

A Linguistics Analysis Of E Newspapers' Fabrication Of Rape In Pakistani Context; Through The Lens Of Framing In Linguistic Method

Rida Sarfraz¹, Faiza Abid², Dr. Zafar Iqbal Bhatti³

Abstract

This research paper will focus upon the linguistic choices made in broadcasting Rape in E Newspapers of Pakistan. This paper will specifically concentrate upon the linguistic method of Framing in the milieu of media discussion of rape. Framing describes the cognitive scheme that a person utilizes in order to comprehend and observe the world they live in. (Lakoff 2007). Many contributors are involved in the process of maintenance of these certain beliefs and ideas, but most important of them is the media. (deVreese et al. 2011). This research is¹ an amalgamation of qualitative and quantitative method. The qualitative method will be catered via Susan Ehrlich (2001) as she has scrutinized various ways of forensic linguistics and rape (Ehrlich 1999). The quantitative part will be investigated in terms of questionnaires filled by sixty males and female participants in order to gauge the impact of rape language in E newspapers. Data gathered will be narrowed down through the SPSS software in terms of gender variables to note the opinion differences in terms of impact of rape language conveyed. This study has layered out the opinions about rape news in the light of victim shaming and blaming. There are drastic results that are visible after conducting the result; providing the glimpse about the mentality of a particular gender regarding the opposite gender

Keywords: Linguistic analysis, Rape, framing, E Newspaper, Language.

Introduction

Rape considered being a heinous act of crime as well as it is a tabooed topic in any society. The victim of rape goes through mental and physical turmoil and it is an agonizing situation. This paper will focus upon the rape as documented in the E newspaper of Pakistan. News particularly encompassing the issue of rape will be in a spotlight for this research. This paper is scrutinizing the aspect of framing in the milieu of rape news content and the very language usage on the part of the media. As we are probing through the concept of framing specifically in terms of media usage, framing is related to the stereotype model of communication related with sender, receiver, and message audience and its feedback. If we broaden the horizons of framing and add the media and the journalistic factors to it that shape the news content and language. The concept of framing describes about linear transportation of impact from one area to another and it is also exemplified by the agenda setting model along with its stressing background for pursuing the corresponding aspects from the media to target the audience to

¹Assistant Professor UMT Lahore rida.sarfraz@umt.edu.pk

²Assistant Professor UMT Lahore faiza.abid@umt.edu.pk

³Associate Professor Minhaj University Lahore ravianz902@gmail.com

keenly observe the aspects. A collective set of ideas and objects in the media probe their association in the mind of the audience or readers specifically in terms of print media. Frames refer to the skeletons in many locations such as cultural, symbolic and psychological in the light of semantic reciprocity. Yet the frame is a concept that finds its exhibition in many locations.

This study has encompassed random E newspaper cuttings covering rape cases and tried to probe into the linguistic aspects of portraying the rape victim via language of news in the umbrella category of framing as described earlier. As well as the amalgamation of critical discourse study CDS will be helpful while connecting this paper with large portions of language along with the background of society. The controversial aspects of oppressing the victim has prevailed in the context of opinion building in the rape case report. The stigmatized aspect of blaming the victim emerges from the heinous rape incident of September 2020 Lahore Sialkot motorway where a lady was being raped alongside of the motorway in the presence of her kids as her car gas ran out. The interview of CCPO Lahore enraged many people as he mentioned that whys and what's' in the situation instead of providing protection for the victim and search for criminals. Ehrlich has probed the aspects through which gender and the institutional power is depicted via utilization of language on the part of a female sufferer; she has been raped and victimized by the people and media and the society. (Ehrlich 1999). The Fairclough model will be used along with linkages of the framing research method to keenly analyze the E newspaper content about rape cases. This research paper will point out the sensitive issue of rape that is tormented experience by the victim and the ways print media portray it. This study will also layer out the linguistic aspects while reporting about the rape cases.

Background of Study

There are approximately 11 rape cases have been reported every single day and 22000 cases have been reported to the police during the last six years of time. From a newspaper report, the aforementioned statistics have been collected through the sources of police, law, The Justice Commission of Pakistan, Women foundation and Provincial Welfare Agencies. (The News, Nov 13th 2020)

Recently in September 2020 a rape incident shook the nation as a female driver who ran off gas during her way to Gujranwala on Sialkot Lahore Motorway, was raped in the presence of her children. Instead of consoling the victim and make search more quick, CCPO talks in the media regarding the negligible behavior of the victim that has caused the reason of rape. Although the media talk of CCPO was back lashed by the masses but it provides the window image of the common behavior of people to victimizing the victim. The rape itself is a life jolting crime and for victim it is a trauma that never leaves, paves the way for the linguistic analysis of rape news regarding victims in E Newspapers in the light of the Ehrlich 1999 and research method of Framing.

Research Objectives

- The basic objective of this research is to probe the factors that pave the way of analyzing through the language of E newspaper while reporting about rape incidents specifically in terms of media reporting.
- This paper will draw the linkages between the research methods of framing along with the critical discourse study perspective regarding the E newspaper language of rape news.

Research Questions

- How the languages of E Newspapers in terms of rape victims play an important role in the image building or ruining of rape victims?
- What are the factors in language usage regarding rape cases in E Newspapers that victimize the victim and shaping opinions of masses towards this crime?

Significance of the study

This study will be important in terms of assessing the language of E newspapers through news cuttings of rape incidents and analyzing these incidents through the prism of framing as a linguistic method. Furthermore, in the light of Fairclough Critical Discourse Study CDS and Ehrlich investigation of how gender and institutional power exhibits itself in shape of language usage.

It will pave the way for researchers to work and research in the field of linguistic analysis of such sensitive issues that are considered taboo in terms of socio-cultural settings. Through this topic researcher can search ways via which the veil of stigma can be lifted from the victims and proves to be a catalyst to help them recover from this incident.

It has open vista in the field of applied linguistics, forensic linguistics and critical discourse study to find the connection and search for a common ground to facilitate other researchers and also in terms of amalgamation of qualitative and quantitative research in order to get the accurate shades of the societal cause and effect relationship towards this stigma of rape.

Literature Review

The expression of rape was firstly presented as a part of speech in the mid-fourteenth century as an equivalent word as "prey" or "booty". Harper (2016) contended that during the fourteenth century that the noun rape had come to portray the activities that prompt goods, theft, pillaging, but not including any sexual implication. For instance, the renowned "Rape of Helen" that went about as the impulse in the context of the Trojan War; this terminology simply alludes to the way that she was stole by Paris. The rape word used as a verb that means to do something wrong forcibly; from the Anglo-French raper by the end of the century. Harper (2016) stated that it was not the fifteenth century that sexual preference of any kind was connected to that term.

The State-drove overseas security advisory council of the American department had created a report related to the local defense office at the US Consulate General in Lahore on April 17, 2019. 101 rape crimes registered and recorded in 2017 at Lahore, 54 rape crimes reported in 2018, and 55 rape crimes come to light in 2019 according to this report. There were six gang rape cases in 2018, declining to four out of 2019.

The report of April 17, 2020, that is also featured attacks, furnished burglaries, home or shop intrusions, burglary of private assets, and further violent violations, the United States Department of State had evaluated Lahore similar to a danger zone.

The blend of both patriarchal cultures, as this comprehension of assault shaped what is called as Rape culture (Herman, 1984). Buchwald et al., (2005) stated that rape culture has been alluded to a general public; wherein sexual brutality isn't just predominant and thought about the standard, but at the same time is pardoned by the media and public culture.

Media generally affects the development of some random idea within a society, and in this way, the examination of the manner through which rape is talked about in the media can

significantly affect that how we act as a society and people comprehend the actual idea. Overwhelmingly, it discovered that the media propagates current rape fantasies. To start, culprits reliably portrayed as degenerate from conventional males, using terms like "monsters" or "beasts." This does not only make the assault.

According to Mason and Smith (2008); O'Hara (2012), this does not just cause rape to give off an impression of being an unusual occasion but additionally indicates that violent brutal rapes, particularly those that incorporate extreme mischief, establish a true rape event (Carll, 2003). Moreover, O'Hara (2012) stated that media reports don't generally focus on the mischief caused to the victims, and rather allude to the harm exposure done to the victims' family, neighbors or hometown, and so on. O'Hara (2012) same articles somewhat unequivocally sustain assault traditions, by portraying sufferers specifically, for example, referencing past negative (sexual) conduct. At last, Harding (2015) contended that culpability and fault are regularly slanted far away from the culprits through framing the event as something they brought into or faults regarding different reasons e.g., alcohol or even the fined.

It was inspected various intersections of measurable semantics and rape. She examined the manner through which sexual orientation and institutional force show through language, at the drawback of rape victims being investigated (Ehrlich, 1999). Ehrlich (1999) stated that since organizations like councils, she examined are inalienably male dominant that they tend to methodically disregard the encounters of ladies. She viewed it as the utilization of the non-organization in the tributes of respondents. For instance, a respondent may express that his shirt fell off, by venturing the undeniable ramifications that he took off his shirt. Such sexual occasions encoding in accusative developments comprises an exhibition of authoritative manliness that legalized by the court's acknowledgment of that discourse method (Ehrlich, 2001). Henley et al (1995) stated that this passive voice makes listeners decrease both the harm endured by the victim and the obligation of the culprit.

Ehrlich (2001) also examined inquiries in controlled institutional settings that found the belief systems sustain and make by acting about as an ideal climate for courting rape myths. For instance, Ehrlich (2001) highlighted the question of the victim can hint that they didn't use appropriate roads of resistance, for example, that in posing pointed inquiries as to if the casualties were separated from everyone that got an opportunity for escape, decided to yell out, endeavored to truly oppose their attackers, and so on. Furthermore, Ehrlich (2001) researched the manner by which contrasts in gendered language are not just used to mask associate rape perceived like misinterpretation of approval (Not at this moment, as opposed to an immediate "No"), but in addition, help clarify why male-overwhelmed establishments like courts experience difficulty understanding that what is considered "sensible" to a male may not be considered "sensible" by a female, into the extent of her opposition regarding the crime.

Media Discourse

Fairclough (1995) defined discourse analysis as breaking down language to show the associations between messages, talk rehearses, sociocultural performances and the media goes about as an ideal example of crossroads. The media furnishes the resident with admittance to the events on the planet promptly and a long way beyond them which obviously gives the media a specific degree of authority inside the social order. Even though Fairclough (1995) revealed that the media is not a segregated monument, but instead it is arranged inside a social framework, implying that the media mirrors, and adds to the larger dialogue of social settings. The connection amid the media and culture is harmonious because it indirectly shapes each other like public help to shape the media and media has influence to shape the public.

Moreover, in light of the fact Fairclough (1995) also contended that news sources should hypothesize about their expected crowds, the messages inserted in media discourse address the bigger force and philosophical structures in the public eye in general.

Critical Discourse alludes to natural happening, enormous language units inside the society's context. In contrast to different methodologies, CDS isn't set apart by one explicit technique but rather utilizes an assortment of approaches. Wodak and Meyer (2015) stated that CDs are rather brought together by a broad objective: the liberation and identification from the existing force and philosophical chains of command. Basically, Critical Discourse Studies dissects composed and spoken writings regarding the larger cultural setting they are found in, with the expectation that doing so will uncover profoundly entrenched progressive systems for them to be additionally analyzed and deconstructed.

Fairclough and Wodak (1997) stated that Cds appears in all languages as a type of social practice which takes into consideration the round association among discourse and also a more extensive cultural context. Interplay analysis considers understanding into power hierarchies inside society. Weber (1980) stated that inside the turf of CDS, supremacy is characterized as an individual or groups capacity to accomplish their will. Fairclough (2003) contended that ideology is characterized as portrayals of the world that validate and sustain the setup progressions of domination. Power is both constructive and wielded phonetically and helps to frame philosophies. Predominant ideologies seem unbiased; this assists with clarifying why rape myths have not viewed as distorted rather taken instead a typical of rape story. This investigation is arranged inside Critical discourse studies as it intends to draw attention regarding such belief systems and show how they circulated and ingrained around surroundings.

Framing

It is frequently said such one's life is just a view of the real world. This is, straightforwardly the core of linguistic framing. Framing alludes to the psychological constructions that people (subliminally) use to comprehend and break down the world in which they live (Lakoff, 2007). According to Goffman (1974); Reese (2001) we each arrange our casings with one another, at last consolidating them to make significant components of culture as a society. According to Vreese et al. (2011) that numerous entertainers are liable for propagation of cultural beliefs, one of the most powerful of them being the media. Since news sources practice self-governance in the composition of stories that they have extreme power on the framing of a narrative that has an impact on public opinion (Vreese, Boomgaarden & Semetko, 2011).

Accordingly, the means by which media outlines the conversation regarding rape openly impacts the manner; which is recognized by society and consequently can have lastingly affect the presence of rape culture. Our society is naturally intersexual. Gray (2006) defined intersexuality that alludes to the manner through which composed and spoken writings impact different writings, each time fabricating another layer of significance, that when all parts are joined, make a typical importance for the way of life everywhere. Basically, intersexuality concerns the structure of and the connection between messages. Since each text constructs upon the previous texts consequently, adds to a general idea of the society, the framing of some random thought inside content will shape how thought is developed inside the society. The way the media portrays any problem isn't vaporous that it adds to the general comprehension of that idea. At the point when that thought is something as basic as the rape crime that it is critical

about the media represents precise realities about rape, so just certainties become part of society's comprehension of the topic.

Rape Cases on the Rise

whilst Lahore police were running from the column to position till the recording of this report to chase down the two men who had purportedly assaulted a lady whose car gas has been ended and she was waiting for help, on the Lahore-Sialkot Motorway among her kids, the occurrence of this shocking crime is surging just like this incident everywhere on the planet - obviously. Accurate figures are henceforth not accessible, but the proclamation of the serving Punjab Governor Chaudhry Sarwar had revealed some insight into assault statistics relating to Punjab at any rate on 12 January 2016. Chaudhry Sarwar had uncovered that Pakistan is among the 10 most exceedingly terrible nations with regards to assault cases. During the last year, almost 14,850 kidnapping cases including children and women has been accounted for in Punjab. According to the report that around 10,000 assault cases were accounted for in Punjab for the duration of the last three to four years. Around 2,000 ladies were abducted and 80% of them were purportedly raped a year ago, while 15% of these were murdered from January 2014 to June 2017.

Chaudhry Sarwar was apparently quite correct in light of the fact that the investigation led by the Jang Group and Geo Television Channel shows that 2,669 ladies in Punjab has been raped in 2014, and almost 2,509 women rapped in 2015, nearly 2,938 women raped in 2016, and 1,365 women rapped in 2017. The investigation further shows that almost 3,881 instances of rape were enrolled in Punjab and more reported also. The officeholder head, of Punjab Police Additional Inspector General, was cited by the media mentioning that civilians must assume a functioning part to control violations as opposed to accusing the police. Note that a couple of years prior, the celebrated global NGO Human Rights watch had uncovered that a rape incident happened once at every couple of hours in Pakistan, and assault is ruining the honor of a Pakistani victim every single hour.

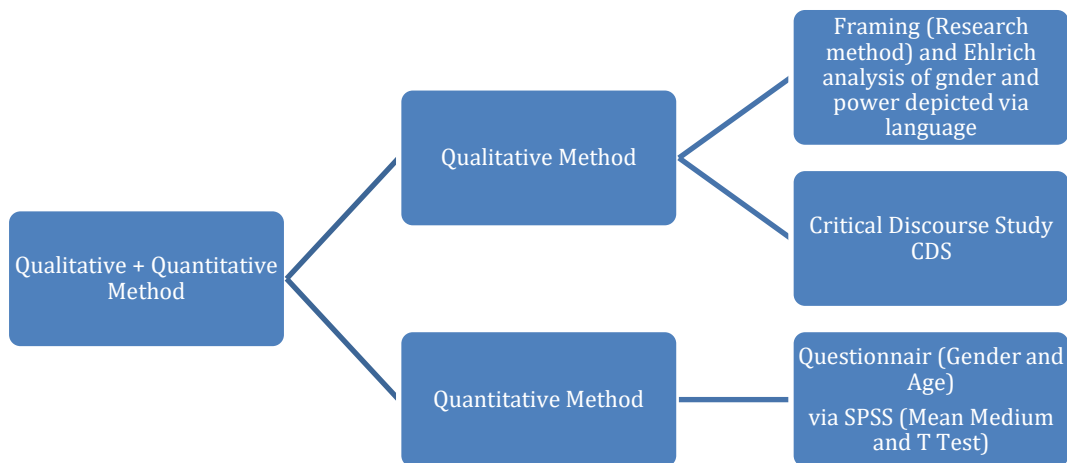
Research Gap

This research significantly focuses upon the role of language usage by E Newspaper particularly about rape incidents and diminishes the victimizing the victim mode of reporting. There is not much research has been done in the context of the criminal investigation in the context of language analysis. This research will open vista for innovation and links to the exploration of various aspects that are existing in the society and needed to be probed. It also caters the researcher to find new research dimensions to analyze the crime reporting especially in newspaper linguistic analysis via various dimensions.

Methodology

Methodology will be focusing upon the fusion of qualitative and quantitative method in order to comprehend the perception of the target sample population respondents. As far as the research method of Framing is concerned. It will serve the purpose of providing a research method and via this method and mingling it with Ehrlich analysis of gender and power depicted via language, it will help us to analyze the content of the E Newspaper language of Rape incidents and various ways they are reported. Critical Discourse study will serve the purpose of linguistic analysis. For the quantitative method, statistics and numerical data, will serve the purpose providing the comprehensive picture of the male and female respondents of age interval 20-25. There will be a questionnaire that shall be circulated among fifty undergraduate students; male and female respondents in order to look through the responses of the both

genders in the light of rape incidents depicted in media language. Aforementioned questionnaire will consist of fifteen close ended questions/ Likert scale and results will be analyzed through SPSS. Statistics taken from the target sample population will be differentiated on the basis of gender and age intervals among students. There will be 25 questionnaires taken from the female's students and 25 questionnaires taken from male students; therefore, they will be divided among gender consisting of the age group of 20-25 years to get the difference in the perception of these students regarding their response of effected victims and the way they are portrayed in newspaper language. Data gained will be processed on SPSS through mean and standard deviation aspect to take the statistics regarding perception of the students. Furthermore, results are taken and analyzed. This research study is fulfilling the components of validity as it will produce results that are similar to original characteristics, properties and disparities in the material and social context. As far as the reliability of research is concerned, it will be reliable because it will pave the way for the other researchers to probe various aspects within the same domain in order to get more results while using research methods. This paper will serve the purpose of exploratory research while containing the characteristics of the descriptive research genre as well.



Discussion

Rape is a heinous crime and a ruthless life changing experience for the victim. This paper has layered out the language of rape in E newspapers and the treatment of the E newspaper language in the milieu of victimizing the victim. The framing techniques deal with the media discourse of E news framing and the diction and language chosen for the victim is gender biased and dehumanizing for the sufferer. Results collected via questionnaires reveals mixed responses yet making significant those males are more of concern regarding rape news and males are also

more involved in reading rape news in E newspapers. Males are also of the view that fault lies with the victim if she encountered such a life changing and painful incident in her life.

Content of news

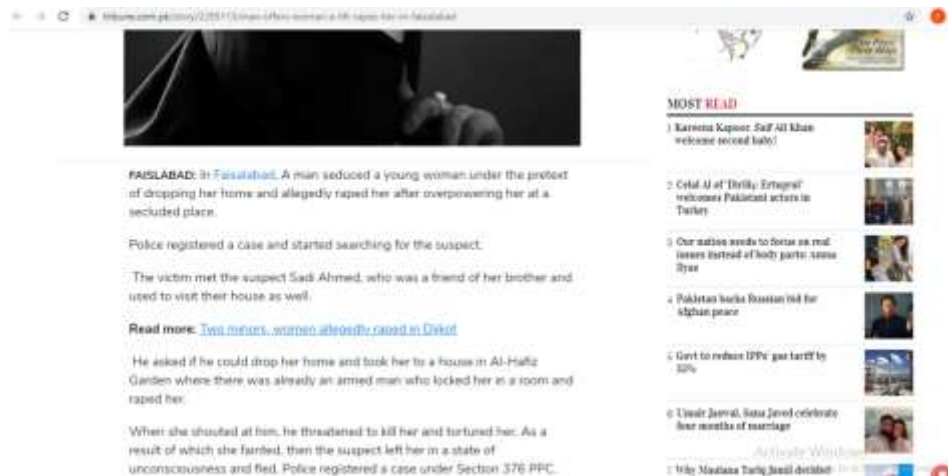
Following are the screen shots taken from E newspapers to have a glimpse of the news and media discourse, particularly in the light of rape news.

Figure 1



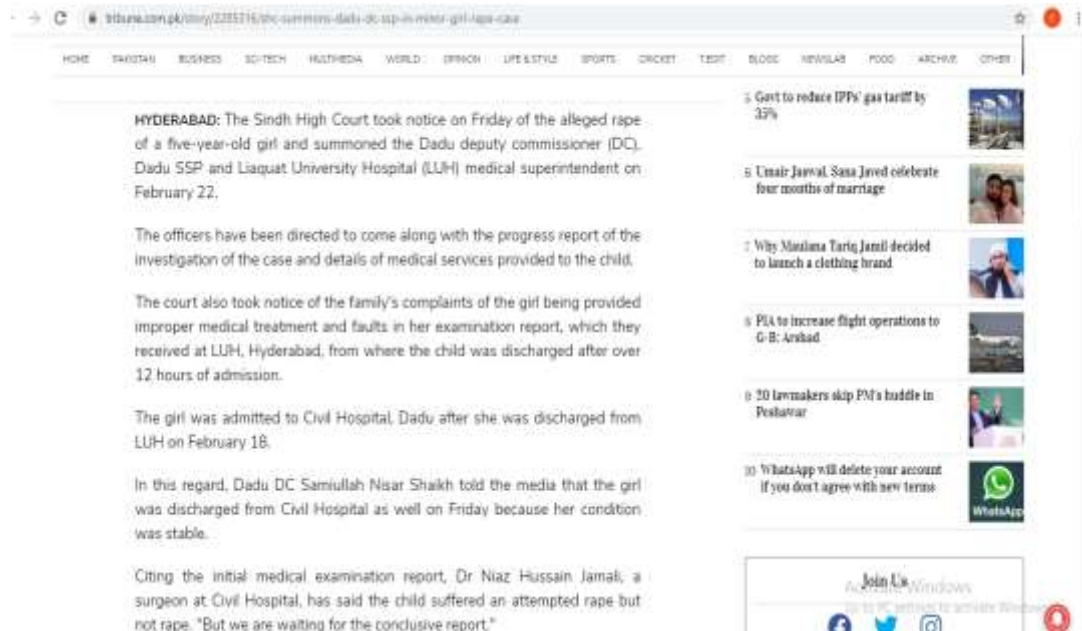
We see that the name of the woman is not revealed yet the suspense and spice is there to make news catchy while victimizing the female.

Figure 2



In the main story of E newspaper, the whole incident has been revealed while mentioning the female again and again. The element of privacy is also ignored as this news gives details about the relation of the perpetrator with the female being the friend of her brother. The shame her brother has to go through is completely ignored.

Figure 3



There is yet another news here the victim is the little girl and instead of the fact the details of her medical treatment and she is mismanaged on the part of the medical facility is given. The news story is regardless of the chastity of the female victim and portrays it as the catchy factor in the news story. There is a significant factor that the real names of the victims are not being displayed and seems to be proof of responsible journalism.

Figure 4



This newspaper clip reveals that all types of journalism exist in Pakistan the depiction of the solidarity to the victim. This clip is of a procession for justice in terms of the rape victim; people were holding slogans in order to prevent the future victims and seeking justice at the same time.

Figure 5



The major diction in this clip is striped of her honour shows the biased reporting and victimizing the victim. Rape is a serious and torturous event in the life of a victim and such reporting and framing of news not only intensifies the pain of the victim rather setting a precedent for other media discourses to deal this bad incident with same vocabulary and expression

Figure 6

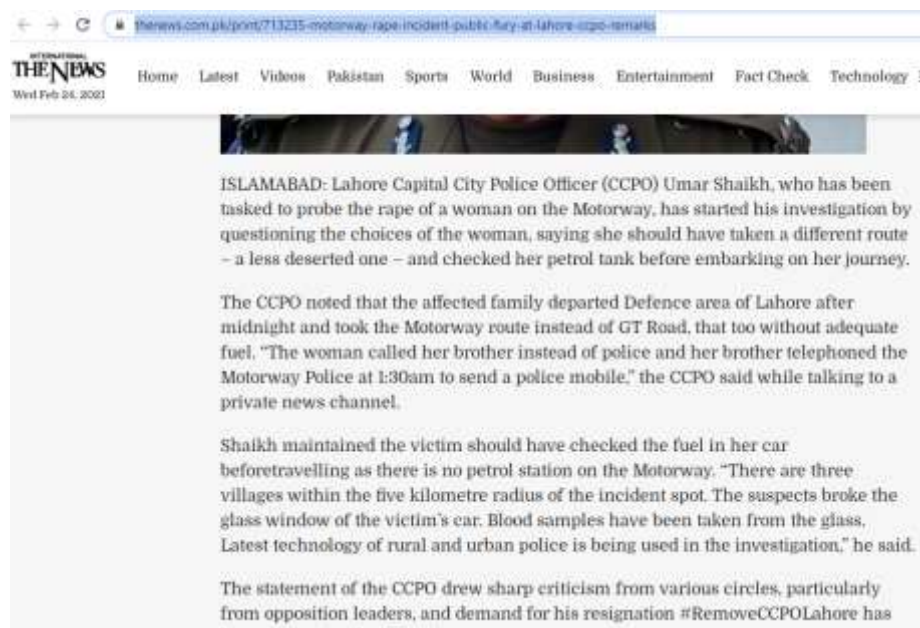
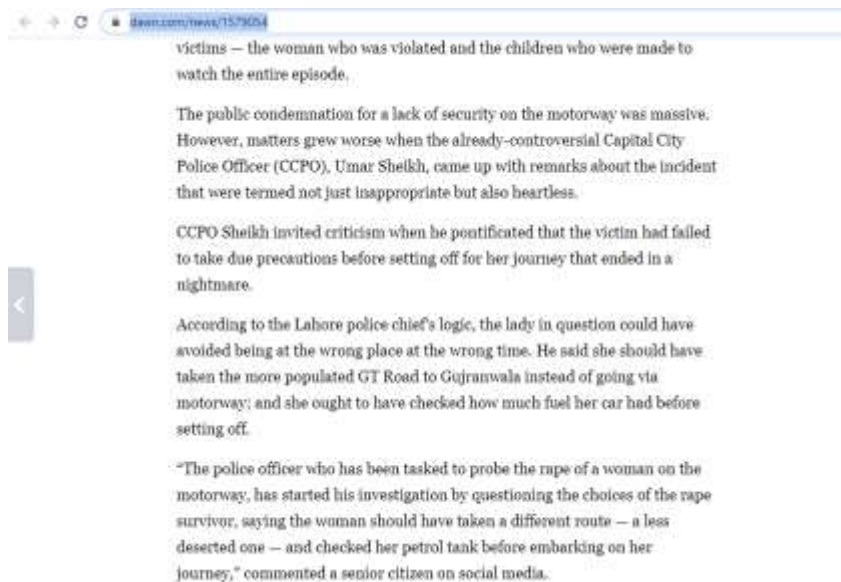


Figure 7



This newspaper clips are from the news that considered being the most painful and that has shocked the nation with fear and anger. This incident was brutal and the capital city police officer blatantly blames it on the victim by questioning her choices; added fuel to fire and divided the country in aspects of saving or blaming the victim. The use of language, the blaming the victim has given rise to many questions such as the chauvinistic and stereotype mentality of the males of the country at the same time, the ones who are taking the side of the victim and eagerly waiting for the criminal rapist to be caught and put behind the bars.

Results and Findings

Group Statistics

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Total	Male	25	62.3571	7.04596	1.33156
	Female	25	58.7727	6.48758	1.38316

The result revealed that males are found to be having more of the view that there is no gender biases among victimizing the victim in the incident of rape; in as compared to females. They are more involved in being upto date with the news of rape. Astonishing results revealed that opposite gender males are more of the view that females are being victimized, and there is high discrimination in terms of females while framing and portraying rape news in the milieu of female gender.

Details of the major differences among variables of males and females are as follows;

Table 1

I read newspapers

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q1	Male	25	3.1071	1.13331	.21418
	Female	25	2.6818	1.04135	.22202

The result revealed those males are found to be more read newspaper more than females.

Table 2**I read crime news in the news papers**

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q2	Male	25	3.0000	1.15470	.21822
	Female	25	2.6364	1.04860	.22356

The result revealed that males are found to be more in reading crime news in the newspaper

Table 3**I believe news is portrayed well in newspapers**

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q3	Male	25	3.2857	.85449	.16148
	Female	25	3.3182	.83873	.17882

The result revealed that females are slightly high in believing news that news are portrayed well in newspapers.

Table 4**I read rape news in E newspapers**

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q4	Male	25	3.0714	.97861	.18494
	Female	25	2.7727	1.06600	.22727

The result revealed that males are found to be high in reading rape news in E newspapers.

Table 5

I think rape incidents are portrayed biased.

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q5	Male	25	3.3929	.83174	.15718
	Female	25	3.0455	.89853	.19157

The result revealed that males are found to be slightly high in thinking that rape incidents are portrayed biased.

Table 6

I think rape news in newspaper defame female gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q6	Male	25	3.7143	1.01314	.19147
	Female	25	2.9091	1.06499	.22706

The result revealed that males are found to be high in thinking about the rape news in newspaper to defame female gender; more than females.

Table 7

I think rape news in newspaper defame victim.

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q7	Male	25	3.4286	1.06904	.20203
	Female	25	3.0455	.99892	.21297

The result revealed that male respondents are found to be slightly high in thinking that rape news in newspaper defames the victim more than femalerespondents.

Table 8

I feel disturbed after reading about rape incidents.

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q8	Male	25	4.3929	.73733	.13934
	Female	25	4.1818	.85280	.18182

The result revealed that males are slightly high in feeling disturbed after reading about rape incidents more than females.

Table 9**I consider that rape victims are held accountable for the incident that happened with them.**

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q9	Male	25	3.2857	1.15011	.21735
	Female	25	3.1818	.95799	.20424

The result revealed that males are found to be considered that rape victims are held accountable for the incident that happened with them more than females.

Table 10**I do not consider that rape victims are held accountable for the incident that happened with them.**

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q10	Male	25	3.4286	.87891	.16610
	Female	25	3.3636	.78954	.16833

The result revealed that males are found to be slightly high in not considering that rape victims are held accountable for the incident that happened with them more than females.

Table 11

I believe that the crime of rape is a heinous crime.

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q11	Male	25	4.3571	.86984	.16438
	Female	25	4.5909	.73414	.15652

The result revealed that females are found to slightly high in believing that the crime of rape is a heinous crime more than males.

Table 12

I want that rape victims must be tackled cautiously in newspaper reports.

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q12	Male	25	3.8214	.94491	.17857
	Female	25	3.9545	.89853	.19157

The result revealed that females are found to be wanted that rape victims must be tackled cautiously in newspaper reports more than males.

Table 13

I think that rape is result of victims own fault.

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q13	Male	25	2.6071	1.13331	.21418
	Female	25	2.2727	1.27920	.27273

The result revealed that males are found to be more likely in thinking that rape is the result of victims own fault more than females.

Table 14

I think media language of rape reporting is hurting for the victim

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q14	Male	25	3.8214	.77237	.14596
	Female	25	3.6818	.89370	.19054

The result revealed that males are found to be more in thinking the media language of rape reporting is hurting for the victim more than females.

Table 15

I feel pity for rape victims as they are reported in E newspapers

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q15	Male	25	3.5714	.83571	.15793
	Female	25	3.3636	.72673	.15494

The result revealed that the male respondents are found to be high in feeling pity for rape victims as they are reported in E-newspapers more than females.

Table 16

I think society is blaming rape victims.

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q16	Male	25	3.5714	1.03382	.19537
	Female	25	3.6364	.84771	.18073

The result revealed that female respondents are found to be more likely to think about society is blaming rape victims more than males.

Table 17

I find language of rape news offensive.

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q17	Male	25	3.5357	.69293	.13095
	Female	25	3.3182	.99457	.21204

The result revealed that males are found to be high in finding language of the rape news offensive more than the female respondents.

Table 18

I find language used in rape news not offensive.

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q18	Male	25	2.9643	.88117	.16652
	Female	25	2.8182	.95799	.20424

The result revealed that males are found to be more in finding language in rape news not offensive more than females.

5. Interpretation and Synthesis

The final step involves interpreting the results of both the framing and linguistic analyses. The objective is to understand how the linguistic choices contribute to a broader social narrative about rape in Pakistan. This interpretation is done within the socio-cultural and political context of Pakistan, where issues of gender, power, and social norms heavily influence media narratives.

6. Ethical Considerations

The study follows ethical guidelines to ensure the responsible use of media data. While the articles are publicly available, all references to specific case details are anonymized to protect the identities of victims and other individuals involved in the articles.

7. Limitations

This study is limited by the availability of data from e-newspapers, as not all Pakistani media outlets publish online content, especially in rural areas. Additionally, the study focuses on linguistic frames, which may not capture the full range of factors influencing media portrayals of rape.

Conclusion

So to sum up it is pertinent to mention that this paper has helped to trace the biased opinions about the rape news and victimizing the victim in the context of the media discourse. This paper also highlights the linguistic method of Framing through the lens of media debate on the issue of rape. This research is amalgamation of the qualitative and quantitative method as the concept of framing paves the way for the understanding of media discourse with regards to rape news in E newspapers, and quantitative method deals with the data gathered from sample population of both genders to know the grass root level reality and feedback of common laymen. Rape is a painful life changing incident in victim's life and regarded as crime, yet the portrayal of rape news in E newspaper is still going through phases of evolution. Some newspapers take care of the facts regarding victim's identity and ethics of journalism whereas some newspaper enhances the intensity of this newspaper regardless of the reputation of the victim. Same biases are present in the society, some men consider the victim on humane grounds whereas some men particularly are of the view that it is victim fault to be a victim as per statistics shown above. Contradictions are the evidence of the diversity in the society and statistics shows that much work needed to be done on the modifying or changing stereotype mentalities of the people.

Work Cited:

1. Buchwald, E., Fletcher, P. R., & Roth, M. (Eds.). (2005). Transforming a rape culture (p. XI). Minneapolis, MN: Milkweed Editions.
2. deVreese, C. H., Boomgaarden, H. G., & Semetko, H. A. (2010). (In)direct Framing Effects: The Effects of News Media Framing on Public Support for Turkish Membership in the European Union. *Communication Research*, 38(2), 179–205. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093650210384934>
3. Ehrlich, S. (1999). Communities of practice, gender, and the representation of sexual assault. *Language in Society*, 28(2), 239-256.
4. Ehrlich, S. L. (2001). Representing rape: Language and sexual consent. Psychology Press. Estrich, S. (1987). Real rape. Harvard University Press.
5. Gray, J. (2020). Reprint Retrospective: Watching with The Simpsons: The Logic of Television and Ad Parody. *Advertising & Society Quarterly*, 21(1), 26–42. <https://doi.org/10.1353/asr.2020.0004>
6. Herman, D. (1988). The rape culture. *Culture*, 1(10), 45-53.
7. Mason, P and Monckton-Smith, J (2008). Conflation, collocation, and confusion: British press coverage of the sexual murder of women. *Journalism* 9(6): 691–710.
8. O'Hara, S. (2012). Monsters, playboys, virgins and whores: Rape myths in the news media's coverage of sexual violence. *Language and Literature*, 21(3), 247-259.
9. rape | Origin and meaning of rape by Online Etymology Dictionary. (2004). <https://www.etymonline.com/>. <https://www.etymonline.com/word/rape>
10. Shah, S. (2020, September 12). Rape cases on the rise. *The News International*. <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/713765-rape-cases-on-the-rise>
11. CCPO puts blame on motorway rape victim retrieved from <https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/712873-why-did-she-choose-that-route-lahore-ccpo-puts-blame-on-motorway-rape-victim> on 3rd March 2021