

A CORPUS BASED COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN PAKISTANI ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

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Abstract

Personal Pronouns are used by writers as a rhetoric device to attain attention of people. The purpose of this study is to find out the frequency of personal pronouns and their functions in three Pakistani English Newspapers. Both qualitative and quantitative Paradigm have been used in this research. This analysis is based on Van Dijk CDA model who said that language can be used to express power, authority, and ideology. Results of the study showed that “*they*” and “*we*” have been used more pervasively rather than “*I*” and “*we*”. Results of research have showed that in Pakistani English newspapers personal pronouns have many functions as “*they*” has been used for opposite group or as generic pronoun for people, “*we*” has been used to share responsibility and to create a sense of unity, “*I*” has been used by writer to give his opinion about different facts and “*you*” has been used for negative representation of opposite group or people. The significance of this research that it has been conducted on Newspaper genre and it will help people in understanding ideology and aims of a writer to use personal pronouns in newspapers context.

Key words: CDA; comparative study; corpus based research; newspapers; personal pronouns

Introduction

Personal Pronouns are pronouns that are used to point out a specific person or thing in a sentence and they can be divided into two types: nominative and objective. Nominative Personal pronouns are used in subjective position such as *I, we, she, it, you, they, and he*. And objective personal pronouns are those which use in an objective position such as *me, you, him, her, it, us, and them*. The aim of this research is to analyze nominative personal pronoun. The analysis of personal pronoun in newspaper through CDA now is attracting the researchers attention. CDA is used to find out or represent ideologies which newspapers editors and reporter convey through the use of personal pronouns. Because the language they use not simply convey information but play important role in changing people mindset. As Bramley said (2001) that political leaders use personal pronouns to exploit the emotion and feelings of people.

Personal pronouns have many features or functions. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary (2016) personal pronouns such as *I, they, we* are used to refer specific person and it can be used by politicians as rhetoric devices to attract people. Li (2002) says that personal pronouns can be used to develop a link between speakers and listeners. Beard (2000) had said that political leaders before their speeches select personal pronouns which influence other people. They use specific personal pronouns for better representation of their parties.

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It has proved that among grammatical categories, personal pronouns are best for the exploitation of people emotions and to develop ideology and to express power and authority (Van Dijk, 1998). Bello (2013), De Fina (1995) and Grigoletto (2002)) say that Pronouns especially personal pronouns are analyzed through CDA models. CDA is a kind of Analysis in which a person finds how power abuse, ideology and inequality is produced through the usage of language. CDA is based on Halliday systemic functional grammar who says that language can be used to gain social objectives. Fairclough (1993) said that CDA is a systematic approach to explore the relationships of causality and determination between discursive practices, events and texts and on other hand wider range of social and cultural structures. CDA can be used for the analysis of speech, debate, newspapers, letters, a poster, a paragraph, and even a single word. The importance of CDA lies in it that it makes feasible for a person to find out social and historical event of a context or text. In this research Van Dijk model has been used.

Van Dijk CDA Model

Van Dijk gave his model of CDA in 1980. His model focused on the study theories and ideologies and content. He gave three concepts in his model: Context, Social Cognition and Memory. In contextual frame, he said that to understand a content completely it is necessary to understand it with its relation with various factor such as conditions, functions, effects and circumstances of the production and comprehension of discourse” (Van Dijk 1997a: 113). He said that people cannot understand social context without understanding discourse structure because both are interrelated. She said: “Cognition allows to keep semantic representations which provides to take the most valuable significance of the discourse”.

The purpose of this study is to find out the frequency of personal pronouns in Pakistani English newspapers and find out which personal pronouns are used more frequently in Pakistani English newspapers and analyze the functions of personal pronouns in different contexts through CDA model.

Research Objectives

This research has these objectives:

- To find frequency of personal pronouns in the Pakistani English newspapers.
- To find out which personal pronouns are used more frequently in the Pakistani English newspapers.
- To find out functions of personal pronouns *I, we, You, they* in different contexts.

Research Questions

This research will answer the following question:

1. What are the frequencies of personal pronouns in Pakistani English newspapers?
2. What are the more pervasive personal pronouns in the Pakistani English newspapers?
3. What are the functions employed by personal pronouns in opinion sections of Pakistani English newspapers?

Statement of Problem

In this world, everybody likes to read newspapers because they give information about different events, accidents and the current situation of country. The problem is that when the newspapers writers write opinion, reportage and editorials, they don't remain neutral but they have their hidden agendas and ideologies behind writing something. They use linguistics features such as personal pronoun as a rhetoric device to exploit the emotions and feelings of the public and try to reflect the thinking of people. This research has been conducted to find out the functions employed by personal pronoun in opinion sections of Pakistani English newspapers. Van Dijk model of CDA has been used to analyze function of personal pronouns in the newspapers.

Literature Review

Halliday (1985) describes discourse analysis as “discourse analysis defines how language is used in social contexts to achieve particular goals”. CDA finds out hidden relationship between discourse, text, cultural and social practice. Li (2002) said that personal pronouns creates a link between writers/speakers and readers/sparkers. Merriam-Webster Dictionary (2016) describes the personal pronoun as “a type of pronoun (such as I, you, they, or it) that is used to refer to a specific person or thing. They are used as rhetoric device by political leaders to gain attention of people.

Significance of personal pronouns in newspaper in the light of CDA. Researchers have done many researches on the usage of personal pronouns in speeches but today written genre has also been used for analysis of personal pronouns. Newspaper is the best genre for the analysis of personal pronouns because the language which it uses not only represents information about events but also in newspapers editors and writers use different linguistic features to present their deeper belief and ideology for readers. The meanings which are conveyed through linguistics features are analyzed through critical discourse analysis. Brown and Gilman (1960) said that people often used pronouns to express solidary and equality such as when they used *I*, they wanted to express their authority. De Fina (1995) said that political leaders selected pronouns which affect people such as political leaders used *we* for his and his political party and they used *I* to express authority and commitment.

Beard (2000) said that political leaders decided before speech the types of linguistic feature that they would use in their speeches because the pronominal choice makes an influential effect on speakers and readers. They used specific personal pronouns for better representation of their parties. Bramley (2001) said that personal pronoun *I* used by a political leader to present himself as individual and to describe his qualities and to take responsibility of something such as the findings of his research showed that they used *you* for audience and sometimes for their political revival and they used *we* to show group membership or unity, are to separate us from others. Political leaders use *they* to divide people in Group and sometimes for other purposes.

Sai-HuaKuo (2002) conducted his research on the use of second personal pronoun in two debates of Chinese political leaders. Both qualitative and quantitative methods had been used in this research. Result of this research showed that both political leaders used *you* for different purposes such in the first debate political leader used “*you*” to address people of country and their voters. But in the second debate political leaders used “*You*” to call his political revival. Povilaity to (2005) did a comparative study of pronouns, pro-verbs, place and time adverbials in newspaper reportage and newspaper editorial. The purpose of this research was to find and compare the frequency of the use of the pro-verbs, place and time adverbials in the texts of newspaper reportage

and newspaper editorial. Qualitative and Quantitative methods had been used in this research. Findings of research showed that personal nouns were more pervasively used in reportage and editorials rather than pro-verbs and time and place adverbials. Findings of research showed that personal pronouns were used 75 percent, 14 percent pro-verbs, time adverbial 3 percent and 1percent place adverbials in both editorials and reportage. Thus, the frequent use of the first *I* and the second person pronouns *you* in newspaper editorial genre revealed the degree of interaction among participants. Also, it implies that newspaper editorials indicated the author's attempt to involve the reader in the process of communication and making him a partner of the process.

Chul-Kyu Kim (2009) did a cultural based comparative study of the usage of 1st and 2nd personal pronouns in English and Korean text. The use and function of personal pronouns in both text were different because of the difference and influence of culture. In Korean society personal pronouns used to create a harmony among reader and society but in English text, 1st and 2nd personal pronouns used to show writer attitude towards reader and for the negative representation of a specific group. Proctor (2011) conducted his research on the usage of first personal pronoun plural in American political debates and interviews during the election of 2008. Results of research showed that political leaders use first personal plural to exploit the feeling and emotions of people of U.S. Bramley (2001) said in his work that the politicians exploit the flexibility of pronominal reference to construct a view of themselves and others that is favorable to their image. Karapetjana (2011) said that pronouns can be used to express negative and positive representation of others peoples and groups. Results of his research showed that *we* had been used by political leaders to share responsibilities and to create a sense of unity and community. Similarly, *I* had been used to express authority, power and commitment. Through personal pronouns they exploited the emotion and feelings of people (Karapetjana, 2011).

Håkansson (2012) conducted his research on the usage of personal pronoun in speeches by political leaders of America. Qualitative and Quantitative, both methods had been used in this research. The aim of this research was to analyze function of personal pronoun used by both political leaders. The research showed that Bush had used personal pronoun "*we*" 302 times and Obama 352 times. Similarly, personal pronoun "*I*" had been used 116 times by Bush and 193 times by Obama, "*you*" had been used 60 times by Bush and 54 times by Obama and "*they*" had been used 47 times by Bush and 89 by Obama. Results of research showed that both leaders used "*we*" to create a sense of community and responsibility and to present themselves and their parties. Personal pronoun *I* was used by leaders to present himself as individual and results also showed that the function of *I* and *we* depend on the context in which they occur. Similarly, both leaders used *they* for their rivals and to present themselves separate from political rivals. Personal pronouns had different meanings in different context (Håkansson, 2012).

Anderson (2012) did his research on pronominal choices by females and males. Qualitative and Quantitative, both methods had been used in this research. He took 40 magazines written by males and females. Research finding showed that female used personal pronoun in order to become more personal with reader but males did not use personal pronoun *I* to become personal with reader and showed their involvement. Female used personal pronoun *I* and *me* more frequently than men. Similarly, Men used *you* more frequently than women such as Nelson used *you* for all people of country or for insult of a specific group of people but Bailey used *you* in a soft tone to call the all people of country.

Makutis (2016) had conducted his research on the use of personal pronouns and he took five speeches from five from differently countries including Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Russian Federation and France. Qualitative and Quantitative, both methods were used in this research. The purpose of his research was to find out which personal pronouns were used pervasively in these countries and to analyze the function of personal pronouns. The result of this research showed that personal pronoun “*we*” was used more frequently than *I*. Personal pronoun “*I*” was used by political leaders to present themselves as person and political leader. The first person pronouns had been viewed as markers of ego-involvement in the discourse process, as pointed out by Chafe and Danielewicz (1987: 36), the first and second person pronouns indicate an interpersonal focus that is explicitly concerned with oneself. “*We*” was used in order to share the responsibilities of countries and to avoid subjectivity.

Ali (2017) used Iraqi Newspaper Kurdish Glob (KG) to analyze the use and function of personal and possessive pronouns. Through Qualitative analysis, he used excerpts of KG in order to analyze newspaper ideology. The finding of research showed that in this newspaper U.S representative Biden used personal pronoun *we* to present himself as the members of U.S government. In newspaper personal pronouns and possessive pronouns were used to present positive representation of U.S government and negative representation of Iraqi government.

Khan, Khurshid and Malik (2018) did a critical study of Benazir Bhutto speech using the Fairclough tri-dimensional model. Result showed that she used personal pronouns *we* and parallel structure to enhance her political position. She used personal pronouns *we* to show a sense of collectively towards different events of country. Similarly, she used *we* for herself and for the women of country. Results showed that Benazir used personal pronoun *they and you* for the killers of his father.

This research has been conducted on the analysis of Newspaper. The purpose of this research is to analyze the frequency and use of *I, we, they, you* in the opinion section of Pakistani English newspapers and see their functions in different contexts. For this purpose, Van Dijk model of critical discourse analysis has been used.

Methodology

For the purpose of research, Both Qualitative or Quantitative Paradigms’ of research have been used in this research. Qualitative method has been used to describe the function of personal pronouns. The choice for this approach is due to that it allows “subjective interpretation of the context of the text data through the systematic classification process of coding and identifying themes and patterns” (Hsieh and Shannon. 2005: 1278). Quantitative method has been used to give the frequency of personal pronoun in Pakistani English newspapers. AntConc software has been used to find out the frequency of personal pronoun in three Pakistani English Newspapers. Data from opinion section has been used to find out which personal pronouns *I, we, they, you* used more frequently than other. For Qualitative analysis Van Dijk CDA model has been used and different examples of personal pronouns have been used from data to describe their functions in different context because personal pronouns *I, we, they, you* have different meaning in different context as Van Dijk said that people use language to express their power, authority, ideology and inequality.

Data collection

Data has been collected from Pakistani English newspapers “Dawn”, “The News International”, “The Nation” from the month of June 2019. Newspaper genre has been selected because it only provides information but also plays a vital role in making people’s perception. Similarly, data of newspaper can be easily collected from Google. In newspapers, there are many sections such as editorials, sports but from these three newspapers opinion sections have been selected for the analysis of personal pronouns. 20,000 Words have been selected from each newspaper.

Table 1

Data Analysis

This research has been conducted to find out the frequency of personal pronouns to analyze the functions of personal pronouns *I, we, they, you* in three Pakistani English newspapers. For the analysis of data, examples have been taken from opinion section of three newspapers through AntConc. This section has been divided into four parts.

1. First personal pronoun *I*

Personal pronoun can be used for more than one purpose as Bramely (2001) said personal pronoun *I* is used by speaker to show his opinion towards a matter or issue, or show his power and authority.

Genre	Number of Newspapers	Section	Month and Year	Words length	Linguistic features
Newspapers	Dawn, News, Nation	Opinion	June, 2019	20,000	Personal pronouns <i>I, we, they, you</i>

Similarly, *I* can be used to show commitment and it can be used to create a relation between audience/reader and speaker or writer. Bread (2000) says that personal pronoun “*I*” is used to show responsibility. Personal pronoun “*I*” is used by speaker to present himself responsible or better than others. “*I*” is also used to give a personal opinion or voice to audience.

The Nation

1. *I believe that religious life in Europe and beyond will be enriched when more Muslims live side by side with Christians in time and future. I also believe that it is essential that Muslims countries remains open to other faith tradition, and become more tolerant and open, and also ways within the own religion and c/countries.*

2. *I believe that women must play a prominent role than what has been the case in past.*

3. *As son of soil, I can confidently proclaim that Lahore as a city has it all.*

4. *I was in Italy in 1979 when the Dr. Salam was awarded noble prize, so I had a chance of meeting him there.*

In this newspaper, writer has used “*I*” in example (1) of opinion section to show his views about Muslims role in improving the way of life of other countries and for Muslims development that Muslims should become open minded. He has used “*I*” to show his opinion without saying that other should agree with him. Similarly, in example (2, 3) he uses ‘*I*’ shows his opinion and belief

about women role and Lahore city. In example 5 he uses “I” to share his own personal experience in Italy and tries to become very personal with readers. As Bramely (2002) and Anderson (2012) said that speaker/writer used “I” sometimes to show his personal opinion about something and sometimes to share his personal experience, the writer of this newspaper uses “I” to show his opinion about different things and to share personal experience.

The News

1. In the majority of public sector school, the size of classroom is unmanageable, I know some school in which there are around hundred school in just one section.

2. I spoke to Ferzouddin Mansoor and then the first demonstration was held in 1948 in Mochi gate.

3. From the keys that I tap on my laptop as I write this piece on lid to my coffee shop, the packaging of the individual wrapped cookies on the countertop, and even the lenses of my sunglasses.

4. I have not mentioned the economy, the rising price and annual budget that is waiting in the wings.

In this newspaper in example (1) the writer has used personal pronoun “I” to show that he has knowledge about the current condition of country school. In example (2) he has been “I” to separate himself from other people and to show his authority and power as Van Dijk has said that language can be used to express power and authority. In example (3) in this example he has used personal pronoun “I” to share his personal experience about the use of plastic in this way, he tries to personal with his readers, in this example he also has used “I” to describe his opinion about the massive use of plastic in everyday life. In example (4) he uses “I” to develop communicative relation with his readers to remember them that in previous discussion he does not talk about the economic issues and budget of country.

DAWN

1. I was surprised how Nacta which I know is a very professional organization, could do such a thing.

2. I suggest to Mufti Fawad should focus on his work and not target the government and religious scholars.

3. I was astonished that the party which has a government in the federation is deviating (from the norm) at the provincial government level.

4. I wish to appeal electronic media: please do not consider Masjid Qasim Ali Khan the entire province of KP.

In this newspaper the writer in example (1) personal pronoun “I” has used to express his personal opinion about the work of Nacta and for the negative representation of Nacta. As in example (2), Minister Shaukat Yousafzai has used “I” to show his power and authority to give suggestion that Mufti Fawad should not interfere in the government and religious affairs. In example (3) Mufti Muneeb has used personal pronoun “I” to show his personal views and feelings towards KPK government and for negative representation of Imran Khan Government. In example (4), he used “I” for request and to show his opinion that electronic media should not create bad image of KPK

province in News. In this newspaper personal pronoun, “I” has been used for opinion, suggestion and for the negative representation of KPK government.

2. First Personal Pronoun We

Personal Pronoun “we” is used in different contexts for different functions. Breamly (2002) said that “we can be used by speakers to avoid himself to take responsibility as an individual and we can be used by a person to exclude other people in communication”. It can be used by a political leader or person to express institutional identity such as a person uses we as a representative of an institution. The use of “we” helps speaker/writer to share responsibility of something with others people.

The Nation

- 1. And while in Dublin, we met with political leaders preparing for the final parliamentary vote, later this summer, on a bill to ban products originating in Israeli settlements from being sold in Ireland.*
- 2. In such times, it is essential that We do everything in our power to ensure that the sacrifices rendered for democracy by the people of Pakistan are not allowed to go to waste.*
- 3. From judges to parliamentarians, this government is targeting everyone through underhand tactics and We will not let this continue, he said.*
- 4. It is high time, that We as a nation must join hands to root this menace of terrorism and violent extremism plaguing the peace and security of our country. Instead of our vested personal or political interest We must prioritize to national objectives as we owe it martyrs.*
- 5. Now is the time that We accept both genders as potential victims to sexual violence and look beyond the male or female paradigm that has long been recognized by criminal law.*

In this newspaper in example (1) the writer has used “we” as a representative of Nation newspaper team and his institution to describe their visit in Ireland and their voting system as Breamly (2001) said “we” can be used for institutional identity or representation. In example (2 and 3), “we” has been used by PPP chairman to include people in his conversation that they will prevent PTI government to waste people efforts for democracy system, in this way, he tries to present a negative image of PTI government. In example (4), the writer has been used “we” to share responsibility and duty that it is the duty or responsibility of country people to forget their personal aims and work together for anti-terrorism and the development of country. In example (5) he has been used “we” for him and for whole nation to say that we should accept that not only women but also men are victims of sexual harassment through the use of “we” he includes people. Håkansson (2012) said that we to create a sense of community with people and responsibility and to present themselves and their parties in this newspaper the writer used we for all these purposes.

The News

- 1. We do not view our plastic shopping bags as part of the climate crisis but we should.*
- 2. We are all players in this war but do not really understand game.*
- 3. We as a society are being forced to subsidize our own destruction.*

4. *If We begin to see plastic production and use as part of the fossil fuel industry deadly means of turning profit, we may be able to head tackle on the drive to ramp up production.*

5. *So, the question is, do We forget hundreds of promises and commitments made by of PTI leadership prior to the election of 2018?*

In this newspapers in example (1) the writer has used “we” to share responsibility that it is duty of whole country to consider plastics are bad things for better climate of society. In example (2) the writer has used *we* for himself and for all his readers and people to remember them that all people are players in social media war in this way, he includes people. In example (3) he has used “we” again for himself and for whole country that not only a person but whole country is responsible for the destruction of whole society in this way, he tries to include people. In example (4) he used “we” to share responsibility that it is the responsibility of every to see production of plastics and through recycling they can control production and increase profit. In example (5) he has used “we” as a representative of whole country that the whole country forget promises of Imran Khan government in this why he has used personal pronoun “we” to avoid speaking against government as an individual. As Breamly has said that “we” was used by speaker not to take responsibility individually and to create unity with other people and to include other people in conversation. In this newspaper writer has been used “we” to share responsibility among people and to include people with himself to show his feelings about the different events of country. In this way, he avoids to speak against government as individual.

DAWN

1. *We will fulfil our commitment towards Kashmir till last bullet, soldier, breath and drop of blood,” he said, adding that Pakistan would go to any extent in support of the oppressed Kashmiri people.*

2. *We have met the Pakistan Muslim League-Q and will be meeting PTI representatives,” he said, adding that the party would also hold meetings with the opposition PML-N in the days to come.*

3. *The priority for us is to fly where our passengers want to go and We absolutely had a demand to travel to Islamabad.*

4. *Nothing may be new under the sun of Pakistan cricket but this victory was as surprising as We have seen at a World Cup, and it suddenly places Pakistan back in contention for a semifinal place*

5. *We are ready to meet the Indian prime minister during the summit, if India agrees to do so,” said Dr. Faisal.*

In this newspaper “we” in example (1) has been used by General Bajwa as a representative of the whole Pakistani army to say that they do everything to help Kashmir and to fulfill their commitments, in this example “we” also has been used to avoid to take responsibility individually. In example (2) “we” has been used by MQM leader Ami ul Haq as a representative of his party as Breamly said that *we* can be used to express group identity. In example (3) “we” has been used by chief of British airway for all passengers who have come from British to Pakistan. In example (4) “we” has been used by the writer of Dawn newspaper for himself and for Pakistani nation that this victory is as surprising for whole country as world cup. In this way, he includes people in his conversation. In example (5) “we” has been used by the foreign speaker Faisal as representative

of Pakistani Government that Pakistan is ready for meetings to solve issues in this way, he presents a positive image of Pakistan.

3. Second Personal Pronoun *You*

The use of personal pronoun *you* have many functions. It can be used by speakers to call public as generic pronoun. It can be used by a political leader to address with his opposition and for their negative representation. Chafe and Danielewicz say that it can be used by speakers for interaction with audience.

The Nation

1. He went on to say, A few days ago, you all saw innocent Pakistanis and parliamentarians being targeted on the streets of Islamabad

2. Ten days earlier, Ascension Day was marked Christians and Muslims believe that Jesus, Issa, was taken up to heaven, and a cloud took him away from the eyes of the people Acts 1 9 but some day he will return from heaven the same way you saw him go Acts 1 11.

3. National image gets hurt, players lose confidence, and you collectively become a laughing stock till the next news cycle, which thankfully is very small in the age of the digital media revolution

4. A man is even ready to leave his country his people his family behind for sustenance, it's been widely quoted that life puts you there where your food is.

In example (1) Bilawal used “*you*” to call whole nation of Pakistan and to say that the whole nation sees that members of parliament are tortured by government leaders in this way, he presents a negative image of government in front of people. Sai-HuaKuo (2002) says that “*you*” can be used for different purposes such debate political leaders use “*you*” to address people of country and their voters and sometimes their rival group. In example (2) “*you*” has been used for the whole world not for Muslims and Christian to say that the whole world will see that Hazrat Issa will come back in this world. In example (3) the writer used “*you*” for Pakistani cricket team that nation of Pakistan will make fun of Pakistani cricket team. In example (4) “*you*” has been generally as it has not been used for anyone as Breamly (2001) said that “*you*” can be used by a speaker as generic pronoun.

The News

1. If you are connected with internet you are in the battlefield.

2. How will this country even survive without you? Who will save it when you have taken off your armour?

3. If you have notice, I have not mentioned the economy, the rising price and annual budget that is waiting in the wings.

4. It is time to shed all illusions about Modi what you see is what you get.

In this newspaper the writer in example (1) has used personal pronoun “*you*” as generic pronoun means that he has used it for the people of country not for a specific person. In example (2) he has used “*you*” for people of country especially for young person to address them and to remember their duties in this way, he tries to interact with them. In example (3) he has used “*you*” for his

readers to interact with them as Allen (2006) said that you can be used to call specific group or person. In example (4) he has used “you” as generic pronoun means that he has used “you” not for a public and not for a particular person but as general as Allen (2006) said that “you” is used sometimes as generic pronoun when the speaker does not want to call a specific person or group.

DAWN

1. *The prime minister responded that ‘it is your matter and you understand it better’ Mr. yousafzadi said.*
2. *You can’t celebrate a religious festival on the basis of a lie,” the science and technology minister had said.*
3. *Who gave you the right to skip the 29th fast?*
4. *Will you remove the other areas from the province? That’s why those who are appointed in government positions should keep in their minds the sensitivities of their roles,” the cleric added.*

In example (1) Imran Khan has used “you” for KPK government as Allen & Breamly said that a speaker can use *you* to call his listeners or for a specific person or group. In example (2, 3) Fawad Khan has used “you” not for a specific person but for the government of KPK to criticize their government. In example (4) Mufti Muneeb has used “you” not for a specific person but for Media and government that they government cannot ignore the KPK province role in country. That’s why cannot skip this province.

4. Third Personal Pronoun *They*

Third personal pronoun “*they*” has multiple functions in different contexts. It can be used by a speaker to separate their Groups from others groups and people. It can be used by a speaker to appreciate a particular group for their efforts or it can be used by a political leader for his opposition peoples (Håkansson 2012). Bramley (2001) said “it can be used in natural context by a speaker not for negative representation of others”. The following example show how they can use for different meaning in different context.

The Nation

1. *Many parents give their underage daughters in marriage as they fail to fulfill their human needs concerning food, healthcare, education, and so on.*
2. *Similarly, they apparently have also no major problem with the civilian government*
3. *Yet, if the emigrants had stayed at home, they could have contributed in important ways to Pakistan’s development, indeed if right policies were in place to make good use of their competence in existing jobs and as entrepreneurs.*
4. *Especially those who came to the forefront following the Sahiwal incident, in which personnel of the Counter Terrorism Department CTD killed three people whom they had mistaken as members of Da’esh.*

In example (1) “*they*” has been used generally for all those people who do marriage of their daughter because of poverty but not for the negative representation as Breamly said that “*they*” can be used in natural context without presenting the negative image of someone. In example (2)

“they” has been used for PTM leaders to say that they don’t have issue with civil government apparently but in fact they don’t like Pakistan army and civil government in this why the use of “they” shows bad image of PTM. In example (3) “they” has been used for Afghanistan immigrants who come in Pakistan for shelter. In this example, the writer has been used personal pronoun “they” to show positive attitude towards them that they will contribute in the development of Pakistan individual. In example (4) “they” has been used generally for department of anti-terrorism not for negative representation of this department.

The News

- 1. In the past, they would send doctors to Murree and some other hilly resorts in Pakistan, but now even extravagant trips to Dubai, Bangkok and even European destinations are offered.*
- 2. They possess a good knowledge of grammatical structure but cannot express themselves in the spoken or written forms.*
- 3. The following classification, based on a simple dichotomy, looks at the origin of political parties and how they transform over time.*
- 4. But it seems that they have miserably failed in protecting the lives of innocent Americans from the gun violence that has plagued of the second largest democracy of the world for decades.*

In example (1) the writer has used “they” for companies of Pakistan which make fake medicines for their benefits in this way third personal pronoun “they” has been used for the negative representation of these companies. In example (2) the writer has used “they” for children of country as generic pronoun as Breamly said that third personal pronoun “they” can be used as generic pronoun. In example (3) “they” has been used for the political parties and political leaders for their negative representation who change their party for money. In example (4) personal pronoun “they” has been used for President Trump and his party to say that his government has failed to save the lives of innocent peoples, in this way personal pronoun “they” has been used for the negative representation of Trump.

DAWN

- 1. They also gave some suggestions to the prime minister regarding the federal budget for 2019-20.*
- 2. “She will soon realize it,” he said “The BISP has [already] conducted some fresh surveys and they can be used.*
- 3. He defended the KP government’s decision to declare Tuesday as the first day of ‘Eid, suggesting that while they were celebrating ‘Eid on the correct day, the provincial government should have announced the beginning of Ramazan a day earlier*
- 4. If they do not have the courage to do so, then at the very least they should not make things controversial.”*

In example (1) the writer has been used “they” for businessmen and industrialists of Pakistan in this way third personal pronoun “they” has been used for specific groups not for all Pakistani people. In example (2) “they” has been used generally for the surveys which BISP has been conducted to check which department and people are using BISP name for giving fake services.

In example (3) “*they*” has been used by KPK Information Minister Shaukat Yousafzai for KPK government and people for their positive representation. In example (4) Mufti Muneeb has used “*they*” for the negative representation of Rute-i-hilal committee that they should not give such decision which create trouble in country.

In these three Pakistani English newspapers personal pronouns *I, we, they, you* have been used for different functions as “*they*” have been used in these newspapers as generic pronoun and in other context for opposite group and sometimes to show a positive behavior towards the work for a group. “*We*” has been used in order to create a sense of community and to share responsibility You for people as generic pronoun and for the opposite group and as a generic pronoun. “*I*” has been used by writers to give their opinion about different events, facts and realities and in some contexts to share his personal experience. It can be said that that there is no difference in the function of these personal pronouns in these three Pakistani English newspapers.

Results and Findings

This section will show the result of the study. Frequency of personal pronoun in each newspaper has been shown in the following table.

Personal pronouns	DAWN	NATION	NEWS
I	15	38	5
We	33	60	47
They	50	60	39
You	6	7	12

The
persona
in Dawn is
nation and 5

frequency of
pronoun “I”
15, 38 in
in News.

The frequency of “*we*” in Dawn is 33, 60 in nation and 47 in newspapers. The frequency of *they* in dawn is 50, 60 in nation and 39 in News. The frequency of “*you*” is 6 in Dawn, 7 in Nation and 12 in News. The research has showed that although the frequency of personal pronouns differs from newspapers to newspapers but *we* and *they* have used more frequently in three Pakistani English newspapers.

Discussion

This section will answer the question of this research and compare the result of this research with the result of previous researches. The aim of this research is to find out the four nominative personal pronouns in opinion section of three Pakistani English newspapers. There are three main questions in this research First and second questions are quantitative as they are about the frequency of personal pronouns in English Pakistani newspapers and third about the functions of personal pronouns. The above table has showed that the frequency of persona pronoun “I” in Dawn is 15, 38 in nation and 5 in News. The frequency of “*we*” in Dawn is 33, 60 in nation and 47 in newspapers. The frequency of they in dawn is 50, 60 in nation and 39 in News. The frequency of “*you*” is 6 in Dawn, 7 in Nation and 12 in News. As Results of this research have showed that *they* and *we* have been used more frequently than *you* and *I*.

Third question is about the frequency of personal pronouns as pervious researches showed that writers or politicians use personal pronoun for different purposes as to give their opinion, avoid to

take individual responsibility and sometimes for the negative representation of rival group as the results of this research have showed that:

1. Personal pronoun *we* in some examples of opinion section has been used to share responsibility and in other examples to show a sense of community and in other context writer has been used *we* for his team and for himself to share their experience such as results of previous research of Bramely (2001) and Håkansson (2012), Karapetjana (2011) and Makutis (2016) and De Fina (1996) show that political leaders use *we* to share responsibly and to create unity and sometimes it is used by people for his group and himself.

2. In opinion section of newspapers "*they*" has been used in some example of opinion sections of Pakistani English newspapers for opposite group for their negative representation and in other examples for common people as generic pronoun and in some example to show positive attitude towards the work of a group of peoples such as results of Bramley (2001) and Håkansson (2012) researches have showed that *they* can be used by people in order for they negative representation of their rival group and in other context it can be used for people as generic pronoun. Their results show that it can be used by a people for positive representation of other as in Håkansson research they had been used for the positive representation of army.

3. In opinion sections of three Pakistani English Newspapers "*I*" has been used by writers to express his experience and his opinion about different events, facts, realities of country and in some example it also has been used to express authority such as results of the previous research of Bramley (2001) and Håkansson (2012), Karapetjana (2011) show that personal pronouns *I* can be used by a person to express his opinion about facts and to express authority and power.

4. In some examples of opinion sections of three Pakistani English Newspapers personal pronoun "*you*" has been used for opposite people and groups for their negative representation and in some cases it has been used for the people of country as generic or definite pronoun and in some research has showed that personal pronoun "*you*" can be used for a rival group for their negative representation and it can be used to call a specific people but not for the negative and positive representation of them.

The results of functional analysis of personal pronouns such as *I*, *we*, *they*, and *you* in this research are similar with above mentioned previous researches. But the frequency of personal pronoun is different from previous researches such as they and "*we*" has been used more pervasively rather than *I* and *you* as the results of Povilaitytė (2005) research has showed that editorials and reportage writer used *I*, *you* more pervasively rather than *we* and *they*. The writers of opinion sections have been used *we* and *they* in order to remember people their duties and responsibility which are given them as members of Pakistani nations. Similarly, they have been used personal pronoun *they* to create a negative image of some revival groups.

Conclusion

This research is conducted to find out the frequency of personal pronouns *I*, *we*, *they* and *you* and the more frequent personal pronoun in three Pakistani English newspapers and the function which these personal pronouns have in different contexts of newspapers. The research has showed that the individual frequency of individual personal pronouns differs from newspapers to newspapers. Although the individual frequency of personal pronouns is differed but results of research have showed that *they* and *we* have been used more frequently in the opinion sections of three Pakistani

English Newspapers such as “*they*” has been used 149 times and *we* 150 times but the frequency *I* and “*you*” is less as *I* has been used 58 times and “*you*” has been used 25 times. Personal pronouns have same functions in Dawn, Nation and News as in these three newspapers “*we*” has been used to share responsibility and “*you*” has been used for negative representation of people and as generic pronoun for people. Similarly, “*they*” has been used for rival group and “*I*” has been used by writer to give his opinion about different facts.

Many researches have been conducted on the analysis of personal pronoun in spoken genre such as speeches, interviews and debate but few researches have been conducted on written genre. That’s why there is need of further researches on personal pronoun in written genre such as Newspapers, academic writings and Magazines etc. This research has been conducted on opinion section other researchers can conduct on editorial and reportage sections and they can compare opinion and editorial sections to find out in which section personal pronouns are used more frequently and also can see their function in these two sections.

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