



A Corpus-Based Comparative Analysis of Modality Based Verbs in Pakistani And British Newspapers As The Stance Markers In Different Cultures

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ABSTRACT

A common grammatical term in the editorial section of newspapers is modality. The primary emphasis of this research is the structure and function of English "Modals." Second, it reveals the editors' most commonly used modal verbs. Also examined is how newspapers in Pakistani English and British newspapers use modal verbs to influence their readers' opinions on specific topics. Modality is an essential linguistic phrase that appears in practically every newspaper, and modal verbs are employed to convey it. Antconc, a corpus tool, was used to analyze the editorial corpus created for this study, which included editorials from both newspapers. A content analysis was performed for the usage of modal verbs. The Daily Sun editorial writers employ more predictive modal verbs like will and would, according to the study. When it comes to mandatory modal verbs like "must" and "should," the editorial writers at The Nation employ a higher number. They also employ more modal verbs like "may" and "might" to describe the possibility and ability to do something. According to the news organization's predictive mode, the greatest worry of editorial writers was to anticipate "what will/would happen" in the future.

1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

This chapter provides an overview of the study's scope and objectives. Non-native speakers and native speakers alike employ modal verbs in newspaper articles. Discussion of prior studies is helpful in evaluating the study's stated problem, specific research questions, and overall goals.

1.2. The purpose of study

The modal auxiliary verbs in editorials from a British English daily and an English-language Pakistani newspaper are the focus of this research. It is believed by Fowler (1997) that editorials in newspapers not only transmit values and ideas, but they also make effective use of literary and linguistic tactics. The term "modality" is used to describe how speakers intend to convey an emotional response to a circumstance. Using this language tool, the speaker, the listener, and the writer can clearly convey their responsibilities and connections to each other. The speaker's ideology and world view are the focus of modality. The style and color of a story are a direct reflection of the author's thoughts and feelings.

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1.3. Implications of the study

In the study of language, modality is a category of meaning that includes the statement of necessity and the implication of 'the speaker's judgment of the probabilities or obligations involved in what the speaker is saying'. According to the Oxford English Dictionary's definition, modality refers to a story's 'tone' or 'color' based on how the author tells it, as well as how they see the reality of a proposition conveyed in a sentence. In newspaper editorials, the use of modalities is a key characteristic. The current study focuses on the comparison of The Daily Sun from Britain and The Nation from Pakistan.

1.4. Objectives of study

There are following the research objectives:

- To find out the types of modality based verbs in Pakistani and British newspapers.
- To build a corpus of Pakistani and British modality based verbs.
- To find out the similarities and differences of modality based verbs in Pakistani and British newspapers with the help of corpora.

1.5. Statement of the problem

This study focuses on the epistemic stance of the author. The epistemic modality and the evidential modality of epistemic attitude can be further differentiated. A speaker's assessment of a proposition's or situation's validity is referred to as its epistemic modality. The term "stance" encompasses a wide range of ideas. Researchers have also added to the terminology of stance, such as speaker's point of view, modality, evaluation and appraisal, and attitude or opinion.

Taking a position is one of the most essential things we can accomplish with language. Attributing value, positioning social actors in relation to these objects, calibrating alignment between stance takers, and invoking presumptive systems of socio-cultural value are all possible through the use of posture.

A key human activity, stance taking or marking, is in fact carried out using language means. Humans engage with one another in order to convey their thoughts, aspirations, and emotions, as well as to make sense of the world around them.

The use of modal verbs by writers to indicate stance is quite widespread. Modals have been observed as personal stance marking mechanisms in many genres of literature by various academics. With the use of modals, this study will examine how stance is marked in British and Pakistani newspaper editorial writings. The results will be presented as an analysis of the texts.

A newspaper editorial is a piece of argumentative writing published in a fixed location. An editorial or publisher's viewpoint is expressed in this piece, which focuses on current events of general interest. Editorial is responsible for four primary tasks: In addition to the cognitive function, it also has an interactional function, which is to establish a relationship between the writers and readers by using persuasiveness, as well as a socio-cultural function, which is to address members of the community, evaluate their actions, and suggest alternative courses of action, as well as a political function, which is to justify and legitimize certain aspects of power relations.

1.6. Research Questions

This study is investigated in following questions:

- What types of modality based verbs are used in Pakistani and British newspapers?
- What are the similarities and differences of using modality based verbs in Pakistani and British newspapers?
- What are the ways in which the modal verbs formulate a stance in different cultures?

1.7. Outline of the study

This study will be descriptive qualitative in nature. Tables are used to present the findings of the content analysis in a descriptive study. When it comes to looking at this information, tables are used. However, when carried out as a descriptive analysis, content analysis takes on the mixed approach of using both qualitative and quantitative data to answer research questions. There are five chapters in this research.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Overview

The literature review of the study is the subject of this chapter. Academic writers' use of adversative conjunctions in articles, theses, and essays is being examined. We'll go over all of the previous research in great depth in this section.

2.2. Modality- Basic concept

Modality has been recognized as a means of expressing one's views about the world. They may communicate certainty, likelihood, obligation, capacity, and obligation in their writing and speaking. Authorial interest, as defined by Simpson (1993), is defined as the author's perspective, which is referred to as modality. It is this perspective that creates the story's style, giving it its own "feel" and "color." Furthermore, language users can convey what is, what might be, and how it should happen through the use of modality. As a mirror, modality allows people to see the world differently. A piece of written or spoken speech that is objective, impartial, unbiased, or value-free is nearly impossible to discover. The term "modality" encompasses all of a speaker's statements about how he or she feels about a given scenario. To convey the speaker/writer/listener/reader interaction, modalities are often used in language.

There are many ways to express modality, but modal verbs are the most common and widely used. As a result, modality is a syntactical category commonly employed by writers to express their "opinion that a statement is conceivably or necessarily true or that the actualization of a circumstance is necessary or possible".

2.3. Types of Linguistic Modality

A modality, according to Palmer, not only holds views on possible futures, but it also satisfies cross-linguistic description specifications. There are two types of linguistic modalities: epistemic and deontic. The other two types include Boulomaic and Perception. They are more related to human psychology than linguistics.

Table 1. Types of Modality

Types of Modality	Non-Linguistic ideas for the types
Deontic	Obligation, Duty and Commitment
Boulomaic	Desire
Epistemic	Knowledge, Belief and Cognition
Perception	Perception

2.3.1. Epistemic Modality

The speaker's appraisal and judgments, as well as his or her level of confidence in those evaluations, are the focus of the epistemic modality. Unlike epistemic procedure, deontic procedure explains how a speaker or writer expresses a judgment on the genuineness of a proposal they utter or write.

2.3.2. Deontic Modality

Using the deontic mode, we can see how the world might be interpreted in light of the speaker's expectations, norms, and desires. It has to do with the mechanism through which language users make judgments about whether upcoming events are necessary, promising, and required.

2.4. Functions of Modality

According to the table below, there are a variety of values for the functions of possibility, certainty and obligation: high, median and low.

2.4.1. Prediction

To produce an estimate about an event, scenario, happening, or act, the modal auxiliary prediction is used. Basically, it is utilized to predict something that isn't certain. Median modality of prediction, according to Halliday (1994), drives the editorial writer to a middle-of-the-road perspective toward an event.

2.4.2. Obligation

The researcher should go is a preterit form of shall that denote an action that the speaker considers to be obligatory, such as It conveys a sense of urgency and duty while also lowering the directness of the remark. Requests or offers are made in a formal manner.

2.4.3. Possibility/ Ability

Using the "can" modal indicates a high degree of probability. Additionally, it can provide evidence regarding past abilities and describe the degree of likelihood that something will be done using a modal auxiliary. In contrast, the modal auxiliary "may" is most commonly employed to express the possibility of action in the present and future, as well as a circumstance in which anything is conceivable.

Agent skepticism regarding the truth of the claim is expressed by the use of the word "may," which also refers to a past possibility or potential. Past events are referred to as might, which is a past form of "may."

The most essential aspect here is that the speaker's attitude is influenced by the difference in value. As a subclass of Deontic modality, the Boulomoic modality expresses the speaker's desire as "I wish," "I hope," etc. A preposition's validity is founded on its ability to be interpreted in terms of human perception, and this is explained by the way in which the preposition is interpreted.

2.5. Concept of Modality in previous studies

There have been a number of studies undertaken around the world to see if newspaper editorials contain any personal viewpoints. When it comes to academic writing, editorials tend to be shorter, less complex, and more accessible to a wider and less specialized readership than academic writing. There were also more personal opinions expressed in the editorial texts.

Using corpus analysis tools, Qun (2010) analyzed scientific writings and newspaper editorials for the characteristics of modality. In addition to being objective, the authors of scientific articles presented their findings in reasonable, consistent, and powerful ways. Consequently, 'often' had a greater occurrence rate than 'sometimes' and 'usually'. In terms of newspaper editorials, the words "could" and "should" were the most prominent features. Some editorialists' attempts to comment on previously occurring events may explain this inclination. A corpus-based approach was used by Qun (2010) to examine the modality characteristics of education-related papers and editorials. A more dependable, emphatic, and logical approach of assessing the results of scientific articles was reflected in the use of often rather than usually or occasionally.

As a result of utilizing the Appraisal Framework's Engagement System, he discovered that contractive methods were employed slightly more than expansive methods. In an editorial, the author seeks to maintain his authority as an author while allowing his readers to participate in the communication process. According to the findings of his research, different newspapers employ the same engagement strategies.

Since modality is so important, many scholars have focused their attention on it and done numerous studies to provide insight on how it is used and occurrences in written language. A study conducted by Fowler (1986) analyzed mood and modality as a language of explicit mood in which people express their level of belief in a topic. In this way, it is possible to get a glimpse into the author's ideological stance. This is why editorials can communicate their views and ideals about a text using modal auxiliary verbs, the source of modality.

2.6. Studying the Modality

In light of this understanding, this study focuses on the use of modal verbs in the editorials of The Daily Sun and The Nation, one is Pakistan's English-language newspaper and the other is the British Newspaper. Here, it's crucial to point out that both of these newspapers are well regarded by their readers, regardless of their socioeconomic status. Government officials, lawmakers, and policymakers are among those who read these newspapers. Because of this, these newspapers are referred to as 'elite' publications and have a substantial impact on these nations policymaking. Distinguished researchers have provided the basis for this study's rationale. Mood and modality have been studied in a typological pattern by Palmer. His research focused on lexical modality structures and the wide range of modal representations in different languages. Modality may be divided into two elements, according to his research: the modality of a concept and the modality of an event. Using epistemic modality, we can infer the problem's likelihood and imminence. "Duty or permission" and "power from the outside world" are two different things, but "ability of readiness" and "inner feeling" is two different things as well.

While news-editorial writers use perhaps, scientists prefer to use the term may. As a result of the employment of phrases like, the editorial writers may have been spared from the predicted criticism because the use of such words lends their articles an unclear hue. Scientific studies, on the other hand, are tainted by the use of terms like "maybe" in their writing. Given the significance of modals in the functioning of shared reality, this study compares editorials from The Daily Sun and The Nation, two English daily newspapers, to examine how models are used in each.

The first step in any study of modal verbs is to provide a definition and a list of modal verbs, their semantic meanings, linguistic properties, relative frequencies, and the overall functions they serve in diverse contexts. The speaker's attitude toward the truth revealed in the speech is directly tied to the modality of the statement. "Modality" refers to the manner a speaker conveys the

meaning of a remark in order to transmit his or her judgment. According to these definitions, "modality" refers to the means through which a text expresses attitudes about a specific event or circumstance. This characteristic of modality distinguishes it from a straightforward proposition. Since both hedging and epistemic modality reflect some degree of belief or confidence in a proposition, connects these two concepts. As previously stated, lexical category is frequently associated with epistemic modality. Newspaper editorials use textual tactics that emphasize the speech act of supplying values and beliefs in addition to expressing such values and views.

The use of modal phrases denotes the level of confidence, certainty, and likelihood, respectively, with which a judgment is made (might). Other modal usages (should, ought to) and ('may') imply obligations and permission, respectively. The study also found that American newspaper editorial writers utilized prediction modals more frequently than Iranian writers, who used the modalities of need more frequently. According to the findings, language users can employ the feature of "modality" to sway the perceptions of their audience in favor of or against a particular message.

According to the findings, the modals serve as a means of establishing authorial presence, establishing touch with the reader, and infusing their voice into the text, as well as a means of establishing a connection with their audience.

An editorialist's interaction management with his readers was studied by Ntsane (2015) in order to understand how the editorialists engage a reader as a participant in the argument while building their authoritative persona in addition; he looked into the methods used by editorial writers to sway their readers in their favor. Research shows editorialists use modality to establish their authority and engage readers.

Editorials, according to the aforementioned literature, are an important aspect of newspapers since they present the attitude of editors, newspapers, institutions, or organizations. Furthermore, modality is a linguistic property that editorial writers utilize to infuse their voice into editorial writings, maintain reader interaction, and develop an authorial persona in editorial texts. In the newspaper genre, newspaper editorials play a crucial role. A newspaper assumes that there is only one legitimate viewpoint on any subject offered to the general public.

2.7. Modality and Modal verbs

This may appear to be a flaw in human language on the surface, but this is only true for individuals with a naive understanding of the nature of communication. There are numerous applications for vagueness and indirection. As soon as a speaker or a writer makes a statement, they encode their thoughts about it: whether they think it's a sensible thing to say or if they think it's obvious or dubious or tentative or provisional or whatever. Language has a way of conveying the thoughts and feelings of those who use it. Linguistics has a central focus on describing the markers of these points-of-view, which are encoded in all utterances. Scientists must take into account the two fundamental qualities of science, certainty and doubt and skepticism, in order to be able to articulate themselves and speak for themselves. In order to pull this off, a variety of linguistic tricks were employed. Speakers and writers employ modality to accomplish a variety of tasks when considering these two types of modalities. Modality, then, is a way for writers to express the degree of confidence they have in their claims by demonstrating their level of certainty or dissent with them. This allows them to give their audience some leeway in evaluating and judging the truth worth of their assertions. Studies on modality span the fields of logic and semantics, as well as applied linguistics and pragmatics and modality has been studied extensively by philosophers and linguists in a wide range of disciplines including the philosophy of logic, semantic linguistics, and applied linguistics and pragmatics points out that "there is considerable agreement among both theoretical and applied linguists that modality is a common and highly essential aspect of English," he also emphasizes the difficulty of learning modality for first- and second-language learners. This source, like Hyland, emphasizes its importance by noting that "It is concerned with a writer's position, measuring the veracity of claims in terms of likelihood or certainty".

Modal verbs are Holmes' most common grammatical category for expressing modality in both written and spoken form. The usage of modal verbs, despite their ubiquitous use, is ambiguous in meaning since they can represent a variety of alternative stances. A person's ability to perform an act (a), whether someone has permission to conduct an act (b), or if some act/event is logically viable (c) can be expressed by the modal word "can," as demonstrated below: It's up to them what they want to do. a) You can acquire them from this machine. b) A well-written cover letter can entice a potential employer to schedule an interview.

As previously indicated, modal verbs are polysemous, and this has led to a variety of classifications for them. In other terms, it relates to one's attitude toward an action or event that is desirable or not desirable. It is the skill and inclination to deal with unforeseen circumstances that is called dynamic modality.

2.7.1. Communicative functions of the modal verbs

Because of the various techniques and methodology used, it appears that researchers prefer to label the roles of modal verbs in English differently.

A preliminary inquiry found no instances of "have to," 'obligatory', etc. in the data, hence they were omitted from this study. Other functions such as "suggestion," "deduction," and "expectation" were found to be incorporated into the modal verbs employed in the selected research papers by the preliminary analysis.

2.8. Model Verbs in Pakistani Newspapers

Pakistani English-language newspapers' depictions of Malala Yousafzai following her assassination attempt by the Taliban were examined in an effort to understand how the newspapers presented the Taliban following their murder attempt on Malala, according to Hayat and Juliana (2016). It was found that Malala was depicted as courageous in her fight against the Taliban and their anti-feminist views in Swat, based on a comparative analysis of 29 editorials. After Malala's assassination, the Taliban's image was tarnished in Pakistani English-language press.

A concordance tool was used to analyze editorials published in Pakistani newspapers such as The Daily Dawn and the Daily News in order to identify the modal verbs used by editorial writers to influence their readers' views on particular topics. The Daily Dawn's editorial writers, for example, focused on 'what should be done,' whereas the Daily News's editorial writers were noted to focus on forecasts, that is, 'what will/would happen,' according to the results of the comparison analysis. According to reports, the editorial writers used modal verbs to express their own views on the events.

2.9. Modal system Non -linguistic concepts represented

Several studies have attempted to shed light on the utility and incidence of modality in written discourse, keeping in mind its significance. Research by Flower (1986) concluded that mood and modality are the grammar of expressive comment. It's a manner of expressing one's faith in the veracity of one's own claims and assertions. In this case, modality appears to be a way of expressing a writer's ideological beliefs. As a result, modality gives editorial writers a lot of room to express their ideas and approaches to the text.

The writers also utilized less valuable epistemic modalities like may, might, can, and could to convey a lower level of authorial conviction and guarantee with respect to propositional material. SHALL-forms were found to be more abundant in speech-based prose than in scientific works, according to Gotti (2003) who focused on the Helsinki Corpus of English Texts. He focused on how have to has changed over time and found that it is most commonly employed in the mass media, where it has seen the greatest amount of change. In a typological approach, F. R. Palmer (2007) described mood and modality. In his study of modality, he concentrated on lexical groupings and various modal expressions in different languages. He discovered that there are two types of modality: propositional and event modality. It appears that humans are eager to use the epistemic modality, often known as "inference," when discussing the possibility or inevitability of a situation. In contrast, dynamic modality focuses on "ability or readiness, one of the interior sentiments," whereas deontic modality focuses on "obligation or permission, power from the exterior world." Qun (2010), utilizing corpus analysis methodologies, conducted an investigation into the modality aspects of educational papers and newspaper editorials. There is a strong emphasis on providing an objective assessment of news events in scientific research reports, which means that they eschew epistemic modals like I think and certainly. The frequency of often was greater than that of usually and occasionally, despite the fact that scientific papers were objective in their analyses.

With regard to editorials published in print, Qun's research study found that should and could were the most prominent characteristic. The past participle was given precedence because a huge number of editorials attempted to communicate their views on events that had already occurred, and so the past tense was given precedence. Because of this, they used modal verbs like "could" and "may" as a justification. Furthermore, editorial articles used perhaps more frequently than scientific research papers, whilst the latter preferred to use may more often. As a matter of fact, the editorial journalists were attempting to escape anticipated criticism by use such terms as perhaps in their writings. To further understand how the concept is expressed linguistically in two prominent English-language dailies, Dawn and The News International, this study focuses on the use of modality. With the importance of modality in manipulating readers' opinions taken into consideration, the current study focuses on how it is expressed in editorials of two Pakistani English newspapers, The Dawn and the News.

2.10. Use of modal verbs by native vs. non-native speakers

The use of modal verbs in the writing of non-native English speakers has been the subject of numerous researches. When German speakers learn English, they may have difficulty using the modal because they frequently translate the modal's meaning from their own language to English without taking into account context differences. A total of 210 narratives written by Malaysian secondary school students make up their corpus. This study found that Malaysian schoolchildren were aware of the grammatical structure of modal verbs (i.e. they are helping verbs that are followed by infinitive). In addition, students frequently had difficulties with the semantic usage of modals. Rather than employing a variety of modal verbs to communicate distinct meanings, they used a limited number of verbs. As a language learner, it's no surprise that you're stumped by modal

verbs. Personal pronouns (I, we, and you) with modals and semi-modals were analyzed by the researchers and discovered that can and have are the most often employed verbs by Spanish learners of English in a problem-solving context.

2.11. Modal Expressions and Second Language Learners

As a result of this research, students can better grasp the use of modals and overcome the difficulties they have in obtaining the semantic and social distributions of these models. The usage of modal auxiliary verbs in a newspaper corpus, which might be taught in a language classroom, would help students better understand the modals and how to use them correctly. Learners will be engrossed by the interesting themes in the corpus entries. Modal auxiliary verbs would also be made clearer to pupils as a result of this course.

As a result, newspaper corpora can aid classroom instruction by serving as an alternate teaching resource in any situation where certain linguistic properties, such as the semantic function of modal auxiliary verbs, are being taught. The newspaper is written for all readers, and it covers a wide range of themes, from family and relationships to politics and sports to health and education. Because students benefit from reading a variety of texts, newspaper corpus can be utilized in the classroom to teach certain language qualities.

Learning and applying what you've learned in the classroom to real-world problems requires meaningful learning. It's possible for teachers to offer students assignments like this one, in which they must employ modal auxiliaries to perform their tasks. Lexical meaning is the focus of semantics, whereas lexical form is the focus of syntax.

3. Methodology

3.1. Overview

The study's research methodology, which includes the techniques used to collect and evaluate data. We will learn more about the study's target audience, educational institution, and surrounding environment as a result of the research results. The study's findings are then shown to be reliable and factual. Data analysis and a framework for analysis are also used in this qualitative study.

3.2. Research Method

Research includes all three phases: gathering data, analyzing it, and presenting the findings. A specific problem is addressed in a methodical and scientific manner. The findings of this study are classified as descriptive since they are presented in a straightforward and straightforward manner. As a result of the fact that the truth can be represented in a variety of ways without the use of any numerical system, qualitative research can be used to investigate any topic. The use of modal verbs is an example of a descriptive qualitative strategy in document or content analysis. Data gathering in qualitative research is mostly done through the use of words. Unique analysis stages and a wide range of investigation methods are employed. In qualitative research, text and visual data are the primary sources of information.

This study was conducted using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Research in the field of corpus linguistics enables academics to examine the text's lexical elements and the ways in which they influence the text's linguistic and thematic patterns in great detail. For example, the number of words in a sentence or paragraph can be counted quickly using a corpus tool. The choice of words in a text is extremely important because language is used by humans to communicate their emotions, feelings, and responses. The tone of the speaker or the writer can be conveyed in a variety of ways through the use of different modes of expression.

3.2.1. Content Analysis

The term "content analysis" refers to the process of examining the information contained in a variety of media, including text, photographs, audio, and video. Social scientists use content analysis to look for repeatable and systematic patterns in communication. A key advantage of content analysis is its non-intrusive character, as opposed to re-creating social encounters or obtaining survey responses. The instrument of content analysis is used to examine the content of any type of communication, Content analysis is a rigorous and unbiased means to describe and measure phenomena when used in conjunction with other research methods. It is possible to test many hypotheses using content analysis to better understand the results. Using content analysis, words can be reduced to a smaller number of content-related categories. Content analysis is a research method that uses data to make reasonable judgments about the context in which they were acquired to provide knowledge, new insights, a visual representation of facts, and a practical guidance for taking action. Concepts or categories that characterize the phenomenon in a succinct yet comprehensive manner are the purpose of this study. Models, conceptual systems, conceptual maps, and categorization methods are typically constructed using concepts and categories. The researcher makes the choice between "concept" and "category". The word "category" should be replaced with the phrase "concept" if the study's purpose is to develop a theory. An important tool in the study of how people communicate is called content analysis. Academic disciplines

have varying approaches to content analysis. In order to determine whether or not a piece of information contains interesting or relevant content, a systematic reading or observing process involves assigning objects labels (sometimes referred to as codes).

Computers are increasingly being utilized to automate the labeling of documents thanks to content analysis tools (or coding). Word frequency and document length can be calculated using basic computational methods. It's also possible to use CATA software to look for pre-defined qualities in text such as grammatical, semantic, and psychological ones. There are coding categories that directly support the findings of the researcher. Quantitative analysis also uses deductive reasoning. Qualitative analysis, as opposed to quantitative research, aims to find the minute nuances of concealed interpretations. This "overlaps" between the two types of content analysis, he explains. If the researcher uncovers latent meanings through qualitative analysis, he or she can refocus the study's direction. Rather than a hypothesis, open research questions serve as a beginning point.

There are five types of texts in content analysis:

- Written text
- Oral Text
- Iconic Text
- Audio-visual text
- Hypertexts

A well-executed content analysis can be rapidly replicated by other researchers, resulting in highly dependable findings. If you have access to the correct tools, you may conduct a content analysis at anytime, anywhere, and for a low cost. Quantitative researchers panned it for being an overly simplistic technique that didn't lend itself to in-depth statistical investigation, while qualitative researchers panned it for being overly qualitative.

Content analysis can be used inductively or deductively, as well as with qualitative or quantitative data. Which of these approaches is used depends on the study's objectives. Deductive content analysis is used when the framework of analysis is operationalized, based on prior knowledge, and the study's purpose is to test a hypothesis.

3.3. The Subject of the Study

"The Daily Sun" English newspaper and "The Nation" English daily comprise the study's population. Fifty editorials from each newspaper's official website for the same dates have been compiled.

3.4. Data and the Source of Data

3.4.1. Corpus of the Study

To aid in the exploration of editorial stances, this study uses a corpus-driven approach. The Daily Sun and The Nation, two well-known English-language publications in the United Kingdom and Pakistan, both issued editorials for the driven corpora (250 editorials from each newspaper). In November and December of 2021, these editorials were published. Some of the best broadsheets in the world may be found on these websites. They write articles about current events and post them on their website. However, the number of editorial releases per day may grow if there are a lot of noteworthy news events. One distinguishing element of editorials is that they relate to the many networks of newspapers in terms of political and economic news as well as sports and education news.

3.4.2. Editorial Classifications

Newspaper editorials, according to Hall (2003), can be divided into attack, criticism, defense, amusement, and praise editorials. Editorials of various kinds are included in our investigation. All editorials published during November and December of 2021 made up the corpus.

3.4.3. Criteria for Corpus Driving/Selection

In order to pick a corpus, the following factors were taken into consideration: daily/weekly issues, signed/unsigned manuscripts by editors representing an editorial board, and online availability of English-language manuscripts.

3.4.4. Corpus Distribution and Length

The Daily Sun's editorials and The Nation's editorials are included in this study's corpus (500 editorials in total).

3.5. Data Collection Procedures

An essential component of this study is the use of a specific research tool. It is possible, even with the help of a program, that a survey is conducted instead of an in-depth examination. Only the researcher has the authority to gather, identify, and analyze the data. Measurement of human activity was done by seeing and assigning numbers to it using the observation method. When it comes to some forms of research, observation is the best method, but when it comes to others, it has considerable limitations. The author had to go through a few processes to collect the information. They are:

1. Downloading
2. Copying
3. Printing
4. Reading the articles, theses and essays
5. Identifying the sentences contained adversative conjunctions.
6. Collecting the sentences in the table.

3.6. Data Analysis Techniques

As a way of describing the three main stages of data analysis (data condensation, data display, and generating conclusions), the researcher will make use of the framework proposed. Components of data analysis: interactive model:

- Data display
- Data collection
- Data condensation
- Conclusions: Drawing/verifying

They detect three distinct streams of activity, all of which are intertwined.

When using an interactive model, the first step involved condensing a large amount of raw data. This step in the analysis involves selecting facts or a sentence from academic works and using grammatical cohesion methods to make the content more understandable for readers. Converting to written form from its original order made it much easier to display all of our collected information.

In the end, data presentation refers to the process of presenting the visual data in the form of graphs, charts, diagrams, or matrixes that enable for conclusions to be drawn. So that the issues can be dealt with, the information will be organized for display.

Reducing the amount of data provided helps generate conclusions, which may then be tested and validated. Deriving conclusion comes after data reduction and display, even if this seems logical. However, this is not how it works.

Drawing and verifying conclusions will be the final phase in this inquiry. Because it includes developing a proposal in addition to other things, even if conceptually distinct from the other stages, it's likely to occur in conjunction with them. The following are the steps involved in assessing the data:

1. The sentences should be read aloud.
2. Affirming which coherent devices are used in the text
3. Using Halliday and Hasan theory, determine the sort of grammatical cohesive devices used.
4. using the following formula, determine the percentage of prominent grammatical cohesive devices.
5. Getting to the conclusion.

3.6.1. Corpus Analysis

The following method was used to analyze the study's corpus:

A Microsoft Excel file was then used to record the corpus, which included editorial publishing dates, sources, file numbers and word/token kinds in a second file that was saved independently. This was followed by the creation of a notepad file that did not include publication dates or author names.

3.7. Ethical Considerations

These findings were based on a wide range of open access materials, including papers, thesis and essays published on several open access sites. They are accurate and reliable because they are published after being deposited in the repositories of colleges and institutions. Anonymity was a need because the data was so large. A focus on the authors' personal reputations was not necessary for the study. The native and non-native writing samples were the sole focus of the study.

4. Analysis And Discussion

4.1. Overview

It is the primary objective of this chapter to defend the methodology of the process. Data collection and analysis will also be discussed in this course. Because of this, researchers explain why they chose a specific sample population and what their ultimate purpose was for doing so. We'll talk about the study's research questions.

4.2. Sizes of the Two Corpora

It was previously noted that the two linguistic types of modality verbs are focused. The deontic and the epistemological are considered for this study. A corpus of 500 articles is selected, 250 articles from each newspaper. An average count of words is calculated. We'll use the ratio approach to compare the two sets of numbers in the following parts to make the research more scientific and the results more plausible, as indicated in the table.

Table 2: Description of two corpora

Corpus	Number of Articles	Average no. of words in one article	Number of words
The Daily Sun	250	1065	266.250
The Nation	250	963	240,750
Total	500	2028	507,000

4.3. Analysis

The current study focused on the usage of Modal verbs by various newspapers writers in their articles in "The Daily Sun" British newspaper and "The Nation" Pakistani newspaper.

There is no qualification or stress in the first sentence, which is a frequent way of expressing an action without qualification or stress. The second sentence, on the other hand, is entirely modal.

Furthermore, according to Palmer (2007), modality provides a cross-linguistic explanation of possible outcomes. Epistemological and deontic linguistic modalities are the two main categories. The proposed Epistemic Modality is based on the speaker's appraisal, assessment, and judgement, as well as the level of trust. There are two types of epistemic and deontic descriptions of the methods used by speakers/writers to convey their conclusions about whether a proposition is credible: procedural and descriptive. There are three levels of functionality, certainty and duty associated with the modality that have been categorised as high, medium, and low value. In the following table, you will find these values.

Table 3: Three notions of modality: Halliday (1994, p.362)

High Value	Median Value	Low Value
Must, Should, Ought to, Need to, Has to, Is to	Will, Would, Shall	May, Might, Can, Could.

An estimate of an event, circumstance, occurrence, and action is represented by the use of prediction as a modal auxiliary. Use it to make an educated guess. Editors can now adopt a middle-of-the-road view of events thanks to Halliday (1994), who incorporated modals of median meaning into his theory of modals of prediction.

Should is a figurative representation of a duty. As a result of the use of the word, "should," the speaker or writer assumes that the activity is a mandatory one. When it comes to making a remark that is less clear, it anticipates expediency and obligation. A formal request or proposition is also made in this letter.

Potential or capacity are nearly identical in meaning, and the modal *can* express strong likelihood. Possibility and ability are more common than permission, according to Leech (1969). If someone's performance is possible, then the modal auxiliary *could* cope with that. It can also be used to refer to a person's former abilities. Possibility can be expressed in the present as well as the future by the word "may." An argument's truth value may be obscured by the word "may," which is employed to convey a sense of ambiguity about what is actually true.

While The Nation editorial writers employ modal verbs more frequently, the graphs and table above show that Daily Sun editors utilise them more frequently in their writing. The total number of modal verbs employed in the selected 250 editorials from The Daily Sun is 103 for one article. On the other hand, "The Nation" editorial writers utilised only 69 modal verbs in the same number of editorials. This shows that English native authors have a good grasp of modal verbs and hence tend to employ more modal verbs in their writings more than non-native English speakers.

Table 4: Average number of Model Verbs used

Corpus	Number of Articles	Average no. of Modal Verbs in one article	Total Number of Modal Verbs
The Daily Sun	250	103	25,750
The Nation	250	69	17,250
Total	500	172	43,000

As a result, the editors of The Daily Sun outperformed the editors of The Nation when it came to the use of modal verbs like *will* and *would*. In this way, they develop the predisposition of their readers to speculate or guess future events, so constructing the reader's sense of confidence or uncertainty.

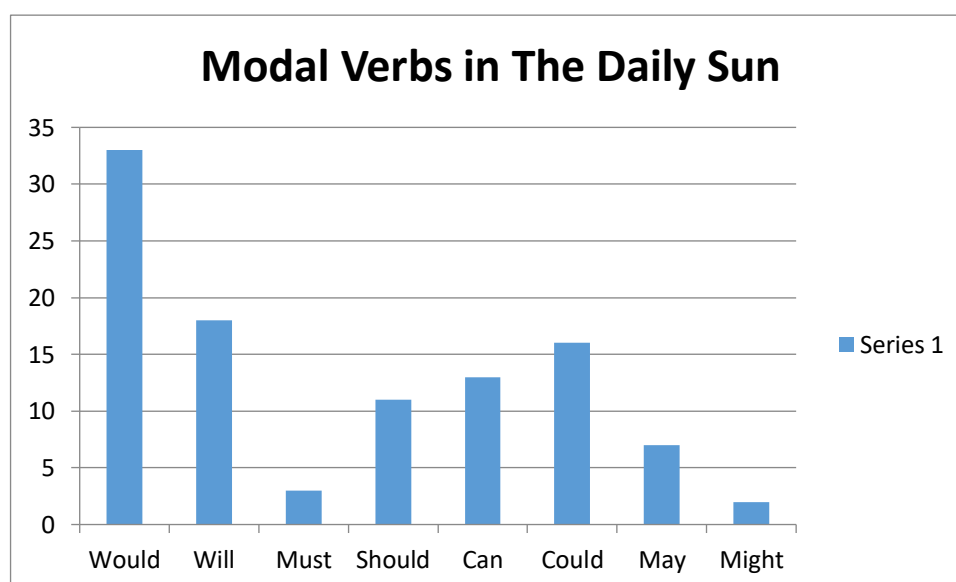


Figure 1: Frequently used Modal Verbs in The Daily Sun

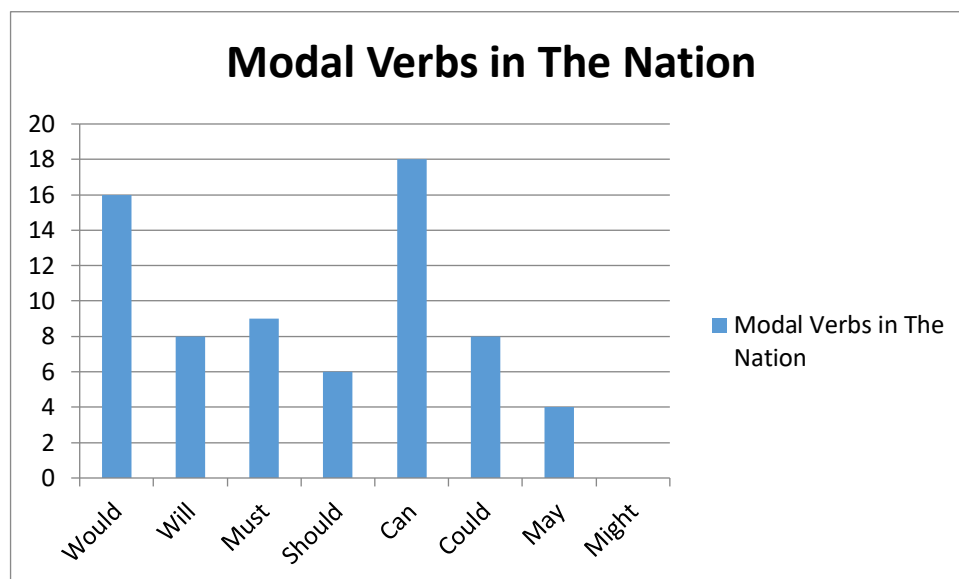


Figure 2: Frequently used Modal verbs in The Nation

Table 5: Percentage and Frequency in both Newspapers

Functions of Modal Verbs	Modal Verbs	Number of occurrences in The Daily Sun	Percentage of occurrences	Number of occurrences in The Nation	Cumulative Percentage of occurrences
Prediction	Would	33	49.5%	16	34.7%
	Will	18		8	
Obligation	Must	3	13.5%	9	21.7%
	Should	11		6	
Possibility	Can	13	28.1%	18	37.6%
	Could	16		8	
Ability	May	7	8.7%	4	5.7%
	Might	2		0	
Total		103		69	

A. Examples of Predictions

- i. The plans have been praised by English Heritage and some archaeologists, who point to a better experience for tourists who would be able to access the surroundings of the stones without being divided by a noisy roadway. . (The Daily Sun: 22/11/2021)
- ii. The findings of the investigation will play a significant role in determining what sort of compensation the survivors of the devastating 2017 fire and those who lost loved ones can expect. (The Daily Sun: 24/11/2021)
- iii. It is envisaged that each agency's responsibilities would be clearly stated in the new structure and that none will be utilised to violate civil freedoms. (The Nation: 25/11/2021)
- iv. Pakistan, too, will be forced to shut down if we continue down this depressing path. (The Nation: 26/11/2021)
- v. It would have taken longer for the second shutdown to have an impact if it had occurred at a different time of year. (The Daily Sun: 26/11/2021)
- vi. The huge metropolis is currently home to the construction of 6,000 flats, and anti-encroachment efforts in Karachi will be halted until suitable alternative housing for those displaced can be found. (The Nation: 28/11/2021)

Aside from conveying information, the editors use special modal verbs to give readers a sense of their perspective on the current events and happenings. According to the editor of The Daily Sun, only the findings of the investigation will reveal how compensation will be given to victims of the devastating fire of 2017. Furthermore, a prediction of how each agency would be governed and how civil rights will be protected is made in (iii) by The Nation's editor. The Daily Sun expressly indicates in (v) the prediction of a protracted lockdown at any time of year that would be more effective with the use of modal word would.

B. Examples of Obligation

- vii. As a result, the federal government and the Sindh government must come up with a comprehensive strategy to revitalise Karachi and make it fit for the twenty-first century. (The Nation: 28/12/2021)
- viii. It's imperative that everyone must pay respect to the fantasy of a "clean break," which is an old Eurosceptic metaphor for what is, in reality, the messiest and least sensible manner of separating the UK from its existing high level of integration with its main trading partner. (The Daily Sun: 27/11/2021)
- ix. He, the Sindh chief minister, and important PPP leader Qamar Zaman Kaira all tested positive despite taking measures and that should be a wake-up call. (The Nation: 28/11/2021).
- x. It's time to encourage people that they should enjoy a safe and low-key holiday season of Christmas. (The Daily Sun: 22/12/2020)

To ensure that Karachi becomes a 21st-century metropolis, The Nation demands that the Federal Government devise a development plan and implement it. Also in (x), the Daily Sun editor-writer shows the low level of responsibility by using should, and in this COVID-19 scenario, it sets out an obligation to support a safe and low-key Christmas.

C. Examples of Possibility/Ability

- xi. The readiness of security operations can be jeopardised if there is a lack of coordinated intelligence. (The Nation: 25/11/2020)
- xii. The current growth momentum could be quickly shattered if policy is reversed in the near- to medium-term. (The Nation: 26/11/2020)
- xiii. However, even if the NICC is a good idea, it may be noted that the National Counter Terrorism Authority will fall under its purview. President Obama signed an executive order in 2009 creating the National Counterterrorism Center (Nacta)
- xiv. As well, it can be lethal. (The Daily Sun: 22/11/2020)
- xv. Lovers Rock is like a flashback to all the best parties, even if you may have never been to one quite like it, at a time and in a place you'd never expected. (The Daily Sun: 27/11/2020)

By using the identical modal verb can, both (xi) The Nation and (xiv) the everyday Sun show the possibility of being fatal. The Nation warns in (xii) that a shift in policy could derail the current growth trajectory. The Daily Sun uses the same modal verb could in (xv) to show that the storey could be more specific in time and space.

The two top English newspapers from non-native and native English countries are used in this study. When editorial writers use modal verbs to invite readers to share their thoughts, ideas, and observations, the results reveal more than just the editorial writers' positions. In addition, the semantic link between these modal verbs and the information communicated by these modal verbs in these editorials is another interesting element.

Using auxiliary verbs, such as "will" and "would," is preferred by both media in expressing predictions, according to the study. When it comes to editorial writers' ability to forecast future occurrences, The Daily Sun and The Nation have the highest percentages of predictive modal verbs (29% and 24%, respectively). The use of predictive modal verbs is slightly different in both publications; therefore, the shades of predictive modality are nearly identical. The Daily Sun appears to have a lower percentage of compulsory modal verbs than The Nation (29.37%) when compared to other publications (48.38 %). The Nation's editorial writers, on the other hand, utilise 48.38% modal verbs to indicate the duty. There is a stark difference between these two publications, i.e. The Nation and The Daily Sun, when it comes to modal verbs indicating ability and possibility. Editors at The Daily Sun utilised 25% of modal verbs, which show the possibility or ability, in their writing. Modal verbs were employed by only 16.12 percent of The Nation's editorial writers, indicating that native language users use modal verbs more frequently to indicate ability and possibility.

5. Discussion

Researchers want to know: 'What kinds of modalities-based verbs are employed in Pakistani and British newspaper editorials?' There are many different kinds utilized in newspapers, so the answer is yes. Tables 3 and 4 illustrate that editorial writers in Pakistani English publications: (a) prediction modals, for example will and would; (b) possibility modals, for example, can, could, may and might; (c) necessity modals, for example, should and must; (d) modal adverbs, for example, accurately, apparently, clearly, genuinely, grandly, less likely, surely, truly, unacceptably, undeniably and unlikely; (e) evaluative adverbs,

for example, badly, chiefly, cynically, deadly, not surprisingly, painfully, rapidly, ruthlessly, sadly, seriously, substantially, uncritically, understandably, and woefully; (f) reporting verbs, for example, admit, announce, charge, claim, concede, declare, doubt, hope, predict, speculate, voice and warn; (g) knowledge verbs, for example, appear, believe, and seem; and (h) generic phrases, for example, it seems that, it is clear that, it makes us wonder, it is never acceptable, it is obvious that, doubts have now arisen, and there is no doubt that.

Although models are often used in a variety of genres, this is not always the case. Models are used in newspaper editorials since they are significant and Pakistani English newspapers in particular. Consequently, the findings of this study (see Table 3), as well as examples from the editorial texts (see the results section), and findings from previous studies lead to the conclusion that the writers of editorials for Pakistani English newspapers (particularly the writers of editorials for *The Daily Sun* and *The Nation*) use modals.

It is now necessary to discover "which modals do the Pakistani newspaper editorial writers use most frequently?" after discovering that editorial writers in Pakistani English newspapers employ modal verbs in their work. Both newspapers' editors utilize prediction modals at their highest frequency, with 695 and 528 instances in *The Daily Sun* and *The Nation*, respectively, according to the data (see Table 3 and 4) of this study. So far as the minimum frequency is concerned, it has been observed that the editorialists of both of the newspapers have different inclination; The editorialists of *The Daily Sun* use modal adverbs in minimum frequency, that is, 1 and editorialists of *The Nation* use generic phrases in minimum frequency, that is, 4.

What are the similarities and differences between Pakistani and British newspaper editorial writers' usage of modality-based verbs in their editorials? 'What are the most often employed modals in Pakistani English and British daily editorials? These editorial writers are more likely to use prediction modals (see Table 3 and 4) in their work. This implies that the editors in question are primarily interested in making forecasts. Modality median is used by editorial writers to temper their reaction to an occurrence in prediction modals. Adding to this, Halliday argues that prediction models are useful for assessing actions, events, and outcomes. According to the findings, editorial writers in Pakistani English newspapers use median value modals, a strategy that believes brings editorial writers to the midpoint of their opinion toward an event.

Another question arises, and that is why editorial writers utilize middle value modals. In fact, newspaper editorial writers employ discursive resources extensively to negotiate and build connection with their audience. A firm stance must be taken by the authors (Le, 2004) in order to achieve this goal (Van Dijk, 1992). A variety of terms have been used to describe this position (see the introductory section), but this study has referred to it as "stance" instead. There is a lot of emphasis on modals as a part of these approaches.

In this situation, the modals serve a dual purpose: they enable editorial writers express their personal perspective and so influence readers' opinions, while also neutralizing the effect of both stance and authorial persona. As it turns out, modals can be used to describe "What is," "What might be," "What should be," and "What would be," among other possibilities. To convey a sense of necessity, potential or foresight these terms are useful. With the use of modals, the authors can establish that they are in a position of authority by claiming that they know what is going to happen in the future. Editorials provide a more in-depth look at a topic. Because of this, editorial writers utilize modals to influence the readers' minds while reporting on different news occurrences and so, readers should be aware that authorial viewpoint is being conveyed through the usage of these words.

6. Conclusion

If we take into account all of the foregoing, it can be concluded that newspaper editorials serve more than only a function of sharing information about current events and happenings. In addition to informing the public about a significant event, editorial writers have the freedom to convey information in any way they see fit. The modal auxiliary verbs offered and explained above mimic the newspaper's modality. According to the findings, editorial writers at *The Daily Sun* are better at employing predictive modal verbs than those at *The Nation*. In contrast, editorial writers at *The Nation* use more compulsory modal verbs in their editorials than those at *The Daily Sun*, emphasizing the importance of following through on commitments. When it comes to modal verbs conveying potential and ability, *The Daily Sun*'s editorial writers are more inclined to utilize more modal verbs.

Modal Verbs such as "may," "could," "must," and "should" are among the many modals employed by editorial writers in Pakistani English publications. The most common modals used by these authors are those involving prediction. It's possible that the discrepancy stems from cultural differences or other pragmatic considerations, provided the conclusions are taken into account. According to a number of researches, modal verbs are preferred by language speakers. Modal verbs were the most frequently used hedging type in culture articles in both corpora; they can be taken as the key feature or element in the corpus of culture articles of English newspaper regardless of the cultural differences. Researchers found that writers who were less competent at using hedge devices used less of them in their work than writers who were. For example, in this study, Pakistani English authors of culture articles used more modal verbs than British English writers of culture articles, but this does not mean that all native writers of English use more modal verbs. It is possible that the writer's thoughts, beliefs, viewpoints,

considerations, etc. may be influenced by many parts of culturally motivated society or any other institutional purposes when he or she chooses to utilize modal verbs.

In order to express the symbolic context of the text, modal verbs connect cultures and texts by communicating some of the beliefs and understandings to the intended audience. Modality-based verbs could be used to highlight how separate discourse communities and the ways in which authors recognize the inferences they want their readers to presume can be distinguished. They can be utilized to take advantage of cultural, societal, and other social groups' views, preferences, and attitudes. It's impossible to argue that only native writers employ more modal verbs than non-natives, and vice versa. Modal verbs types and frequencies may differ between the two corpora, as shown in this study. Those who are actively involved (the practitioners and professional users of meta-discourse) must focus on pragmatics and conversation in order to overcome the challenge of employing verbs in their discourse. Teachers and students of foreign languages can benefit from this research.

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