

**Covering Dr. Aafia Siddiqui: A Critical Discourse Analysis
of selected U.S. & Pakistani Press**



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Dedication

This work is dedicated to “Abu G” and “Ammi”, who were Constant source of inspiration and motivation.

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My most humble thanks to Allah Almighty who always remains with me and showers his blessings in all shades throughout my life.

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Certificate of Approval

It is certified that we have read this thesis entitled "Covering Dr. Affia Siddiqui: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Selected USA's and Pakistani Press" submitted by Zahra Nouman. It is our judgement that this thesis is of sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by the International Islamic University Islamabad for the award of MS Degree in Media and Communication Studies.

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Abstract

This research dissertation started with a quest cum objective to explore textual Discourse of press about the issue of Dr Aafia Siddiqui. The aspect of human rights remained specific focus in the study other than the general analysis into discursive prospects of news articles.

As the approached issue has been shaped by the developments across two countries i.e. United States (US) and Pakistan, therefore the researcher selected one newspaper from each of them. The New York Times (NYT) and Dawn were selected for the study representing US and Pakistan respectively.

In order to examine discourse of each paper about the Dr Aafia Siddiqui issue, 20 news articles were selected in sum from both newspapers. Literature review suggested the Furlough's approach on "Critical Discourse Analysis" (CDA) as the most appropriate method to study news articles' discourse, hence this was the main method in the this study besides usage of thematic framing which helped in determining the discourse's meaning with regard to human rights and other prominent aspects.

This study has responded to three questions and two hypotheses. Findings showed that both newspapers covered the issue infrequently with regard to human rights/Aafia's Rights and thus showed slight support to Dr Aafia Siddiqui's rights. And, NYT's has made more effective reflections on human rights through its textual discourse than Dawn.

Key Words: Human Rights, Framing, Discourse, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

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1. Introduction

The scope of analysis in this dissertation is the press coverage of human rights which are well-spelled in Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)¹ and other international treaties. As observed, human rights are unlikely to achieve due recognition and respect without supportive flair of conventional media (press, radio, television) in the 21st century. Hence, making human rights respected has pragmatically happened to be case of media treatment besides vigorous measures by curator institutions including the United Nations (UN), Amnesty International (AI) and states (UN members) which are signatory to international commitments for following standards laid to protect and provide civilian rights.

Concerns regarding deteriorated condition of human rights have consistently been raised after United States (US) waged 'War on Terror' comprising of self-governed counterterrorism measures after September 11, 2001 attacks (Human Rights Advocates, n.d., p.1).

US administration under headship of former president George W. Bush justified its unlawful counterterrorism measures, rested outside the jurisdiction of international law, by claiming that a new paradigm has emerged in which groups with international, broad reach commits horrific acts against innocent citizens (ibid).

Despite existing prevalent narratives about "war on terror", reservations regarding protection of human rights, respecting them and the international humanitarian law, kept on arising and later touched its exceptions with the summit rights abuse during 2003-04 at US administered Abu Ghraib Prison in Iraq², and Guantanamo Bay Detention Camp in Cuba and Bagram Detention Center in Afghanistan.³

¹United Nations (2007). Universal declaration of human rights. Retrieved September 26, 2014 from <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/60UDHR/bookleten.pdf>

²Amnesty International (2006). Beyond Abu Ghraib: Detention and Torture in Iraq. Retrieved September 26, 2014, from http://www.amnestyinternational.be/doc/IMG/pdf/MDE140012006_IRAK.pdf

³Center for Constitutional Rights (2006). Report on Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, and Degrading Treatment of Prisoners at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Retrieved September 20, 2014, from https://ccrjustice.org/files/Report_ReportOnTorture.pdf

Referring to the deepest disregard to human rights, Amnesty International report (2006) has noted: US led military coalition continued committing disrespect to people's rights in its 'war on terror'. The "uncompromising war" was being pursued by committing disrespect to international law and standards prescribed in it regarding protection and provision of civilians' rights (p.1).

The Amnesty International (2006)describes the procedural abuse of human rights in the following words:

"The MNF (Multi-National Force) has established procedures which deprive detainees of human rights guaranteed in international human rights law and standards. In particular, the MNF denied detainees to their right to challenge the lawfulness of their detention before a court. Some of the detainees have been held for over two years without any effective remedy or recourse; others were released without explanation or apology or reparation after months in detention, victims of a system that is arbitrary and a recipe for abuse" (p.2).

Dr. AafiaSiddiqui, a Pakistani female national, is one of US detainees who was later convicted after being trialed in U.S. court under charges of aiding terrorists (Taliban) and for attempting U.S. soldier' killing.

The International Justice Network (IJN) reports: Dr. AafiaSiddiqui is a mother of three. She is presently confined by the U.S. government at FMC Carswell in Fort Worth, Texas. She was convicted by US court under criminal charges pertaining to an event in which she was shot by US soldier while defending himself against her. The incident, reportedly, took place in Afghanistan where she was held captive in police custody. In addition, IJN report states: "Her trial, which took place in U.S. federal court in New York, left unanswered questions about her case – including the circumstances of her disappearance from Karachi, Pakistan in 2003" (International Justice Network, 2011).

Another organization, "The Justice Thru Peace", showed abuse of Dr. AafiaSiddiqui's rights as prisoner. Referring to the condition of imprisoned Dr. AafiaSiddiqui in the U.S., its report notes that the world has witnessed repeated violation of rights of socially, or politically marginalized imprisoned persons, especially with accused Muslims after 9/11, in the U.S. despite its constitution guarantecs against cruel and unusual punishment to prisoners. The case of Dr.AafiaSiddiqui is no exception. In fact, the case involving this young Muslim woman may take

the violation of U.S. constitutional guarantees to prisoners' rights to a whole new level (Aafia Movement, p.110).

Above mentioned details clearly term Dr. AafiaSiddiqui issue a case of human rights. Corresponding to the relationship of human rights issues and media, International Council on Human Rights Policy (2002) writes: "*the mass media make reference to human rights in their coverage more often and more systematically*" (p.5).

However, coverage of human rights issue by media never takes place in isolation which has also been the case with other issues attaining media attention. Critical responses to media performance do indicate that a number of factors (such as: institutions, society, ideology, power, professional restrictions, etc.) influence media coverage related to any issue. Moreover, the process of messages/news construction has happened to be a complex phenomenon, significantly owing to language' meanings, either allotted or interpreted, and its functions. Herein, journalists and editors (who form messages/news) become transporters of all such factors intentionally or unintentionally and constitutors of media discourse.

Media discourse is a composite of societal factors, ideological leanings and relations to the power. It carries complex organizations which according to the proponents of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) serves the powerful, which exists in the today's circumstances in form of authorized institutions, states administrations, influential groups holding political and/or economic stake. Hence, understanding media's 'often' and 'systematic' coverage to human rights issue required researcher to be critical in approach.

In light of the discussion above, the researcher has designed this analysis based study in the following way. Study will focus on representation of Dr.AafiaSiddiqui issue with reference to human rights through media discourse (in form of news articles). Method of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is adopted to analyze the media discourse which allows identifying and examining the underlying power and ideological denotations behind the press language or discourse.

Fairclough (1995) has a preferred CDA over other available research methods to examine reflections power and ideology on mediated issues. According to him, Critical Discourse Analysis is helpful in understanding how the media text is organized constituting representation

and stance of different social factors. It also aides understanding how these social factors act to maintain established norms and practices. The study will also take advantage of Van Dijk (1988) study on news text, and Hall's (1992) contribution (discourse/news text 'Encoding/Decoding').

In order to analyze the discourse thoroughly, the researcher will also consider the other discourses besides human rights. Moreover, framing analysis will also be performed to improve understanding of discourse' salient aspects. According to Entman (1993), framing involves selecting and highlighting particular aspects of certain reality: to frame is to select some aspects of perceived reality and make them more salient in a communication text, in such way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation and/or treatment recommendation for the item described (As cited in Rahman, 2007, p.52).

The researcher has selected The New York Times (NYT) from U.S. and Dawn from Pakistan for analysis. Analysis will include only selected news articles related to Dr. AafiaSiddiqui issue from September 2008 to July, 2013.

This study is set to examine human rights discourse in the selected newspapers in accordance with the internationally recognized "Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners." These guidelines were adopted by the United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Geneva on 30 August 1955.

1.2.Statement of Problem

Analyzing press discourse regarding human rights in the articles published in relation to the issue of Dr.AafiaSiddiqui is the area of this study. The answers to the questions this study inquire about are constituted in the critical approach, thus, it will present critical examination of news articles published in the New York Times and Dawn.

Though, human rights are central to this endeavor aiming at analyzing the in coverage of Dr. AafiaSiddiquiissue. But at the same time it has an appeal for examinable discursive structures, organization,and practices,working as carriers of ideological themes through the media discourse. For the sake of decant analysis, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) method is adopted

which allows examining the queries related to exploring discourse as well as the dominating ideological themes in the text.

Press, which refers to the selected newspapers in the study, belongs to two different countries or nations. The New York Times is an American newspaper whereas Dawn belongs to Pakistan. Conducting critical discourse analysis of newspapers with differing origins and policies is not common to CDA endeavors. However, points including, a) the human rights which are common and undisputed among all, and b) multifaceted nature of Dr. Aafia Siddiqui issue which is closely linked to the US as well as Pakistan, have genuinely provided the opportunity to conduct this study. On these bases this study holds fascinatingly interesting examination of discursive trends and the ideological themes working as driving forces, or inversely being carried out through discourse's structures and functions.

1.3. Significance of the Study

This study is set to critically analyze the discourse produced on the issue of Dr. Aafia Siddiqui by the US and Pakistani press. The analysis will depart from the universally ratified human rights, which are proclaimed to be provided to all citizens, either he/she is jailed or is free.

It is a qualitative study, which is designed to examine the discursive practices and their implications over text of selected newspapers. For this purpose, the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is employed in order to conduct finest analysis of the text. In addition, study of the ideological and framing themes of text will prove to be a contribution to the epistemological part of the dissertation.

Issue of Dr. Aafia Siddiqui holds worth analyzing foundation since it has an undeniable impact over Pak-US bilateral relations. Therefore, differing stances on the issue, thereby, on the human rights in the press discourse are to be critically analyzed in this study.

Moreover, lacking critical examination of press in regard with human rights, and accessing respect for universally ratified human rights paid by journalists of U.S. and Pakistan have happened to enhance value of this study.

In brief, this study is an attempt at exploring conduct of states (US, Pakistan and others) and other stake-holders towards respecting human rights of those who have been denied to their rights.

1.4.Rationale of Selecting Human Rights

As mentioned above, a number of international institutions have identified controversies relating to detainees amid U.S. led counterterrorism measures, manifestly, aiming at eliminating terrorism, though it marked substantial disrespect to human rights.

For instance, the United Nations (UN), an accredited institution to oversee issues related to human rights, implementation of International Humanitarian Law, adopted at least 11 resolutions after 9/11 attacks in the pretext of U.S. counterterrorism measures, objectively seeking safeguarding rights of civilians. Resolution 60/288, which was passed by the General Assembly in 2006, all member states ratified to eliminate terrorism as well as to abide by international law through complying adopted standards about 'rule of law' and 'human rights'(Ruperez cited in Human Rights Advocates, n.d., p.1).

Therefore, out of few possible dimensions the researcher has chosen human rights as foundation to examine press discourse in this study.

Selection of this dimension has some other appealing connections too. State institutions, segment of media and people at large in Pakistan apprehended Dr. Aafia Siddiqui issue closely connected to human rights, rights to prisoners and questioned U.S. counterterrorism measures following reported abuse of her. On the other hand, treatment of this issue by the U.S. administration was taking account of divergent themes than those appreciated by Pakistan government. However, organizations (governmental and non-governmental) have raised voices for her rights, for instance, regarding her trial in U.S. courts, illegal detention by U.S. troops in Afghanistan, etc. Media outlets of U.S., therefore, are also assumed to take an amalgamated account of the issue.

All this has helped framing this study by generating special focus over human rights and international law pledging respect to rights of every human being.

1.5.Rationale for Selecting the New York Times (NYT)

The New York Times (NYT), a U.S. daily, has been selected in this study due to its relevance to the issue and credibility. The researcher has seen several interesting news articles published by the newspapers on Dr. AafiaSiddiqui issue. Interestingly, in account of its multi-national readership, the paper publishes responsible contents with wide-scale deliberations. The paper writes on issues with legal, political, economic and humanitarian perspectives, however, did the Dr. AafiaSiddiqui issue was deemed as a case of human rights relevance was yet to be figured out.

NYT is founded and continuously published in New York City since September 18, 1851. It has won 112 Pulitzer Prizes, more than any other news organization. Its website is America's most popular news site, receiving more than 30 million unique visitors per month.

Its print version remains the largest local metropolitan newspaper in the U.S. and third-largest newspaper overall.

The paper's motto is, "All the News That's Fit to Print". Its website has adapted it to "All the News That's Fit to Click".

1.6.Rationale for Selecting Daily Dawn

Dawn is Pakistan's oldest and most widely circulated newspaper. It is a progressive and nationalist newspaper.

Unlike other right-wing newspapers in Pakistan, Daily Dawn has steady deliberations on covering national and international issues. Daily Dawn has apparently taken nationalist line on issue of Dr. AafiaSiddiqui issue. But, the critical analysis may retrieve the real essence of its content on the issue.

Dawn newspaper simultaneously published and circulated from almost all the big cities of Pakistan. Dawn is owned by the Dawn Group of newspaper, it was founded by the founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the year 1941.

Dawn newspaper headquarters is located in Karachi, while other operative offices are working in Islamabad and Lahore, as well. Its website is Pakistan's most popular and credible news site.

1.7.Objectives of the Study

The analytical study has following objectives in the light of its scope and nature.

1. To examine the representation of human rights by U.S. and Pakistani press while covering issue of detained Dr. Aafia Siddiqui.
2. To critically analyze media (press) discourse by exploring International Humanitarian Law's reflections through the text.
3. To examine discourse practices, structures and organization in selected U.S. and Pakistani newspaper.
4. To make a comparison of U.S. and Pakistani press; evaluate their leanings to the possible extent, and influences of U.S. and Pakistani administration on coverage/treatment of Dr. Aafia Siddiqui issue.

2. Literature Review

Following is the literature reviewed for the study. Literature review chapter only consist of most relevant dissertations and articles overviewed for this study.

Rahman (2007) administered a study to examine the images of Muslim women in international magazines: Time and Newsweek. This research dissertation was designed and objected to discover the coverage of both the aforementioned magazines with a particular focus on two prospects: how, and in what context Time and Newsweek constructed images of Muslim women during 1979-2002. To evaluate this construction of Muslim women images, the researcher examined the text and photographs, published in connection to Muslim women in both magazines, under queries: did both the esteemed magazines portrayed Muslim women as unqualified, powerless, weak, submissive, and as a threat in a prospect.

To find answers to these queries (how and what), the researcher took advantage of quantitative and qualitative methods. She adopted technique of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to examine the discursive formations, and framing themes used in portraying images of Muslim women. To answer the quantitative part, she adopted Content Analysis (CA); which remained helpful in evaluating the prominence given to subject(s) related to Muslim women in both magazines and answering sub-questions which needed empirical answers.

This study actually was consisting complicated methodology, in view of versatile objectives of the study. Quantitative (content analysis) and qualitative (CDA) approaches adoption showed that study also had lot of other prospects to examine regarding images of Muslim women. For instance, the researcher tried to examine the following interesting prospects too; a) had the magazines assigned negative images to Muslim women for maligning Islam, and had Islam been portrayed as a religion of oppression, and b) had the Muslim women sought change within the Islamic framework or other than this framework.

The research findings revealed that portrayal of Muslim women (as non-political) was closely connected to representation of Islam as a religion of backwardness, promoting fundamentalism and terror: Such images were on the rise since 1994 and had been given prominence. The researcher articulated that this might have been a result of explosions in World Trade Center's garage in 1993. The findings also showed that negative coverage of Muslim women and Islam

was doubled almost after similar bombing attacks at US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salam, Tanzania. Thereafter, tragedy of 9/11 took place: Al-Qaida (an Islamic militant movement) was charged for those attacks. The tragic attacks had grave implications over coverage of Muslim women and Islam as the negative portrayal of both (Muslim women and Islam) was almost tripled.

The researcher also examined the Muslim women images with respect to their countries. She found that Afghanistan and Iran had the highest frequency of images. Meanwhile, Turkey, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia were given the little coverage. The researcher argued: close ties between aforementioned Muslim countries and the US perhaps had restricted the press to cover them negatively.

The researcher also analyzed images of Pakistani-Muslim women in the study. She found little coverage for them as only 18 news articles out of total 358, were published on them. The notable aspect of this coverage was: majority of articles published about Pakistani women, portrayed them negative, and these articles were given high prominence. The researcher also mentioned that negative coverage of Pakistani-Muslim women multiplied after 9/11 tragedy.

In case of quantity, the Indonesian and Malaysian women was not much different than Pakistani one, but Indonesian and Malaysian women were given less negative portrayal and were termed as followers of "Gentle Islam." Out of 17 articles published on Indonesian and Malaysian Muslim women, only seven had portrayed them negatively.

In contrast, coverage of Muslim women as political women remained positive. In this case, Muslim women were covered as political leaders. The researcher identified that journalists did not mention of Islam, or wrote about their connection with Islam while covering them; the context of Islam, in this case, was totally "back-grounded". Pakistan leader, Benazir Bhutto (late) was given most positive coverage as leading political figure from Muslim world; who had been attached to Western academia at times.

Critical analysis of text showed, as the researcher stated, that discursive formations related to Muslim women were offending. Muslim women were presented inferior, oppressed and as a potential threat ironic to the superior, free and peace-loving Western women. The concept of "US" and "Them" reflected in Muslim women negative coverage. Analysis articulated that the

concept of “veil”/“burka” was weighted as symbol of ‘oppression’ and ‘dangerousness’. Such symbols were used to frame Islam as religion of “extremism.” The consistent use of this symbol triggered anti-Islam or Muslim world sentiments, instead of considering arguments. In the macro-semantic structure, extremist-Muslim-women were presented as threat to Western narrated liberty by both the magazines.

‘Theory of Orientalism’, ‘Theory of Media Hegemony’, and ‘Theory of Agenda-Setting’ and approach of ‘Standpoint Feminism’ were utilized to build-up theoretical framework of the study.

Griffin (2004) conducted a study examining photographic trends while covering war on terror and offenses by the U.S. troops in Iraq. The researcher examined that newly generated tendencies in the U.S. media and identified their leanings with the established narrative themes within official discourse. The study inspected the photo coverage of U.S. magazine and analyzed that photographs aided the narrative and themes embodied in the official discourse. The author indicated that photos did not disregard the U.S. official narrative and hardly found functioning independently. The official discourse, consisting of featured narrative and themes dominated the possible independent or journalistic perspectives in the photographic coverage of the U.S. war on terror. U.S. administration’s view overruled the photo contents published in the local magazine, hence diminished space for other existing views.

In another analysis of relationship between media and dominant ideology, Erjavec (2004) highlighted that media personnel, in production and reproduction of media text, maintained the discourse serving the ideology which was dominating. This analysis explores construction of risk discourse by the media (press). The researcher has performed this by focusing on text organization, and manipulation of audiences’/readers’ perception, through its discourse, regarding the terrorism risk. The researcher adopted method of semiotic analysis and studied as many as eight articles published in the selected press. On the secondary level, the researcher analyzed how press played its role in creating acceptability of controversial post-9/11 legislation—mainly the U.S. Anti-Terrorist Act. The researcher examined the lexical items used to present the situation and also analyzed the global meanings (macro-propositions) of the news items discourse in the magazine. To perform this critical discourse analysis, the researcher adopted the method of Fairclough and Van Dijk.

The Newsweek's discourse focused on the collective level. Risk was identified as a threat to the nation, not only to small group (s) or individual(s). the findings also showed that although majority of expressions presented the situation as risk, there were few expressions that presented the situation as normal. The positive nouns of description of the situation were used, and presented fear and anxiety as factors of re-establishing the unity and solidarity.

While looking at the main propositions of the articles the findings showed that Newsweek presented a scary situation in the U.S. all kinds of threats were identified but in general journalists focused no further terrorist attacks. New technology was first presented in the text as the main strength of the US, later portrayed as the greatest threat to society and finally, shown as a solution foal all current security problems. But its usefulness for the society can only be achieved by gaining total control over it. No negative aspects of using new technology, such as the surveillance of private lives were presented.

Furthermore, by presenting the American people as united, by using presupposition, and by misusing information, the proposition that all Americans are willing to sacrifice their civil liberties for security, the basis for constructing a consensus, was achieved. In the articles, the in-group-the USA- was presented in an extremely positive light as open and free, while the out-group-the terrorists- were presented as ahistorical, apolitical, abnormal, uncivilized archetypal Islamic fanatics. Such a presentation to the terrorists was used to construct an enemy with unnatural powers, a total enemy and to produce fear in the readers.

Although the researcher does not assert the analysis to be representative of the complex dimension of risk discourse, it provides an example of the media construction of risk discourse. He argues that why the U.S. news media-which praise themselves for their objectivity-became the explicit agents of the dominant discourse without any hesitation. He asserts that institutional forms of production, distribution and consumption are guided by professional norms and informal rules of journalistic discourse, and discursively constructed household routines. In the light of his findings he supports the claims of Hallian that 'where consensus reigns, they rely as heavily as anyone else on symbolic tolls that make up the dominant ideology'.

Poole (2002) conducted a study to analyse the traits of Western hegemony in media discourse. The issue of fundamentalism was central to the study, which, according to the study was

proficiently manipulated in the media discourse. The issue deemed closely linked with national and international policies, and such disposition of any matter permits media to link with national honor or superiority. Thus, on such leverage, media discourse in its entirety, justified Britain's actions at global level that probably were aiming at protecting hegemony of the West.

The researcher identified a number of strategies used by authors of discourse. Out of many, some were embodied in the discourse of orientalism. The objective of such practices was to dishonor Islamic fundamentalism. Study findings also highlighted that media discourse indicated Islamic fundamentalism as threat to Britain's interests which necessitates British government strict measures. The researcher also disclosed that through assertive macro-semantic structure, Islamic fundamentalists were portrayed as fanatics and adherents of some fragile ideology. The macro-semantic assertion was that growing Muslim fundamentalism was threat to western ideas of liberal women. The mixing of religion and politics with violence alienated the Islamists' positions from any sympathy with mainstream political philosophies in UK. Only the struggle to contain the terrorists through the state was represented, on the regular basis.

The coverage of British Islam had greater diversity than its international counterpart. Slippages, ambivalences and contradictions existed in a way that prevented a totalizing, homogenous Islam; the discourse had multitudinal purposes depending on the variety of issues, priorities and loyalties of different sectors, of the press, which varied according to events.

The researcher termed the overall coverage of Islam in the selected press as negative on the basis of its indicators adopted in the study.

Study also indicated that manipulation of coverage of Islam was probably resulting of irresponsibility and lack of seriousness on part of journalists. Journalists predominantly adopted malicious and conservative approach of thinking while constructing articles. This apparently had been done in order to discredit Islam and Muslims. Researcher also remarked that discrediting Muslims seemed to be prime objective of prejudiced selection of topics and their thematic and textual construction.

Klaus and Kassel (2005) administered a study questioning how the news narrative used to give legitimization to military invasion over Afghanistan in the name of women emancipation and liberation. Study disclosed that media narrative, mainly focused over women liberation by

providing human rights, tried to evolve consensus for military invasion against Taliban regime in Afghanistan in the post 9/11 scenario. News narrative gave legitimization to: a) military invasion over Afghanistan, and b) making use of military an option in German foreign policy. Klaus and Kassel had extended Altheide and Snow's (1979) concept of "media logic". They kept "gender logic" central to their study and examined the coverage of esteemed German magazine namely Der Spiegel. Their study was focused over women veiling and unveiling.

Discourse analysis of news magazine revealed that war legitimization was persuaded by adopting prevailing male-female dichotomy in Afghanistan. The analysis put forth veiled Afghan women suppressed, deprived of their fundamental rights, and a segment needed to be liberated. They were represented as unknown and unreasonable.

In addition, analysis also indicated that the issue of rights could efficiently be used to construct legalization of war. Through treacherous mixing of media, gender and war logics, the magazine constructed a resilient relation between aforementioned logics and women rights and persuaded the war legitimization.

Gender logic created an image of Afghan women as a victim who was deprived of their rights. Afghan women portrayal was used to discredit Taliban regime and their disrespect to the human rights. The analysis showed Afghan women dichotomous image was portrayed by representing European women or 'self' more civilized and Afghan women as an 'other' to Western women as well as uncivilized. Afghan women referral as 'other'-uncivilized was targeted to generate pursuance of the need of war against Afghanistan. The war logic was thus become arguable and later adoptable to impose self/European (superior) approach on the Afghan. Whereas, the media logic played its role through the news reports and photographs pretending support to self-assumed European superiority and slanted interpretation of situation in Afghanistan. In their view, Afghanistan was suffering deteriorated conditions pertaining to human rights since long; however, media in the world had just focused it. Study analyses that perspective on reporting Afghanistan issues, and their timing significantly aided the US led coalition invasion over Afghanistan in the name of women liberation.

Eide in 2004 also administered a study to examine the portrayal of Afghanistan issue in the Norwegian press. In her discourse analysis, she focused and uncovered some of the intriguing myths prevailed in the western media related to war on Afghanistan. The war started with slogans to eliminate terrorists from the afghan soil and to make world place of peace. Study pointed out that other critical perspective on afghan war, particularly of afghan women, were missing as women there were not interviewed adequately, and their veiled images were used to serve secondary narrative related to war instead of success against terrorists. The media missed other perspective that would have informed audiences that all afghan women were not illiterate. The Norwegian press also undermined the male-female relationship in the afghan society when it focused and emphasized entirely over the western perspective while covering events taking place in Afghanistan. They articulated that afghan women needed liberation without addressing their consent. Norwegian press voiced people western perspective instead of Afghan.

The researcher analyzed the myth-Afghan women liberation through bombing-in this sturdy. She indicated this myth as the most critical part of this campaign by US and disclosed that when US led coalition failed to eradicate terrorists (Al-Qaeda and Afghan Taliban) from Afghanistan, the argument of women liberation was presented to take credit of massive armed expedition against Afghanistan. Study showed that victory was claimed by arguing that afghan women had abandoned Burka and got their liberation.

The researcher stated that only few critiques were given coverage who argued the other way on afghan issue. Most commentators did not address the gravity of crisis obvious to take place after bombing Afghanistan in the name of liberating Afghan women and giving them the freedom to dress in Burka or not.

Gnanaseelan (2008) administered critical discourse analysis of Sri Lankan English press. This study analyzed Sri Lankan press discourse regarding Tamil ethnic conflict. It found that using the concept of "US" and "THEM", the press background under the Tamil ethnic conflict particularly after forces defeated Tamil militia in May 2009. Editorial discourse, instead of talking of Tamil's demands, tried to diffuse their concerns by counting what they could enjoy living in the same status. The researcher examined editorial of a newspaper and maintained that in a state adhering some constitution or democratic style of ruling, media have the chances to be destructively ideological too. Findings in this study enlisted a number of discursive themes,

practices and attitudes which were used by Sri Lankan journalists unjustly to demean the issue and further confuse it to aid the dominant political and ideological objectives.

National media portrayed Tamil as victim of none but ethnicity, Indian involvement in the issue, and of forming militant groups. Editorials did not address the issue with Tamil's perspectives. Tamil's concerns regarding their discriminatory treatment on the ethnic basis, misuse of power against them, and of their nationalism. The researcher indicated that these concerns should have been covered as Sri Lanka claims to be a pluralist state.

The researcher contended the general believe about media that it engages conflicts positively and aid establishing an environment of resolution of conflicts consisting grave human or historical disposition. In this case, the researcher indicates, the media could not disclose the underlying forces causing violence under the prevailing political and economic circumstances.

The study examined the editorials published amidst dialogue after the Ceasefire Agreement was signed by the Sri Lankan government and Tamil militants. After examining the discursive structures, themes, practices, attitudes, and strategies, the researcher concluded that media had been a part of conflict instead of peace or conflict resolution.

Luther and Miller (2005) administered a study examining how anti and pro Iraq war protests were framed. The study was designed to analyze the news frames in the United States when US led coalition invaded Iraq in 2003. The researchers disclosed that coverage of demonstrations supporting elite's stance was compassionated whereas the text challenging elite's stance on war against Iraq did not have element of compassion.

Findings showed that journalists used indications for legitimizing or delegitimizing the war on Iraq. It was also recorded that delegitimizing indications were found frequent in anti-war articles or text, whereas the case was not that much significant in the pro-war articles. The researcher selected the articles by the segregation of pro and anti war organizations and conducted the comparative framing analysis on the basis of each group's position regarding the war on Iraq.

The study described the use of negative and positive indications pertaining to the war. It found that journalists used indications like, 'violence', 'blocking', 'unpatriotic', etc to attach a negative

narration to protests against war. At the same time they also used positive indications, such as, 'patriotic', 'peaceful', 'liberation', 'freedom', etc while covering pro war protests in the US. So, the study concluded that there was an opposite correspondence between anti and pro war frames.

Heywood (2002) conducted a study analyzing language and words choices in creating identities of victims and perpetrators in incidents involving sexual exploitation in the Canadian newspaper. Study adopted critical discourse analysis as method and used quantitative and qualitative approaches to uncover discourse's functions.

Study found that the ethnic identities of sexually exploited (victims) were disclosed whereas perpetrators' identities were kept undisclosed. The researcher inferred that this practice by the journalists directly or indirectly empowered the perpetrators, whose identities were not revealed and they were not made visible; hence they were served by not making them or their ethnic-group infamous. Moreover, the whole burden of mishap was inadvertently transferred to the victim by making him/her visible. Study's quantitative part showed that over 75 percent times ethnic identities of victims of sexual exploitation were revealed in the newspaper text. The data also showed that perpetrators' identities were revealed only 14 times or 10.1 percent. It also showed that only 6 percent newspaper articles mentioned that identities of both the perpetrators and the victims while covering incidents of sexual exploitation.

Similarly, writers/journalists were keener in using terms reflecting naming victims as compare to the perpetrators. While analyzing 139 articles, the researcher found 382 uses of terms representing ethnic identity of victims of sexual exploitation against only 45 usages of terms in reference to the perpetrators ethnic-identity.

The researcher identified a frequent practice among writers that they were daring in indicating country-origin of the perpetrators but not the ethnicity. Apparently, this practice was directed to hide the ethnic identities of perpetrators, particularly in multicultural countries like US and Canada.

The data also showed that most common visible ethnic identity was Aboriginal (a minority race). This was perhaps rooted in a research based apprehension among journalists that aboriginal youth is overwhelmingly involved in sex trade. Reporters might have endorsed the stereotype aboriginal people are already involved in sex trade therefore disclosing their identity was not

matter of great concern. Study points out such facts while maintaining that media messages in Canadian case are generally directed to 'White' audience. "White" race is also a majority one. Hence, pointing out Aboriginal race as incapable and powerless one was actually reiterating "White" as powerful and trusted.

The analysis also described that white authority might have made it usual for people in influential positions to exploit people from minority races as media or press was unlikely to call any attention to them. The researcher mentioned in particular that only one article called for strict action against the alleged perpetrators unlike the other majority which only described the victims of sexual exploitation without making pleas for intervention or justice.

This critical discourse analysis indicated that out of total 139 news items only one article, published in a little known local paper, paid attention mainly on the exploiters and recommended increasing society's responsiveness and watchfulness in identifying perpetrators.

Jahren (2013) examined the utilization of human rights discourse for justifying the foreign policy by the state (those possessing power) officials. The study specifically analyzed the human rights discourse pertaining to the war on terror by the US and British administrations. Critical discourse analysis was used as major tool for analyzing the discourse through which, the study said: Then US president George W. Bush and English Prime Minister Tony Blair politicized the human rights narrative amidst war on terror by the US-led coalition. And, this was committed in order to legitimize and justify their political purposes.

By establishing a conjunction between human rights and foreign policy, the researcher referred that this amalgamation obviously enhances the stakes of conflicting sides at least on the moral disposition of their stances.

This study explored the treatment of human rights through the speeches of Bush and Blair amid their war on terror. In the medium length analysis based article, the researcher also highlighted: the use of human rights narrative by the power centers of the globe was deemed to be the popular trend in the international politics. Moreover, the use of human rights narrative in guide of political rhetoric had been in the limelight since war on terror. And, this had put the actor's

fairness under doubt as well as damaged the cause and universality of human rights by estranging those who were cynical of human rights.

The researcher asserted that misuse of human rights narrative for the hidden purposes had definitely negatively implicated the legitimacy of the actor but also prospects of human rights campaign. In researchers' view, this use of human rights tantamount to human rights abuse.

Research Questions

While analyzing the discourse of U.S. and Pakistani press on Dr.AafiaSiddiqui, the focus of the analysis will be: in what ways does the selected newspapers coverage of the Dr.AafiaSiddiqui issue answer the questions:

- Q – 1. What frames The New York Times (TNYT) and Dawn used to construct discourse about the issue of AafiaSiddiqui?
- Q – 2. What coverage was given to Aafia's Rights in text of both newspapers?
- Q – 3. What 'actors' both newspapers used to construct discourse about the issue of Aafia Siddiqui?

Hypotheses

- H – 1. The U.S. press has given no coverage to "Aafia's Rights".
- H – 2. Pakistani press used more frames supporting/respecting "Aafia's Rights" than the US press.

3. Theoretical Background

Theoretical framework adopted in this study is two-fold. The researcher has adopted Norman Fairclough's approach on Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), which also aims at theorizing CDA and articulating theoretical framework for studies in the field of discourse analysis. In addition, the "framing" is adopted to examine the direction of text in order to aid the critical discourse analysis.

Fairclough's approach is selected as framework as it provides theoretical grounds (though it has been attributed some criticism) and also possesses outlines for drawing a methodology for the critical discourse analysis.

The discussion on theoretical framework is parted in to two sections: firstly the critical discourse analysis is discussed, while, in the later section the approach to "framing" is highlighted.

3.1. Analytical Considerations

3.1.1. Defining Discourse

Definition of discourse appears to change with the difference of time and space. According to the Fredrik Barth (1993), discourse is a process which reflects a distribution of knowledge, authority, and social relationships, and drives those are part of it (Barth cited in Neumann, 2001, p. 17).

Foucault (1972) defines discourse as practices that methodically shape the things of which they address or speak of" (Cited in Neumann 2001, p.17).

Another definition of discourse explains it as a semantic exercise involving the characteristics is the institution as well as the social characters it is engaging. According to the Pecheux, discourse is a specific use of language that can be recognized by the institutions it counts for, by the position it comes out from, and what it results for its source. The position of discourse source does not exist on its own rather the opposing discourse figures this out through its relational features (Cited in Macdonnel 1986, p.3).

For most researchers discourse has core features of societal structures aiming at the formation of reality. Neumann has summarized discourse in the following words: discourse represents a method of producing certain set of statement, and practices constituting functions of reality. It also aids social relations by providing them particular scale of regularity. (2001, p.18)

3.1.2. News as Discourse

News, in view of Van Dijk, is a form of discourse and should be studied as specific communicative piece in the social sciences. News articles must be examined according to their own specific kind depending over the use of language or text as well as for having patent relations embedded into certain socio-cultural practices (1988, pp. 1-2).

Van Dijk also appreciates the complexities of discourse arguing that it has a multifaceted linguistic arrangement, meaning or connotation and practices that may be drawn together in the conception of a communicative event or a communicative act. He viewed, contrary to the most linguistic and naturalistic approaches, understanding discourse is not simply limited to factual words in shape of text or dialogue. When it comes to talk analysis, it is obvious to examine speaker's and listener's characteristics such as: their personal and social possessions, and their social position in relation with the event. Referring to this, proceedings of a hearing in the courtroom, a classroom or any other discussion are examples of multifaceted communicative event. By analyzing closely and dividing-up such communicative acts: there may be a story within the discussion, for instance, any specific presentation by the attorney in the courtroom, a description of the certain happening by the school teacher, etc. these for instance smaller pieces of conversation or discussion can demonstrate features analogous to communicative acts.

Van Dijk (1988) continues elaborating the discourse stating that experiencing interactional properties of discourse is less certain in written text (discourse) as the author, the text and the readers are not part of concurrent recognizable state of affairs. Even then, it may be adequate to consider written text in the lively term of discourse and its use through the production, with an understanding, and in the action. The empirical context of discourse extends considerations necessarily to the prospects: a) communicated by or formed through utterances, b) embedded in the written text by an author and, c) prospect/meaning that are dispensed to the reader or the reader himself attaches to the text (p. 9).

These are some of the discourse's characteristics which equally apply the news discourse as well. News articles can be examined as a particular kind of public discourse. And these news articles must be examined as "The result of cognitive and social processes of discourse and meaning production by journalists, or as related to the interpretation processes and media uses by newspaper readers or TV viewers" (Van Dijk, 1988, p.9).

According to Van Dijk news articles categorized their particular grammatical formation which primarily depends over the organization they belonged to. Examination of news articles' grammatical features warrant explaining sentence syntax of used discourse. News articles' syntax is generally swayed by the standard structure of news stories according to which the news writer intends to present the most significant part of the news article on the first and then the supporting details. Despite news reports have been assigned a standard structure, the author, even then, has the space to pursue his own line. For instance, instead of stating: "Dependable sources announced that the US Air Force has attacked Iraq", as an alternative to give his own twist to the news report, the author can use a sentence: "Iraq is under attack by the US Air Force, reliable sources declared."

Van Dijk's another assertion about the sentence syntax in the news discourse departs from this point and he states that analysis of composition of grammar and language the press's news reports can disclose the viewpoint of the journalist as well as the newspaper/institution. In the structured news discourse, sentence syntax figures out the semantic roles and placements of participants in the reported event through the word arrangement, functions of subject and object in a sentence or the use of passive or active forms of language order. While analyzing the headline: "Police kills protestor", Van Dijk indicates that police has been assigned the primary role or role of an "agent" by mentioning it first in a subject position. Instead of this the sentence could also be as: "Protestor killed by police". In this case, the police are still an "agent", but the protestor has been given the first-subject position- and the police obviously have a less significant role.

Just to explain the semantic roles assigned to the participants in the news reports sentence syntax, here is the third version of the headline: "Protestor killed." In this case the headline has become syntactically confused: the understanding of the event can be that perhaps the protestor is the killer and aides protesters with killings.

Van Dijk states research which has shown the usage of third case semantic roles assignment in shape of ambiguous syntactical structure in order to dissimulate negative roles mainly attached to the elite.

The study of discourse must contain an examination of sentences' structures and sequences. In analysis of discourse, syntax (semantics) of a sentence is defined in ways of the structural composition and order of sentences, and interpretation of surrounding, generally given in the

same text. In a sentence, words' order, function and their core semantic roles may rely over the discourse surroundings. The analysis of discourse shows that different ideological views can effectively be communicated not only through constructed structures of sentences but also through syntax's or semantics' dependency over text.

Analysis of sequence of sentences can offer explanations of relevant interpretations, such as, meanings and references of words, and functions of sentences or clauses related to the previous sentences. This feature of discourse, relating to the sentences in the same text and sustainability of their domestic and sequential meanings, is known as coherence. According to the foundational rule of coherence, sentence A must be in agreement with B. For example a sentence: "It was raining yesterday. We did not go out" is coherent. In this example, both sentences are in agreement as it is intelligent to stay inside to avoid getting wet when it is raining outside. While the sentence: "It was raining yesterday. The interest rate of mortgages has risen by 10%" lacks coherence. The rainfall is unlikely to affect the interest rate of mortgage. Text given in the sentence A holds coherence as it presents possible and agreeable sequence of events. Moreover, Van Dijk also indicates that coherence in the sentences and their text is a matter of our knowledge, beliefs and apprehension about the possible happenings in the world.

3.1.3. Knowledge and Interpretation

Studying discourse is not restricted only to examining syntax, semantics or the lexical meanings of words and their order. Analysis in discourse appreciates the dependence of interpretation of discourse and knowledge of the world. Analysis in discourse considers: knowledge of the world - exploration of the social and cognitive believes and practices of people as well as knowing what they know in their culture - and grasping the aspects of their lives that how such knowledge, in general, is utilized in interpreting the discourse and how this, in particular, is used in forming coherence.

Analysis in cognitive psychology has established additional knowledge about its (knowledge of the world) influence on the interpretation of discourse. Research, on the one hand, has revealed that knowledge is ordered in distinctive clusters (so-called scripts). These clusters (scripts) maintain what is known within a culture pertaining to the particular orthodox matter. On the other hand, research indicates that understanding of subjects like civil war, political meeting,

terrorist attack or voting is constituted by knowledge and beliefs, which are coherent, understandable and exist in form of organized in scripts across media institutions.

“... Our subjective understanding of the coherence of a news report may depend on whether or not we share a particular knowledge script or socio-political attitude. This may be especially relevant in the understanding and evaluation of causes of events and reasons for action”(Van Dijk, 1988, p.13).

He further states: “With this kind of conceptual instrument, we are better equipped to study ideologically based differences in the relevant application of scripts or attitudes in news reporting”(Van Dijk, 1988, p.13).

3.1.4. Macrostructure

A semantic macrostructure characterizes the all-inclusive topics and/or themes in the text. It helps defining what may be termed coherence of the text.

“Macrostructures are derived from sentence meanings (propositions) of a text by a set of rules in an abstract, linguistic theory, by operations such as selection, generalization and construction. In a cognitive theory of discourse processing, these rules operate as tentative but effective macro-strategies that enable readers to derive the topic from a sequence of sentences” (Van Dijk, 1988, p.13).

Analyzing macrostructure requires an understanding and knowledge of the world: exists in the appearance organized form in the scripts. For instance, the proposition sequence such as, “US planes flew to Iraq. They bombed Basra” has an intriguing macro-proposition, that is, “The U.S. attacked Iraq”.

According to Van Dijk, knowledge of the world in this case essentially contains: the information about military attacks through planes; these planes may fly and throw bombs and this bombing is one of the ways to invade through planes. The news reports about military attack, thus, have been realized as producers and readers of discourse share the knowledge of military attack.

The cognitive operations within which alike macrostructures are used are vital to news making procedures by the journalists. News apprehension, memorization and reproduction among users also depend over such macrostructures. These macrostructures also helps explaining how news producers consistently summarize the numerous sources (news agencies, interviews, stories, press conferences, etc.) in the process of building news reports' text.

The framework of macrostructures advantages us to study the distinctive features of news headlines and leads. In this way it helps accounting for the subjective part of the news report which summarizes the entire event. Macrostructures are also advantageously regarding explaining that why reports readers only recall the foremost 'topes', the most significant part of reports' macrostructure (Van Dijk, 1988, p. 14).

Furthermore, a schematic superstructure is needed in order to extract an inclusive meaning (which is actually the text's macrostructure). And a schema, according to Van Dijk, can be articulated if we construct a set of distinctive featuring categories, aided by the well placed rules, which must address the order of these categories. Appropriate understanding of schema and the process of its identification is essential to comprehend the fitness of news article. Some of the stated featuring categories of schema are given as follows: summary, setting, orientation, complication, resolution, evolution and coda. And, anyone of these categories should not lack for proper standing of schema, otherwise, the story would be considered unfinished, or, in case, might be termed as a piece of non-journalistic piece of writing.

Van Dijk highlights that in absence of macrostructures, and superstructures, it becomes difficult examiners of language to interpret the text and figure out if that is coherent or not. It is further inferred that global structures either in form of 'thematic content' or of 'schematic forms', are vital for knowing the manufacturing procedure of the text and its message, as well as, its theoretical leanings.

Van Dijk describes: text's combination carries functional characteristics like: Main incident, background conditions, context, historic-record, verbal-reaction(s) or commentary. News topics (the macrostructures) and schema are the characteristics of news items which may not necessarily come out in a fashioned way. They may appear in discontinuing fashion. News story's macrostructure usually appears in following way: the headline or the prime macro-proposition, the lead or the secondary macro-proposition, and lowering down gradually through the other macro-propositions, to content's details and less eminent schematic categories.

As news reports have their foundations in our knowledge and beliefs, therefore they might be intersubjective: the information in news article deemed important to one groups or individual may not possess the same significance to another. For instance, to a group, a news report may be biased: unimportant pieces of information may be stated in the headlines or lead, and central information may be sited at the last part or omitted all together (Van Dijk, 1988, pp. 15-16).

3.1.5. News Report Structure

The general principle of the structure of a news report is that the most vital information should come first. Such structure of news undoubtedly not only influences the overall thematic and schematic order of the news report, but also the organization of sentences and paragraphs with a news report. So, this may, as essential feature of news reports in terms of relevance to its structure, be examined at all stages.

Since relevance structuring reflects order of information from most important to the least, but it is used to make text more convincing. This may be persuaded by performing phonological operations, like, rhyme or assonance; syntactic operations, like, parallelism; and semantic operations including comparisons or metaphors. They perhaps employ words functioning as hyperboles (exaggerations, overstatements) or understatements. Moreover, there may be employment of sentences and words, having differing or similar meanings, in order to aid contrast or give climax to overall meaning of the report.

In addition to this, these structures contribute to a typical order of information in a news report, which also influence the memorization of the report among readers and multiply persuasiveness. These structures may purposefully triggerspecific scripts or behavior. For example, when a demonstration is rhetorically framed in terms of violence and the use of comparisons or metaphors borrowed from military scripts: attack, defence, etc. (Van Dijk, 1988, p. 16).

3.2. Fairclough's Model

The analysis of any particular type of discourse, including media discourse, should keep its focus along two alternating dimensions, which are complementary:

- a) The communicative event – e.g. a case of language usage, either in form of a news report, a video or movie, a political speech or an interview. And,
- b) The “discourse’s order” – which is the summary of all forms of discourses within a social sphere or an institution. The types of discourse referred here can consist of ‘genres’ and ‘discourses’ in general.

A genre is: particular way of using language relating to, and constitutes a part of social practice. ‘Interview’, ‘news’ or ‘advertising’ are different types of genres. While characterizing (his)

critical discourse approach, Fairclough (1995) indicates that ‘social practices’, and ‘use of language’, are linked-up in a cause and effect relationship. This cause-effect relationship may be noticed, while practicing, or may not be under existing (general/normal) circumstances (p. 54). Drawing from this relationship between the use of language and social practices, Fairclough implies that discourse, also comprises the power prospects in a society and used as tool to exercise it. Power exercising often remains unobserved among people, but a keen examination makes it indispensable exercised prospect.

Moreover, Fairclough worked on and developed a three dimensional framework to be employed for critical discourse analysis. According to this mode: ‘text’, ‘discourse practices’, and ‘sociocultural practices’ are described as central components (Fairclough, 1995, p. 59).

The analysis of the texts includes what Fairclough calls ‘linguistic analysis’: which should include analyzing ‘vocabulary’ and ‘semantics’, sentences’ grammar along with minor units, the ‘phonology’ or the sound arrangement, and the writing structure. At the same time, it also involves an examination of how the sentences are organized; furthermore, in what manner the sentences are coupled for assessing ‘cohesion’, how interviews are organized, and how newspaper articles are structured. Both ‘meanings’ and ‘forms’ of a text are important to analyses (1995, p. 57).

Fairclough sees any text, including clauses and sentences, as having three main categories of functions simultaneously: ideational, interpersonal and textual. In analyzing a sentence in a written text, for instance, Fairclough highlights the articulation of three aspects which the analysis should focus on:

Ideational function - how the text represents, and recontextualizes the social practices – including those consisting of specific ideologies.

Specific construction of reader and writer identities (what is highlighted, personality or individual prospects of identity, or status or role prospects of identity)

Construction of specific (formal or informal and close or distant) relationship between reader and writer. He underlines that analysis of texts needs to be multi-semiotic, which should include analysis of photographic images, layout and the overall visual organization of the text (Fairclough, 1995, p.58).

3.2.1. ‘Discourse’ and ‘sociocultural’ practice

'Discourse practice' is mainly concerned with the text's production, its distribution, as well as the consumption. The examination of 'discourse practice' holds importance as it allows analysis of the text; and a thorough examination of the process of production and consumption. But in Fairclough's model it is important to separate the analysis of the two since they constitute two different dimensions. The analysis of discourse practice concentrates on how the author relies over the pre-existing discourses and the genres to shape the text. Furthermore, it also analyzes how these pre-existing discourses and genres are perceived and operated by the recipients of a text, and what particular interpretations they attach to that text.

The term 'sociocultural practice' may involve a wide range of practices: the instant situational context, the broader framework of institutional practices, in which the incidence is embedded, and/or the societal and cultural context. Fairclough recommends differentiating three aspects of social practice: 'economic', 'political' (relating to the matters of power and ideology), and 'cultural', linked to the aspects of value, identity, others (Fairclough, 1995, p. 62).

3.3. Critical Discourse Analysis

The best-known contribution to Critical Discourse Analysis is by Norman Fairclough. But according to Jorgensen and Phillips (1999) there are several contributors to the development of Critical Discourse Analysis. Based on characteristics developed by Fairclough and Wodak (1997), CDA offers theories, and methods to investigate the relationship among discourse, practice, and socio-cultural advances in diverse societal contexts (Jorgensen & Phillips 1999, p. 72).

3.3.1. Fairclough and Critical Discourse Analysis

The concept "discourse" is defined in two ways in the texts of Fairclough (1995): a) the use of language envisaged as practice embedded into social phenomenon (1995, p.135), b) the procedures used or adopted for signification of experiences from a specific prospect (p. 133). According to Jorgensen & Phillips (1999), Fairclough then uses the term discourse as an unambiguous determination of meaning within a limited domain. Fairclough gives an example by referring to patriarchal discourses vs. feminist discourses on sexuality. (p. 146)

They state: but the term 'discourse' becomes problematic since it is not clear where the limits are between one discourse and the other. At the practical level in the analysis one can get the impression that "anything at any level could be a discourse" (Ibid, p. 149).

When CDA is applied on journalism, it is a way to try to understand how journalistic texts are composed by different social factors and how they contribute to sustain institutional norms and practices. At the same time these kinds of analyses have an interest in surveying trends of change in different kinds of journalism. CDA also tries to explain possible trends of change.

3.3.2. Ideology and Hegemony

The concept of ideology is very central to an understanding of social phenomena and change.

Fairclough (1992) defines the concept of ideology in following words:

"Significations /constructions of reality (the physical world, social relations, social identities), which are built into various dimensions of the forms/meanings of discursive practices, and which contribute to the production, reproduction or transformation of relations of domination" (p. 87).

It is not easy to reveal the ideology within a discursive practice. The notions may be so embedded minds that they become naturalized and become part of general conceptions. According to Hagvar (2003), Fairclough thinks that "people are not aware of the hidden ideological patterns in the discourse", and claims there is a need for an increased critical awareness among the common public, particularly in the institutions of education (p. 23). Inspired by Gramsci, Fairclough (1992) defines the concept of Hegemony as follows: Hegemony refers to the acute domination over affairs including politics, economics, and in modern world, over cultural and ideological horizons of in/of a society. It is the complete authority over a society in its totality, and over its all classes segregated economically, and their coalition sections of a society. By characteristics, it cannot be achieved perfectly except in limited and temporal manners, which may be deemed as uneven balance (p. 92).

According to Hagvar (2003), CDA should: "...help us understand how socio-cultural and discursive practices, events and texts are conditioned by power relations and the fight for power, at the same time as it helps us see how the hidden ideology in the relations between discourse and society contributes to sustain power and ideology" (p. 24).

According to Jorgensen and Phillips, drawing upon Fairclough and Wodak's overview, states that research work on the CDA can be identified by its characteristics. Following are the

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common characteristics which help identifying particular endeavor to locate its trend of research (p.60).

a. Discourse characterizing social and cultural change

While drawing upon Fairclough and Wodak, Jorgensen and Phillips indicate: discourse involves practices those can be seen as forms of social practices. They (social practices) contribute to constitute social identities, relations, attitudes, etc. in the out social world. The reproduction and change in social and cultural prospects happens partly through discursive practices at an everyday level (through production of texts and consumption processes). Having these prospects in mind, the want of critical discourse analysis (CDA) is to describe the discursive practices relating language, as triggering source of change on the social and cultural fronts in the age of advancement (p. 61).

A diverse number of topics have been subject of discourse analysis: studies of organizations, pedagogic, topics in the field of mass-communication and racism, nationalism and identity, mass-communication and economy, mass-communication – democracy and politics.

b. ‘Constituting’ and ‘constituted’ discourse

To practitioners of critical discourse analysis, the social practices including those either responsible for constituting the world or have been constituted by the social practices, are of huge importance. In capacity of a social practice, discourse is, undoubtedly, in a dialectical affiliation with almost all other social practices. Fairclough analyses how the discursive practices of the media contribute to create new forms of politics. The analysis indicates that societal factors or forces having discursive features (for instance, organizational structure of media outlets, or the political structure) influence the discursive practices. Such understanding of discourse differentiates it from structuralist view of Laclau and Mouffe, who consider discourse exclusively as a constituting entity. In critical discourse analysis, the use of language as discursive-practice is considered: a) as a type of deed that implies a possibility to change the world, and b) a type of action within a social and historical context, having a dialectic liaison with other existent prospects of the social world (pp. 61-62).

c. Empirical examination of Language usage in certain social context.

When it comes to analyze social world in empirical way then critical discourse analysis draws upon systematic language examination. In this sense it differs from the discourse theories of Laclau and Mouffe who do not make empirical studies of language usage (pp.62-63)

e. Discourse functions ideologically

CDA claims that discursive practices contribute to create and reproduce relationships of power between social groups: for instance men and women, minorities and the majority, and between other social classes. CDA is focusing its research both on discursive practices that construct worldviews, social subjects, and social relations including power relations. And, these are the effects considered as “ideological effects”. Critical discourse analysis also focuses over discursive formations being performed in forwarding the interest of particular social group(s). The critical aspect of CDA appears as it considers it an important task to reveal the way discursive practice maintains the social world, including distinctive power relationships (p.63).

f. Critical research

CDA does not claim to be neutral politically. Instead of this, it claims to be subjective-critical contribution, possessing a political commitment within, to the social change. In the name of freedom, CDA takes side with the demoralized and oppressed social entities. The criticism shall reveal the role discursive practice plays in sustaining different power relations. The intention is that the results of CDA should contribute in a useful manner to the fight for radical social change (p.64).

3.4. Framing Theory

This dissertation has also employed the framing analysis in aid to Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Framing theory, actually, refers to a process, its deliberations, and the outcomes of the whole exercise. This study has considered its adoption as it is helpful in analyzing news contents.

The origin of this theory can be traced in the works of, Erving Goffman, a sociologist, who indicates first that individuals label events with certain frameworks or schemata of interpretations and introduces it as a “schemata of interpretation” that helps audience to “to locate, perceive, identify and label” events in or experiences in life (1974).

Modern definition of framing comes from Robert Entman (1993), who defines it as:

“Framing involves selecting and highlighting particular aspects of certain reality: to frame is to select some aspects of perceived reality and make them more salient in a communication text, in such way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation and/or treatment recommendation for the item described (Cited in Rahman, 2007, p.52).

According to Gamson and Modigliani (1989), highlight the relationship of framing, discourse and of journalists with an assertion: discourse of media is a process which influence construction of meaning on part of individuals, whereas, the formation of public opinion is an ingredient of the procedure through which journalists...create and shape-up the meaning in public discourse (cited in Cissel, 2012, p. 68).

Boylan (1992) give another perspective on framing stating that it indicates towards the appointment of language and culture within the framework of domineering political and economic system. This framework projects individuals as instantaneous ‘makers’ and ‘consumers’ of culture, taking part in that culture according to their position in the given political and economic system (Cited in Rahman, 2007, p.52).

Taking framing as contributor to news reports and frame as an attribute of framing provides the relationship between this study and framing theory. Hence, the theoretical framework is adopted. In this study, thematic framing is used to examine and retrieve news article framing.

4. Methodology

The methodology adopted in this research dissertation is Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). In consideration of scope of this study, the researcher has preferred Norman Fairclough's approach to CDA to examine text of selected newspapers. The approach is adopted as it allows examining and analyzing significant features and functions of discourse embedded in the text.

Before describing details of CDA, the researcher, in first part of this chapter, will discuss procedure adopted for selecting research material and sampling. In second part, CDA's analytical considerations: the 'discourse' and characteristics of text will be discussed. This part also explains Fairclough's contributions to CDA and their methodological usage in this study. In the next section the framing concepts are discussed with their connections to this analysis.

In the last section, a table – with discourse examination is presented. The table is designed to record the most significant components of discourse. It has to be performed on each selected story, separately. This analysis examines: main theme, lexical choices, frame, main actors and the dominant perspective in each story's headline, sub-deadline (if given) and through each subsequent paragraph. It is designed to answer most study questions as well as to assist the analysis endeavor. It addresses the most discourse features but not all, and will be conducted in accordance with the outlines mentioned in below lines. Later, a critical discourse analysis of one of the story, based on recordings in the table, is presented to guide through the method of analysis being administered in study.

4.1-Research Material and Sampling

In this dissertation, the researcher has chosen to examine the media discourse on Dr. Aafia Siddiqui regarding human rights. This body of discourse consists of leading newspapers: The New York Times (NYT) and Dawn, from United States and Pakistan respectively. The study will include the analysis of selected news stories, published in both newspapers, from 2008 to 2012, related to the issue.

The researcher has used online archives of the selected newspapers to retrieve the news stories about the issue of Dr. Aafia published within the study's time period. Though, only selected news stories were used for analysis as inclusion of all published articles related to the topic was

not possible under the adopted framework. The sample consists of 20 news articles published during 2008-2012. The material was attained from the online website archives (<http://www.nytimes.com/> & [dawn.com](http://www.dawn.com)) of both newspapers. The researcher used the term “Aafia Siddiqui” to retrieve news articles. Only news articles were selected from the online archive omitting all other types of articles available on the online archives. Stories published before or after the selected time period (2010-2012) were also omitted in the selection process. It is important to mention here that only by-line stories (from regular correspondents of both newspapers) were included in the final sample. Researcher selected ten news articles from each newspaper making the sum 20-sample for the study.

In sum 20 news stories are selected for the analyses which are enlisted in the Appendices 1 to 20. These stories were selected by using one of the non-random sampling methods known as purposive sampling. Purposive sampling method was adopted as it allowed the researcher to select a sample which could serve study objectives adequately. Purposive sampling strategy has its unique utility for most qualitative studies as it entitles them to choose the sample on the basis which researchers consider suitable for their researches as well as to aid theoretical developments, instead of focusing the representational sampling (Deacon, Pickering, Golding and Murdock, 2010, p.54).

4.2-Fairclough’s Model

The best-known contribution to Critical Discourse Analysis is by Norman Fairclough. The concept “discourse” is defined in two ways in the texts of Fairclough (1995): a) the use of language envisaged as practice embedded into social phenomenon (1995, p.135), b) the procedures used or adopted for signification of experiences from a specific prospect (p. 133).

Fairclough describes journalistic material (news material) as communicative event - a case of language usage, either in form of a news report, a video or movie, a political speech or an interview – and indicates that ‘social practices’, and ‘use of language’, are linked-up in a cause and effect relationship. This cause-effect relationship may be noticed, while practicing, or may be under existing (general/normal) circumstances (1995, p. 54).

Drawing from this relationship between the use of language and social practices, Fairclough implies that discourse, also comprises the power prospects in a society and used as tool to exercise it. Power exercising often remains unobserved among people, but a keen examination makes it indispensable exercised prospect.

4.3-Fairclough's Three Dimensional Discourse Analyzing Framework

Fairclough worked on and developed a three dimensional framework to be employed for critical discourse analysis. According to this model analysis of 'language and text', 'discourse practices', and 'sociocultural practices' are central to studying discourse (Fairclough, 1995, p. 59).

4.3.1-Language – Text Analysis

The analysis of the texts includes what Fairclough calls 'linguistic analysis': which should include analyzing 'vocabulary' and 'semantics', sentences' grammar along with minor units, the 'phonology' or the sound arrangement, and the writing structure. At the same time, it also involves an examination of how the sentences are organized; furthermore, in what manner the sentences are coupled for assessing 'cohesion', how interviews are organized, and how newspaper articles are structured. Both 'meanings' and 'forms' of a text are important to analyses (1995, p. 57).

In this part of analysis, the researcher will examine lexical choices used to describe DrAafiaSiddiqui and prospects related to the issue. Textual analysis will also examine sentence syntax in the news discourse which helps disclosing viewpoint of the journalist as well as the newspaper/institution. The researcher will figure out the semantic roles and placements of participants in the reported event through examining the word arrangement, functions of subject and object in a sentence or the use of passive or active forms of language order.

In this part, the analysis is also set to examine the coherence on among sentences in the text. In light of coherence's rule, that is, sentence A must be in agreement with B, the examination will seek sentences meaningfulness and agreement.

In the textual analysis, the framework of macrostructures allows examining distinctive features of news headlines and leads. In this way it helps accounting for the subjective part of the news report which summarizes the entire event. Analysis will consider the news stories macrostructures too. Focus of study in this part of analysis are the actions and grammatical functions, mainly words and sentences, used to describe the issue of Dr. Aafia Siddiqui. Discourse examination in tabulated form is designed to describe prominent lexical compositions used to represent the issue of Dr. Aafia Siddiqui as well as the human rights. At this stage, the analysis will address lexical choices at news story's headline, sub-headline and then through each subsequent paragraph, which are happened to be linked, exactly or remotely, with main theme of that paragraph too.

4.3.2- Analyzing Discursive Practices

'Discourse practice' is mainly concerned with the procedures of text's production, distribution and consumption. The examination of 'discourse practice' holds importance as it allows analysis of the text; and a thorough examination of the process of production and consumption.

At this stage of analysis, Fairclough's (1995b) description of steps required for generating news, such as: collecting, selecting, editing, and transforming (p.48), are important. In addition to this, the researcher will examine dependency of writers or journalists over actors and sources amid organizing news stories. An examination into news sources and the most referred officials will help configuring the served power relations and the dominating ideological approach in the news discourse. In addition the analysis will also consider what assumptions are articulated and what has been left absent to convey a specific message to the readers.

Other feature of discourse like a) use of direct and indirect speech, with particular background and foreground information are also part of this analysis because of their functions to guide understanding of readers and viewers regarding composition of power dealings and terms in the selected discourse. Fairclough (1995b) identifies somewhat clear dissimilarity between "primary discourse" (reporting discourse) and "secondary discourse" (reported discourse). In the grammatical context, the distinction between 'primary' and 'secondary' speech may be called 'direct discourse' (DD) and 'indirect discourse' (ID) respectively (p.55).

The discussion above indicates that discourse conventionally consists of two types of speeches. One is DD and other one is ID; in the former, real source or speaker is given voice and attributed without reporter subjective input whereas, in later case, reporters viewed voice of speaker and source.

Fairclough indicates that power relations can be identified by examining and differentiating direct and indirect discourse which are embedded in choices of words and selection of speakers and their quotes in a news article. He reasoned that selection of verbs, as in following cases: “he claimed” or “he warned” are ought to be different from “he said”. He argues that such contextual elements in journalism hold significance and work as guiding power relations for readers.

b) Actors are something which are allotted words and text to construct story’s contextual frame. They are essential to be examined in analysis of discourse. Actors are also known as ‘agents’. They can be politicians, academicians, military-men, researchers, celebrities, experts, etc. Thus, this analysis will examine events, incidents and processes to which are represented by assigning words and text to actors in the discourses of both newspapers.

Hellsping and Ledin (1997) brought more clarity to this by describing that differentiating analysis into actors representation must differentiate ‘actors’ from ‘objects’, individual or groups who are effected by the actions of others, (cited in Hornmoen, 2003, p. 191).

Therefore, this analysis is set to pay particular attention the actors presented as main imitators in the discourse besides addressing what, and how relations are maintained or constructed between actors/objects by the journalists.

Analysis of discursive practices is restricted to text production and consumption levels since gauging consumption of both newspapers text and further details can be expansive and time taking. Moreover, on the production level, the researcher was unable to conduct interviews of journalist from NYT and Dawn due to time limitations. Though, analysis in this part will include generally known working strategies, production and distribution procedures, and a critical examination of news.

Furthermore, looking at the importance of actors’ identification in critical discourse analysis, the researcher has chosen to indicate them in the tabulated examination of stories. Based in the pilot’s results, these actors are predicted as: International Community (IC), United

States (US), Pakistan, Human Rights Organizations (HR–Org) like Amnesty International and other bodies working for human rights; Groups-which refers to all unofficial legal (lawyers), political or other clusters; Individuals – quoted individual without affiliation to prominent body; and Journalists from NYT and Dawn. The actors will be named in brackets in the tables along with main categorization so that they could be discussed in further analysis.

4.3.3- Analyzing Sociocultural Practices

The term ‘sociocultural practice’ may involve a wide range of practices: the instant situational context, the boarder framework of institutional practices, in which the incidence is embedded, and/or the societal and cultural context.

Fairclough recommends differentiating three aspects of social practice: ‘economic’, ‘political’ (relating to the matters of power and ideology), and ‘cultural’, linked to the aspects of value, identity, others (Fairclough, 1995, p. 62).

As far as this study is concerned, the researcher here is more interested in examining economic and political level which can reveal the matters of power and ideology. The cultural component of Fairclough’s approach holds little role to play in this study since it is not possible for the researcher to assess social practices of American journalists exactly who are working for the NYT. In case of Dawn, the advantage of accessibility will be utilized to its maximum. Nevertheless, analysis will discuss sociocultural practices on the basis of general professional conduct of journalists and their working conditions under capitalist ownerships.

4.4-Analyzing the Ideology

An ideological presupposition deemed essential to entitle central dimension for analysis of discourse. Ideological presupposition in this study is categorized in two parts: one for analyzing the U.S. press and another one for analyzing the Pakistani press. Main reason behind this categorization is Fairclough’s articulation, who says that ideology is construction of reality (the physical world, social relations, social identities), built through the discourse, and contribute to the production, reproduction or transformation of relations of domination (1992, p.87).

Shedding light upon the modern ideology, Arat (2008) states: “human rights” perhaps are the contemporary prevalent ideology of our times (p. 907).

Endowing ideology similar status as Fairclough, Arat (2008) also asserts that political ideologies (embedded in human rights) deal with the social relation related to power, though they are yet stand as multipart belief system which people use to interpret their physical or social environment (Ibid).

By employing Fairclough’s assertion, and keeping human rights’ ideology central to the examination, the analysis will figure out if discourses in NYT and Dawn have manipulated human rights to contribute to the domination of administrations in Washington and Islamabad. This will be an interesting finding whether the newspapers have employed human rights in their discourses to strengthen administrations’ version in US and Pakistan, and if they do not, then what other assumptions are used to serve the power relations will be identified.

In order to apprehend the ideological constructs, dominant perspectives have to be identified embedded in the discourse. Dominant perspectives’ analysis is included in the tabulated examination of stories as it will assist analyzer to find what ideology has prevailed through the text out of US (United States), PAK (Pakistan) or Dr. Aafia’s Rights. In case, if none of them is served then it will be identified as ‘other’. On the one hand, dominant perspectives will show who’s (US, PAK, or Human Rights/Dr. Aafia’s Rights) influence is represented. On the other hand it will let researcher assess whether human rights, in terms of Dr. Aafia’s rights, have been represented in agreement of Arat’s (2008) ideology of human rights.

4.5-Analyzing the Hegemony

Studies using critical discourse analysis as method most often attempt at identifying the ‘hegemony’ correlations embedded in discourse. The researcher has tried to constitute ‘hegemony’ correlations by drawing on its meaning stated by Fairclough(1992) as: “Hegemony refers to the acute domination over affairs including politics, economics, and in modern world, over cultural and ideological horizons of in/of a society” (p. 92). If hegemony is the dominance over aforementioned affairs of a society, then, ideology acts as transporter through discourse when it comes to Fairclough’s term, who says “... (Ideology) contributes to the production, reproduction or transformation of relations of domination (1992, p.87).

Transforming this conception into framework of in-hand study, the analysis will address the phenomenon of hegemony in relation with ideology of human rights, as described by Arat (2008), who states: “human rights” perhaps are the contemporary prevalent ideology of our times (p. 907).

4.6 Analyzing News Frames

Newspapers articles consist of variety of narratives. Therefore, the researchers have conducted numerous studies to examine the narrative structure and schemata through exploring detailed account of syntactical structures of news articles.

In recognition of frequent existence of several interesting frames in news articles, the researchers in media studies have laid special emphasize on the concept of ‘news frames’. Though different researchers have defined news frames differently, but still the concept carries certain common assertions.

As cited in Hommoen (2003): Gamson (1992) defines news article’s frame as an “organizing theme”, Neuman (1992) describes frame as a conceptual tool which media and individual rely on to convey, and similarly, Gitlin (1980) has referred Frames as constituent of persisting designs, as in, cognition, interpretation, presentation, emphasize and exclusion (p. 186). Henceforth, framing can be considered as an exercise of constructing and organizing information, and frames may indicate the patterns being practiced by journalists and editors to select and present chunks of availed information.

A good number of studies have been conducted to examine the tacit elements of framing as well as the news frames. Besides establishing the dominant themes in news articles, researcher have laid special emphasize on exploring the ways of constructing and presenting these themes - which are being formed by emphasizing certain aspects of an incident.

This study has adopted four news frames, out of total five introduced by Sentko and Valkenburg (2000). They include: ‘conflict–frame’, ‘human–interest–frame’, responsibility – frame’ and ‘morality – frame’. Andrus (2012) used ‘legal–frame’, which has also been adopted in this study. While the terrorist – frame (6th) has been included in the study following a pilot study.

All of these frames will be identified in tabulated examination those will further be discussed in analysis. Frames selection is based on dominant the theme at the level of story's headline, sub-headline, and then through each subsequent paragraph. It will also be predicted in the tabulated examination. In this qualitative dissertation, framing proved to be a tricky endeavor since text carries variety of subjects. However, researcher has tried her level best to fulfill the parameters of analysis described in the methodology.

Following are the frames, their conception, and guidelines to their attributing procedures.

4.7. Conflict Frame

Conflict frame refers to the conflict issues, highlighting conflicting nature of incident or issue. Conflict frame stresses upon divisions or disputes between/among individuals, groups, parties or even nations through news articles. This type of frames do exist in the articles in which readers or viewers' attention is grabbed by emphasizing conflicting statements and views (Sentko&Valkenburg, 2000, p.95).

4.7.1- Conception and Attribution of Conflict-Frame

Though conflict frame is commonly perceived as the one which emphasizes or focuses over conflicts between individuals, groups, institutions, or even of states (in accordance with the framework of in-hand study).

In this study the researcher will consider the conflicting nature of discourse and will label any text representing a conflict between individuals, groups, institutions (local or international), or even state versus human rights. News article will be attributed the conflict-frame if all of/or any of the aforementioned characters are happened to be represented by the press in a way, which, directly or indirectly, confronts or represents human rights or bring disrespect to them (as in: disappearance of Dr. Aafia Siddiqui, her illegal detention, torturing her, keeping her in isolation, depriving her of food, medication or other rights entitled to prisoners under the International Humanitarian Law) either by their statements or acts.

The pilot study observed that if one paragraph acquires conflict – frame, then it cannot be attached the dominant perspective i.e. “Dr. Affia’s Rights” – since the conflict frame here refers to disrespecting human rights either by words or acts.

4.8 – Human Interest Frame

Human interest frame is used in news articles when journalists tend to attract interest of people to the stories. Presentation of these articles colored with emotional elements about an issue story if organized and structure in a way that can attract human interest.

Journalists refer to emotional quotes and statements to highlight an issue in a way to attract human interest and also frequently use emotive and sensitive grammatical structures and vocabulary (Sentko&Valkenburg, 2000, p.95).

4.8.1- Conception and Attribution of Human-Interest-Frame

This frame is attributed to the text which carries appeal for human interest. News media often use this frame to bring human interest to news article. This may also represents the implications of an event over certain group people who are being affected by particular issue. This frame can possess emotionally charged language frequently. And, can also carry “quotes” to attract human interest besides journalists own words which can affectively characterize any text appealing for readers.

Human – interest –frame is important to this study as the issue of Dr. Aafia Siddiqui is related to human-interest since it has been recognized as a matter of human rights. To identify the human – interest –frame, the researcher will examine the text’s language to understand the main theme of the addressed issue, and the possible appeals made to attract human interest either by U.S. or Pakistani press. Sentences or paragraphs carrying background information may be included in this category because in a news articles possessing such information might be used to attract or add to readers’ interest.

4.9 -MoralityFrame

Morality frame implies presentation of an event or incident in a way that dominantly contextualizes its theme through religious adages or moral dogmas. It deems an issue centrally linked with ‘morality’; and exploiting it, journalists frame an event or incident essentially related

to morality. They use sentimental and catchy quotes and grammatical structures to reinforce story's link with 'morality' (Sentko&Valkenburg, 2000, p.95).

4.9.1- Conception and Attribution of Morality-Frame

News articles with a theme, representing the issue of Dr. AafiaSiddiqui in context of support/respect to human rights, will be attributed morality-frame. This frame is usually constituted when any issue is contextualized adopting certain virtuous prospects. This is appealing to readers and ties to fix events in the moral, religious or humanely context.

In this discourse analysis, this frame is likely to be existent owing to particular disposition of the under study issue. The analysis will try to examine discursive practices and structure framing the issue in this context.

4.10 - ResponsibilityFrame

Responsibility frame is attributed to stories which ascribe an individual, group or even nation, responsible for an event, issue or situation. Whether positive or negative, but responsibility is credited to a certain side (individual, group or nation) by arguing what may present one as catalyst or responsible for a situation. For instance, assuming a suspect as an initiator of some crime may be called ascribing him/her as responsible for illicit situation (Sentko&Valkenburg, 2000, p.95).

4.10.1 - Conception and Attribution of Responsibility-Frame

Responsibility-frame is attributed to an event when text represents the solution of a problem to certain individual, authority, group, institution, or even a state ((in accordance with the framework of in-hand study).

In addition to this, here it will include also the overall theme which ascribes an individual, authority, group, institution (local or international), or even state to the human rights respect, either in form of demands of acts.

The identification of human rights abuse by any of the aforementioned characters may also be considered within in the responsibility-frame theme.

4.11 - Legal Frame

Legal frame emphasizes the legal impacts recognized and discussed within a story. Legal-frame is attributed when article discusses the legal implications and prospects of an issue. This frame is evident when legal obligations or violations of legal components are discussed. These can be legal components either from local or international law (Andrus, 2012, p.26).

The researcher has chosen to thematic framing instead of episodic framing as it is supposed to serve the analysis adequately. Each paragraph of a news article will be given a theme/frame after closely reading the text. If any paragraph does not seem to have any of the adopted frames, then that will be marked as having 'none' frame.

4.11.1- Conception and Attribution of Legal-Frame

Legal-frame is attributed when article discusses the legal implications and prospects of an issue. This frame is evident when legal obligations or violations of legal components are discussed. These can be legal components either from local or international law.

In this study, the legal frame will be based on discussion relating to legal or lawful prospects of her detention, treatment, trial and punishment under the domestic or international law. Dr. Aafia Siddiqui's handing-over to Pakistan by the U.S. administration is another aspect, exclusively attached to this issue, contested often on legal grounds by the both governments. Therefore, such implication of legal discourse will also be examined while analyzing the articles.

4.12 - Terrorist-Frame

Pilot study has suggested including a frame namely terrorist – frame which stand for portrayal of Dr. Aafia Siddiqui as a suspected or named potential terrorist, aide to militants or (she) represented as having contacts with militants.

This frame is required to be taken into consideration since reasonable amount of information has been published in the news stories representing her in aforementioned roles.

4.12.1-Conception and Attribution of Terrorist - Frame

Pilot study has suggested including a frame namely terrorist – frame which stand for portrayal of Dr. Aafia Siddiqui as a suspected or unsuspected potential terrorist, aide to militants or (she) represented as having contacts with militants.

This frame is required to be taken into consideration since reasonable amount of information has been published in the news stories representing her in aforementioned roles. Framing her as terrorist: presenting her as a potential threat and aide to al-Qaida and Taliban warranted disrespecting her rights (even as prisoner) since she was connected to infamous al-Qaeda and Taliban, whose members were tortured in illegal detention in share denial of their fundamental rights. And, so it does happen to Dr Aafia Siddiqui.

4.13- Overall perspective/position of news article

Another important step in analyzing the news article is identifying overall position of each article towards human rights which would let the researcher understand the dominant stance on the issue. Each article will be attributed a position out of three: positive, negative or neutral. Attribution of position is based on numbers of majority frames in the article and in accordance to the attitude towards the human rights. This is a sort of coding, but here it is based on frames (themes).

4.13.1 - Positive:

A news article from the selected newspapers will be coded 'positive', if it has predominantly positive stance over human rights, and has been attributed majority frame(s), in sum, out of the following: 'responsibility –frame', 'human interest – frame', 'morality –frame' and/or 'legal – frame' in majority.

4.13.2 - Negative:

A news article from the selected newspapers will be coded 'negative', if it has predominantly negative stance towards human rights, and is attributed 'conflict –frame' and/or 'terrorist – frame' majority of times.

4.13.3 - Neutral:

A news article from the selected newspapers will be coded 'neutral', if it carries equal number of positive-attributed frames ('responsibility –frame', 'human 'interest – frame', 'morality –frame' and/or 'legal –frame') and the 'conflict –frame'.

It is noteworthy that analysis will include other components of discourse mentioned in the vital to Fairclough approach to critical discourse analysis of news stories. However, frames and position of news article will help to access overall stance and impression of text of the story.

5. Findings Chapter

Article 01 (Dawn August 04, 2008)

Headline: FBI concedes Aafia Siddiqui in US custody: lawyer

Writer (Journalist): Anwar Iqbal

Framing Code: Positive

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 7+ Responsibility 0+ Morality 05= 12) > (Conflict 7+ Terrorist 4=11)

Sr No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT’s/Dawn’s Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	FBI concedes Aafia Siddiqui in US custody: lawyer	Aafia detained.	Text reads: “...Aafia in US custody.”	Conflict –Frame	Groups	US
1.	Five years after her mysterious disappearance in Karachi, the FBI has finally conceded that an MIT-trained Pakistani neuroscientist is alive and is in US custody in Afghanistan.	Aafia detained since last five years.	Ext reads: “Five years after her mysterious disappearance ... FBI has finally conceded (that Aafia) is in US custody...”	Conflict –Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	US
2.	Aafia Siddiqui, 36, disappeared with her three	Aafia a suspect to FBI having links with	Text reads: “FBI announced that it wanted to question her	Terrorist - Frame	US (FBI)	US

	children while visiting her parents' home in Karachi in March 2003, around the same time the FBI announced that it wanted to question her over her alleged links to Al Qaeda.	Al-Qaeda.	over her alleged links to Al Qaeda.”			
3.	Her family's lawyer Elaine Whitfield Sharp said she believed recent media reports about Mrs Siddiqui's incarceration increased pressure on the US and Pakistani authorities to divulge more information.	Media reports pressed US & Pak authorities to inform about Aafia.	Text reads: "Media reports... increased pressure on the US and Pakistani authorities to divulge more information."	Morality – Frame	Groups	Other
4.	"I don't believe that they just found Aafia," she said. "I believe that she was there all along." The fate of her three young, American-born children	Aafia was picked along children whose fate was unknown yet.	Text reads: "The fate of her three young, American-born children is still unknown."	Mortality – Frame	Groups	Other

	is still unknown.					
5.	Before her disappearance, Mrs Siddiqui lived in a Boston suburb of Roxbury and studied at Brandeis University as well as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.	Aafia lived in US for education purposes.	Text reads: "Mrs Siddiqui lived in a Boston ... studied at Brandeis University as well as the MIT."	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Other
6.	In a 2006 report, Amnesty International listed Mrs Siddiqui as among a number of "disappeared" suspects in the war on terrorism. On July 6, 2007, AI listed Mrs Siddiqui as a possible CIA "secret detainee", although she was still on the FBI's Seeking Information - Terrorism list. Late last week, Mrs Siddiqui's photo still appeared on	Aafia, a disappeared suspect in the war on terror, and possibly a CIA detainee.	Text reads: "Mrs Siddiqui (listed) among a number of "disappeared" suspects in the war on terrorism... a possible CIA "secret detainee"."	Conflict – Frame	HR – Org. (Amnesty International)	US

	the FBI's list of people wanted for questioning.					
7.	Since no charges were ever filed against her, human rights groups treated her case as that of "extrajudicial detention", although no government ever claimed detaining her.	Unclaimed illegal detention of Aafia.	Text reads: "Human rights groups treated her case as that of 'extrajudicial detention'."	Morality – Frame	HR – Org.	Aafia's Rights
8.	Even the FBI does not mention any charges in the notice seeking information about her. "Although the FBI has no information indicating this individual is connected to specific terrorist activities, the FBI would like to locate and question this individual," says the notice.	Aafia, a suspect to US's FBI despite no information indicating her involved in terrorist activities.	Text reads: "FBI has no information indicating this individual (Aafia) is connected to specific terrorist activities."	Human – Interest Frame	US (FBI)	US
9.	The "gray lady of	Aafia detained in	Text reads: "(Aafia)	Conflict – Frame	Individual (British	US

	<p>Bagram”: On July 7, a British journalist Yvonne Ridley told a news conference in Islamabad that a Pakistani woman had been held in solitary confinement for years at the Bagram US base near Kabul. The identity of this prisoner remains unconfirmed. She has been nicknamed the “gray lady of Bagram”. Ms Ridley, however, speculated that she was Aafia Siddiqui.</p>	<p>solitary confinement for years.</p>	<p>Pakistani woman had been held in solitary confinement for years...She has been nicknamed the “gray lady of Bagram.”</p>		<p>journalist: Yvonne Ridley)</p>	
10	<p>Moazzam Begg and several other former captives also have reported that a female prisoner, prisoner 650, was held in Bagram. The former</p>	<p>Aafia lost her sanity at prison in Bagram.</p>	<p>Text reads: “She has lost her sanity and cries all the time.”</p>	<p>Morality –Frame</p>	<p>Individual (Moazzam Begg)</p>	<p>Other</p>

	captives claim that she has lost her sanity and cries all the time.					
11	Although it is still not clear if the “gray lady of Bagram” is Aafia Siddiqui, her family’s attorney told reporters on Friday that the FBI had finally conceded that Mrs Siddiqui is in US custody.	Aafia’s detention disclosed.	Text reads: “Mrs Siddiqui is in US custody.”	Conflict – Frame	Groups (Legal Team)	US
12	“It has been confirmed by the FBI that Aafia Siddiqui is alive,” said Ms Sharp, who said she spoke to an FBI official on Thursday.	Aafia is alive in FBI custody.	Text reads: “She is alive.”	Human – Interest Frame	Groups	US
13	“She is injured but alive, and she is in Afghanistan.”	Aafia, though alive, but injured at detention.	Text reads: “She is injured.”	Conflict – Frame	Groups	US
14	For five years, US and Pakistani authorities	Aafia’s relatives allege US and Pakistan	Text reads: “Mrs Siddiqui’s relatives had long suspected	Conflict – Frame	Groups	US

	denied knowing her whereabouts. But human rights groups and Mrs Siddiqui's relatives had long suspected that she had been captured in Karachi and secretly taken into custody.	for denying her whereabouts	that she had been captured..."			
15	On Thursday, an FBI official visited Mrs Siddiqui's brother in Houston to deliver the news that she was alive and in custody, Ms Sharp said.	FBI officials confessing that Aafia is a captive but alive.	Text reads: "She was alive."	Human – Interest Frame	Groups	US
16	FBI officials, however, would not say who was holding her or reveal the fate of her children.	Aafia's detainer is unknown.	Text reads: "FBI officials would not say who was holding her."	Human – Interest Frame	Groups	US
17	"If she's in US custody, they want to know where she is," Ms Sharp said. "Who has got	Family wants to know Aafia's whereabouts mainly who has got her.	Text reads: "Who has got her? And does she need medical care?"	Morality – Frame	Groups	Aafia's Rights

	her? And does she need medical care?"					
18	The FBI and the Justice Department declined to comment.	US departments hiding information about Aafia.	Text reads: "The FBI and the Justice Department declined to comment".	Human – Interest Frame	Groups	US
19	US military documents declassified in recent years suggest that Mrs Siddiqui is suspected of having ties to several key terrorism suspects being held at the Guantanamo Bay detention centre.	Aafia suspected to have links with terrorists.	Text reads: "Mrs Siddiqui is suspected of having ties to several key terrorism suspects."	Terrorist – Frame	US	US
20	She is believed to have links to Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, alleged mastermind of the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, and allegedly arranged travel documents for another suspected terrorist.	Aafia suspected to have links with 9/11 attacks mastermind.	Text reads: "She is believed to have links to Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, alleged mastermind of the Sept. 11, 2001."	Terrorist – Frame	US	US

21	Papers in Guantanamo Bay also indicate that she married Ali Abd Al Aziz Ali, an alleged Al Qaeda facilitator who intended to blow up petrol stations or poison water reservoirs in the United States.	Papers indicated that Aafia had married an Al-Qaeda operative.	Text reads: "She married Ali Abd Al Aziz Ali, who intended to blow up petrol stations or poison water reservoirs in the US".	Terrorist - Frame	US	US
22	The three men were among 14 high-value suspects brought to Guantanamo Bay in 2006 after years of secret detention in CIA prisons in Eastern Europe.	Aafia allegedly have links with high-value suspects.	Text reads: "The three men were among 14 high-value suspects."	Human -- Interest Frame	US	US

Table 01: Article 01 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 22 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article's overall stance is indicated as "positive" as it contained 12 positive and 11 negative frames about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the

positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human – Interest 07 and Morality 05. Negative frames: Conflict 07+ Terrorist 04. This news article did not contain Responsibility frame.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by Dawn’s Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph 1, 2, 4, 7, 10 and 13. Lexical choices: “Five years after her mysterious disappearance... FBI has finally conceded (that Aafia) is in US custody”, “FBI announced that it wanted to question her over her alleged links to Al Qaeda”, “The fate of her three young, American-born children is still unknown”, “Human rights groups treated her case as that of ‘extrajudicial detention’”, “She has lost her sanity and cries all the time” and “She is injured.” Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia detained since last five years, Aafia a suspect to FBI having links with Al-Qaeda, Aafia was picked along children whose fate was unknown yet, Unclaimed illegal detention of Aafia, Aafia lost her sanity at prison in Bagram and Aafia, though alive, but injured at detention.

Tabulated analysis of news article’s headline (H), and paragraphs showed that text of the article was constituted using ‘Groups’ as actor for majority 11 times in different paragraphs including the headline but the dominant perspective was not Aafia’s rights. Only two paragraphs projected “Aafia’s Rights” as dominant perspective while 16 paragraphs including the headline (H) maintained ‘US’ as dominant perspective. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 02 (Dawn AUG 05, 2008)

Headline: Aafia Siddiqui detained for political reasons: lawyer

Writer (Journalist): Anwar Iqbal

Framing Code: Neutral

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 7+ Responsibility 0+ Morality 1= 8) = (Conflict 3+Legal 3+ Terrorist 2 = 8)

Sr N.	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org,	Dominant Perspective (of)

0			Human Rights		Groups, Individual, or NYT's/Dawn's Journalist)	
H	Aafia Siddiqui detained for political reasons: lawyer	Aafia detained for political reasons.	Text reads: "Aafia Siddiqui detained for political reasons."	Conflict – Frame	Groups	US
1.	Elaine Whitfield Sharp, the lawyer representing Aafia Siddiqui's family, alleged on Monday that the MIT-trained Pakistani neuroscientist was being detained for political reasons.	Aafia detained for political reasons.	Text reads: "Pakistani neuroscientist was being detained for political reasons."	Conflict – Frame	Groups	US
2.	Talking to Dawn, Ms Sharp also claimed that so far all the allegations brought against Ms Siddiqui had "proven wrong and unsubstantiated"	Unsubstantiated allegations against Aafia.	Text reads: "(Allegations against Aafia) proven wrong and unsubstantiated."	Legal – Frame	Groups	Other
3.	The US media reported on Sunday that Ms Siddiqui was in US custody in Afghanistan, but gave no details.	Aafia in US custody.	Text reads: "Siddiqui was in US custody in Afghanistan, but gave no details."	Conflict – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US

4.	The FBI office in Washington, when asked to comment on the reports, referred this correspondent to the US attorney's office for New York's southern district. Rebekah Carmichael, a press officer at the attorney's office, however, said she had "no comments" to offer.	Aafia's detention details denied.	Text reads: "Press officer at the attorney's office, however, said she had "no comments" to offer."	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Other
5.	Ms Siddiqui, 36, disappeared with her three children while visiting her parents' home in Karachi in March 2003, around the same time the FBI announced that it wanted to question her over her alleged links to Al Qaeda. The fate of her three young, American-born children is still unknown.	Aafia alleged for links with Al-Qaeda.	Text reads: "FBI announced that it wanted to question her over her alleged links to Al Qaed."	Terrorist – Frame	US	US
6.	Ms Sharp said Ms Siddiqui's	Efforts to locate Aafia	Text reads: "Ms Siddiqui's	Morality –	Groups	Aafia's Rights

	family and lawyer were still trying to locate her and her three children. Ms Sharp, who spoke with an FBI agent on Friday, said the agent told her that she was alive but that injured.	and her three children underway.	family and lawyer were still trying to locate her and her three children.”	Frame		
7.	Ms Sharp claimed that “every time that US authorities accused Aafia of something, we showed it was false”.	Aafia charged with false allegations.	Text reads: “Every time that US authorities accused Aafia of something, we showed it was false”.	Legal – Frame	Groups	Other
8.	“They accused her of brokering a diamond ring for giving the proceeds to Al Qaeda. They said she was in Liberia when she did this. We showed she was here in Boston, running a play group with her sister.	Aafia alleged for brokering a diamond ring for Al Qaeda.	Text reads: “They accused her of brokering a diamond ring for giving the proceeds to Al Qaeda.”	Terrorist – Frame	Groups	US
9.	“They said she was involved in the production of neuro-chemical to be used by terrorists in the	Allegation for her involvement in producing neuro-chemical for terrorists	Text reads: “She was involved in the production of neuro-chemical...we showed that she	Legal – Frame	Groups	Other

	US. We showed that she was not.”	disproved.	was not.”			
10	Ms Sharp said US authorities also had accused her of other wrongdoings, but “when ask for evidence, they never gave us any evidence”.	Aafia being alleged for wrongdoings without evidence provision.	Text reads: “US ... accused her of wrongdoings, but “when ask for evidence, they never gave us any evidence.”	Human – Interest Frame	Groups	Other
11	Ms Sharp identified the FBI agent who spoke to her as David Baker, based in Houston, Texas. He visited Aafia’s brother Mohammed Siddiqui in Houston and gave him his business card.	FBI has access to Aafia.	Text reads: “FBI agent who spoke to her.”	Human – Interest Frame	Groups (Legal Team)	US
12	“I have verified that he is an FBI agent, and on Friday morning he called me back and verified what he had told Mohammed Siddiqui.”	FBI’S investigation on Aafia being verified.	Text reads: “I have verified ...what he (FBI agent) had told Mohammed Siddiqui.”	Human – Interest Frame	Groups	Other
13	Ms Sharp also rejected a media report that papers seized in	Rejection of reports about Aafia’s alleged	Text reads: “Ms Sharp rejected a media report ... Aafia Siddiqui	Human – Interest Frame	Groups	Other

	Guantanamo Bay prison camp indicate that Aafia Siddiqui married Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, an alleged Al Qaeda facilitator who intended to blow up gas stations or poison water reservoirs in the United States.	marriage with an Al Qaeda facilitator.	married Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, an alleged Al Qaeda facilitator.”			
14	“We dispute that she is married to that man,” said Ms Sharp. “We have no evidence. This has been concocted to paint her guilty by association.”	Aafia’s alleged marriage with Al Qaeda facilitator has been concocted to paint her guilty by association.	Text reads: “We dispute that she is married to that man... This has been concocted to paint her guilty by association.”	Human – Interest Frame	Groups	Other
15	Pakistan has sought consular access to Ms Aafia Siddiqui, a spokesman of the embassy in Washington told Dawn on Monday night.	Pakistan seeks access to Aafia.	Text reads: “Pakistan has sought consular access to Ms Aafia.”	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	PAK

Table 02: Article 02 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 15 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article's overall stance is indicated as "neutral" as it contained 08 positive and 08 negative frames about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human – Interest 07 and Morality 01. Negative frames: Conflict 03+ Legal 03+ Terrorist 02. This news article did not contain Responsibility frame.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by Dawn's Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 2, 5 and 7. Lexical choices: "Aafia Siddiqui detained for political reasons", "(Allegations against Aafia) proven wrong and unsubstantiated", "FBI announced that it wanted to question her over her alleged links to Al Qaeda" and "Every time that US authorities accused Aafia of something, we showed it was false." Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia detained for political reasons, unsubstantial allegations against Aafia, Aafia alleged for links with Al-Qaeda and Aafia charged with false allegations.

Tabulated analysis of news article's headline (H), and paragraphs showed that text of the article was constituted using 'Groups' as actor for majority 12 times in different paragraphs including the headline but the dominant perspective was not Aafia's rights. Only one paragraph projected Dr. Aafia's Rights as dominant perspective while six paragraphs including the headline (H) maintained 'US' as dominant perspective. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 3 (Dawn AUG 07, 2008)**Headline: Aafia Siddiqui appears in US court, denied bail**

Writer (Journalist): MASOOD HAIDER

Framing Code: Negative

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 9+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 2= 11) < (Conflict 2+ Legal 5+ Terrorist 5 = 12)

Sr. No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT’s/Dawn’s Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	Aafia Siddiqui appears in US court, denied bail	Aafia denied bail.	Text reads: “Aafia Siddiqui appears in US court, denied bail.”	Legal – Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	US
1.	Aafia Siddiqui, a Pakistani neuroscientist, was ordered to be held without bail by a US federal court judge in Manhattan on Tuesday on charges that she tried to kill an American soldier and an FBI agent while in US custody in Kabul.	Aafia charged for trying killing US soldier.	Text reads: “She tried to kill an American soldier.”	Terrorist – Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	US
2.	Ms Siddiqui, wearing a maroon headscarf,	Aafia in poor physical condition.	Text states: “(She) gingerly walked into	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	US

	gingerly walked into the courtroom with the help of her lawyers. Looking frail and in pain recovering from a gunshot wound she received in what the prosecution lawyers described as an encounter in Afghanistan after police claimed they discovered suspicious documents about explosives and landmarks from her handbag.		the courtroom with the help of her lawyers.”			
3.	Ms Siddiqui’s court-appointed pro-bono lawyer, Elizabeth M. Fink, told Judge Ronald Ellis that the allegation that her client, who weighed 90 pounds, had picked up the rifle and attacked the Americans, was “patently absurd”.	Aafia lawyers deny charges.	Text reads: “Elizabeth M. Fink, told Judge Ronald Ellis that the allegation... was “patently absurd.”	Legal – Frame	Groups	Other

4.	“Is that what happened, Judge?”, Ms Fink asked sounding bewildered.	Aafia’s lawyers pose confusing defense.	Text reads: “Ms Fink asked sounding bewildered.”	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	Other
5.	She demanded Ms Siddiqui’s immediate release.	Aafia’s bail demanded.	Text reads: “She demanded Ms Siddiqui’s immediate release.”	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	Aafia’s Rights
6.	Ms Siddiqui was held without bail on one count each of attempted murder and assault stemming from last month’s incident. She had been arrested in Afghanistan and flown to New York to be formally charged, according to the Justice Department.	Aafia’s bail denied on count of attempted murdered.	Text reads: “Siddiqui was held without bail on one count each of attempted murder... .”	Legal – Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	US
7.	Judge Ellis set an August 11 hearing to determine whether Ms Siddiqui should be released on bail. He also	Aafia was shot and injured.	Text reads: “She had been shot. “She has a wound, and it’s oozing.””	Conflict – Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	US

	said he would ask prison officials to make sure she was receiving proper medical care after a defence attorney told the magistrate that she had been shot. "She has a wound, and it's oozing."					
8.	The judge allowed her to remain seated. Another hearing was set for August 19 to determine whether Ms Siddiqui should be tried.	Judge shows sympathy towards Aafia.	Text reads: "The judge allowed her to remain seated..."	Morality –Frame	Individual	Other
9.	The judge expressed surprise at the quick extradition of Ms Siddiqui from Afghanistan to New York noting that in such a short period one could not extradite a person from Bronx (a New	Judge surprised over Aafia's extradition to US.	Text reads: "The judge expressed surprise at the quick extradition of Ms Siddiqui from Afghanistan to New York."	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Other

	York Borough) to Manhattan.					
10.	Ms Siddiqui was taken into custody on July 17 after she was found loitering outside an Afghan police station with suspicious items in her handbag, including documents describing the creation of explosives, a criminal complaint filed by US district attorney in New York said.	Aafia arrested with documents describing the creation of explosives, a criminal complaint.	Text reads: "With suspicious items in her handbag, including documents describing the creation of explosives, a criminal complaint filed by US district attorney."	Terrorist – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US
11.	US officials insisted that they had no knowledge of her whereabouts until she was arrested by Afghan police for acting suspiciously outside the governor's compound in the central Afghan province of Ghazni on July 17. They said	Aafia's whereabouts undisclosed.	Text reads: "US officials insisted that they had no knowledge of her whereabouts..."	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Aafia's Rights

	that Ms Siddiqui was with a teenage boy at the time.					
12.	Two FBI agents escorted by US soldiers interrogated her the following day. The soldiers were unaware that she was being held behind a curtain and a warrant officer put his M4 rifle on the ground, the complaint filed by US attorney's office said.	Americans reach near Aafia, though unaware of her presence behind the curtain	Text reads: "The soldiers were unaware that she was being held behind a curtain."	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US
13.	Ms Siddiqui allegedly grabbed the rifle and fired two shots at a US army captain but an interpreter pushed the gun away as she fired. As the soldiers returned fire, she was hit at least once.	Aafia attacked US soldier.	Text reads: "Siddiqui allegedly grabbed the rifle and fired two shots at a US army captain."	Terrorist – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US
14.	"The warrant officer saw and heard	Aafia tried to kill Americans.	Text reads: "Siddiqui fire at least two	Terrorist – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US

	Siddiqui fire at least two shots as Interpreter 1 tried to wrestle the gun from her. No one was hit," the criminal complaint says. "The warrant officer heard Siddiqui exclaim, 'Allah akbar!'		shots d..."			
15.	Another interpreter heard Siddiqui yell in English, 'Get the f*** out of here!' as she fired the rifle."	Aafia abusing Americans.	Text reads: "Siddiqui yell in English, 'Get the f*** out of here!'"	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US
16.	Ms Siddiqui is also alleged to have possessed descriptions of landmarks in the United States, documents about US military assets and excerpts from The Anarchist Arsenal.	Aafia also alleged for possessing descriptions of US's landmarks and military assets.	Text reads: "Siddiqui is also alleged to have possessed descriptions of landmarks in the United States and military assets."	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US
17.	American intelligence agencies have said that she had links to at least two of the 14 men	Aafia alleged for having links with Al Qaeda militants.	Text reads: "She had links to at least two of the 14 men suspected of being high-level members	Terrorist –Frame	US	US

	<p>suspected of being high-level members of Al Qaeda who were moved to Guantánamo Bay in September 2006.</p>		<p>of Al Qaeda”.</p>			
18.	<p>The charges against her, however, do not appear to be related to those allegations, but to what prosecutors say was her assault on the Americans who were about to question her.</p>	<p>Charges on Aafia and inquiry differ.</p>	<p>Text reads: “The charges against her, however, do not appear to be related to...what prosecutors say was her assault on the Americans”.</p>	<p>Legal – Frame</p>	<p>Dawn’s Journalist</p>	<p>Other</p>
19.	<p>Ms Fink said after the hearing that her client was innocent and would fight the charges.</p>	<p>Aafia’s lawyers claim her innocence.</p>	<p>Text reads: “Her client was innocent and would fight the charges.”</p>	<p>Legal – Frame</p>	<p>Dawn’s Journalist</p>	<p>Other</p>
20.	<p>The hearing cleared up none of the mysteries that have surrounded Ms Siddiqui’s case since she disappeared with her three children while</p>	<p>Aafia held in secret detention.</p>	<p>Text reads: “The hearing cleared up none of the mysteries that have surrounded Ms Siddiqui’s case since she disappeared with her three</p>	<p>Conflict –Frame</p>	<p>Dawn’s Journalist</p>	<p>US</p>

	visiting her parents' home in Karachi in 2003. Her family and human rights groups have said they believe that she was being held secretly; a family lawyer, Elaine Whitfield Sharp, said after the hearing that it was "in US detention".		children... Her family and human rights groups have said they believe that she was being held secretly".			
21.	US authorities deny that assertion and say they have no knowledge of where she was for the past five years, until she was taken into custody last month.	US deny knowing about Aafia's secret detention.	Text reads: "US authorities deny that assertion and say they have no knowledge of where she was for the past five years."	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US
22.	Sam Zarifi, the Asia-Pacific director for Amnesty International, on Tuesday challenged the American government's version of the events that led to Ms Siddiqui's	American version on Aafia's case challenged.	Text reads: "(Zarifi) challenged the American government's version of the events that led to Ms Siddiqui's detention."	Morality –Frame	Groups	Aafia's Rights

detention, New York Times reported on Wednesday.						
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Table 03: Article 03 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 22 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article's overall stance is indicated as "negative" as it contained 11 positive and 12 negative frames about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human – Interest 09 and Morality 02. Negative frames: Conflict 02+ Legal 05+ Terrorist 05. This news article did not contain Responsibility frame.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by Dawn's Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1, 3, 5, 13 and 14. Lexical choices: "Aafia Siddiqui appears in US court, denied bail", "She tried to kill an American soldier", "Elizabeth M. Fink, told Judge Ronald Ellis that the allegation... was "patently absurd", "She demanded Ms Siddiqui's immediate release", "Siddiqui allegedly grabbed the rifle and fired two shots at a US army captain" and "Siddiqui fire at least two shots." Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia denied bail, Aafia charged for trying killing US soldier, Aafia lawyers deny charges, Aafia's bail demanded, Aafia attacked US soldier and Aafia tried to kill Americans.

Tabulated analysis of news article's headline (H), and paragraphs showed that text of the article was constituted using 'Dawn's Journalist' as actor for majority 19 times in different paragraphs including the headline but the dominant perspective was not Aafia's rights. Only three paragraphs projected Dr. Aafia's Rights as dominant perspective while 14 paragraphs

including the headline (H) maintained 'US' as dominant perspective. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 04 (Dawn AUG 16, 2008)

Headline: Attorney mum on Aafia's children whereabouts

Writer (Journalist): MASOOD HAIDER

Framing Code: Positive

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 5+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 0= 05) > (Conflict 2+ Legal 0+ Terrorist 0 = 02)

Sr. No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT's/Dawn's Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	Attorney mum on Aafia's children whereabouts	Aafia's children whereabouts undisclosed.	Text reads: "Mum on Aafia's children whereabouts."	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Other
1.	Elizabeth Fink, the attorney for Aafia Siddiqui, a Pakistani woman charged by the US authorities with trying to kill US soldiers in Afghanistan, says that Aafia was tortured but	Aafia's attorney complains torture on her client.	Text reads: "Aafia was tortured."	Conflict – Frame	Groups	US

	keeps quiet on the whereabouts her children.					
2.	“The woman has been tortured,” Ms Fink said. “I believed she has been tortured based on my experience with people with post-traumatic stress disorder.”	Aafia’s attorney complains torture on her client and her poor health.	Txt reads: “I believed she has been tortured based on my experience with people with post-traumatic stress disorder.”	Conflict – Frame	Groups	US
3.	On the crucial question about the whereabouts of Ms Siddiqui’s three children whose custody is being sought by Pakistani authorities, Ms Fink refused to comment suggesting that some issues could not be shared with the press.	Information about Aafia’s children custody unshared.	Text reads: “Ms Siddiqui’s three children whose custody is being sought by Pakistani authorities.”	Human – Interest Frame	Groups	PAK

4.	When Pakistani consular officers met Ms Siddiqui last Saturday another defence attorney, Gideon Oliver, asked Ms Siddiqui not to speak about her children.	Aafia asked not to speak of her children.	Text reads: "Attorney, Gideon Oliver, asked Ms Siddiqui not to speak about her children."	Human – Interest Frame	Groups	Other
5.	Later talking to Dawn he confirmed that he had stopped Ms Siddiqui from revealing any information about her children to Pakistani authorities.	Attorney, Gideon Oliver confirmed restricting Aafia revealing information about her children.	Text reads: "He had stopped Ms Siddiqui from revealing any information about her children to Pakistani authorities."	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Other
6.	Pakistan's Deputy Consul General Saqib Rauf also said that Ms Siddiqui wanted to speak about her children but was	Aafia restrained from speaking about her children.	Text reads: "Pakistan's Deputy Consul General Saqib Rauf also said that Ms Siddiqui wanted to speak about her children but was	Human – Interest Frame	PAK	PAK

	restrained under advice of her counsel. "She kept on asking after the welfare of her mother and wanted to know about the political conditions in the country", he said.		restrained."			
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Table 04: Article 04 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 06 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article's overall stance is indicated as "positive" as it contained 05 positive and 02 negative frames about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human – Interest 05. Negative frames: Conflict 02. This news article did not contain Responsibility Frame, Morality Frame, Legal Frame and Terrorist Frame.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by Dawn's Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1 and 2. Lexical choices: "Mum on Aafia's children whereabouts", "Aafia was tortured" and "I believed she has been tortured based on my experience with people with post-traumatic stress disorder." Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia's children whereabouts undisclosed,

Aafia's attorney complains torture on her client and Aafia's attorney complains torture on her client and her poor health.

Tabulated analysis of news article's headline (H), and paragraphs showed that text of the article was constituted using 'Groups' as actor for majority four times in different paragraphs but the dominant perspective was not Aafia's rights. Not even a single paragraph projected Dr. Aafia's Rights as dominant perspective. 'US' and 'Pakistan' was maintained as dominant perspective in two paragraphs each. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 05 (Dawn SEP 04, 2008)

Headline: Aafia indicted for attempted murder of US officers

Writer (Journalist): MASOOD HAIDER

Framing Code: Negative

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 1+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 2= 03) < (Conflict 0+ Legal 4+ Terrorist 2 = 06)

Sr. No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR-Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT's/Dawn's Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	Aafia indicted for attempted murder of US officers	Aafia charged for attempted murder of US soldier.	Text reads: "Aafia indicted for attempted murder of US officers."	Terrorist – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US
1.	Pakistani neuroscientist Aafia Siddiqui was indicted on Tuesday afternoon by Michael J.	Aafia indicted for assaulting US nationals.	Text reads: "Pakistani neuroscientist Aafia...charged related to her attempted murder and assault of US	Terrorist – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US

	Garcia, the US Attorney for the southern district of New York, on charges related to her attempted murder and assault of US nationals and officers and employees.		nationals and officers and employees.”			
2.	Ms Siddiqui is scheduled to be formally charged on Thursday by District Judge Richard M. Berman. She is being held without bail in a New York prison.	Aafia being held without bail.	Text reads: “She is being held without bail in a New York prison.”	Legal – Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	US
3.	The 36-year-old Pakistani resided in the United States from 1991 till June 2002, and obtained degrees from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Brandeis University. She returned to the United States on December 25,	Aafia, a MIT graduate and returned to US in 2002.	Text reads: “The 36-year-old Pakistani resided in the United States from 1991 till June 2002, and obtained degrees from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Brandeis University.”	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	Other

	2002, and departed on January 2, 2003, the indictment said.					
4.	Ms Siddiqui is charged in the Indictment with (1) one count of attempting to kill US nationals outside the United States; (2) one count of attempting to kill US officers and employees; (3) one count of armed assault of US officers and employees; (4) one count of using and carrying a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence; and (5) three counts of assault of US officers and employees.	Aafia indicted with at least five count.	Text reads: "Siddiqui is charged with (1) attempting to kill US nationals; (2) attempting to kill US officers and employees; (3) of armed assault of US officers and employees; (4) of carrying a firearm during; and (5) three counts of assault of US officers and employees."	Legal – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Other
5.	If convicted Ms Siddiqui faces a maximum	Aafia may face a maximum sentence of	Text reads: "Siddiqui faces a maximum sentence of 20	Legal – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US

	<p>sentence of 20 years in prison on each of the attempted murder and armed assault charges, life in prison on the firearm charge and eight years in prison on each of the remaining assault charges.</p>	<p>20 years.</p>	<p>years in prison on each.”</p>			
6.	<p>Ms Siddiqui’s attorney Dan Oliver told Dawn that her defence team would plead not guilty to the charges.</p>	<p>Aafia’s defense team would plead not guilty to the charges..</p>	<p>Text reads: “defence team would plead not guilty to the charges.”</p>	<p>Legal – Frame</p>	<p>Dawn’s Journalist</p>	<p>Other</p>
7.	<p>Ms Elizabeth Fink, the lead attorney, told reporters on Monday that Ms Siddiqui remained in need of medical attention. “She needs further tests. She needs treatment. She needs care. She needs human rights. She needs to be treated in a</p>	<p>Aafia’s lead attorney stresses for medical care to her.</p>	<p>Text reads: “She needs further tests. She needs treatment. She needs care. She needs human rights. She needs to be treated in a humane fashion based on what everybody concedes happened to her. And they’re not doing it.”</p>	<p>Morality – Frame</p>	<p>Groups</p>	<p>Aafia’s Rights</p>

	humane fashion based on what everybody concedes happened to her. And they're not doing it."					
8.	But the prosecutors have said that Ms Siddiqui received medical treatment, and a federal magistrate judge ordered her to be seen by a doctor last month.	Contradictory to prosecutors claim, judge orders Aafia's medical treatment.	Text reads: "A federal magistrate judge ordered her to be seen by a doctor..."	Morality – Frame	Individual	Aafia's Rights

Table 05: Article 05 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 08 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article's overall stance is indicated as "negative" as it contained 03 positive and 06 negative frames about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human – Interest 01 and Morality – Frame 02. Negative frames: Conflict 01+ Legal 04+ Terrorist 02. This news article did not contain Responsibility frame.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by Dawn's Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent

themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1, 2 and 7. Lexical choices: “Aafia indicted for attempted murder of US officers”, “Pakistani neuroscientist Aafia...charged related to her attempted murder and assault of US nationals and officers and employees”, “She is being held without bail in a New York prison” and “She needs further tests. She needs treatment. She needs care. She needs human rights. She needs to be treated in a humane fashion based on what everybody concedes happened to her. And they’re not doing it”. Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia charged for attempted murder of US soldier, Aafia indicted for assaulting US nationals, Aafia being held without bail and Aafia’s lead attorney stresses for medical care to her.

Tabulated analysis of news article’s headline (H), and paragraphs showed that text of the article was constituted using ‘Dawn’s Journalist’ as actor for majority seven times in different paragraphs including the headline but the dominant perspective was not Aafia’s rights. Only two paragraphs projected Dr. Aafia’s Rights as dominant perspective while four paragraphs maintained ‘US’ as dominant perspective. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 06 (Dawn JUN 25, 2009)

Headline: Aafia Siddiqui to appear in New York court Friday

Writer (Journalist): MASOOD HAIDER

Framing Code: Positive

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 5+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 2= 07) > (Conflict 01+ Legal 02+ Terrorist 01 = 04)

Sr. No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT’s/Dawn’s Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	Aafia Siddiqui to appear in	Aafia’s trial continues.	Text reads: “Aafia Siddiqui to	Legal – Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	US

	New York court Friday		appear in New York court.”			
1.	Aafia Siddiqui, a Pakistani national indicted in the US on terrorism charges, last August is unable to account for five years of her life and this may have an adverse affect on Islamabad's efforts to get her released, according to experts here.	Aafia's release difficult because of her unaccounted five years disappearance.	Text reads: “Unable to account for five years of her life and this may have an adverse affect on Islamabad's efforts to get her released.”	Conflict –Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US
2.	Ms Siddiqui, a neuroscientist and an alumna of MIT and Barandis universities, is scheduled to appear before a US court in New York on Friday.	Aafia's appearance in court scheduled.	Text reads: “Is scheduled to appear before a US court in New York.”	Legal Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US
3.	Last November defense lawyers claimed that Siddiqui who was	Aafia's psychological tests pose she is unfit to stand trial.	Text reads “Siddiqui who was undergoing court ordered Psychiatric tests was unfit	Morality – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Aafia's Rights

	undergoing court ordered Psychiatric tests was unfit to stand trial.		to stand trial..”			
4.	The psychiatric examination was conducted at a medical centre in Fort Worth Texas.	Aafia’s psychiatric examination conducted in US.	Text reads: “The psychiatric examination was conducted at a medical centre in Fort Worth Texas.”	Morality – Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	Other
5.	But on March 26 this year, US prosecutors submitted documents to the trial court stating that two independent government psychiatrists had determined that Siddiqui was 'malingering' or faking her symptoms of mental illness. The judge, Richard M. Berman, scheduled a hearing for June one to determine Siddiqui's	Aafia alleged for faking symptoms of mental illness.	Text reads: “Two independent government psychiatrists had determined that Siddiqui was 'malingering' or faking her symptoms of mental illness.”	Human – Interest Frame	US	US

	competency and set a tentative trial date for July 6.					
6.	According to another report the US Federal Bureau of Investigation has been approached by Pakistan's Federal Investigation Agency for access to Dr Aafia Siddiqui to investigate her alleged links with any terror network.	Pakistan's investigators approach FBI for inquiring Aafia.	Text reads: "Pakistan's Federal Investigation Agency (wants) access to Dr Aafia Siddiqui to investigate her alleged links with any terror network."	Terrorist – Frame	PAK	US
7.	FIA Director General Tariq Khosa called for a probe against Siddiqui's ex-husband, Mohammad Amjad Khan 'to get vital information,' a report in this newspaper said.	FIA to probe Aafia and her husband for vital information.	Text reads: "FIA Director General Tariq Khosa called for a probe against Siddiqui's ex-husband."	Human – Interest Frame	PAK	PAK
8.	A source claimed that FIA staff had	FIA interviewing Pakistani	Text reads: "FIA staff had also sought an	Human – Interest Frame	PAK	PAK

	also sought an interview with one of the Pakistani senators, who recently met Dr Siddiqui in the United States.	senator who has met Aafia.	interview with one of the Pakistani senators.”			
9.	An Islamic charity organization reported recently it has collected some \$70,000 for the defense fund of Ms. Siddique.	Islamic charity organization collects hefty funds for Aafia’s defence.	Text reads: “An Islamic charity organization... it has collected some \$70,000 for the defense fund of Ms. Siddique.”	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	Other
10.	Pakistan’s US Ambassador Husain Haqqani met with Ms Siddiqui two weeks ago, according to a report.	Pak ambassador meets Aafia.	Text reads: “Pakistan’s US Ambassador Husain Haqqani met with Ms Siddiqui.”	Human – Interest Frame	PAK	PAK

Table 06: Article 06 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 10 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article’s overall stance is indicated as “positive” as it contained 07 positive and 04 negative frames about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the

positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human – Interest 05 and Morality 02. Negative frames: Conflict 01+ Legal 02+ Terrorist 01. This news article did not contain Responsibility frame.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by Dawn’s Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph 3, 5 and 9. Lexical choices: “Siddiqui who was undergoing court ordered Psychiatric tests was unfit to stand trial..”, “Two independent government psychiatrists had determined that Siddiqui was 'malingering' or faking her symptoms of mental illness” and “An Islamic charity organization... it has collected some \$70,000 for the defense fund of Ms. Siddique.” Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia’s psychological tests pose she is unfit to stand trial, Aafia alleged for faking symptoms of mental illness and Islamic charity organization collects hefty funds for Aafia’s defence.

Tabulated analysis of news article’s headline (H), and paragraphs showed that text of the article was constituted using ‘Dawn’s Journalist’ as actor for majority six paragraphs including the headline but the dominant perspective was not Aafia’s rights rather it represented ‘US’, five times, as the dominant perspective . Only one paragraphs projected Dr. Aafia’s Rights as dominant perspective while three paragraphs maintained Pakistan’s version on the issue as dominant perspective. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 07 (Dawn JUN 26, 2009)

Headline: Dr Aafia unable to account for 5 years

Writer (Journalist): MASOOD HAIDER

Framing Code: Positive

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 02+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 03= 05) > (Conflict 01+ Legal 01+ Terrorist 01 = 03)

Sr.	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical	Frame	Main	Dominant
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No			Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights		Actors(IC, US, Pak, HR– Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT’s/Dawn’s Journalist)	Perspective (of)
H	Dr Aafia unable to account for 5 years	Aafia’s five year long disappearance.	Text reads: “Dr Aafia unable to account for 5 years.”	Morality – Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	Aafia’s Rights
1.	Dr Aafia Siddiqui, a Pakistani national indicted in the US on terrorism charges last August, is unable to account for five years of her life and this may have an adverse effect on Islamabad's efforts to get her released, according to experts here.	Aafia’s release difficult because of her unaccounted five years disappearance.	Text reads: “Unable to account for five years of her life and this may have an adverse affect on Islamabad's efforts to get her released.”	Conflict – Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	US
2.	Ms Siddiqui, a neuroscientist and an alumna of MIT and Barandeis universities, is scheduled to appear before a US court in New York on	Aafia’s appearance in court scheduled.	Text reads: “Is scheduled to appear before a US court in New York.”	Legal – Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	US

	Friday.					
3.	Last November, defence lawyers claimed that Dr Aafia Siddiqui, who was undergoing court-ordered psychiatric tests, was unfit to stand trial.	Aafia unfit to stand trial on medical grounds.	Text reads: "Aafia Siddiqui, who was undergoing court-ordered psychiatric tests, was unfit to stand trial."	Morality – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Aafia's Rights
4.	The psychiatric examination was conducted at a medical centre in Fort Worth Texas.	Aafia's psychiatric examination conducted in US.	Text reads: "The psychiatric examination was conducted at a medical centre in Fort Worth Texas."	Morality – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Other
5.	But on March 26 this year, US prosecutors submitted documents to the trial court stating that two independent, government psychiatrists had determined that she was "malingering" or faking her	Aafia alleged for faking symptoms of mental illness.	Text reads: "Two independent government psychiatrists had determined that Siddiqui was 'malingering' or faking her symptoms of mental illness."	Human – Interest Frame	US	US

	symptoms of mental illness. The judge, Richard M. Berman, scheduled a hearing for June 1 to determine her competency and set a tentative trial date for July 6.					
6.	According to another report, the US Federal Bureau of Investigation has been approached by Pakistan's Federal Investigation Agency for access to Dr Siddiqui to investigate her alleged links with any terror network.	Pakistan's investigators approach FBI for inquiring Aafia.	Text reads: "Pakistan's Federal Investigation Agency (wants) access to Dr Aafia Siddiqui to investigate her alleged links with any terror network."	Terrorist – Frame	PAK	US
7.	FIA Director-General Tariq Khosa called for a probe against Dr Siddiqui's ex-husband, Mohammad Amjad Khan, "to get vital	FIA to probe Aafia and her husband for vital information.	Text reads: "FIA Director General Tariq Khosa called for a probe against Siddiqui's ex-husband."	Human – Interest Frame	PAK	PAK

information”, a report in this newspaper said.						
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Table 07: Article 07 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 07 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article’s overall stance is indicated as “positive” as it contained 05 positive and 03 negative frames about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human – Interest 02 and Morality 03. Negative frames: Conflict 01+ Legal 01+ Terrorist 01. This news article did not contain Responsibility frame.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by Dawn’s Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1, 2, 3 and 6. Lexical choices: “Dr Aafia unable to account for 5 years”, “Unable to account for five years of her life and this may have an adverse effect on Islamabad's efforts to get her released”, “Is scheduled to appear before a US court in New York”, “Aafia Siddiqui, who was undergoing court-ordered psychiatric tests, was unfit to stand trial” and “Pakistan's Federal Investigation Agency (wants) access to Dr Aafia Siddiqui to investigate her alleged links with any terror network.” Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia’s five year long disappearance, Aafia’s release difficult because of her unaccounted five years disappearance, Aafia’s appearance in court scheduled, Aafia unfit to stand trial on medical grounds and Pakistan’s investigators approach FBI for inquiring Aafia.

Tabulated analysis of news article’s headline (H), and paragraphs showed that text of the article was constituted using ‘Dawn’s Journalist’ as actor for majority five paragraphs including

the headline but the dominant perspective was not Aafia's rights. Only two paragraphs projected Dr. Aafia's Rights as dominant perspective while four paragraphs maintained 'US' and two maintained 'Aafia's Rights' as dominant perspective. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 08 (Dawn JUN 28, 2009)

Headline: Aafia Siddiqui's mental health discussed 'in-camera'

Writer (Journalist): MASOOD HAIDER

Framing Code: Positive

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 05+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 02= 07) > (Conflict 0+ Legal 03+ Terrorist 0 = 03)

Sr. No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT's/Dawn's Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	Aafia Siddiqui's mental health discussed 'in-camera'	In-camera session on Aafia's mental health.	Text reads: "Aafia Siddiqui's mental health discussed 'in-camera'."	Morality–Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Other
1.	The mental status of Dr Aafia Siddiqui , the Pakistani national indicted in the US on terrorism charges last August, was discussed in detail at an 'in-camera'	In-camera session on Aafia's mental health.	Text reads: "The Pakistani national indicted in the US on terrorism charges last August, was discussed in detail at an 'in-camera' proceeding in the New	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Other

	proceeding in the New York Court Friday.		York Court.”			
2.	The hearing was scheduled to ascertain Ms Siddiqui's mental health to stand trial by US Federal Court Judge Richard Berman.	Hearing aiming at ascertaining if Aafia stand fit to stand trial.	Text reads: “To ascertain Ms Siddiqui's mental health to stand trial by US Federal Court”.	Legal – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US
3.	The court appointed doctor, Mr Powell gave his opinion on Ms Siddiqui's mental status in the presence of Judge Berman and Ms Siddiqui.	Judge appointed medic to comment on Aafia's mental health.	Text reads: “The court appointed doctor, Mr Powell gave his opinion on Ms Siddiqui's mental status.”	Morality – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Other
4.	Ms Siddiqui returned to New York from Fort Worth (Texas) where she was sent for mental evaluation.	Aafia was sent to Texas for mental examination.	Text reads: “... Fort Worth (Texas) where she was sent for mental evaluation.”	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Other
5.	According to sources, Ms	Aafia counsel and Pakistani	Text reads: “Besides a	Human – Interest	Dawn's Journalist	Other

	Siddiqui's court appointed lawyer, Dawn Cardi, was also present besides a representative of Pakistan Embassy.	embassy representatives were present during hearing.	representative of Pakistan Embassy."	Frame		
6.	During the 30 minute discourse, Judge Berman was informed that Ms Siddiqui was in good physical state, the sources said. However, her lawyer Dawn Cardi disputed government's claim.	Judge was told that Aafia was mentally fit to stand trial.	Text reads: "Judge Berman was informed that Ms Siddiqui was in good physical state".	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US
7.	Last November defense lawyers claimed that Ms Siddiqui who was undergoing court ordered Psychiatric tests was unfit to stand trial.	Earlier doctors claimed that she was mentally unfit to stand trial.	Text reads: "Ms Siddiqui who was undergoing court ordered Psychiatric tests was unfit to stand trial."	Legal – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US
8.	But on March 26 this year,	Aafia alleged for faking	Text reads: "Two	Human – Interest	US	US

	US prosecutors submitted documents to the trial court stating that two independent, government psychiatrists had determined that Ms Siddiqui was 'malingering' or faking her symptoms of mental illness.	symptoms of mental illness.	independent government psychiatrists had determined that Siddiqui was 'malingering' or faking her symptoms of mental illness."	Frame		
9.	The judge, Richard M. Berman, has set a tentative trial date for July 6.	Judge decides starting Aafia's trial again.	Text reads: "The judge, Richard M. Berman, has set a tentative trial date."	Legal – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US

Table 08: Article 08 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 09 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article's overall stance is indicated as "positive" as it contained majority, 07, positive frames about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human – Interest 05 and Morality 02. Negative frames: Legal 03. This news article did not contain Responsibility, Conflict and Terrorist frame.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by Dawn's journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1, 2 and 3. Lexical choices: "Aafia Siddiqui's mental health discussed 'in-camera'", "The Pakistani national indicted in the US on terrorism charges last August, was discussed in detail at an 'in-camera' proceeding in the New York Court", "The new team of lawyers – Charles Swift, Linda Moreno and Elaine Sharp – were approved by US Judge Richard Berman", "To ascertain Ms Siddiqui's mental health to stand trial by US Federal Court" and "The court appointed doctor, Mr Powell gave his opinion on Ms Siddiqui's mental status." Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: In-camera session on Aafia's mental health, Hearing aiming at ascertaining if Aafia stand fit to stand trial and Judge appointed medic to comment on Aafia's mental health.

Tabulated analysis of news article's headline (H), and paragraphs showed that text of the article was constituted using 'Dawn's Journalist' for ten times and 'US' for one time only. The news article consumed 'Dawn's Journalist' as actor for majority paragraphs but the dominant perspective was not Aafia's rights. No paragraph projected Dr. Aafia's Rights as dominant perspective while five paragraphs maintained 'US' and "Other" as dominant perspective each. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 09 (Dawn SEP 06, 2009)

Headline: Aafia's lawyers to visit Pakistan

Writer (Journalist): MASOOD HAIDER

Framing Code: Positive

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 06+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 02= 08) > (Conflict 0+ Legal 04+ Terrorist 0 = 04)

Sr. No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or	Dominant Perspective (of)

			Rights		NYT's/Dawn's Journalist)	
H	Aafia's lawyers to visit Pakistan	Aafia's counsels to visit Pakistan.	Text reads: "Aafia's lawyers to visit Pakistan."	Human -- Interest Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Other
1.	Two of the three new lawyers engaged by Pakistani government to defend Dr Aafia Siddiqui, a Pakistani neuroscientist accused of firing on US soldiers, will travel to Afghanistan and Pakistan to gather facts to bolster their case in the court.	Pakistan to engage more lawyers to defend Aafia's case.	Text reads: "Pakistani government to defend Dr Aafia Siddiqui, a Pakistani neuroscientist accused of firing on US soldiers."	Legal -- Frame	Dawn's Journalist	PAK
2.	The new team of lawyers — Charles Swift, Linda Moreno and Elaine Sharp — were approved by US Judge Richard Berman at a hearing in the US District Court in New York on Wednesday.	Judge approves three-lawyers team.	Text reads: "The new team of lawyers — Charles Swift, Linda Moreno and Elaine Sharp — were approved by US Judge Richard Berman."	Legal -- Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Other

3.	The case is scheduled to begin on Nov 2.	New date scheduled for the case hearing.	Text reads: "The case is scheduled to begin on Nov 2."	Legal – Frame	Dawn's Journalist	US
4.	Although Dr Siddiqui had rejected the appointment of the team, Judge Berman felt interests of Dr Siddiqui were best served by a team of lawyers who would better plead her case in the US court.	Aafia rejects team associated to her.	Text reads: "Although Dr Siddiqui had rejected the appointment of the team."	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn's Journalist	Aafia's Rights
5.	According to Pakistani diplomats, Attorney Elaine Sharp will travel to Pakistan to meet with Dr Aafia Siddiqui's family members and others who could shed light on Dr Siddiqui's life.	Aafia's attorney to visit Pakistan.	Text reads: "Attorney Elaine Sharp will travel to Pakistan to meet with Dr Aafia Siddiqui's family members and others who could shed light on Dr Siddiqui's life."	Human – Interest Frame	PAK	PAK
6.	Lawyer Charles Swift is expected to travel to	Aafia's counsel to visit crime-scene in	Text reads: "Lawyer Charles Swift is expected to	Human – Interest Frame	PAK	PAK

	Kabul where Dr Siddiqui allegedly fired upon US soldiers while she was in their custody in July 2008.	Afghanistan.	travel to Kabul where Dr Siddiqui allegedly fired upon US soldiers.”			
7.	According to the Pakistan consulate here, Fakir Asif Hussain, a senior diplomat at the Pakistan Embassy, is coordinating efforts aimed at seeking her release.	Pakistan making efforts for Aafia’s release.	Text reads: “The Pakistan Embassy, is coordinating efforts aimed at seeking her release.”	Morality – Frame	PAK	PAK
8.	The new defence team has already said that it is confident that the Pakistani neuroscientist had harmed no one and was innocent of the charges levelled against her.	New lawyers team believes Aafia is innocent.	Text reads: “Pakistani neuroscientist had harmed no one and was innocent of the charges leveled against her.”	Legal – Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	Other
9.	Lawyer Linda Moreno, reading the statement on behalf of her colleagues said “We look forward to	Aafia’s new lawyers’ team resolved to represent her in her struggle for justice.	Text reads: “We look forward to representing Dr Siddiqui in her struggle for justice and restoring her	Morality – Frame	Groups	Aafia’s Rights

	representing Dr Siddiqui in her struggle for justice and restoring her to home in Pakistan where she belongs.		to home in Pakistan where she belongs.”			
10.	“We ask those who report this case and those fair Americans who will eventually sit in judgment of her, to remember that this is a criminal case, and that Dr Siddiqui begins her journey as an innocent person under the laws of our country.	Aafia described as innocent by her lawyers team prior to the court’s verdict.	Text reads: “We ask those who report this case... Dr Siddiqui begins her journey as an innocent person under the laws of our country.”	Human – Interest Frame	Groups	Aafia’s Rights
11.	“We are confident that the evidence in this case will show that Dr Siddiqui harmed no one. To the contrary this 90-pound mother of three was shot and	Aafia’s lawyers team pose that she is innocent and was not charged for act of terrorism.	Text reads: “To the contrary this 90-pound mother of three was shot and wounded herself, the alleged circumstances of which are not supported	Human – Interest Frame	Groups	Aafia’s Rights

wounded herself, the alleged circumstances of which are not supported by evidence. It is also important to note that Dr Siddiqui is not charged with any crimes of terrorism.”		by evidence. It is also important to note that Dr Siddiqui is not charged with any crimes of terrorism.”				
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Table 09: Article 09 -- Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

This article is also retrieved from online archive of Pakistani newspaper Dawn. It is also consisted of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 11 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article's overall stance is indicated as "positive" as it contained majority, 08, positive frames about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human – Interest 06 and Morality Frame 02. Negative frames: Legal 04. This news article did not contain Responsibility, Conflict and Terrorist frame.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by Dawn's journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1, 2, 3, 7 and 11. Lexical choices: "Aafia's lawyers to visit Pakistan", "Pakistani government to defend Dr Aafia Siddiqui, "The new team of lawyers – Charles Swift, Linda Moreno and Elaine Sharp – were approved by US Judge Richard Berman", "The case is scheduled to begin on Nov 2", "The Pakistan Embassy, is coordinating efforts aimed at seeking her release" and "To the contrary this 90-pound mother of three was shot and wounded herself, the alleged circumstances of which are not supported by evidence. It

is also important to note that Dr Siddiqui is not charged with any crimes of terrorism.” Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia’s counsels to visit Pakistan, Pakistan to engage more lawyers to defend Aafia’s case, Judge approves three-lawyers team, New date scheduled for the case hearing, Pakistan making efforts for Aafia’s release and Aafia’s lawyers team pose that she is innocent and was not charged for act of terrorism.

Tabulated analysis of news article’s headline (H), and paragraphs showed that text of the article was constituted using ‘Dawn’s Journalist’ for six times and ‘Pakistan’ and ‘Groups’ for three times each as actor. The news article consumed ‘Dawn’s Journalist’ as actor for majority times but the dominant perspective was not Aafia’s rights. Only four paragraphs projected Dr. Aafia’s Rights as dominant perspective while four ‘Pakistan’, three ‘Other’ and one ‘US’. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 10 (Dawn NOV 24, 2010)

Headline: ‘Aafia’s legal team was selected by her brother’

Writer (Journalist): UZAIRAKHAN

Framing Code: Positive

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 04+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 0= 04) > (Conflict 0+ Legal 03+ Terrorist 0 = 03)

Sr. No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT’s/Dawn’s Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	‘Aafia’s legal team was selected by her brother’	Aafia’s brother selects lawyers team.	Text reads: “‘Aafia’s legal team was selected by her	Legal – Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	Other

			brother.”			
1.	Pakistani diplomats who worked with Dr Aafia Siddiqui during her trial may soon release records of their conversation with her family about her defence, diplomatic sources told Dawn.	Pakistan embassy to release important information about Aafia.	Text reads: “Pakistani diplomats... may soon release records of their conversation with her family about her defense.”	Human – Interest Frame	Dawn’s Journalist	PAK
2.	“The conversations would prove wrong assertions that the family was not taken into confidence,” said a diplomat involved with the defence team.	Conversation records will prove that Aafia’s lawyers team was selected by her brother.	Text reads: “The conversations would prove ... that the family was not taken into confidence...”	Human Interest –Frame	PAK	PAK
3.	The diplomats claim that Dr Aafia’s legal defence team was selected by her brother who nominated them in a message sent to the Pakistan Embassy in Washington.	Aafia’s lawyers team was nominated by her brother.	Text reads: “The diplomats claim that Dr Aafia’s legal defence team was selected by her brother.”	Legal – Frame	PAK	PAK
4.	Pakistani diplomats are	Pakistan embassy	Text reads: “Pakistani	Human –	PAK	PAK

	also complaining to the Chairman of Senate about the conduct of JUI-F Senator Talha Mehmood who blames the embassy for failing to secure her release and accuses it of misappropriating the funds sent for her defence.	annoyed with Pakistan senator who visited Aafia.	diplomats are also complaining to the Chairman of Senate about the conduct of JUI-F Senator Talha Mehmood who blames the embassy for failing to secure her release.”	Interest Frame		
5.	The diplomats said that the embassy had hired the lawyers suggested by Dr Aafia's brother Mohammad Siddiqui “at great expense” and paid their fees on the instructions of Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani. “No one at the Pakistani embassy knew the lawyers. The lawyers were introduced to the embassy by Dr Aafia's brother and an organisation called Muslim Legal Fund, which Dr Aafia's family supported,” a	Pakistan embassy reiterates its efforts for Aafia’s Case.	Text reads: “The diplomats said that the embassy had hired the lawyers suggested by Dr Aafia's brother Mohammad Siddiqui “at great expense” and paid their fees on the instructions of Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani.”	Legal – Frame	PAK	PAK

	<p>diplomat said. Dr Aafia's brother approached the embassy after failing to raise funds for her legal defence from the Pakistani community in the United States.</p>					
6.	<p>One of the lawyers, Elaine Whitfield Sharp, was identified as the lawyer of Dr Aafia Siddiqui's family even before she was brought to the US for trial. The principal lawyer - Charles Swift - is famous for securing the acquittal of Salim Ahmed Hamdan, a former driver of Osama bin Laden captured during the US-led invasion of Afghanistan.</p>	<p>Members of Aafia's lawyers' team known for their services.</p>	<p>Text reads: "One of the lawyers, Elaine Whitfield Sharp, was identified as the lawyer of Dr Aafia Siddiqui's family even before she was brought to the US for trial. The principal lawyer - ...Charles Swift - is famous for securing the acquittal of Salim Ahmed Hamdan, a former driver of Osama bin Laden.</p>	<p>Human - Interest Frame</p>	<p>Dawn's Journalist</p>	<p>PAK</p>

Table 10: Article 10 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

This article is retrieved from online archive of Pakistani newspaper Dawn. It consisted of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 06 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

It contained different discourses and frames in connection to the issue. In terms of frame analysis article's overall stance is indicated as "positive" as it contained majority, 04, positive frames about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human – Interest 04. Negative frames: Legal 03. This news article did not contain Responsibility, Morality Frame, Conflict and Terrorist frame.

These frames were directly related to certain thematic and lexical choices made by Dawn's journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1 2, and 3. Lexical choices: "Aafia's legal team was selected by her brother", "Pakistani diplomats... may soon release records of their conversation with her family about her defense", "The conversations would prove ... that the family was not taken into confidence...", and "The diplomats claim that Dr Aafia's legal defence team was selected by her brother." Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia's brother selects lawyers' team, Pakistan embassy to release important information about Aafia, Conversation records will prove that Aafia's lawyers' team was selected by her brother and Aafia's lawyers' team was nominated by her brother.

Tabulated analysis of news article's headline (H), and paragraphs 1, 2,3,4,5 and 6 showed that text of the article was constituted using 'Pakistan' as actor for four times and 'Dawn's journalist' for three times. The news article consumed 'Pakistan' as actor for majority times but the dominant perspective was not Aafia's rights. Instead the new article focused on official version Pakistan which did not help human rights at that time. Frame analyses also depict lack of support for Aafia's rights since not a single morality frame was indicated in the text. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 11 (NYT August 5, 2008)

Headline: Pakistani Suspected of Qaeda Ties Is Held

Writer (Journalist): ERIC SCHMITT

Framing Code: Negative

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 05+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 02 = 07) < (Conflict 03+ Legal 02+ Terrorist 07 = 12)

Sr No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors. (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT’s/Daw n’s Journalist)	Dominant Perspecti ve (of)
H	Pakistani Suspected of Qaeda Ties Is Held	Aafia detained by US.	Text reads: “(Aafia) Suspected of Qaeda Ties.”	Conflict – Frame	US	US
1.	An American- trained Pakistani neuroscientist with ties to operatives of Al Qaeda has been charged with trying to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agent s in a police station in Afghanistan last month, the Justice Department said Monday night.	Aafia, an Al Qaeda linked charged with trying to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agen ts.	Text reads: “Pakistani neuroscientist with ties to operatives of Al Qaeda... charged with trying to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agent s.”	Terrorist – Frame	US (Justice Department)	US
2.	The scientist,	A	Text reads:	Legal –	US (Justice	US

	<p>Aafia Siddiqui, who studied at Brandeis University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was transferred to New York on Monday, and is to be arraigned Tuesday in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the department said in a statement.</p>		<p>“(Aafia) was transferred to New York on Monday, and is to be arraigned Tuesday in the United States District Court.”</p>	Frame	Department)	
3.	<p>Ms. Siddiqui, 36, disappeared with her three children while visiting her parents’ home in Karachi, Pakistan, in March 2003, leading human rights groups and her family to believe she had been secretly detained. But in interviews Monday and in a criminal complaint made public later Monday, American officials said</p>	<p>Aafia’s family and human rights groups believed she was in US’s secret detention.</p>	<p>Text reads: “Ms. Siddiqui, 36, disappeared with her three children while visiting her parents’ home in Karachi, Pakistan, in March 2003, leading human rights groups and her family to believe she had been secretly detained.”</p>	Conflict –Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US

	they had no knowledge of Ms. Siddiqui's location for the past five years until July 17, when Ms. Siddiqui and a teenage boy were detained in Ghazni, Afghanistan, after local authorities became suspicious of their loitering outside the provincial governor's compound.					
4.	When they searched Ms. Siddiqui's handbag, the Afghan police found documents describing the creation of explosives as well as excerpts from the "Anarchist's Arsenal." She also carried sealed bottles and glass jars filled with liquids and gels.	Aafia linked with militants after Afghan forces recovered documents describing creation of explosive.	Text reads: "Afghan police found documents describing the creation of explosives as well as excerpts from the 'Anarchist's Arsenal'."	Terrorist - Frame	NYT Journalist	US
5.	The day after she was detained, an	FBI moved for questioning Aafia.	Text reads: "The F.B.I. has wanted her for	Human - Interest	US (Justice Department)	US

	American team, including two F.B.I. agents, two American soldiers and interpreters, went to the police station to talk to her. The F.B.I. has wanted her for questioning since May 2004, a Justice Department spokesman said.		questioning since May 2004.”	Frame		
6.	The complaint gave the following account of what happened next. Americans entered a room in the police station, unaware that Ms. Siddiqui was being held there, unsecured, behind a curtain. One of the soldiers, a warrant officer, sat down and placed his M-4 rifle on the floor next to the curtain.	Americans reach near Aafia, though unaware of her presence behind the curtain.	Text reads: “Americans entered a room in the police station, unaware that Ms. Siddiqui was being held there, unsecured, behind a curtain.”	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US
7.	Shortly after the meeting began, the other soldier, a	Aafia pointed rifle at American soldier.	Text reads: “He (US soldier) turned to see Ms. Siddiqui	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US

	captain, heard a woman yelling from the curtain. He turned to see Ms. Siddiqui pointing the warrant officer's rifle at him.		pointing the warrant officer's rifle at him."			
8.	The interpreter sitting closest to Ms. Siddiqui lunged at her and pushed the rifle away as she pulled the trigger and shouted, "God is Great." She fired at least two shots, but no one was hit. The warrant officer returned fire with his 9mm pistol, hitting Ms. Siddiqui at least once in the torso.	Aafia attacked US soldier.	Text reads: "She pulled the trigger (while pointing rifle at US soldier)."	Terrorist – Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
9.	Ms. Siddiqui struggled when officers tried to subdue her, shouting in English that she wanted to kill Americans. After she was subdued, the complaint said, she "temporarily	Aafia willing to kill Americans.	Text reads: "(Aafia) shouting in English that she wanted to kill Americans."	Terrorist – Frame	NYT's Journalist	US

	lost consciousness.”					
10	Ms. Siddiqui was charged Monday with one count of trying to kill American officers and employees and one count of assaulting them, the Justice Department said. If convicted, she faces a maximum sentence of 20 years in prison for each count.	Aafia charged with count of trying to kill American.	Text reads: “Ms. Siddiqui was charged Monday with one count of trying to kill American officers and employees and one count of assaulting them.”	Legal – Frame	US (Justice Department)	US
11	The wild scene in the police station is the latest chapter in one of the strangest episodes in the American campaign against terrorism.	Aafia’s offence created a wild scene amid US war on terror.	Text reads: “The wild scene in the police station... strangest episodes in the American campaign against terrorism.”	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US
12	Human rights groups and a lawyer for Ms. Siddiqui, Elaine Whitfield Sharp, said they believed that Ms. Siddiqui had been	Aafia’s detention at Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan.	Text reads: “Human rights groups believed that Ms. Siddiqui had been secretly detained since 2003, much of the time at Bagram Air	Morality – Frame	Groups	Aafia’s Rights

	secretly detained since 2003, much of the time at Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan.		Base in Afghanistan.”			
13	“We believe Aafia has been in custody ever since she disappeared,” Ms. Sharp said in an interview on Monday before the complaint was made public, “and we’re not willing to believe that the discovery of Aafia in Afghanistan is coincidence.”	Aafia’s discovery from detention is not a coincidence.	Text reads: “We believe Aafia has been in custody ever since she disappeared... discovery of Aafia in Afghanistan is (not a) coincidence.”	Morality – Frame	Groups	Aafia’s Rights
14	But American military and intelligence officials said Ms. Siddiqui was in Pakistan until she was detained by Afghan authorities.	Aafia’s detention by Afghans.	Text reads: “Ms. Siddiqui was in Pakistan until she was detained by Afghan authorities.”	Conflict – Frame	Groups	US
15	“She was not in U.S. custody,” said a senior American intelligence official, who spoke on condition of	US denies Aafia’s detention.	Text reads: “She was not in U.S. custody, said a senior American intelligence official.”	Human – Interest Frame	US	Other

	anonymity because of the pending legal action.					
16	United States intelligence agencies have said that Ms. Siddiqui has links to at least 2 of the 14 men suspected of being high-level members of Al Qaeda who were moved to Guantánamo in September 2006.	Aafia has links with Al Qaeda men.	Text reads: "Ms. Siddiqui has links to at least 2 of the 14 men suspected of being high-level members of Al Qaeda."	Terrorist – Frame	US	US
17	A government statement said that Ms. Siddiqui helped Majid Khan, a former Baltimore resident and terrorism suspect held in Guantánamo, get documents to re-enter the United States. The statement said Mr. Khan was directed by Khalid Shaikh Mohammed, the chief organizer of the Sept. 11 attacks, to	Aafia an ally and aide to terrorists.	Text reads: "Ms. Siddiqui helped Majid Khan, a former Baltimore resident and terrorism suspect held in Guantánamo, get documents to re-enter the United States."	Terrorist –Frame	US	US

	<p>conduct research on poisoning reservoirs and blowing up gas stations in the United States. The statement also said he had delivered money for terrorist attacks to another operative and discussed a plan to smuggle explosives.</p>					
18	<p>The government said that Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, known as Ammar al-Baluchi, a nephew of Mr. Mohammed's, ordered Ms. Siddiqui to help get Mr. Khan's paperwork. The statement said Mr. Baluchi and Ms. Siddiqui married shortly before his capture.</p>	<p>Aafia an ally and aide to terrorists.</p>	<p>Text reads: "Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, known as Ammar al-Baluchi, a nephew of Mr. Mohammed's, ordered Ms. Siddiqui to help get Mr. Khan's paperwork."</p>	<p>Terrorist – Frame</p>	<p>US</p>	<p>US</p>

Table 11: Article 11 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 18 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article's overall stance is indicated as "negative" as it contained 07 positive and 12 negative frames about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human – Interest 05 and Morality 02. Negative frames: Conflict 03+ Legal 02+ Terrorist 07. This news article did not contain Responsibility frame and Morality frame.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by NYT's Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1, 4, 12 and 13. Lexical choices: Text reads: "(Aafia) Suspected of Qaeda Ties", "Pakistani neuroscientist with ties to operatives of Al Qaeda... charged with trying to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agents", "Afghan police found documents describing the creation of explosives as well as excerpts from the 'Anarchist's Arsenal'", "Human rights groups believed that Ms. Siddiqui had been secretly detained since 2003, much of the time at Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan" and "We believe Aafia has been in custody ever since she disappeared... discovery of Aafia in Afghanistan is (not a) coincidence." Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia detained by US, Aafia, an Al Qaeda linked charged with trying to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agents, Aafia linked with militants after Afghan forces recovered documents describing creation of explosive, Aafia's detention at Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan and Aafia's discovery from detention is not a coincidence.

Tabulated analysis of news article's headline (H), and paragraphs showed that text of the article was constituted using 'US' as actor for majority 08 times in different paragraphs including the headline but the dominant perspective was not Aafia's rights. This news article also used 'NYT's Journalist' as actor for 07 times. Only two paragraphs projected Dr. Aafia's Rights as dominant perspective while 16 paragraphs including the headline (H) maintained 'US' as dominant perspective. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 12 (NYT August 06, 2008)

Headline: Scientist Tied to Al Qaeda Is Ordered Held Without Bail

Writers (Journalists): BENJAMIN WEISER and ERIC SCHMITT

Framing Code: Negative

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 07+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 03= 10) < (Conflict 02+ Legal 04+ Terrorist 05 = 11)

Sr. No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT's/Dawn's Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	Scientist Tied to Al Qaeda Is Ordered Held Without Bail	Aafia an Al Qaeda linked.	Text reads: "Scientist Tied to Al Qaeda."	Terrorist – Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
1.	A Pakistani neuroscientist who American officials say was a facilitator for Al Qaeda was ordered held without bail on Tuesday by a federal court in Manhattan, on charges that she had tried to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agents in Afghanistan.	Aafia an alleged Al Qaeda facilitator.	Text reads: "A Pakistani neuroscientist who American officials say was a facilitator for Al Qaeda."	Terrorist – Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
2.	The scientist, Aafia Siddiqui, was taken into custody last	Aafia arrested with documents describing the creation of	Text reads: "Afghan police station with suspicious	Terrorist – Frame	NYT's Journalist	US

	<p>month after she was found loitering outside an Afghan police station with suspicious items in her handbag, including documents describing the creation of explosives, a criminal complaint says.</p>	<p>explosives.</p>	<p>items in her handbag, including documents describing the creation of explosives”.</p>			
3.	<p>A day later, prosecutors have charged, she picked up an unsecured M-4 rifle and fired at least two shots toward one of the soldiers who was part of an American team of F.B.I. agents and military personnel who were about to question her. No one was hit, and another soldier returned fire with a 9-millimeter pistol, hitting her at least once in the torso.</p>	<p>Aafia attacked US soldier.</p>	<p>Text reads: “She picked up an unsecured M-4 rifle and fired at least two shots toward one of the soldiers who was part of an American team of F.B.I.”</p>	<p>Terrorist – Frame</p>	<p>NYT’s Journalist</p>	<p>US</p>

4.	Ms. Siddiqui, 36, whose head was covered with a maroon scarf in court, sat quietly as a magistrate judge rejected her lawyer's request that he dismiss the charges immediately.	Aafia sat in court quietly after judge rejected her bail plea.	Text reads: "Sat quietly as a magistrate judge rejected her lawyer's request that he dismiss the charges immediately."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
5.	The lawyer, Elizabeth M. Fink, told the judge that the allegation that her client, who the lawyer said weighed 90 pounds, had picked up the rifle and attacked the Americans, was "patently absurd." "Is that what happened, Judge?" Ms. Fink asked.	Aafia's lawyer terms allegations absurd.	Text reads: "Weighed 90 pounds, had picked up the rifle and attacked the Americans, was 'patently absurd'."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	Other
6.	But Judge Ronald L. Ellis of United States District Court said he saw "no reason to doubt the information" in the complaint, and set a hearing for next	Judge dismisses Aafia's counsel plea.	Text reads: "Set a hearing for next Monday to address the government's request that Ms. Siddiqui be detained without bond pending trial".	Legal – Frame	NYT's Journalist	US

	Monday to address the government's request that Ms. Siddiqui be detained without bond pending trial.					
7.	Ms. Siddiqui, who studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Brandeis University, was transferred to New York from Afghanistan on Monday.	Aafia who studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Brandeis University	Text reads: "Siddiqui, who studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Brandeis University"	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	Other
8.	United States intelligence agencies have said that she had links to at least 2 of the 14 men suspected of being high-level members of Al Qaeda who were moved to Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, in September 2006.	Aafia suspect of having links with Al Qaeda.	Text reads: "She had links to at least 2 of the 14 men suspected of being high-level members of Al Qaeda."	Terrorist – Frame	US (FBI)	US
9.	The charges against her, however, do not appear to be related to those allegations, but to what prosecutors say	Charges on Aafia and inquiry differ.	Text reads: "The charges against her, however, do not appear to be related to...what prosecutors say	Legal – Frame	NYT's Journalist	Other

	was her assault on the Americans who were about to question her.		was her assault on the Americans”.			
10	Ms. Fink said after the hearing that her client was innocent and would fight the charges.	Aafia’s lawyers claim her innocence	Text reads: “Her client was innocent and would fight the charges.”	Legal – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US
11	The hearing cleared up none of the mysteries that have surrounded Ms. Siddiqui’s case since she disappeared with her three children while visiting her parents’ home in Karachi, Pakistan, in March 2003.	Aafia’s whereabouts undisclosed.	Text reads: “US officials insisted that they had no knowledge of her whereabouts...”	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Aafia’s Rights
12	Her family and human rights groups have said they believe that she was being held secretly; a family lawyer; Elaine Whitfield Sharp, said after the hearing that it was “in U.S. detention.”	Aafia held in secret detention	Text reads: “Her family and human rights groups have said they believe that she was being held secretly.”	Conflict – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US

13	The American authorities deny that assertion and say they have no knowledge of where she was for the past five years, until she was taken into custody last month. Sam Zarifi, the Asia-Pacific director for Amnesty International, on Tuesday challenged the American government's version of the events that led to Ms. Siddiqui's detention.	US deny knowing about Aafia's secret detention.	Text reads: "US authorities deny that assertion and say they have no knowledge of where she was for the past five years."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
14	Mr. Zarifi said that Ismail Jahangir, a spokesman for the Ghazni provincial governor, told him by telephone on Tuesday that he had no information about the shooting and that Ms. Siddiqui was in "fine condition" when she was turned over to	Zarifi challenges US version on Aafia.	Text reads: "Ghazni provincial governor, told him that he had no information about the shooting and that Ms. Siddiqui was in 'fine condition'."	Morality – Frame	Groups	Aafia's Rights

	American officials.					
15	Attempts to reach Mr. Jahangir on Tuesday to corroborate that account were unsuccessful.	Attempts to reach Mr. Jahangir unsuccessful.	Text reads: "Attempts to reach Mr. Jahangir on Tuesday to corroborate that account were unsuccessful."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT'S Journalist	Other
16	In court, Ms. Siddiqui responded to some of the judge's questions but seemed uncertain at times.	Aafia defending herself in uncertainty.	Text reads: "Ms. Siddiqui responded to some of the judge's questions but seemed uncertain at times."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT'S Journalist	Other
17	"She is a little fragile at the moment," Ms. Fink told the judge, adding that her client was still recovering from her gunshot wound, and that she had been without antibiotics or painkillers.	Aafia deprived of medical care.	Text reads: "She is a little fragile at the moment ...she had been without antibiotics or painkillers."	Morality – Frame	Groups	Aafia's Rights
18	A federal prosecutor, Christopher L. Lavigne, responded that when Ms. Siddiqui left Afghanistan, a physician was	US claim providing Aafia medical care.	Text reads: "A physician was on the plane with her until she landed in the United States, and that she had received	Morality – Frame	US	US

	on the plane with her until she landed in the United States, and that she had received medical care.		medical care”.			
19	Other unanswered questions include what has happened to Ms. Siddiqui’s children, and where she says she has been for the past five years.	Details of Aafia’s five years long disappearance and children unknown.	Text reads: “Questions include what has happened to Ms. Siddiqui’s children, and where she says she has been for the past five years.”	Conflict – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Other
20	Ms. Siddiqui’s lawyers said they met with her before the hearing but lacked privacy and were unable to explore details of her case with her.	Aafia’s lawyers complain for privacy.	Text reads: “Siddiqui’s lawyers said they met with her before the hearing but lacked privacy.”	Legal – Frame	Groups	Other

Table 12: Article 12 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

The news article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 20 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article's overall stance is indicated as "negative" as it contained 10 positive and 11 negative frames about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human Interest 07 and Morality 03. Negative frames: Conflict 02+ Legal 04+ Terrorist 05. This news article did not contain Responsibility frame.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by NYT's Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1, 2, 3, 11, 18 and 20. Lexical choices: Text reads: Text reads: "Scientist Tied to Al Qaeda", "A Pakistani neuroscientist who American officials say was a facilitator for Al Qaeda", "Afghan police station with suspicious items in her handbag, including documents describing the creation of explosives", "She picked up an unsecured M-4 rifle and fired at least two shots toward one of the soldiers who was part of an American team of F.B.I.", "US officials insisted that they had no knowledge of her whereabouts...", "A physician was on the plane with her until she landed in the United States, and that she had received medical care" and "Siddiqui's lawyers said they met with her before the hearing but lacked privacy." Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia an Al Qaeda linked, Aafia an alleged Al Qaeda facilitator, Aafia arrested with documents describing the creation of explosives, Aafia attacked US soldier, Aafia's whereabouts undisclosed, US claim providing Aafia medical care and Aafia's lawyers complain for privacy.

Tabulated analysis of news article's headline (H), and paragraphs showed that text of the article was constituted using 'NYT's Journalist' as actor for majority 16 times in different paragraphs including the headline but the dominant perspective was not Aafia's rights. Only three paragraphs projected Dr. Aafia's Rights as dominant perspective while 11 paragraphs including the headline (H) maintained 'US' as dominant perspective. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 13 (NYT September 2, 2008)

Headline: Indictment Hints of Plan to Attack Landmarks

Writer (Journalist): BENJAMIN WEISER

Framing Code: Negative

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 02+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 01= 03) < (Conflict 01+ Legal 0+ Terrorist 11 = 12)

Sr No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT’s/Dawn ’s Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	Indictment Hints of Plan to Attack Landmarks	Aafia indicted for planning to attack landmarks.	Text reads: “Hints of Plan to Attack Landmarks.”	Terrorist –Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US
1.	A Pakistani neuroscientist was carrying handwritten notes when she was detained in Afghanistan that referred to a “mass casualty attack” and listed various landmarks like the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty, according to a federal indictment announced on Tuesday.	Aafia was carrying notes describing plans to attack landmarks like the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty.	Text reads: “That referred to a ‘mass casualty attack’ and listed various landmarks like the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty...”	Terrorist – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US

2.	The scientist, Aafia Siddiqui, 36, is being held without bail at a federal detention center in Brooklyn on charges that she tried to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agents in Afghanistan.	Aafia held without bail on charges of attempted murder.	Text reads: "Being held without bail at a federal detention center in Brooklyn on charges that she tried to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agents in Afghanistan."	Terrorist -- Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
3.	The authorities have said that Ms. Siddiqui, who has been described by American officials as an Al Qaeda operative, was taken into custody in July after being found loitering outside an Afghan police station with suspicious items in her handbag.	Aafia, who has been described as Al Qaeda operative.	Text reads: "Ms. Siddiqui, who has been described by American officials as an Al Qaeda operative ..."	Terrorist -- Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
4.	Those items had been described generally in a criminal complaint issued last month. It said	Aafia carried documents describing manufacturing of explosives material.	Text reads: "Siddiqui was carrying documents describing the creation of explosives and chemical	Terrorist -- Frame	Groups	US

	that Ms. Siddiqui was carrying documents describing the creation of explosives and chemical weapons, and that her papers included descriptions of various landmarks, but it did not specify which ones.		weapons.”			
5.	The indictment, returned by a federal grand jury in Manhattan, said her notes also mentioned Wall Street, the Brooklyn Bridge and Plum Island, site of a federal animal disease center off Long Island.	Documents recovered described some US landmarks.	Text reads: “Notes also mentioned Wall Street, the Brooklyn Bridge and Plum Island, site of a federal animal disease center off Long Island.”	Terrorist – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US
6.	Various locations in the indictment had been described in news reports last month, including one by ABC News.	News media reported landmarks description.	Text reads: “Various locations in the indictment had been described in news reports.”	Terrorist – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US
7.	The indictment does not	Aafia indicted on	Text reads: “The charges include	Terrorist – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US

	accuse Ms. Siddiqui of planning attacks on the landmarks. The charges include attempted murder, armed assault and discharging a firearm during a crime of violence.	charges attempted murder, armed assault and discharging a firearm.	attempted murder, armed assault and discharging a firearm during a crime of violence.”			
8.	The authorities have said that after she was taken into custody in an Afghan police station, she picked up an unsecured rifle and fired at least two shots toward one of the soldiers who was part of an American team of F.B.I. agents and military personnel who were about to question her. No one was hit. Another soldier returned fire with a pistol, hitting her at least once in the torso. She is scheduled to be arraigned	Aafia opened fire on US soldiers.	Text reads: “She picked up an unsecured rifle and fired at least two shots toward one of the soldiers who was part of an American team of F.B.I. agents and military personnel who were about to question her.”	Terrorist – Frame	US	US

	on Thursday.					
9.	Elizabeth M. Fink, Ms. Siddiqui's lawyer, said of the narrow scope of the charges, "They kept it very tight."	Aafia lawyers termed charges of narrow scope.	Text reads: "They kept it very tight."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	Other
10	Ms. Fink, who said her client would plead not guilty to the charges, also expressed concern that Ms. Siddiqui remained in need of medical attention. "She needs further tests," she said. "She needs treatment. She needs care. She needs human rights. She needs to be treated in a humane fashion based on what everybody concedes happened to her. And they're not doing it."	Aafia lawyers pleaded she needed medical treatment.	Text reads: "Ms. Siddiqui remained in need of medical attention. "She needs further tests," she said. "She needs treatment. She needs care. She needs human rights. She needs to be treated in a humane fashion..."	Morality – Frame	Groups	Aafia's Rights
11	Prosecutors have said that Ms. Siddiqui	Prosecutors maintained she had	Text reads: "Prosecutors have said that Ms.	Conflict – Frame	US	US

	received medical treatment, and a federal magistrate judge ordered her to be seen by a medical doctor last month.	received medical treatment.	Siddiqui received medical treatment.”			
12	The indictment also provides detail about certain documents that the authorities say were on a computer thumb drive in Ms. Siddiqui’s possession.	Aafia’s indictment provided details of crucial documents.	Text reads: “Documents that the authorities say were on a computer thumb drive in Ms. Siddiqui’s possession.”	Human – Interest Frame	US	US
13	It said those documents referred to “attacks” by certain “cells” and to “enemies,” including the United States, and discussed recruitment and training.	Documents carried information about “attacks” and “enemies.”	Text reads: “Documents referred to ‘attacks’ by certain ‘cells’ and to ‘enemies’.”	Terrorist – Frame	US	US
14	The notes also included references to various ways to attack enemies, the indictment said, “including by destroying	Documents carried information about “attacks” and “enemies.”	Text reads: “The notes also included ... destroying reconnaissance drones, using underwater bombs, and using gliders.”	Terrorist – Frame	NYT’s journalist	US

	reconnaissance drones, using underwater bombs, and using gliders.”					
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Table 13: Article 13 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 14 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article’s overall stance is indicated as “negative” as it contained 03 positive and 12 negative about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human Interest 02 and Morality 01. Negative frames: Conflict 01 and Terrorist 11. This news article did not contain Responsibility frame.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by NYT’s Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1, 2, 7 and 12. Lexical choices: “Hints of Plan to Attack Landmarks”, “That referred to a ‘mass casualty attack’ and listed various landmarks like the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty...”, “Being held without bail at a federal detention center in Brooklyn on charges that she tried to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agents in Afghanistan”, “The charges include attempted murder, armed assault and discharging a firearm during a crime of violence” and “Documents that the authorities say were on a computer thumb drive in Ms. Siddiqui’s possession.” Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia indicted for planning to attack landmarks, Aafia was carrying notes describing plans to attack landmarks like the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty, Aafia held without bail on charges of attempted murder, Aafia indicted on charges attempted murder, armed assault and discharging a firearm and Aafia’s indictment provided details of crucial documents.

Tabulated analysis of news article's headline (H), and paragraphs showed that text of the article was constituted using 'NYT's Journalist' as actor for majority 09 times in different paragraphs including the headline but the dominant perspective was not Aafia's rights. Only one paragraph projected Dr. Aafia's Rights as dominant perspective while 12 paragraphs and the headline (H) maintained 'US' as dominant perspective. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 14 (NYT SEPTEMBER 23, 2008)

Headline: Psychiatric Hearing Is Ordered for Suspected Qaeda Operative

Writer (Journalist): BENJAMIN WEISER

Framing Code: Positive

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 03+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 07= 10) > (Conflict 01+ Terrorist 03 = 04)

Sr. No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT's/Dawn's Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	Psychiatric Hearing Is Ordered for Suspected Qaeda Operative	Aafia's suspected al Qaeda operative.	Text reads: "...Suspected Qaeda Operative."	Terrorist – Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
1.	A federal judge in Manhattan said on Tuesday that he would order an inquiry into whether Aafia Siddiqui, a Pakistani neuroscientist	Judge ordered inquiry into suspected Al Qaeda's operative psychological fitness to stand trial.	Text reads: "Pakistani neuroscientist whom the authorities have accused of being an operative of Al Qaeda, is suffering from	Terrorist – Frame	NYT's Journalist	US

	whom the authorities have accused of being an operative of Al Qaeda, is suffering from mental illness or defect and therefore unfit to stand trial.		mental illness or defect and therefore unfit to stand trial.”			
2.	The judge, Richard M. Berman of United States District Court, said he would order a psychiatric evaluation of Ms. Siddiqui and that he would hold a competency hearing on Dec. 17. “There is no doubt my mind,” he said, that Ms. Siddiqui, 36, needed both medical and psychiatric evaluations and care, and that they should be carried out on an expedited basis.	Aafia’s ill health convinced judge to conduct her medical examination.	Text reads: “There is no doubt my mind,” he said, that Ms. Siddiqui, 36, needed both medical and psychiatric evaluations and care...”	Moralit y – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Aafia’s Rights
3.	The judge acted after prosecutors with the office of	Judge considers initial psychiatric	Text reads: “The results of an initial psychiatric	Moralit y – Frame	US	Aafia’s Rights

	<p>United States Attorney Michael J. Garcia wrote to him, citing the results of an initial psychiatric examination of Ms. Siddiqui, and her refusal to cooperate with doctors or to even appear in court.</p>	<p>examination of Aafia.</p>	<p>examination of Ms. Siddiqui, and her refusal to cooperate with doctors...”</p>			
4.	<p>“The government believes that a competency hearing and complete psychiatric examination of the defendant is warranted,” the prosecutors said in a six-page letter [pdf].</p>	<p>Aafia warranted psychiatric examination.</p>	<p>Text reads: “A competency hearing and complete psychiatric examination of the defendant is warranted.”</p>	<p>Morality – Frame</p>	<p>US</p>	<p>Aafia’s Rights</p>
5.	<p>Judge Berman said he had also received a letter from Ms. Siddiqui’s lawyer, Elizabeth M. Fink, saying her client was suffering from a severe mental illness which renders her incompetent.</p>	<p>Aafia’s lawyers pleaded after her mental illness.</p>	<p>Text reads: “Client was suffering from a severe mental illness which renders her incompetent...”</p>	<p>Morality – Frame</p>	<p>US</p>	<p>Aafia’s Rights</p>

6.	In court, Ms. Fink said her client's mental illness was the reason Ms. Siddiqui was refusing to come out of her cell or have anything to do with her lawyers. She did not appear in court on Tuesday, where Judge Berman said he would enter a not guilty plea on her behalf.	Aafia's lawyers states her mental illness main reason for her noncooperation.	Text reads: "Client's mental illness was the reason Ms. Siddiqui was refusing to come out of her cell or have anything to do with her lawyers."	Human – Interest Frame	Groups	Others
7.	Ms. Siddiqui has been held without bond since she was brought to the United States from Afghanistan, where the authorities say she tried to kill American soldiers who had gone to interrogate her after she was taken into custody in July.	Aafia held without isolation in US.	Text reads: "Siddiqui has been held without bond since she was brought to the United States from Afghanistan."	Conflict – Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
8.	Prosecutors have said that she was found loitering outside a police station with suspicious	Aafia linked to probable attackers on US's landmarks.	Text reads: "To attack landmarks in New York, like the Empire State	Terrorist – Frame	US	US

	items in her handbag, including materials that hinted at a plan to attack landmarks in New York, like the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty.		Building and the Statue of Liberty. ”			
9.	In their letter to the judge, prosecutors said Ms. Siddiqui has been “completely uncooperative, not only with the court but with prison officials, including medical, psychiatric and psychological personnel.”	Aafia uncooperative towards officials and medics.	Text reads: “Completely uncooperative , not only with the court but with prison officials, including medical, psychiatric and psychological.”	Human – Interest Frame	US	Other
10	A prison psychiatrist did carry out a limited examination and in a report to the court, found that Ms. Siddiqui had “depressive type psychosis,” the letter said.	Aafia examined with her psychological issues.	Text reads: “A prison psychiatrist did carry out a limited examination.”	Morality – Frame	US	Aafia’s Rights
11	But the diagnosis was based on a limited	Aafia continues to uncooperative conduct	Text reads: “Ms. Siddiqui “has continued to	Human – Interest Frame	US	Other

	interaction with Ms. Siddiqui, prosecutors noted. They said she had refused to speak with the psychiatrist or answer the psychiatrist's questions about her sleep and appetite, to continue the interview. Since that time, the prosecutors wrote, Ms. Siddiqui "has continued to refuse medical and mental health aid."	towards medics.	refuse medical and mental health aid."			
12	Ms. Siddiqui's lawyer, Ms. Fink, had written earlier to the judge about "the urgent need to treat" her client in a hospital setting.	Aafia's lawyers urge court for medical treatment of Aafia.	Text reads: "The urgent need to treat" her client in a hospital setting."	Morality – Frame	Groups	Aafia's Rights
13	In a letter last week, Ms. Fink wrote that the initial records from the Metropolitan Detention Center in Brooklyn, where her client is being held, "document a severely	Report referred to stress Aafia's medical treatment.	Text reads: "Document a severely disturbed and tormented woman, who is suffering from hallucinations and who needs immediate treatment in a	Morality – Frame	Groups	Aafia's Rights

	disturbed and tormented woman, who is suffering from hallucinations and who needs immediate treatment in a psychiatric hospital.”		psychiatric hospital.”			
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Table 14: Article 14 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 13 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article’s overall stance is indicated as “positive” as it contained 10 positive and 04 negative about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human Interest 03 and Morality 07. Negative frames: Conflict 01 and Terrorist 03. This news article did not contain Responsibility and Legalframe.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by NYT’s Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1, 5, 8, 10 and 12. Lexical choices: “...Suspected . Qaeda Operative”, “Pakistani neuroscientist whom the authorities have accused of being an operative of Al Qaeda, is suffering from mental illness or defect and therefore unfit to stand trial”, “Client was suffering from a severe mental illness which renders her incompetent..”, “To attack landmarks in New York, like the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty”, “A prison psychiatrist did carry out a limited examination”, and “The urgent need to treat her client in a hospital setting.”

Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia’ suspected al Qaeda operative, Judge ordered inquiry into suspected Al Qaeda’s operative

psychological fitness to stand trial, Aafia's lawyers pleaded after her mental illness, Aafia linked to probable attackers on US's landmarks, Aafia examined with her psychological issues and Aafia's lawyers urge court for medical treatment of Aafia.

Tabulated analysis of news article's paragraphs, other than the headline (H), showed that text of the article was constituted using 'US' as actor for majority 07 times in different paragraphs. Interestingly, this article contained "Aafia's Rights" as dominant perspective for 07 times. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of news article's text was not human rights as it did not carry greater number of frames on Aafia's Rights.

Article 15 (NYT March 26, 2009)

Headline: Scientist in Afghan Terror Case Faked Her Mental Illness, Prosecutor Says

Writer (Journalist): BENJAMIN WEISER

Framing Code: Positive

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 07+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 02= 09) > (Conflict 0+ Legal 02+ Terrorist 02 = 04)

Sr No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT's/Dawn's Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	Scientist in Afghan Terror Case Faked Her Mental Illness, Prosecutor Says	Aafia's mental illness faked.	Text reads: "Scientist in Afghan Terror Case Faked Her Mental Illness."	Human – Interest Frame	US	US
1.	A federal prosecutor in Manhattan said on Thursday that two government psychiatrists had	Aafia charged with trying killing US soldiers.	Text reads: "Charged with trying to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agents	Terrorist – Frame	NYT's Journalist	US

	concluded that a Pakistani neuroscientist charged with trying to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agents in Afghanistan had been faking her symptoms of mental illness.		in Afghanistan had been faking her symptoms of mental illness.”			
2.	An earlier court-ordered psychological evaluation had concluded that the neuroscientist, Aafia Siddiqui, 37, was unfit for trial as a result of a mental disease, “which renders her unable to understand the nature and consequences of the proceedings against her or to assist properly in her defense,” a court document shows.	Courts earlier report refereed describing Aafia’s unfitness to stand trial.	Text reads: “Unfit for trial as a result of a mental disease...”	Morality – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Aafia’s Rights
3.	Then, last month, prosecutors said two new evaluations by government-retained psychiatrists had found that she was not suffering from mental illness. But the prosecutors had not previously said the doctors	Aafia not suffering mental illness.	Text reads: “Two new evaluations by government-retained psychiatrists had found that she was not suffering from mental illness.”	Human – Interest Frame	US	US

	concluded that she was faking.					
4.	On Thursday, an assistant United States attorney, David Raskin, told a judge in Federal District Court that the psychiatrists, each working independently and unaware of the other's findings, concluded that the symptoms that had been seen "were attributed to malingering."	Aafia's malingering mental illness.	Text reads: "Concluded that the symptoms that had been seen "were attributed to malingering." "	Human – Interest Frame	US	US
5.	"It was manipulation by the defendant," Mr. Raskin told Judge Richard M. Berman, "as opposed to any signs of serious mental illness."	Aafia manipulate mental health issue.	Text reads: "It was manipulation by the defendant..."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
6.	According to a government document, one psychiatrist wrote that Ms. Siddiqui "has most likely fabricated reported psychiatric symptoms to give credibility to her claims that she suffers a mental disorder."	Aafia reported having fabricated mental illness.	Text reads: "Has most likely fabricated reported psychiatric symptoms to give credibility to her claims that she suffers a mental disorder."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
7.	The psychiatrist	Aafia faked	Text reads:	Legal –	US	US

	added that Ms. Siddiqui might believe a finding of incompetence “could serve to both prevent prosecution while at the same time facilitating rapid repatriation,” the document says.	mental illness to prevent prosecution	“Could serve to both prevent prosecution while at the same time facilitating rapid repatriation.”	Frame		
8.	Ms. Siddiqui’s lawyer, Dawn M. Cardi, said in court that she intended to retain her own experts to review the new evaluations and to examine her client. “We assert that she’s not malingering,” Ms. Cardi said by telephone after the hearing.	Aafia’s lawyers pose she is not malingering mental illness.	Text reads: “We assert that she’s not malingering.”	Human – Interest Frame	Groups	Other
9.	Ms. Siddiqui, who studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Brandeis University, is being held at the Federal Medical Center Carswell in Fort Worth.	Aafia held at a medical center.	Text reads: “Is being held at the Federal Medical Center Carswell in Fort Worth.”	Morality – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Other
10	She has been held since last summer, when she was first brought to New York for prosecution from Afghanistan.	Aafia held from last summer.	Text reads: “She has been held since last summer.”	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Other

11	<p>She had been taken into custody after being found loitering outside an Afghan police station with suspicious items in her handbag. Prosecutors have said that while she was detained, she picked up an unsecured rifle and fired at least two shots toward a soldier who was part of an American team of F.B.I. agents and military personnel who were about to question her. No one was hit. Ms. Siddiqui has pleaded not guilty.</p>	<p>Aafia shot fire at US soldiers.</p>	<p>Text reads: "She picked up an unsecured rifle and fired at least two shots toward a soldier who was part of an American team of F.B.I. agents and military personnel who were about to question her."</p>	<p>Terrorist – Frame</p>	<p>NYT's Journalist</p>	<p>US</p>
12	<p>Judge Berman said he would hold a hearing on June 1 to determine Ms. Siddiqui's competency. He set a tentative trial date of July 6, in the event that she is found fit for trial.</p>	<p>Judge to determine her fitness to stand trial.</p>	<p>Text reads: "Judge Berman said he would hold a hearing on June 1 to determine Ms. Siddiqui's competency."</p>	<p>Legal – Frame</p>	<p>US</p>	<p>Other</p>

Table 15: Article 15 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 12 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article's overall stance is indicated as "positive" as it contained 09 positive and 04 negative about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human Interest 07 and Morality 02. Negative frames: Legal 02 and Terrorist 02. This news article did not contain Responsibility and Conflict frame.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by NYT's Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1, 2, 6 and 11. Lexical choices: "Scientist in Afghan Terror Case Faked Her Mental Illness", "Charged with trying to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agents in Afghanistan had been faking her symptoms of mental illness", "Unfit for trial as a result of a mental disease...", "Has most likely fabricated reported psychiatric symptoms to give credibility to her claims that she suffers a mental disorder" and "She picked up an unsecured rifle and fired at least two shots toward a soldier who was part of an American team of F.B.I. agents and military personnel who were about to question her." Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia's mental illness faked, Aafia charged with trying killing US soldiers, Courts earlier report refereed describing Aafia's unfitness to stand trial, Aafia reported having fabricated mental illness and Aafia shot fire at US soldiers.

Tabulated analysis of news article's paragraphs, other than the headline (H), showed that text of the article was constituted using 'NYT's Journalist' as actor for majority 07 times in different paragraphs but the dominant perspective was not Aafia's rights. Only one paragraph projected Dr. Aafia's Rights as dominant perspective while 07 paragraphs and the headline (H) maintained 'US' as dominant perspective. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 16 (NYT July 5, 2009)

Headline: Court to Hear New Reports on Pakistani Scientist's Fitness for Trial

Writer (Journalist): BENJAMIN WEISER

Framing Code: Positive

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 06+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 03= 09) > (Conflict 02+ Legal 01+ Terrorist 02 = 05)

Sr No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT's/Dawn 's Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	Court to Hear New Reports on Pakistani Scientist's Fitness for Trial	Court to hear reports about Aafia's competence.	Text reads: "Court to Hear New Reports."	Legal – Frame	NYT's Journalist	Other
1.	To government psychiatrists, Aafia Siddiqui has been faking symptoms of mental illness, hoping to avoid a criminal trial on charges of trying to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agents in Afghanistan.	Aafia alleged for faking mental illness.	Text reads: "Aafia Siddiqui has been faking symptoms of mental illness."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
2.	But to a psychologist retained by Ms. Siddiqui's lawyers, she suffers from a genuine mental disorder, and is incompetent to	Aafia unfit to stand trial.	Text reads: "She suffers from a genuine mental disorder, and is incompetent to stand trial."	Morality – Frame	NYT's Journalist	Aafia's Rights

	stand trial. These clashing descriptions are contained in newly filed psychological evaluations in the case of Ms. Siddiqui, 37, a Pakistani neuroscientist who was brought to Manhattan last summer for prosecution.					
3.	After a court-ordered evaluation found that she was unfit for trial as a result of a mental disease, a judge ordered her sent to the Federal Medical Center Carswell in Fort Worth for further evaluation.	Early examination found Aafia unfit to stand trial.	Text reads: "After a court-ordered evaluation found that she was unfit for trial as a result of a mental disease...."	Morality – Frame	NYT's Journalist	Aafia's Rights
4.	On Monday, the judge, Richard M. Berman of Federal District Court in Manhattan, will take up the competency issue, hearing testimony from experts who have evaluated her.	Federal district court to take up Aafia's competence issue.	Text reads: "Will take up the competency issue, hearing testimony from experts who have evaluated her."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	Other
5.	The judge may also hear varying	Court to hear Aafia's	Text reads: "She was	Conflict –	NYT's Journalist	US

	<p>conclusions about her whereabouts between 2003 and 2008, a period when her supporters have said she was abducted by foreign authorities and tortured. Prosecutors have emphatically denied those claims.</p>	<p>abduction and torture on her.</p>	<p>abducted by foreign authorities and tortured....”</p>	<p>Frame</p>		
6.	<p>In one newly filed report, a government psychologist cited evidence that she was living and working in Pakistan and traveled to Afghanistan during that period. While her accounts were incomplete, the report said, “her statements and other facts gathered seem to corroborate that she was not held captive.” A psychologist retained by the defense, meanwhile, wrote that there were “conflicting reports” on her whereabouts, but</p>	<p>Evidence of Aafia’s disappearance and detention available.</p>	<p>Text reads: “Wrote that there were “conflicting reports” on her whereabouts, but “fairly convincing evidence” that she “suddenly disappeared,” and some evidence that she was held captive”.</p>	<p>Conflict – Frame</p>	<p>NYT’s Journalist</p>	<p>US</p>

	“fairly convincing evidence” that she “suddenly disappeared,” and some evidence that she was held captive.					
7.	Ms. Siddiqui was taken into custody last July in Ghazni, Afghanistan, after she was found loitering outside the provincial governor’s compound with suspicious items in her handbag, the authorities have said. The items included handwritten notes that referred to a “mass casualty attack,” and listed various landmarks like the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty, an indictment says.	Aafia taken into custody along with suspicious items.	Text reads: “The items included handwritten notes that referred to a “mass casualty attack,” and listed various landmarks like the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty, an indictment says.”	Terrorist – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US
8.	While she was detained, the indictment charges, she picked up an unsecured rifle and fired at least two shots toward a soldier who was	Aafia attacked US soldiers.	Text reads: “She picked up an unsecured rifle and fired at least two shots toward a soldier who was part of an American team	Terrorist – Frame	US	US

	part of an American team of F.B.I. agents and military personnel who were about to question her. No one was hit. She was charged with attempted murder and other charges, and has pleaded not guilty.		of F.B.I. agents and military personnel who were about to question her.”			
9.	The defense’s psychologist, L. Thomas Kucharski, a professor at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, concluded that Ms. Siddiqui was suffering from a delusional disorder and depression. He cited various statements, like one in which she said she had been injected with a substance designed to make her break the Ramadan fast, as examples of “her delusional thought process.”	Aafia suffers from delusional disorder.	Text reads: “Ms. Siddiqui was suffering from a delusional disorder and depression.”	Morality – Frame	Groups	Aafia’s Rights
10	There was “very strong evidence” that she was not malingering, he wrote.	Evidences that Aafia not malingering mental	Text reads: “Very strong evidence” that she was not malingering.”	Human – Interest frame	Groups	Aafia’s Rights

		illness stated.				
11	But a government expert, Dr. Gregory B. Saathoff, a psychiatry professor at the University of Virginia, said because of Ms. Siddiqui's desire to return to Pakistan and her interest in avoiding prosecution, she "has had a strong motivation to appear incompetent."	Aafia pretending mental illness in order to avoid prosecution.	Text reads: "She has had a strong motivation to appear incompetent."	Human – Interest Frame	US	US
12	"She has most likely fabricated reported psychiatric symptoms," he wrote.	Aafia fabricated the psychiatric symptoms.	Text reads: "She has most likely fabricated reported psychiatric symptoms."	Human – Interest Frame	US	US
13	Another prosecution expert, Dr. Sally C. Johnson, a psychiatry professor at the University of North Carolina, wrote that although Ms. Siddiqui appeared frail and timid, "her potential for aggression towards herself or others might	Aafia's competence advocated on basis of her aggression.	Text reads: "Her potential for aggression towards herself or others might be underestimated," and she "could perceive herself as martyr for a cause."	Human – Interest Frame	US	US

<p>be underestimated,” and she “could perceive herself as martyr for a cause.” Dr. Johnson recommended that “adequate precautions be taken to protect her and other individuals throughout the resolution of her legal proceedings.”</p>					
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Table 16: Article 16 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 13 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article’s overall stance is indicated as “positive” as it contained 09 positive and 05 negative about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human Interest 06 and Morality 03. Negative frames: Conflict 02, Legal 01 and Terrorist 02. This news article did not contain Responsibility.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by NYT’s Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 9. Lexical choices: “Court to Hear New Reports”, “Aafia Siddiqui has been faking symptoms of mental illness”, “She suffers from a genuine mental disorder, and is incompetent to stand trial”, “After a court-ordered evaluation found that she was unfit for trial as a result of a mental disease....”, “She was abducted by

foreign authorities and tortured...” and “Ms. Siddiqui was suffering from a delusional disorder and depression.”

Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Court to hear reports about Aafia’s competence, Aafia alleged for faking mental illness, Aafia unfit to stand trial, early examination found Aafia unfit to stand trial, Court to hear Aafia’s abduction and torture on her and Aafia suffers from delusional disorder.

Tabulated analysis of news article’s paragraphs and the headline (H) showed that text of the article was constituted using ‘NYT’s Journalist’ as actor for majority 08 times in different paragraphs. Only four paragraphs projected “Aafia’s Rights” as dominant perspective while 08 paragraphs maintained ‘US’ as dominant perspective. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 17 (NYT July 29, 2009)

Headline: Pakistani Is Ruled Fit for U.S. Trial in October

Writer (Journalist): BENJAMIN WEISER

Framing Code: Negative

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 05+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 01= 06) < (Conflict 01+ Legal 04+ Terrorist 03 = 08)

Sr No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT’s/Dawn’s Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	Pakistani Is Ruled Fit for U.S. Trial in October	Aafia declared fit to stand trial.	Text reads: “Pakistani Is Ruled Fit for U.S. Trial.”	Legal – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US
1.	Aafia Siddiqui, a Pakistani neuroscientist accused of trying	Aafia alleged of trying killing US soldiers.	Text reads: “A Pakistani neuroscientist accused of	-Terrorist – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US

	to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agents in Afghanistan, has been found competent to stand trial by a federal judge in Manhattan.		trying to kill American soldiers.”			
2.	The judge, Richard M. Berman of Federal District Court, said in a 36-page decision issued on Wednesday that Ms. Siddiqui “has a rational as well as a factual understanding of the proceedings against her” and could assist her lawyers with her defense. He set a trial date for Oct. 19.	US court judge remarked that Aafia is competent to stand trial.	Text reads: “Has a rational as well as a factual understanding of the proceedings against her” and could assist her lawyers with her defense.”	Legal – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US
3.	In a competency hearing this month, psychological experts offered differing testimony as to whether Ms. Siddiqui was suffering from a genuine mental disorder, as her lawyer argued, or was faking symptoms of mental illness, as	Arguing sides differ on Aafia’s mental illness in court.	Text reads: “Ms. Siddiqui was suffering from a genuine mental disorder, as her lawyer argued, or was faking symptoms of mental illness, as prosecutors maintained.”	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Other

	prosecutors maintained.					
4.	Ms. Siddiqui, 37, who studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Brandeis University, repeatedly interrupted the hearing with a series of occasionally heated outbursts. She declared that she was “not psychotic,” denied shooting anyone, and complained about being strip-searched.	Aafia complains against unlawful interrogation and treatment.	Text reads: “She declared that she was “not psychotic,” denied shooting anyone, and complained about being strip-searched.”	Conflict – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Other
5.	“I want to make peace with the United States of America,” she said at one point. “I’m not an enemy. I never was.”	Aafia claims not to be enemy of US.	Text reads: “I’m not an enemy. I never was.”	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Other
6.	Records introduced in court showed that Ms. Siddiqui had also spoken of having visions of flying infants, a dog in her cell and children visiting her.	Aafia had visions of flying infants, etc at prison.	Text reads: “Siddiqui had also spoken of having visions of flying infants, a dog in her cell and children visiting her”.	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Other

7.	A psychologist retained by the defense found that she was suffering from a delusional disorder and was not competent for trial. Her lawyer, Dawn M. Cardi, said after the hearing that her outbursts were “an example of her mental illness.”	Aafia unfit to stand trial.	Text reads: “She was suffering from a delusional disorder and was not competent for trial.”	Morality – Frame	Groups	Aafia’s Rights
8.	Two government-retained psychiatrists said Ms. Siddiqui was competent to stand trial. A prosecutor, Christopher L. LaVigne, told the judge that she was malingering in an “attempt to avoid responsibility” for her crimes.	Aafia fit to stand trial.	Text reads: “Two government-retained psychiatrists said Ms. Siddiqui was competent to stand trial.”	Legal – Frame	US	US
9.	Ms. Siddiqui was taken into custody last July in Afghanistan after she was found loitering outside a provincial governor’s compound with suspicious items in her handbag.	Aafia captured with suspicious material might be used for mass causality.	Text reads: “The items included handwritten notes that referred to a “mass casualty attack,” and listed landmarks like the	Terrorist – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US

	the authorities have said. The items included handwritten notes that referred to a "mass casualty attack," and listed landmarks like the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty, an indictment says.		Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty."			
10	While she was being held, the indictment charges, she picked up an unsecured rifle and fired at least two shots toward a member of an American team of F.B.I. agents and military personnel who were about to question her. No one was hit. She was charged with attempted murder and other charges, and has pleaded not guilty.	Aafia attacked US soldiers.	Text reads: "She picked up an unsecured rifle and fired at least two shots toward a soldier who was part of an American team of F.B.I. agents and military personnel who were about to question her."	Terrorist – Frame	US	US
11	Ms. Cardi was unavailable for comment on the ruling. Yusill Scribner, a spokeswoman for the United States attorney's office,	US officials not willing to comment on.	Text reads: "United States attorney's office, had no comment."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	Other

	had no comment.					
12	In his ruling, Judge Berman said the defense had failed to meet its burden of proving that Ms. Siddiqui was incompetent to stand trial. And he suggested that there was some evidence to support the contention that she was malingering.	Court identifies defense's failure in establishing Aafia's incompetence to stand trial.	Text reads: "Defense had failed to meet its burden of proving that Ms. Siddiqui was incompetent to stand trial."	Legal – Frame	US	US
13	During the hearing, he wrote, Ms. Siddiqui's demeanor had been initially "polite and appropriate," but it "changed almost instantaneously" after a prosecutor called attention to the fact that there had been no outbursts from Ms. Siddiqui. Immediately thereafter, Judge Berman wrote, she "became much more loquacious, outspoken and difficult in the courtroom."	Aafia loquacious and outspoken in court.	Text reads: "Became much more loquacious, outspoken and difficult in the courtroom."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	US

Table 17: Article 17 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 13 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article's overall stance is indicated as "negative" as it contained 06 positive and 08 negative about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human Interest 05 and Morality 01. Negative frames: Conflict 01, Legal 04 and Terrorist 03. This news article did not contain Responsibility.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by NYT's Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1, 3, 6 and 10. Lexical choices: "Pakistani Is Ruled Fit for U.S. Trial", "A Pakistani neuroscientist accused of trying to kill American soldiers", "Ms. Siddiqui was suffering from a genuine mental disorder, as her lawyer argued, or was faking symptoms of mental illness, as prosecutors maintained", "Siddiqui had also spoken of having visions of flying infants, a dog in her cell and children visiting her" and "She picked up an unsecured rifle and fired at least two shots toward a soldier who was part of an American team of F.B.I. agents and military personnel who were about to question her." Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia declared fit to stand trial, Aafia alleged of trying killing US soldiers, arguing sides differ on Aafia's mental illness in court, Aafia had visions of flying infants, etc at prison and Aafia attacked US soldiers.

Tabulated analysis of news article's paragraphs and the headline (H) showed that text of the article was constituted using 'NYT's Journalist' as actor for majority ten times. Only one paragraph projected "Aafia's Rights" as dominant perspective while 08 paragraphs maintained 'US' as dominant perspective. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 18 (NYT JAN. 25, 2010)**Headline: Outbursts and Ejections in Afghan Shooting Trial**

Writer (Journalist): C. J. HUGHES

Framing Code: Positive

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 11+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 0= 11) > (Conflict 01+ Legal 01+ Terrorist 02 = 04)

Sr. No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT’s/Dawn’s Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	Outbursts and Ejections in Afghan Shooting Trial	Aafia’s trial undergoes outbursts and ejections.	Text reads: “Outbursts and Ejections in Afghan Shooting Trial.”	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Other
1.	From the beginning, disruptions have plagued the trial of Aafia Siddiqui, a Pakistani scientist accused of trying to shoot United States Army officers while detained in Afghanistan in 2008. And Monday was hardly an exception.	Aafia accused of trying killing US soldiers.	Text reads: “Aafia Siddiqui, a Pakistani scientist accused of trying to shoot United States Army officers.”	Terrorist – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US
2.	The defendant was ejected from a Lower Manhattan	Aafia ejected from court twice after	Text reads: “The defendant was ejected	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US

	<p>courtroom — not once, but twice — on Monday for loudly proclaiming her innocence. And, in a separate episode between the two ejections, a spectator who pointed his thumb and index finger like a gun at the jury while mouthing an expletive was taken into custody and later released.</p>	<p>proclaiming her innocence.</p>	<p>from a Lower Manhattan courtroom — not once, but twice — on Monday for loudly proclaiming her innocence.”</p>			
3.	<p>The judge later dismissed two jurors who said they felt threatened. “They were visibly upset,” a court official said.</p>	<p>Jurors feel threatened during trial.</p>	<p>Text reads: “They were visibly upset.”</p>	<p>Human – Interest Frame</p>	<p>NYT’s Journalist</p>	<p>Other</p>
4.	<p>The trial, which is in its second week, is taking place under heavy security in United States District Court, with a metal detector and guards at the courtroom door. Still, there have been breaches. On Monday,</p>	<p>Judge denounces greater public hearing of the case.</p>	<p>Text reads: “Judge Richard M. Berman noted some of them in explaining his ruling against a defense motion for greater public access to the</p>	<p>Human – Interest Frame</p>	<p>NYT’s Journalist</p>	<p>Other</p>

	Judge Richard M. Berman noted some of them in explaining his ruling against a defense motion for greater public access to the court.		court.”			
5.	So far, three people have sneaked recording devices into the courtroom, said Judge Berman, adding that one audience member had even passed a cellphone, which is also banned, to a member of the defense team.	Security breaches at hearing.	Text reads: “So far, three people have sneaked recording devices into the courtroom.”	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Other
6.	“The court finds that the additional security measures are necessary,” the judge announced.	Court seeks additional security measures.	Text reads: “The court finds that the additional security measures are necessary,”	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Other
7.	A day of drama also included emotional testimony from the soldier whose M4 rifle was used in the alleged murder attempt, which took place in a	A testimony from the US soldier presented in the court.	Text reads: “Testimony from the soldier whose M4 rifle was used in the alleged murder attempt.”	Legal – Frame	NYT;s Journalist	US

	<p>police headquarters building in Afghanistan on July 18, 2008. Judge Berman said the soldier's name was withheld at the prosecution's request.</p>					
8.	<p>That soldier, whose name was entered into the record only as "chief warrant officer," explained how he had laid his gun on the floor of a room in a show of respect for the Afghans inside, as is customary in that country.</p>	<p>US soldier laid the gun down in respect of Afghans.</p>	<p>Text reads: "Explained how he had laid his gun on the floor of a room in a show of respect for the Afghans inside."</p>	<p>Human – Interest Frame</p>	<p>Individual (US)</p>	<p>US</p>
9.	<p>"You don't talk to somebody with an assault rifle around your neck," said the witness, who wore a green uniform and walked with a cane because of an unrelated roadside bombing in Afghanistan. At one point, he broke into tears describing that bombing.</p>	<p>Soldier stats his point about what happened in that room.</p>	<p>Text reads: "You don't talk to somebody with an assault rifle around your neck."</p>	<p>Human – Interest Frame</p>	<p>Individual (US)</p>	<p>Other</p>

10.	The warrant officer testified that Ms. Siddiqui, who had been out of sight and behind a curtain when he had entered the room, grabbed the rifle and hoisted it to her shoulder while aiming it at the Army soldiers and F.B.I. agents in the room.	Aafia hoisted a rifle to US soldiers.	Text reads: "Grabbed the rifle and hoisted it to her shoulder while aiming it at the Army soldiers and F.B.I. agents in the room."	Terrorist – Frame	Individual (US)	US
11.	The warrant officer said he then fired two rounds from his 9-millimeter pistol, hitting Ms. Siddiqui in the abdomen before she was tackled.	US soldiers tell court how he hit Aafia with a bullet.	Text reads: "He then fired two rounds from his 9-millimeter pistol, hitting Ms. Siddiqui in the abdomen."	Conflict – Frame	Individual (US)	US
12.	On Monday, the warrant officer recreated the scene with the gun from a chair in front of the jury box.	Warrant officer recreates the scene.	Text reads: "Recreated the scene with the gun from a chair in front of the jury box."	Human – Interest Frame	Individual (US)	Other
13.	A few minutes later, Ms. Siddiqui — who was twice removed from the court during the first week for outbursts stating	Aafia proclaims her innocence.	Text reads: "Who was twice removed from the court during the first week for	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	Other

	she was innocent — launched into her second outburst of the day.		outbursts stating she was innocent.”			
14.	“I never shot it!” she yelled from the table where she sat among her lawyers, before marshals whisked her away. She was kept out of court for the rest of the day.	Aafia denies shooting.	Text reads: “I never shot it!”	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Other

Table 18: Article 18 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 14 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article’s overall stance is indicated as “positive” as it contained 11 positive and 04 negative about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human Interest 11. Negative frames: Conflict 01, Legal 01 and Terrorist 02. This news article did not contain Responsibility and Morality frame.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by NYT’s Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1, 2, 3, 6 and 10. Lexical choices: “Outbursts and Ejections in Afghan Shooting Trial”, “Aafia Siddiqui, a Pakistani scientist accused of trying to shoot United States Army officers”, “The defendant was ejected from a Lower Manhattan courtroom — not once, but twice — on Monday for loudly proclaiming her innocence”, “They were visibly upset”, “The court finds that the additional security measures are necessary,” and

“Grabbed the rifle and hoisted it to her shoulder while aiming it at the Army soldiers and F.B.I. agents in the room.”

Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia’s trial undergoes outbursts and ejections, Aafia accused of trying killing US soldiers, Aafia ejected from court twice after proclaiming her innocence, Jurors feel threatened during trial, Court seeks additional security measures and Aafia hoisted a rifle to US soldiers.

Tabulated analysis of news article’s paragraphs and the headline (H) showed that text of the article was constituted using ‘NYT’s Journalist’ as actor for majority ten times. This news article did not carry even a single paragraph projecting “Aafia’s Rights” as dominant perspective, however it contained six paragraphs representing the “US” in dominant perspective category. Based on the tabulated analysis, it can be stated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 19 (NYT February 03, 2010)

Headline: Pakistani Scientist Found Guilty of Shootings

Writer (Journalist): C.J. Hughes

Framing Code: Positive

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 11+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 04= 15) > (Conflict 01+ Legal 07+ Terrorist 06 = 14)

Sr. No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT’s/Dawn’s Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	Pakistani Scientist Found Guilty of Shootings	Aafia convicted to shootings.	Text reads: “Pakistani Scientist Found Guilty of Shootings.”	Terrorist – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US
I.	A Pakistani neuroscientist	Aafia’s case has its	Text reads: “Capping a	Terrorist	NYT’s Journalist	US

	was convicted on Wednesday of trying to kill American military officers while she was in custody in Afghanistan, capping a trial that drew notice for its terrorist implications as well as its theatrics.	terrorist implications.	trial that drew notice for its terrorist implications as well as its theatrics.”	Frame		
2.	A jury in United States District Court in Manhattan found the scientist, Aafia Siddiqui, guilty of all seven counts against her, including attempted murder, after three days of deliberations. She faces life in prison when she is sentenced in May.	Aafia convicted of all counts including attempted murder.	Text reads: “Aafia Siddiqui, guilty of all seven counts against her, including attempted murder.”	Terrorist – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US
3.	The verdict puts a final mark on one of the more twisted yet fascinating trials of a terror suspect, whose back story has attracted the	Aafia a terror suspect.	Text reads: “One of the more twisted yet fascinating trials of a terror suspect.”	Terrorist – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US

	attention of human rights groups as well as federal prosecutors.					
4.	In the course of the 14-day trial, Ms. Siddiqui was ejected numerous times for her outbursts, two jurors were removed from the case and one observer was arrested. There were suggestions of "secret prisons," and machine guns were waved around as evidence.	Aafia's outburst during trial.	Text reads: "The 14-day trial, Ms. Siddiqui was ejected numerous times for her outbursts."	Legal – Frame	NYT's Journalist	Other
5.	And after jurors delivered their verdict, Ms. Siddiqui was heard from again. As the jurors began leaving the courtroom, Ms. Siddiqui, her face mostly covered in a cream-colored scarf, turned in her chair to face them. Holding her right index	Aafia terms the verdict non-American.	Text reads: "This is a verdict coming from Israel and not from America. That's where the anger belongs."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	Other

	finger in the air, she said: "This is a verdict coming from Israel and not from America. That's where the anger belongs."					
6.	Though the outburst prompted marshals to remove Ms. Siddiqui, 37, from the courtroom, she returned as Judge Richard M. Berman and lawyers for both sides discussed a sentencing date. She spoke again, though her comments were directed at the judge. "They're not my attorneys," said Ms. Siddiqui, before she was led out.	Aafia disowns associated attorneys.	Text reads: "They're not my attorneys," said Ms. Siddiqui, before she was led out."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	Other
7.	Ms. Siddiqui, who was described in 2004 by Robert Mueller, director of the F.B.I. as "an Al Qaeda operative	Aafia, an Al Qaeda suspect.	Text reads: "An Al Qaeda operative and facilitator."	Terrorist – Frame	US	US

	e and facilitator,” raised suspicions when she and her three children vanished in Pakistan in 2003.					
8.	She did not turn up again until 2008 in Ghazni, Afghanistan. Her eldest child was with her; the other two are missing.	Disappeared Aafia’s two children were missing.	Text reads: “The other two are missing.”	Morality – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Aafia’s Rights
9.	She was taken into custody in Ghazni after local authorities became suspicious of her loitering outside the provincial governor’s compound.	Aafia was taken into custody in Afghanistan.	Text reads: “She was taken into custody in Ghazni.”	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US
10	While in custody, on July 18, 2008, prosecutors said, Ms. Siddiqui grabbed an M4 rifle from a police station floor and fired on Army	Aafia alleged of shooting US soldiers.	Text reads: “Ms. Siddiqui grabbed an M4 rifle from a police station floor and fired on Army officers and F.B.I. agents.”	Terrorist – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US

	officers and F.B.I. agents. She was shot in the abdomen.					
11	Her competency — first to stand trial, and then to take the stand — has been a major point of contention in the case.	Aafia's competence to stand trial was crucial part of the case.	Text reads: "First to stand trial, and then to take the stand...."	Legal – Frame	NYT's Journalist	Other
12	But after Judge Berman allowed Ms. Siddiqui to testify last week, she claimed that assertions that she had fired a weapon at officers was "the biggest lie."	Aafia denies shooting incident.	Text reads: "She claimed that assertions that she had fired a weapon at officers was "the biggest lie."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	Other
13	The weapon was never in her hands, said Ms. Siddiqui, who explained that she was merely trying to escape from the station because she feared being tortured. She had been arrested the day before; in her purse were	Aafia denies carrying weapon, though confesses that she was trying to escape fearing torture.	Text reads: "The weapon was never in her hands, said Ms. Siddiqui, who explained that she was merely trying to escape from the station because she feared being tortured."	Human – Interest Frame	Individual	Other

	instructions on making explosives and a list of New York landmarks, including the Statue of Liberty, the Brooklyn Bridge and the Empire State Building.					
14	But the charges in the case were not terrorism-related and were restricted to the events in a 300-square-foot room of the Ghazni police station, which is why prosecutors hinged their arguments on the testimony of nine people who were in it or close by.	Aafia not being tried for terrorism counts.	Text reads: "But the charges in the case were not terrorism-related and were restricted to the events in a 300-square-foot room of the Ghazni police station,"	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
15	One of those witnesses was a chief warrant officer, whose name was withheld at the prosecution's request. He limped to the stand using a cane because of injuries	Witnesses in Aafia's case included a chief warrant officer.	Text reads: "One of those witnesses was a chief warrant officer, whose name was withheld at the prosecution's request."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	US

	sustained in an unrelated roadside bombing in Afghanistan.					
16	Defense lawyers argued that an absence of bullets, casings or residue from the M4 suggested it had not been shot. They used a video to show that two holes in a wall supposedly caused by the M4 had been there before July 18.	Aafia's defense lawyers argued about absence of bullets, casings or residue of M4.	Text reads: "Defense lawyers... used a video to show that two holes in a wall supposedly caused by the M4 had been there before July 18." "	Legal – Frame	Groups	Other
17	They also pointed out inconsistencies in the testimony from the nine government witnesses, who at times gave conflicting accounts of how many people were in the room, where they were sitting or standing and how many shots were fired.	Prosecutor's witnesses in Aafia's case gave conflicting accounts of facts.	Text reads: "They also pointed out inconsistencies in the testimony from the nine government witnesses."	Legal – Frame	Groups	Other

18	Ms. Siddiqui's lawyers said they had not decided whether to appeal. They suggested that prosecutors had played to New Yorkers' anxieties about terror attacks.	Aafia's lawyers uncertain about appealing against court verdict.	Text reads: "Ms. Siddiqui's lawyers said they had not decided whether to appeal."	Legal – Frame	Groups	Other
19	"This is not a just and right verdict," Elaine Sharp, one of Ms. Siddiqui's lawyers, said outside the courtroom. "In my opinion this was based on fear but not fact."	Aafia's defense terms verdict unjust.	Text reads: "This is not a just and right verdict."	Morality – Frame	Groups	Other
20	As that verdict was read on Wednesday, 11 guards stood around the edges of the wood-paneled courtroom.	Strict security at announcement of court's verdict.	Text reads: "11 guards stood around the edges of the wood-paneled courtroom."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	Other
21	"Today, a jury has brought Aafia Siddiqui to justice in a court of law for trying to murder American military and law enforcement	US Government lawyers applaud court's verdict.	Text reads: "Today, a jury has brought Aafia Siddiqui to justice in a court of law for trying to murder American military."	Legal – Frame	Groups	US

	officers, as well as their Afghan colleagues,” prosecutors said in a written statement.					
22	Perhaps the most riveting day of the trial was a week ago, when Ms. Siddiqui took the stand over the objections of her lawyers, who had fought her testimony until the last minute. Ms. Siddiqui recited a long list of academic achievements, including a Ph.D. in neuroscience from Brandeis University.	Aafia takes over her lawyers.	Text reads: “When Ms. Siddiqui took the stand over the objections of her lawyers, who had fought her testimony until the last minute.”	Legal – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Other
23	But she suggested that her studies of chemicals did not equip her to be a terrorist. “To answer your question, I don’t know how to make a dirty bomb,” she said, adding that she “couldn’t kill a	Aafia presents that she is not a terrorist.	Text reads: “Couldn’t kill a rat myself.”	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Other

	rat myself.”					
24	In response, prosecutors asked her about six hours of target practice she completed while she was an undergraduate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which a witness verified.	Government lawyers reminds Aafia practicing target at MIT.	Text reads: “Prosecutors asked her about six hours of target practice...”	Human – Interest Frame	US	US
25	One of the most sensational parts of Ms. Siddiqui’s testimony was her claim of being held in a secret prison.	Aafia testimonies her detention at secret prison.	Text reads: “Most sensational parts of Ms. Siddiqui’s testimony was her claim of being held in a secret prison.”	Morality – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Aafia’s rights
26	Ms. Siddiqui and her children, according to Ms. Sharp, were taken at gunpoint by forces backed by the United States in 2003 while traveling in Karachi, Pakistan.	Aafia and her children taken at gunpoint.	Text reads: “Siddiqui and her children were taken at gunpoint by forces backed by the United States in 2003.”	Conflict – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US
27	Ms. Sharp said these events, and a traumatic	Aafia’s defense mentions of	Text reads: “Subsequent detention.”	Morality – Frame	Groups	Aafia’s Rights

	subsequent detention, could explain Ms. Siddiqui's outbursts.	her secret detention.				
28	She added that her client was not anti-Semitic but pro-Palestinian. And she sent a message through reporters, some of whom were from Pakistan: "Dr. Siddiqui wants you all to know that she doesn't want there to be violent protests or violent reprisals in Pakistan over this verdict."	Aafia proclaims Palestinians support.	Text reads: "Her client was not anti-Semitic but pro-Palestinian."	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	Other

Table 19: Article 19 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 28 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article's overall stance is indicated as "positive" as it contained 15 positive and 14 negative about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human Interest 11 and Morality 04. Negative frames: Conflict 01, Legal 07 and Terrorist 06. This news article did not contain Responsibility frame.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by NYT's Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, 1, 2, 6, 10, 15, 18, 23, 25 and 28. Lexical choices: "Pakistani Scientist Found Guilty of Shootings", "Capping a trial that drew notice for its terrorist implications as well as its theatrics", "Aafia Siddiqui, guilty of all seven counts against her, including attempted murder", "They're not my attorneys," said Ms. Siddiqui, before she was led out", "Ms. Siddiqui grabbed an M4 rifle from a police station floor and fired on Army officers and F.B.I. agents", "One of those witnesses was a chief warrant officer, whose name was withheld at the prosecution's request", "Ms. Siddiqui's lawyers said they had not decided whether to appeal", "Couldn't kill a rat myself", "Most sensational parts of Ms. Siddiqui's testimony was her claim of being held in a secret prison" and "Her client was not anti-Semitic but pro-Palestinian." Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia convicted to shootings, Aafia's case has its terrorist implications, Aafia convicted of all counts including attempted murder, Aafia disowns associated attorneys, Aafia alleged of shooting US soldiers, Witnesses in Aafia's case included a chief warrant officer, Aafia's lawyers uncertain about appealing against court verdict, Aafia presents that she is not a terrorist, Aafia testimonies her detention at secret prison and Aafia proclaims Palestinians support.

Tabulated analysis of news article's paragraphs and the headline (H) showed that text of the article was constituted using 'NYT's Journalist' as actor for majority twenty times. Only three paragraphs projected "Aafia's Rights" as dominant perspective while 14 paragraphs maintained 'Other' as dominant perspective. In this news article 11 paragraphs and the headline maintained "US" as the dominant perspective as well. However, the tabulated analysis clearly indicated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

Article 20 (NYT September 23, 2010)**Headline: Scientist Gets 86 Years for Firing at Americans**

Writer (Journalist): Benjamin Weiser

Framing Code: Negative

Frames Details: (Human – Interest 03+ Responsibility 0+ Morality Frame 0= 03) < (Conflict 0+ Legal 01+ Terrorist 04 = 05)

Sr No	Paragraph	Theme	Lexical Choices about Dr. Aafia and/or Human Rights	Frame	Main Actors (IC, US, Pak, HR–Org, Groups, Individual, or NYT's/Da wn's Journalist)	Dominant Perspective (of)
H	Scientist Gets 86 Years for Firing at Americans	Aafia sentenced for firing at Americans.	Text reads: "Gets 86 Years for Firing at Americans."	Terrorist – Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
1.	A Pakistani neuroscientist who was convicted of trying to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agents in Afghanistan, was sentenced to 86 years in prison on Thursday in Federal District Court in Manhattan.	Aafia tried to kill Americans.	Text reads: "who was convicted of trying to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agents."	Terrorist – Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
2.	The case of the scientist, Aafia Siddiqui, 38, had attracted wide attention,	Aafia being portrayed as heroin in Pakistan.	Text reads: "She was portrayed by politicians and the news	Human – Interest Frame	NYT's Journalist	Pak

	including in Pakistan where she was portrayed by politicians and the news media as a heroine, as well as from human rights groups. Her lawyers had requested a sentence of 12 years, while prosecutors had pressed for a life sentence.		media as a heroine, as well as from human rights groups.”			
3.	In 2004, she was described by Robert S. Mueller III, the director of the F.B.I., as “an Al Qaeda operative and facilitator.” And when she was arrested in 2008, she was carrying in her purse instructions on making explosives and a list of New York landmarks, including the Statue of Liberty, the Brooklyn Bridge and the Empire State Building.	US authorities describe her as Al-Qaeda operative.	Text reads: “An Al Qaeda operative and facilitator.”	Terrorist – Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US
4.	Ms. Siddiqui, who has biology and neuroscience	Outbursts and ejections at	Text reads: “14-day trial with numero	Legal – Frame	Groups	Other

	degrees from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Brandeis University, had punctuated her 14-day trial with numerous outbursts, resulting in her being ejected from the courtroom on several occasions.	trial.	us outbursts, resulting in her being ejected from the courtroom on several occasions.”			
5.	Before she was sentenced, Ms. Siddiqui was heard from again — this time with the judge’s permission — as she spoke extensively about her trial and her treatment while in custody in the United States.	Aafia’s speaks about her trial at court.	Text reads: “She spoke extensively about her trial and her treatment while in custody in the United States.”	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	Other
6.	In 2008, Ms. Siddiqui was taken into custody in Ghazni, Afghanistan, after the local authorities became suspicious of her loitering outside the provincial governor’s compound.	Aafia arrested outside governor’s compound.	Text reads: “Authorities became suspicious of her loitering outside the provincial governor’s compound.”	Human – Interest Frame	NYT’s Journalist	US

7.	While in custody, on July 18, 2008, prosecutors said, Ms. Siddiqui grabbed an M4 rifle from a police station floor and fired on Army officers and F.B.I. agents. She was shot in the abdomen.	Aafia fired at army officers.	Text reads: "Ms. Siddiqui grabbed an M4 rifle from a police station floor and fired on Army officers."	Terrorist – Frame	NYT's Journalist	US
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Table 20: Article 20 – Text Breakup in Paragraphs

Analysis:

News article consists of significant discursive prospects in terms of themes, lexical choices, frames, actors and dominant perspective with as many as 07 paragraphs and the headline. There was no sub-headline in the news article.

In terms of frame analysis article's overall stance is indicated as "negative" as it contained 03 positive and 05 negative about the issue of Dr. Aafia and rights. Following are the positive and negative frames. Positive frames: Human Interest 03. Negative frames: Legal 01 and Terrorist 04. This news article did not contain Morality, Responsibility and Conflict frames.

These frames were related to thematic and lexical choices made by NYT's Journalist. Amongst such practices, following are the few noteworthy lexical choices and the subsequent themes related to the issue from paragraph H, I and 2. Lexical choices: "Gets 86 Years for Firing at Americans", "who was convicted of trying to kill American soldiers and F.B.I. agents" and Text reads: "She was portrayed by politicians and the news media as a heroine, as well as from human rights groups." Following are the themes based on the aforementioned lexical choices respectively: Aafia sentenced for firing at Americans, Aafia tried to kill Americans and Aafia being portrayed as heroin in Pakistan.

Tabulated analysis of news article's paragraphs and the headline (H) showed that text of the article was constituted using 'NYT's Journalist' as actor for majority 07 times. No paragraph

was projecting “Aafia’s Rights” as dominant perspective. Four paragraphs and the headline maintained ‘US’ as dominant perspective. The tabulated analysis clearly indicated that the dominant ideology of text was not human rights.

6. Discussion

Research Questions

In this chapter the researcher would discuss the three questions of the study as well as the two hypotheses. In light of the data available in the findings chapter, few more tables are formed to answer the question adequately. Following are the questions and their answers:

Q – 1. What frames The New York Times (NYT) and Dawn used to construct discourse about the issue of Aafia Siddiqui?

Answer:

This study adopted six frames to explore the framing prospects of newspapers' discourse regarding the issue of Dr Aafia Siddiqui. They included human interest frame, morality frame, responsibility frame, conflict frame, legal frame and terrorist frame.

Following is the table representing the number of frames used by newspapers in each news article.

Table 21: Frames' Table of Dawn

Sr. No.	Story's Serial	Human Interest	Morality	Responsibility	Conflict	Legal	Terrorist
1	D-1	7	5	0	7	0	4
2	D-2	7	1	0	3	3	2
3	D-3	9	2	0	2	5	5
4	D-4	5	0	0	2	0	0
5	D-5	1	2	0	0	4	2
6	D-6	5	2	0	1	2	1
7	D-7	2	3	0	1	1	1
8	D-8	5	2	0	0	3	0
9	D-9	6	2	0	0	4	0
10	D-10	4	0	0	0	3	0
Total	10	51	19	0	16	25	15
Sum Total		70			56		

Table shows that Pakistani newspaper Dawn used total 126 (70+56) frames to construct its discourse in ten news articles regarding the issue of DrAafiaSiddiqui. Out of these 126 frames, 70 were positive and 56 were negative.

Therefore, it can be stated that overall coverage of Dawn was more supportive towards the issue as it published higher number of positive frames than those of negatives frames.

Details about these frames described that Dawn’s discourse about DrAafiaSiddiqui issue was consisted of following positive frames: ‘Human Interest’51 and ‘Morality Frames’19; negative frames: ‘Conflict Frames’16, ‘Legal Frames’25 and ‘Terrorist Frames’15.

‘Human Interest’ frame was repeated as many as 51 times which made it a highest among all frames. ‘Legal Frame’ was the next to ‘Human Interest’ with 25 times representation.

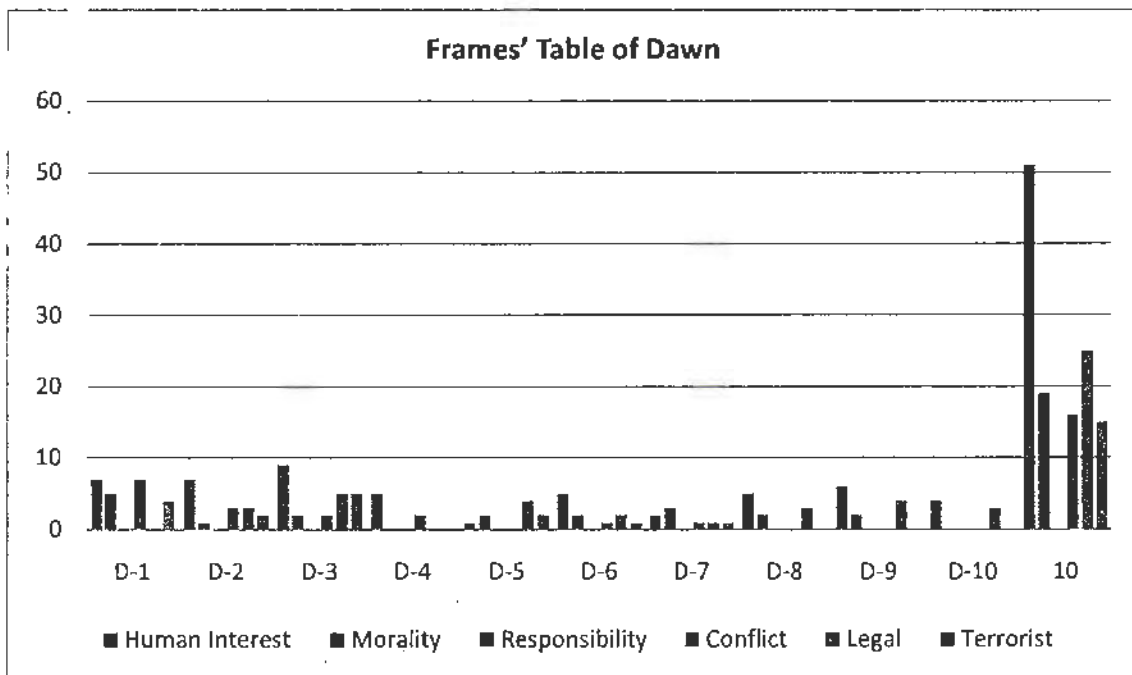


Table 22: Frames' of NYT:

Sr. No.	Story's Serial	Human Interest	Morality	Responsibility	Conflict	Legal	Terrorist
1	NYT-1	5	2	0	3	2	7
2	NYT-2	7	3	0	2	4	5
3	NYT-3	2	1	0	1	0	11
4	NYT-4	3	7	0	1	0	3
5	NYT-5	7	2	0	0	2	2
6	NYT-6	6	3	0	2	1	2
7	NYT-7	5	1	0	1	4	3
8	NYT-8	11	0	0	1	1	2
9	NYT-9	11	4	0	1	7	6
10	NYT-10	3	0	0	0	1	4
Total	10	60	23	0	12	22	45
Sum Total		83			79		

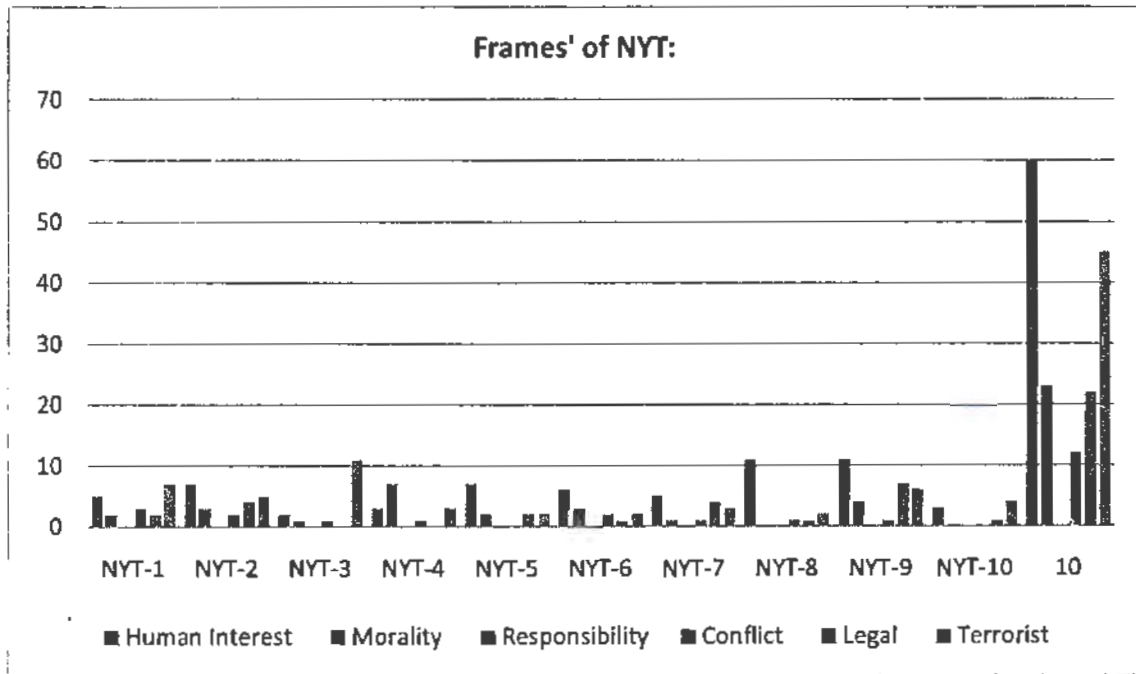
As compare to Dawn, US based newspaper The New York Times (NYT) used more, 162 frames in constructing discourse about AafiaSiddiqui issue. Out of these 162 frames, 83 were positive and 79 were negative. This slight difference of four frames shows that positive framing of the issue was marginally higher than negative on the whole.

Following are the frame-wise details as based on the table. Positive frames: 'Human Interest'60 and 'Morality Frames'23; negative frames: 'Conflict Frame'12, 'Legal Frame'22 and 'Terrorist Frame'45.

'Human Interest' frame led the number with 60 times repetition. This shows that issue was framed most of times as a matter of human interest. 'Morality Frame' was next to 'Human Interest' frame among positive list of frames.

However, the NYT was astonishingly far ahead in representing Dr. Aafia as a terrorist or an aide to them than Dawn which framed her in this way for only 15 times. The NYT framed her as many as 45 times as terrorist or an aide to them. It was something was not seen in coverage of Dawn. The NYT was presumably represented the issue this way following US administration's line on the issue.

· ‘Legal Frame’ was next to ‘Terrorist Frame’ with figure 22, while ‘Conflict Frame’ was given least 12 times projection among negative frames in the NYT’s discourse.



Q – 2. What coverage was given to Aafia’s Rights in text of both newspapers?

Answer:

In this research study morality and conflict frames were conceptualized to address respect or the disrespect to human rights respectively. Text representing support to human rights was coded as ‘Morality – Frame’ while text indicating violation or disrespect to human rights was categorized as ‘Conflict – Frame’. Following are the tables showing findings answering the question.

Table 23: HR-Frames& ‘Dominant Perspective’ in Dawn:

Sr. No.	Story’s Serial	Morality Frame	Conflict Frame	‘Aafia’s Rights’ as Dominant Perspective
1	D-1	5	7	2
2	D-2	1	3	1
3	D-3	2	2	3
4	D-4	0	2	0
5	D-5	2	0	2
6	D-6	2	1	1
7	D-7	3	1	2
8	D-8	2	0	0
9	D-9	2	0	4
10	D-10	0	0	0
Total	10	19	16	15

Table-23 shows that Dawn used more ‘Conflict – Frames’ while covering Aafia Siddiqui issue. It used ‘Conflict – Frame’ as many as 16 times whereas ‘Morality – Frame’ was used through Dawn’s discourse 19 times. It means Dawn gave more coverage to human rights support than disrespect or it may be termed as: Dawn projected support for Aafia’s rights more than the disrespect.

The table also shows that Dawn gave more coverage to ‘Aafia’s Rights’ as dominant perspective. It used ‘Aafia’s Rights’ as dominant perspective for 15 times. However, it is noteworthy that Dawn did this only in 15 times out of 126 paragraphs and headlines that it published on the issue.

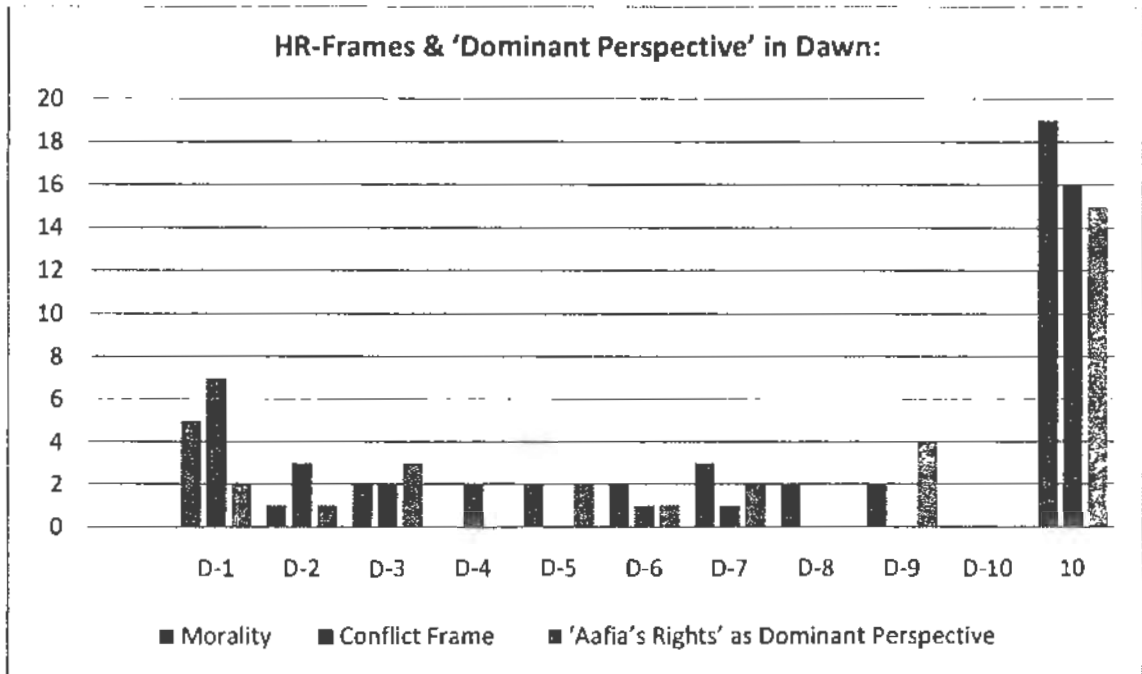
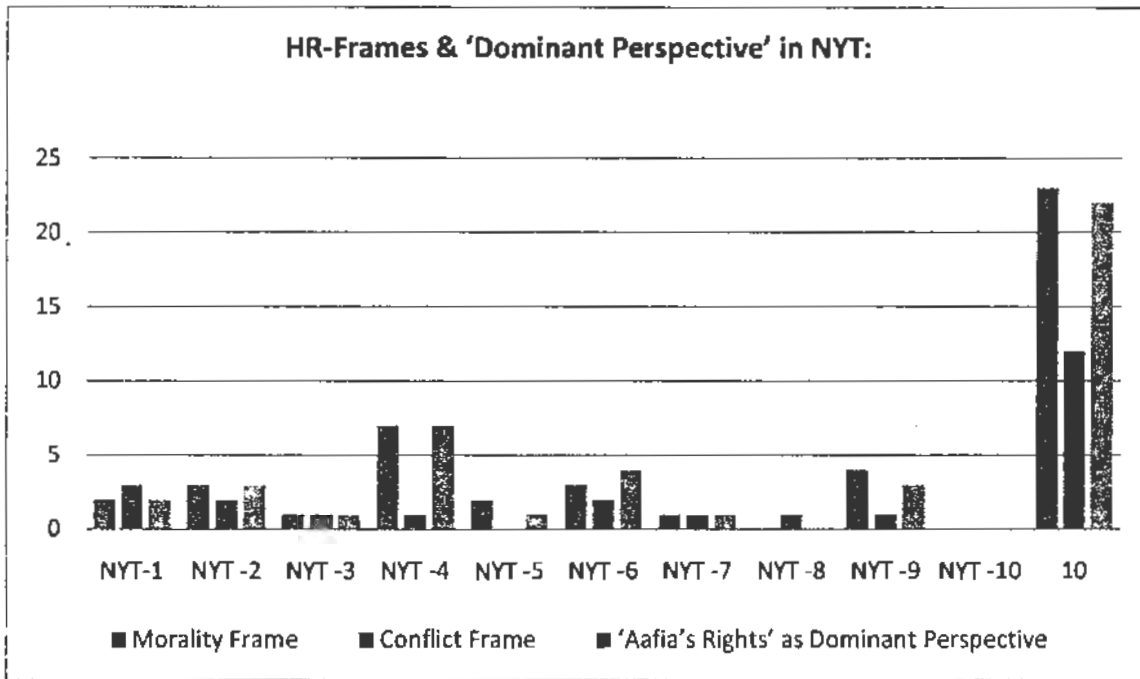


Table 24: HR-Frames& 'Dominant Perspective'inNYT:

Sr. No.	Story's Serial	Morality Frame	Conflict Frame	'Aafia's Rights' as Dominant Perspective
1	NYT-1	2	3	2
2	NYT -2	3	2	3
3	NYT -3	1	1	1
4	NYT -4	7	1	7
5	NYT -5	2	0	1
6	NYT -6	3	2	4
7	NYT -7	1	1	1
8	NYT -8	0	1	0
9	NYT -9	4	1	3
10	NYT -10	0	0	0
Total	10	23	12	22

The Table-24 below shows that the NYT has headed in representing 'Morality – Frame' by projecting it 23 times in selected ten stories. It used 'Conflict – Frame' for 12 times only which presented disrespect to /violation of human rights while covering the AafiaSiddiqui issue. It held almost twice discourse in support of Aafia's Rights than of disrespect to/violation of.

The table also shows that 'Aafia's Rights' remained dominant perspective in the discourse for 22 times.



When it comes to comparing both newspapers, it is evident from findings given in above tables that the NYT headed in framing support for 'Aafia's Rights' by using 'Morality – Frame' 23 times and 'Aafia's Rights' as 'dominant perspective' for 22 times. Whereas, Dawn used 'Morality – Frames' 19 times and presented 'Aafia's Rights as 'dominant perspective' for 15 times which was less than that performed by the NYT.

Interestingly, Dawn also used 'Aafia's Rights' as 'dominant perspective' for only 15 times while the NYT did so 22 times. So, the NYT also headed in supporting "Aafia's Rights' in terms of 'dominant perspective'.

Q – 3. What ‘actors’ both newspapers used to construct discourse about the issue of AafiaSiddiqui?

Answer:Newspapers discourse about DrAafiaSiddiqui was constituted by using a variety of actors in the news articles. Pilot study helped to identify some of the following important actors: ‘International Community’ (IC), ‘Groups’, ‘Human Rights Organizations’ (IR-Org), ‘Individuals’, ‘Pakistan’ (PAK) and ‘United States’ (US).

The table given below is based on the frequency of usage of actors in constructing text cum discourse by the newspapers pertaining to the issue of DrAafiaSiddiqui.

Table 25: Dawn’s Actors

Sr. No.	Story’s Serial	Groups	Dawn-Journalist	International Community C	US	PAK	HR-Org	Individual
1	D-1	11	2	0	6	0	2	2
2	D-2	12	3	0	1	0	0	0
3	D-3	2	19	0	1	0	0	1
4	D-4	4	2	0	0	1	0	0
5	D-5	1	7	0	0	0	0	1
6	D-6	0	6	0	1	4	0	0
7	D-7	0	5	0	1	2	0	0
8	D-8	0	9	0	1	0	0	0
9	D-9	3	6	0	0	3	0	0
10	D-10	0	3	0	0	4	0	0
Total	10	33	62	00	11	14	2	4
Sum Total	126							

Pakistani newspaper Dawn published 126 paragraphs in its ten selected news articles about DrAafiaSiddiqui issue. The actor, namely, ‘Dawn’s Journalist’ was used 62 times and remained the major contributor to discourse formation. Besides ‘Dawn’s Journalist’, ‘Groups’ was the other significant actor with 33 appearances in Dawn’s text.

Dawn used ‘PAK’ as actor to form text about the issue for 14 times, ‘US’ for 11 times, HR-Org for two times, and it used four times ‘Individual’ as actor in its text. Leading Pakistani newspaper did not utilize ‘IC’ as actor for even a single time.

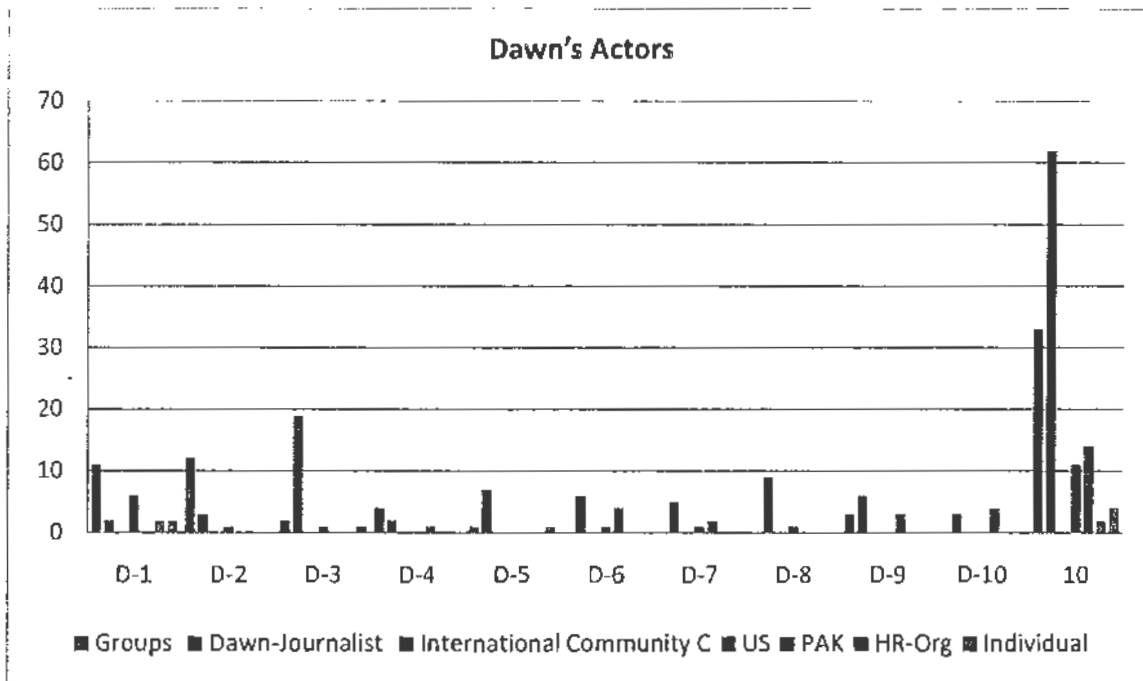


Table 26: NYT's Actors

Sr. No.	Story's Serial	Groups	NYT-Journalist	International Community	US	PAK	HR-Org	Individual
11	NYT-1	3	7	0	9	0	0	0
12	NYT-2	3	16	0	2	0	0	0
13	NYT-3	2	9	0	4	0	0	0
14	NYT-4	3	4	0	7	0	0	0
15	NYT-5	2	7	0	5	0	0	0
16	NYT-6	2	8	0	4	0	0	0
17	NYT-7	2	10	0	3	0	0	0
18	NYT-8	0	10	0	0	0	0	5
19	NYT-9	6	20	0	2	0	0	2
20	NYT-10	2	7	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	22	98	0	36	0	0	6
Sum Total				162				

Table shows that NYT used total 162 paragraphs across its ten selected stories about Dr.AafiaSiddiqui issue. In the NYT discourse constitution; 'NYT-Journalist' was the major contributor to construction of text which leads the number with figure 98 out of total 162. 'US' was the second largest contributor to the text cum discourse formation of NYT with numbers 36.

Hypotheses:

H – 1. The U.S. press has given no coverage to “Aafia’s Rights”.

Findings in the study did not support the Hypothesis 1 which was based on the tentative statement that “the U.S. press has given no coverage to Aafia’s Rights.” The hypothesis is disapproved as the US based newspaper, NYT, has covered, both, respect/support and disrespect to human rights in form of morality and conflict frames respectively. Besides this data also shows that ‘Aafia’s Rights’ were also given coverage, though their representation was marginal.

Table 23 and 24 demonstrate substantial representation of Aafia’s Rights in the textual discourse of both papers. According to table-23: Dawn used ‘Conflict – Frame’ as many as 16 times and ‘Morality – Frame’ for 19 times. It means Dawn gave coverage to human rights issue representing support/respect and disrespect while covering the issue. The table also shows that Dawn gave coverage to ‘Aafia’s Rights’ as ‘dominant perspective’. It used ‘Aafia’s Rights’ as dominant perspective for 15 times.

Table-24 also poses for reasonable coverage of ‘Aafia’s Rights’ by the NYT. According to table: NYT presented ‘Morality – Frame’ 23 times and ‘Conflict – Frame’ for 12 times. The table also shows that ‘Aafia’s Rights’ remained dominant perspective in the discourse for 22 times.

It is evident from findings that the NYT headed in framing support for ‘Aafia’s Rights’ by using ‘Morality – Frame’ 23 times and ‘Aafia’s Rights’ as ‘dominant perspective’ for 22 times. Whereas, Dawn used ‘Morality – Frames’ 19 times and presented ‘Aafia’s Rights’ as ‘dominant perspective’ for 15 times which was less than that performed by the NYT.

Interestingly, Dawn also used ‘Aafia’s Rights’ as ‘dominant perspective’ for only 15 times while the NYT did so 22 times. So, the NYT also headed in supporting ‘Aafia’s Rights’ in terms of ‘dominant perspective’.

H – 2. Pakistani press used more frames supporting/respecting “Aafia’s Rights” than the US press.

Findings in the study did not support the Hypothesis 2 either which was based on the tentative statement that “Pakistani press used more frames supporting “Aafia’s Rights” than the US press.

Table 23 and 24 demonstrate Dawn used ‘Morality – Frame’ as many as 19 times and NYT presented ‘Morality – Frame’ 23 times. It is evident from findings that the NYT headed in framing support for ‘Aafia’s Rights’ by using ‘Morality – Frame’ 23 times which was greater in number than 19 times projections of ‘Morality – Frame’ by Dawn in its textual discourse. Hence, it can be stated categorically that Hypothesis -2 was disapproved considering the findings of the study.

7. Conclusion

This study explored questions related to critical discourse analysis and framing and tried to examine the issue of Dr. Aafia Siddiqui with specific focus over human rights/Aafia's Rights prospect. It was comparative study in nature since it tried examining two different newspapers, one from each i.e. US and Pakistan.

It was difficult to address all the discourse's prospects in a single research dissertation. However, it was an attempt for which exhausting literature was reviewed and finally the study came up with a theoretical framework and the methodology.

Apart from the discussion chapter's debate, the researcher can claim, on the basis on findings, that human rights was not the dominant ideology textual discourse by both newspapers, though NYT has given more coverage to the subject of rights in its stories. And Arat's (2008) statement that "'human rights' perhaps are the contemporary prevalent ideology of our times" does not stand true as far as findings of this study are concerned as Human rights were not the majority happening either in frames or the 'dominant perspective'. Having mentioned this, it is also important to state that the overall coverage of DrAafai issue remained positive when a comparison was drawn between negatively framed and positively framed paragraphs. Dawn used total 126 (70+56) frames to construct its discourse in ten news articles out of which 70 were positive and 56 were negative. As compare to Dawn, US based newspaper The New York Times (NYT) used more, 162 frames in constructing discourse out of which 83 were positive and 79 were negative. This slight difference of four frames showed that positive framing of the issue was marginally higher than negative on the whole in NYT as well.

Moreover, findings disapproved both of the hypotheses. Hypothesis 1, which was based on the tentative statement that "the U.S. press has given no coverage to Aafia's Rights" was disapproved as the US based newspaper, NYT, has covered, both, respect/support and disrespect to human rights in form of morality and conflict frames respectively. Besides this data also showed that 'Aafia's Rights' were also given coverage, though their representation was marginal.

Hypothesis 2 based on the tentative statement that “Pakistani press used more frames supporting “Aafia’s Rights” than the US press”, was also disapproved since Dawn used ‘Morality – Frame’ as many as 19 times and NYT presented ‘Morality – Frame’ 23 times. Hence, NYT headed in framing support for ‘Aafia’s Rights’ by using ‘Morality – Frame’ 23 times which was greater in number than 19 times projections of ‘Morality – Frame’ by Dawn in its textual discourse.

It was also observed that Pakistani press did not follow state’s line on the Dr. Aafia’s issue. At the same time, it was profoundly relying on information disseminated from US about the issue. In addition, Dawn had apparently no editorial approach towards the issue either. However, unlike Dawn, NYT seemed constructing discourse about the issue in line with US administration and editorializing the discourse about the issue. Interestingly, in the meantime it also covered human rights aspects of the issue more than the Dawn did.

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