saadat Amin. But the main appeal of conviction was dismissed after two months while filing appeal. In concluding remarks, defenders portrayed by mention he already spent 5 years in jail.

Table 4.2: C. Microstructure of the Text	
Semantic	In this cybercrime news story, the reporter echoed the verb, dismiss for the convict 6 times in the news story. Similarly, the words convict, sentence, criminal, suspension, bail, appeal, filed, plea, grant, and hearing are typical words are related to judiciary and law. Miscellaneous is an adjective is utilized to highlight the conviction of criminal Sadaat Amin.

Syntax	The reporter of the story described past indefinite and perfect tense with multiple grammatical techniques. Clauses like who, and that are used for cohesion in the news story. The reporter uses the compound noun child pornography deliberately for conviction. Most of the time, the reporter used prepositions for cohesive challenges. Proper nouns had been used in the story Sadaat Amin for the criminal in this news story.
Stylistic	The reporter elevated this cybercrime new story through stylistic devices. Phrases like “member of an international racket of child pornographers” are certainly a decoration for readers by manipulating feelings. Further usage of the adjective miscellaneous for a criminal is justifiable remarks related to their crime.
Rhetoric	From a rhetorical point of view, the reporters pursue the readers with accurate and elevated language. Presenting of news story, the reporter uses many games to influence the mind of the readers like jailed for 7 years, 650,000 pictures, two days, children having 10/12 years, 11 witnesses, and 5 years have psychological Impacts on the readers. The phrase like child pornography is used as rhetoric in the whole news story giving the impression of evil. Moreover, the usage of phrase like “an international nexus of child pornographers has a strong implication on the mind of the reader.

Source: (Dawn; May 20, 2020)

Story No.2

Table 5: A. Macrostructure of the Text

Theme/ topic	Cultural polarization and national identity are the main concerns of the news story. Utilization of the words “a blogger from the US”, and “sick and disgusting mind” for Cynthia D. Ritchie and words like “martyred” and “Shaheed” in a religious context made this news story polarized.
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Table 5.1: B. Superstructure of the Text

Table 5.1: B. Superstructure of the Text

Introduction	The headline of the news story itself is speaking the ideological polarization and cultural differences with gender discrimination. Even words of the headlines deliberately chosen by the reporter to capture the eyes of the readers with particular designs. Wording like “PPP moves FIA against blogger Cynthia Richie” provides interest in the news story. Moreover, the reporter added charging against a US blogger in such words as “slandorous tweet on Benazir.” In a leading paragraph, the reporter intentionally used the identity of the accuser by mentioning the US and further mentioning an unknown reference-based quotation against US blogger Cynthia D Ritchie “hateful comments and slander” for PPP leader and former prime minister Benazir Bhutto.
Content	PPP’s point of view is placed in the news story. Many of the equations are based on PPP’s perspectives in the news story. A story begins with PPP’s point of view, story proceeded with PPP’s point of view as well. The extreme point of view added to the news story by PPP’s political leaders against Cynthia D. Richie. The reporter deliberately added as quotations as possible to justify PPP’s point of view in the story against the US blogger through the news story.
Closing	In the last two concluding paragraphs, the reporter puts the news story in a similar fashion to which he started the news story. Added further two quotations by PPP’s leader in which a harsh criticism was presented through the usage of extreme diction. In the second last paragraph, the reporter added a quotation that the applicant requested to take against “this woman.” But the reporter presents harsh criticism of the US blogger giving lines such as “her sick and disgusting mind.” The story was closed on confirmation of the news story and its development to <i>Dawn.com</i> . The ending also presents the usual traditional way by mentioning “application is being forwarded to the relevant official for further action.”

Table 5.2: C. Microstructure of the Text

Semantic	The reporter used the two nouns for the same religious meaning, “Shaheed and martyred for Benazir Bhutto. Moreover the reporter deliberately chose the quotation to give ideological meanings to the readers which most important are “immense pain”, “agony”, and a phrase “filth to a champion for women’s rights.”
Syntax	The usage of quotation marks is the main feature of this cybercrime news story. Usage of active voice but somehow the reporter also was aware usage of passive voice to deliver their ideological and professional thoughts about the news story. Connectors like who is the feature of the news story as well.
Stylistic	The reporter’s tone is critical in this particular cybercrime news story. The reporter added many quotations against US blogger Cynthia D Richie like “hateful comments and slander”, “immense pain and agony to the millions of people who reverse…… Shaheed”, “false remarks”, “sick and disgusting mind” and so on.
Rhetoric	Certainly, the reporter utilized rhetoric to shape the imagery of the news story. The reporter focused on the measurable quotations for presenting the reality of the news story continually against US blogger disusing her tweet against “Shaheed and former prime minister Benazir such as “derogatory and slanderous remarks”, “filthy to a champion of women’s rights”, “martyred”, “hot-handle”, “untrue and false” and “sick and disgusting” are more relevant. Moreover, the reporter used a number game for trying to provide a factual based story as “13 years”.

Source: (Dawn, 29 May, 2020)

Story No 3

Table 6: A. Macrostructure of the Text

Theme/ topic	Sexual harassment and blackmailing is the main theme of the news story. Gender discrimination is another major theme of the news story. As the victim mentioned “he allegedly started blackmailing and harassing her” in this cybercrime news story.
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Table 6.1: B. Superstructure of the Text

Introduction	The headline of the story is based on typical style, providing the main line of the news in the shortest possible attractive way. The headline, “Two held for uploading girl’s pictures” captures the attention of readers. The reporter provides all possible answers in 6 words in the heading of the news story. The reporter in the leading paragraph mentioned the same reporting with news style and delicious journalistic techniques and added a phrase about the victimizer, who is the “daughter of a police officer.” In the introductory paragraph, the reporter reported on the registration of the case and the legal essential implication against the accusers.
Content	After the introduction, the content of the cybercrime news story is based on important information related to the nature and status of the case. This story is based on judicial proceedings so in this context, the reporter mentions judicial proceedings in a typical legal style like the phrase “applicant had recorded her statement and provided evidence”. Further, the reporter added the point of view of the victimizer mentioning by the suspect uploaded her objectionable edited pictures and videos on different platforms of social media. Victimizer added further to her story mentioning that the accuser got deceitfully her pictures later she came to know the accuser’s intentions and relations with girls. The reporter tried typical journalistic patterns to fill the stomach of the story by making it testy and informative in social demands.
Closing	As the Story started with journalistic art the same story ended with journalistic art of writing. The news story ended with a girl’s remarks about the incident of uploading objectionable pictures. The girl mentioned in the concluding notes of the news story when she stopped to meet the accuser he started harassing and blackmailing her. So, one can judge this news story as presentation of the typical case of society.

Table 6.2: C. Microstructure of the Text

Table 6.2: C. Microstructure of the Text	
Semantic	Social meanings and context are important in this particular cybercrime news story. the reporter deliberately chose some typical words to commercialize it in the context of feminine perspectives like adverbs for men “deceitfully” and gerunds like, “blackmailing”, and “harassing” are important to give suitable meanings in the context of a feminine news story.
Syntax	Frequently connectors were used to make this news story cohesive and logical for the readers by providing suitable sentence structure and pattern. The clause “that” appeared many times for the description of the accuser’s act many times as possible. Moreover the connector such as “that” is also present for the cohesive structure of the news.
stylistic	The story is described from the feminine point of view. The reporter uses narrative techniques to give the feminine point of view in this news story. Victimizer’s tone is descriptive and persuasive. Using the adverb deceitfully is used typically in the story from feminine perspectives, the same case with the gerund blackmailing and harassing in the new story.
Rhetoric	Through the narration of the news story, the tone of the girl is presented as persuasive and emotional. A narrative story from a feminine perspective against male accusers is attached to the emotional and ethics of society. Harassing and blackmailing through videos is an unethical act of the criminal and the reporter makes it more rhetoric through present sequences of the incident in this particular cybercrime news story.

Source: (Dawn, July 29, 2020)

Story No. 4

Table 7: A. Macrostructure of the Text	
Theme / topic	Accuser, Umar,” made fake Facebook ID in the name of Federal Minister Farrukh Habib” and looted Rs 270,000 from citizens to help them in recruitment.

Table 7.1: B. Superstructure of the Text	
Introduction	The reporter begins a news story with the arrestment of an accused that was indulged crime of making a fake Facebook ID of the Federal Parliamentary minister for railways Farrukh Habib based on extorting money from Pakistani citizens. The reporter of the cybercrime news started mentioning almost in the second line a proper name and his position as a Federal Parliamentary Secretary for Railways to give an impression of high profile cases in the news story of cybercrime. This news story is begun in the second paragraph mentioning the post of Federal Parliamentary Secretary using the proper name Mian Farrukh Habib for Railways. To attract the audience, the reporter strategically used the profile authority in the leading part. The reporter mentioned the accuser looted 270,000 from citizens for the recruitment of paramedics staff at Civil and Allied hospitals.
Content	In the headline, the creator of the news uses font words, and in the first paragraphs, the author provides the reader with the overall structure of the news about a famous Pakistani politician and Federal Parliamentary Secretary for Railways Mian Farrukh Habib. The criminal made Facebook Id in the name of Mian Farrukh Habib and extorted 270,000 R.s from citizens in the name of recruitment of paramedic staff at Civil and Allied hospitals.
Closing	Ending the story remarks with an unknown accuser arrested at the request of the victim on the charging of fraud and looting Rs 270,000 from citizens by FIA and registered a case.

Table 7.2: C. Microstructure of the Text

Semantic	The reporter of the cybercrime news story chose the vocabulary considering the material of the news story. He uses the words “Federal Parliamentary Secretary for Railways’ for victim recording to consider the position and status of the victim.
Syntax	The reporter uses positive voice and past indefinite tense, to present the material of the cybercrime news story such as “extorted”, “submitted”, and “arrested”. For use, the Pronoun “One” for the unknown identity of the criminal but uses Proper and referencing nouns for the victim as “Federal parliamentary Secretary for Railways.”
stylistic	Using the phrase, “One killed, other injured in separate incidents”, has an impact regarding provide numbers of tragedies in news cybercrime news stories. For Highlighting the criminality of the accuser, the reporter uses the idiom “red-handed in the story.
Rhetoric	For providing factual base information, the reporter of the cybercrime news used the sentence “One held for making fake Facebook ID” numbers and numbers as well like Rs 270,000.

Source: (The Nation, December 4, 2020)

Story No. 5

Table 8: A. Macrostructure of the Text

Theme/ topic	The basic theme of the news story is sexual harassment and gender discrimination. At the beginning of the news story, the reporter put sentences against singer Meesha Shafi for “running a vilification campaign on social media.” This story is typically based on gender supremacy and class struggle.
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Table 8.1: B. Superstructure of the Text

Table 8.1: B. Superstructure of the Text

Introduction	The headline provides basic information about Court issued notice against Meesha and others in the vilification case. The leading paragraph also presents similar content to make the structure and pattern of the news story.
Content	The content of the news story was built up in court proceedings. Quite a conventional way, the producer of the news story mentioned the character involved in the proceedings of the court. The reporter informed about allegations against Ali Zafar by Meesha and others.
Closing	The story ended in traditional journalistic style by mentioning the court procedure and the matter under investigation. The case was pending and inquiries were being conducted for further investigatio

Table 8.2: C. Microstructure of the Text

Semantic	Reporting the court proceedings, the producer is supposed to bound utilization of attractive diction to derive meaning in the social function of the society like “vilification case” “issued notices” and the phrase “running a vilification campaign” which are more relevant to the news story.
Syntax	In narrating the news story, the producer utilized active voice and connected sentences with conjunction most of the time in the news story. Moreover presenting participle was used to construct sentences of various kinds.
Stylistic	Stylistic point of view, this story is expository in content. The producer of the story is quite objective and moderate to provide information about what happened in court proceedings. Presenting background the reporter was familiar with the presenting fact with the date such as “January 18” and “April 2018.”
Rhetoric	Unconsciously producer of the cybercrime news story wrote the rhetoric to influence the readers like” vilification case”, vilification campaign”, false allegations” and” sexual

harassment” from a feminine point of view. For reminding perspective for readers the reporter utilized the art of presenting history like “April 2018.”

Source: (The Nation, December 24, 2020)

Story No. 6

Table 9: A Macrostructure of the Text

Theme / topic	This cybercrime news story is based on blackmailing a minor female student and her family through her pictures by a religious teacher.
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Table 9.1: B. Superstructure of the Text

Introduction	Lead is important to capture the attention of the readers, the reporter uses specific words like a religious teacher, verb suspect, blackmailing, his minor student, and her pictures to for making the story a traditionally religious debate in a social context. At the beginning of the story, the reporter reports with a quotation mark by the Additional Director Cybercrime Reporting wing in Karachi by mentioning a successful raid of FIA in Gulshan-i-Iqbal for arresting a religious suspected convict. Traditionally using the adjective religious for a man who belongs to a community in society. By mention, status is the professional journalistic technique utilized in this cybercrime news story.
Content	The headline and lead are based on a similar pattern of presentation of the content of the news story by following the traditional method. After mentioning the introductory part and providing information about the fundamental inquiry of the accuser and victim, the reporter adds the brave of the mother who reported the case against a religious teacher. Cybercrime news story is further built up by mentioning the possession of pictures of a minor girl. Moreover, mentioning the threats received by victims from accusers through WhatsApp.
Closing	In concluding remarks, the reporter of the story, adding a successful raid was conducted with the permission of competent authority and arrested “The Qari”. Giving quotation by FIA’s personnel, Korejo, a mobile phone was recovered, and keeping the analyzed image of the minor girl that was being used for blackmailing and threatening.

Table 9.2: C. Microstructure of the Text

Semantic	Semantically the reporter covers the story of religious monopoly and child abuse in Pakistani society. The text has implications as it presents imagery throughout the story. Typically using the words minor girl and religious teacher of the Holy Quran clarify the news for the readers. Moreover, the story is expository, providing the vocabulary of physical abuse, obscene, harassing, obscene, and threatening are important to provide content in the hands of the reporter to create imagery for readers.
Syntax	The reporter uses an inverted comma, comma, and apostrophe frequently to make sentences. Used past infinite tenses with past continue but due to provide the current status of the story, the reporter added quotation marks by FIA’s personnel Korejo. Clauses like which, that, if, and prepositions, by, of, on, with help for the cohesion of sentences.
Stylistic	The story is based on religious content and a specific rigid style and vocabulary are involved in this story, with words like “brave mother” having elevated and justified words in a male-oriented society. Using words and phrases, “obscene” for the picture of the minor girl, and physically abused” are strong to present for the audience to challenge mal-functional society. For presenting the identity of the accuser, the reporter utilizes a mixture of different adjectives and nouns like using “religious teacher” in the headline, same as “religious teacher” in the lead, in the first paragraph, used suspect, in the second, used the

Urdu word Qari, again in the second paragraph, used the phrase, “by the teacher while studying the Quran”, in the third, suspect, and in the four, used a suspected criminal as Qari.

Rhetoric FIA personnel mentioned the words “brave mother” echoes in the story with a positive role in a male-oriented society. A phrase like “physically abused” produces emotional and violent impacts on the mind of the readers. Similarly using “obscene” for a minor girl's picture rhetorically impacts the logic and emotions of the readers. Words, and phrases, minor, harassment, blackmailing, religious teacher, Qari, unethical demands from minor and her mothers, pictures, studying the Quran, threatening, Holy Quran, Arabic in parenthesis have strong implications during presenting and reading the new story.

Source: (Dawn, January 1, 2021)

Story No. 7

Table 10: A. Macrostructure of the Text

Theme / topic	The subject of the news story is online hacking, blackmailing, and extortion during the lockdown on social media according to a survey conducted under the supervision of the Digital Rights Foundation (DRF).
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Table 10.1: B. Superstructure of the Text

Table 10.1: B. Superstructure of the Text

Introduction	The headline lead is also based on the figure as 70pc and 2020. The reporter of the story tried to make the story factually based mention calculating language. Wording like online blackmailing, hacking, and extortion during lockdown elevate the news story. Moreover, the mention of increasing harassment cases at the helpline of the Digital Rights Foundation in 2020 makes the story credible.
Content	This news story is based on facts and figures and provides a lot of information about online harassment. In this report, the reporter talked about factual data. He informs readers about the ever-increasing number of complaints from people all around Pakistan.
Closing	As mentioned already, this story is based on factual data and the reporter starts providing data from the beginning of the story till the conclusion of the story. The reporter provides us with information about online helping for callers with legal aid, mental health, and safety assistance.

Table 10.2: C. Microstructure of the Text

Table 10.2: C. Microstructure of the Text

Semantic	This story takes the help of statistical data by utilizing figures from the very beginning of the story. With ever-increasing cases of harassment, the reporter chooses the words “blackmailing”, “extortion” and “hacking” during the lockdown. Although semantically harassment is meant everything to the woman in this story, even it is equally has been used for men as well but using the word psychological support, particularly for feminine in the news story.
Syntax	The reporter of the story used the past tense to describe cases of harassment in 2020. He uses many times passive voice to show victimization like “was reported”, “was registered” and was trained. The reporter also uses propositions frequently. For cohesion utilized clauses like when and that as well. Comparably the reporter uses infinitive verbs frequently.
Stylistic	It is a factual news story, presented with facts and figures. The reporter uses figures with description rather than choices of thought and argumentative tone. From very beginning to end, the reporter chooses elaborately figures to present the report in the newspaper. But

making the story in a feminine perspective the word harassment is associated with a woman, although 34pc complaints were registered by men. Moreover, ending with masculinity divides the news story.

Rhetoric The story presents a lot of figurative imagery from beginning to end. The story itself starts the headline with 2020 and 70pc repeating these statistics in lead as well. Presenting the year 2020 and mention numbers 3,298 cases of online help in harassing incidents. Moreover, presenting figures 66pc, 34pc, 1pc, 57pc, and 11pc are helpful for statistical data in the news story. Words like psychological support are frequently used for feminine points of view in the social media context. Somehow the reporter added quotation marks to make his report valid and factual base.

Source: (Dawn February 18, 2021)

Story No 8

Table 11: A. Macrostructure of the Text

Theme/ topic	The topic of the news story is fraud. The criminals got thumb impressions of the people fraudulently. Criminals sold SIMs to gangs which later were used in criminal activities.
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Table 11.1: B. Superstructure of the Text

Introduction	The headline of the news story begins with “Two arrested” involved in cybercrime. The leading paragraph added more information about the arrestment on charging of running a shop where they took thumb impressions of the people illegally.
Content	The content of this cybercrime news story is based on arresting of two persons of residents of Sargodha by FIA on the charge of activating SIMs fraudulently. These SIMs were sold to gangs for a heavy amount. After raiding successfully both were arrested.
Closing	The reporter concluded the story with information by mentioning 1800 active SIMs and biometric devices discovered by the criminals in this cybercrime news story. In the last line, typically style the reporter added “other material” found in possession of criminal and “further investigation under progress.”

Table 11.2: C. Microstructure of the Text

Semantic	In this news story, the reporter chose material of the news from criminal proceedings. However, the vocabulary in this news story was chosen in the context of criminal intensity. Deliberately the verb arrest, adverb fraudulently, noun thumb, gang, adjective criminal, and biometric are used to derive criminal meanings from the story.
Syntax	Cohesion is derived through clauses where, while, and that. However, the reporter used preposition phrases to meet the demands of the news story. This news story is based on active voice and past infinite with past continuous tense.
Stylistic	Typical criminal story descriptive style used from very beginning to end. In the headline, the reporter mentioned “two arrested” on the charge of cybercrime. After the reporter provided information on the procedure of conducting the raid and investigation of the authoritative institution FIA.
Rhetoric	Identification of the criminal described by mentioning” Muhammad Aqib and Akbar residents of Sargodha.” Moreover, for presenting facts, the reporter intentionally used mathematical figures such as “1800 active SIMs.”

Source: (The Nation, February 21, 2021)

Social Cogitation

Textual analysis is not enough for discourse analysis. It is necessary to analyze cognitive elements in constructing mental ideological thoughts. Sociocognitive structure constructs are based on ideological polarization among the groups and communities in social function. Sociocognitive

structure discusses how can be text produced and consumed in society. The fate of the text depends on the producer's ideological, political, and social agenda about the news. There is a distinctive process in the analysis of the news discourse in the sense; it does not only analyze the text but also thoroughly analyzing of the cognitive and social structural media discourse. It analyses the interpretation, production, and reception or understanding level of the text as well (Boyd-Barrett, 1994).

Story No.1. Child abuse is a common practice in Pakistani society. During reporting of this cybercrime news story, the reporter utilizes the phrases about criminals like, "an international racket of child pornographers." Moreover, the reporter utilizes global networking in this cybercrime news story adding international racket operating online from Pakistan."

Story No. 2. Social cognitive point of view, this cybercrime news story is based on the "former prime minister" of Pakistan. The reporter wrote this new story from the perspective of the PPP and the former prime minister of Pakistan. Interestingly, in this particular news story opposite is US blogger Cynthia D. Ritchie and the reporter of the news story reminded the readers in the leading paragraph by adding the phrase "a blogger from the US." In a similar, fashion, ideological polarization mentioned the Benazir attributed words like "Shaheed" and "martyred" on religious bases, and "champion for women's rights" for heroic and political bases idealized content of the story. Readers are aware form the character of Benazir, so words and phrases against Cynthia D. Richie are justifiable in the context of the social cognitive model of Van Dijk like mentioning and charging on "this woman", "untrue and false", "filthy", "agony to the millions of people "and "allegation are prominent in social cognitive structure.

Story No. 3. Ideological presentation is a major subject of this cybercrime news story, shown as a headline. Two criminals were arrested for uploading objectionable girl pictures. Throughout the news story, the reporter reminded the readers about gender discrimination. Sentences of the reporter supported the cognitive mental structure of society by mentioning her in these words" he proposed to her and deceitfully got her videos and pictures of different events.

The reporter advocated the feminine ideology from a social perspective with the phrase "he (allegedly) started blackmailing and harassing her. In this regard, the reporter highlighted the main agenda of gender discrimination through his news story.

Story No. 4. Sociocognitive elements are important in the production and consumption of the text. It determines the features of the text. In the Sociocognitive model, cognition plays a major role in the production and consumption of the text. So here, the reporter produces text and the consumer consumes it and their cognitive system involve during the reading of the news story in a new paper. In this news story, criminal elements are involved in the mental structure of the readers of the news. Here is this news story. Meanings are deriving criminal mentality involving cognitive elements related to social and mental structure.

Story No. 5. This cybercrime news story is based on ideological gender discrimination against Ali Zafar and Meesha are facing who are well-known celebrities in Pakistan. Discussion and arguments held on social media from the perspective of class struggle, and feminine and gender discrimination. In remarks about singer Meesha Shafi and seven others, the producer of the text mentioned "running a vilification campaign on social media against singer-actor Ali Zafar" which shows how the reporter gives shape to a larger perspective in the news story. The word "allegation" echoed in the news story from the perspective of sexual harassment from both sides. The reporter repeatedly did assure the theme of sexual harassment and gender discrimination throughout the news story.

Story No. 6. Reporting, in this news story, classified ideological polarization by remarking traditional functional role of the character like "Qari" using parenthesis as "(religious teacher) and mentioning Holy Quran in parenthesis (Arabic). The reporter chose words for mother of the victim such as "brave mother" and her minor 13-year-old teenager daughter present traditional injustice in social function. The memory of readers is very much familiar with this diction in a male-oriented society. Moreover, the reporter deliberately is aware of usage and its impact on

society. Their ideology and presentation of the news story is portraying modern trends by using the phrase “brave mother” in a rigid society.

Story No. 7. It is generally believed stories about harassment are related to women but in this report, 34pc complaints were registered by the male. The reporter mentions in a ridiculous manner that often it is considered that men do not ask for help with psychological problems due to masculinity but in this news story, 34pc are men asking for help at an online help center. The writer propagates his ideology in a male-oriented society remarking men also share emotions on an online helping center. Moreover, this kind of injustice is held with minorities but only 1pc the complaints came from this most victimized section of society.

Moreover, mentioning harassment online and offline mostly is based on prejudice against their sexuality and gender. So wording like gender discrimination and sexuality are terms related to ideological polarization in a male-oriented society.

Story No. 8. Producer of the news story collected the material news from the Federal Investigation Agency Cybercrime wing and informed about two arrests of criminals on charges of fraudulent activation of SIMs. According to van Dijk, institutions are the main source of the news. Ideologically, FIA is a constitutional institution to provide information from the perspective of elite and national interests. In this cybercrime news story, criminality is based on the individual tendency. The main focus of the producer of the text in this particular story is to highlight the mental tendency of individuals for criminal action against national security.

Social Context

Social context explores the social function in the production and consumption of text in a society. The social analysis also explores the background, situation, social status, main events, history, and social condition to influence language usage. Actor description is also necessary in this regard. According to Van Dijk (2005), actor description means detail and whole information about a place, person, manner, or thing that play important role in social and political context both in the positive and negative sense. An Individual illustrated in discourse ideologically. The concept of polarization between the in-group and out-group is illustrated by the in-group as positive or neutral presentation whereas the out-group presents a negative presentation about others.

Story No. 1. The reporter wanted to divert the attention to the social evil of child pornography. Many evils are associated with society and are being utilized from the perspective of malfunctioning with minors, the main focus of the reporter is to expose children the age of 10/12 becoming victims of the cruelty of adults. The reporter using diction like “heinous offense” tried to expose the convict possibly. Moreover, for readers’ awareness and its association with international fallacy put down the phrase ‘the convict’ “Amin was hand in glove with international child pornographers.”

Story No. 2. No news can be separated from the social context. Social context is the main source of meanings to discursive practice in a particular society. This news story is based on two contrasting societies that have different perspectives. Diction like “a blogger from the US” in Pakistani society has a different meaning than in American society. Society is the main source to generate meanings in the specific context. From religious perspectives, the reporter utilized “shaheed” and “martyred” which have different meanings in Pakistani society and American society. Moreover, adding the words like “sick and “disgusting” mind for foreigners from a social perspective has negative meanings. A producer and consumer cannot derive meanings without the domain of the social context. Social context always bounds to readers comprehend the source of meanings in the context of social functions of the readers. Different societies have different social structures based on cultural and traditional, historical, and social norms.

Story No. 3. The subject matter of the news story is based on the social problem of sexual harassment in society through blackmailing on the bases of content in the shape of videos or pictures. Gender discrimination has highlighted the text from the victimizer side by charging the man in a male-oriented society as “Proposed to her and deceitfully got her videos and pictures of

different events.” Further in her claim, she added “blackmailing and harassing her” based on her objectionable videos and pictures. The producer of the news story constantly emphasized the issue by narrating this cybercrime news story. So, the story is described in the context of gender discrimination, in the context of harassing and blackmailing women by threatening to upload their pictures on different platforms of social media.

Story No. 4. A news story cannot be represented without social context. The social structure provides the framework in which social action and writing can be presented in the crime news story. Moreover, this news story published in *The Nation*, in this perspective the criminal cognitive knowledge of the producer and consumer work behind the scene.

Story No. 5. Feminine agenda propagated in this particular news story. Ali Zafar and Meesha Shafi are two well-known celebrities in the Pakistan film industry. Intentionally, the producer of the news story repeatedly mentioned the allegations of sexual harassment in the social context, although both sides could not provide proof of its allegations of sexual harassment. This case is going to become the headline of social, electronic, and print media from the previous two years. Filing a defamation suit and charging of harassment fundamentally became routine in the case. Producers deliberately are aware of the social norms, background, and social impacts on the readers. Readers contract meaning in the social context of the news story. Social media is also a factor to influence the readers’ minds. The producer of the news story utilizes a social perspective in the news story and refers to it in the news story as well.

Story no. 6. This news story is related to the Pakistani social context. Pakistan is considered a hub of religious tradition. Many incidents took place in the country and print media; liberal and modernist journalists do criticize malign religious monopoly in madrasas as a kind of traditional religious teaching method. The reporter deliberately utilizes the words like Qari, The Holy Quran, and Arabic in this perspective of ideological struggle between traditional and scholar classes of the society. The reporters and readers are aware of the background of the story and its context in the social order of society that affects the discourse of the news story.

Story No. 7. Social situation and context are important elements as the mentality of the reporter and reader during the production and consumption of text. Presenting of figures of 3298 who asked for help online actually shows the social status of the society. Only 1pc complaint came from religious minorities and Tran’s community, 66pc from women, and 34 from men presenting division in society. The staff of the Digital Rights Foundation (DRF) is especially for providing help to callers legally and mentally. Here psychological help nominates the condition of the social structure of Pakistan.

Story No. 8. Producer of the news story collected the material the news from the Federal Investigation Agency Cyber Crime wing and informed about two arrests of criminals charged with fraudulent activation of SIMs. According to van Dijk, institutions are the main source of the news. Socially, FIA is a constitutional institution that provides information from the perspective of elite and national interests. In this cybercrime news story, criminality is based on the individual tendency. The main focus of the producer of the text in this particular story is to highlight the mental tendency of individuals to criminal action against national security.

Findings and discussion

Findings show that child abuse, institutional hegemony, criminal tendency, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination are the most reported cybercrimes in Pakistani print media more specifically in *Dawn* and *The Nation* English newspapers published in Pakistan. Moreover, the schema of cybercrime news reporting in *Dawn* is more convincing than in *The Nation*. The reporters utilized persuasive and local diction for persuading the readers. *Dawn* portrayed national interest in cybercrime news reporting explicitly. In addition, the leading paragraphs in *Dawn* are vigorous and multidimensional but in *The Nation*, the leading paragraphs are comparatively balanced, direct, and neutral.

The content of *Dawn* in cybercrime news stories is aggressive, national, cultural, biased, and supported but in *The Nation*, content is comparatively smooth, balanced, logical, and neutral; and

weights the sense of representing neural lines. For example, *Dawn* presents quotations in rhetorical style to achieve a certain goal in the cybercrime news story but in *The Nation* same story is presented in a natural, neutral, smooth, and in balance tone. Schema of *Dawn* protects national constitution institutions by adding suitable phrases and quotations: “*LHC had suspended the operation of an order*”

The content and conclusion of *The Nation* are in journalistic style and tone, choosing possible civilized wording and conveying message in soft language, but in *Dawn* speaker utilized bombastic language, there is a clear difference between the phrases, “got pregnant” and “deceitfully maintaining sexual relations” on the other hand *The Nation* utilized civilized judiciary language to convey the message of as “case under Cyber Crime act” and in *Dawn* utilizing the phrase “a case against Pakistan cricket captain.”

Conclusion

The study concludes on the note that producer of the cybercrime news stories has the power to manipulate facts for propagating ideological, political, and social agendas through utilizing textual, social cognitive, and social context. To manipulate through language, the reporters share the themes, subject matter, and content of the crime story that have not any relevance even to the topic of the story. The reporters of cybercrime news stories belonging to *Dawn* added quotations from institutional dignities to propagate the national agenda in the news story. Moreover, the style of the reporter for each news story is used in a different way for achieving different goals and objectives. Especially, the reporters utilize their style to propagate their mindset about reality such as feminine, gender discrimination, hegemony, legitimation of power, social beliefs, national superiority, cultural domination, and ideological struggle within society. The researcher concludes, after analyzing data, that the cybercrime news stories of *Dawn* are more vibrated, energized, and monopolized in propagating national, cultural, and social interests. On the other hand, the reporters of *The Nation* are more interested to propagate with journalistic art of conveying a message with a smooth, calm, convincing style. It seemed that they play with words in the domain of neutrality. From the cognitive and social perspective of news stories *Dawn* deliberately highlights the social and ideological elements. *The Nation* also protects cultural and national interests. Though there is a difference in reporting such stories, however, the reporters of both newspapers utilize cognitive and social aspects during providing information about cybercrimes in Pakistan.

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