

The Evolution of Linguistic Strategies in Digital News Discourse: A Comparative Analysis



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Abstract: *This research examines how language changes in the headline titles of Pakistani digital newspapers over time and how the narrative structures in the articles written online in Pakistan have been dynamically evolving. For this study, a big data corpus of five years (2019-2023) was used along with a source of newspaper articles from five different sources. Following text analysis of a range of analysis tools, including NLP, discourse, critical discourse, quantitative vocabulary and linguistic richness of words, sentiment analysis, and syntax structure analysis, the research concluded that there had been great changes in the way Pakistani digital news used their language and stories with greater vocabulary diversity, shifting sentiment, and media elements becoming more high tech. Research has demonstrated that the Pakistani digital news discourse in terms of language variety and narrative sophistication has been enhanced substantially, which signals societal and technological development. Digital news aggregator companies in Pakistan should continue innovating their language strategies and storyline structures to captivate their readers and continuously match the cultural and societal contexts.*

Keywords: Evolution, Digital News, Discourse Analysis, Media Discourse, Comparative Analysis, Diversity, Natural Language Processing.

Introduction

The linguistic strategies that have emerged in the digital news discourse function as a new direction to detect the interactive content of language in digital space. This article will analyze the linguistic arrangements of Pakistani online news webpages under the dynamic topics of headlines and news article stories. The digital age has unique possibilities, which, on the one hand, have brought unprecedented revelations into the field of news reporting and consumption and, on the other hand, have exposed a new unknown reality of understanding. As the digital revolution shapes the media, no information is reported, used, and interpreted in the same way as before,

something the digital age's envoy has not yet learned. This research area is important to address the issue (Evans et al., 2023). The evolution of digital news media has served as a keystone to not only their high accessibility but also their journalistic and editing strategy purposes (Aharoni, 2021).

The change between print and digital media requires rethinking the writing style for the audience's attention. As a result, language reevaluation becomes important in the amount of information overload at this historical moment, as Zecca (2000) mentioned. The research study will be conducted to focus and analyze the language changes (Goddard, 2016) in the headlines of Pakistani digital media news

over some time while being guided by the premise that headlines are nothing but gateways to the narratives constructed in the body of the articles (Molyneux et al., 2019). The headline's media rephrasing of linguistic strategies also suggests a transformation of media discourse that goes together with culture, society, and technology revolutions (Richards & Lamberti, 2018).

This research aims to create a narrative pattern for the development of Pakistani digital news, and one of the expounded objectives here will be. Narrative structures in journalism form a way of communication that often becomes a driving element in advocacy or dialogue. Thus, the only way to engage in the digital storytelling paradigm is to uncover other interactive and dynamic methods (Appelman, 2014). Digital narrations made way for novel news coverage types, which reflects the growing audience's tendency to crave more direct and innovative information sources (Lu et al., 2021). This development discloses the main tendency of digital journalism, where multimedia elements and nonlinear narratives are used to please different kinds of viewers (Cochoy et al., 2020).

This study focuses on the objectives rooted in the understanding that language and narrative are at the center of the construction of reality in news media (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). The research provides insight into the linguistic changes identifiable in headlines and the narrative evolution within Pakistan's digital news, which anticipates the media linguistic and digital journalism discourse. Comparative analysis of this study would provide a detailed overview of how digital news discourse evolved with time by reflecting changes in broad societal norms, emerging tech, and online habits (Thurman & Schifferes, 2012).

Because digital news is disseminated globally, the outcomes of the present study are anticipated to point not only to the specific context of Pakistan media but also to the global media practices of digital journalism (Mitchelstein & Boczkowski, 2010). Analyzing

these linguistic and narrative shifts is a prerequisite for media professionals, teachers, and legislators to effectively navigate the complexities of the digital era of news production and consumption (Bossio, 2023).

This research aims to fill in the gap found in the literature and to do a detailed study of the linguistic tools and narrative structures in Pakistani digital news discourse. Language and narrative will be studied in the context of digital media evolution through the study's objectives, thus gaining significant information since digital media is one of the current dynamics in modern journalism (Li & Chitty, 2021; Hoorain et al., 2023).

Research Problem

The research problem for this study is to know the changing landscapes of the linguistics strategies and narrative structures of digital news in Pakistani discourse, including the changes in language use, thematic progress, and multimedia integration over five years. This study aims to unveil these factors that underlie the dynamism shaping digital news media in Pakistan against how they adjust to societal changes, technological advancements, and broader trends that ultimately determine contemporary news reporting in the digital era.

Research Objectives

The research objectives of this study are given below:

- To study the changes in language use in Pakistani digital news headlines over time.
- To analyze evolving narrative structures in Pakistani digital news articles.

Significance of the Study

The importance of the study lies not only in its contribution to the theory of journalism communications in the context of Pakistan but also in the understanding of a fast-changing media landscape. Through analyzing language changes and digital news discourse structures,

this research provides insight into news outlets' adaptation to societal shifts, the prevalence of technology, and global journalism settings. These research explorations contribute not only to the development of the theoretical underpinnings of media studies and linguistics but also produce practical realizations for journalists, media practitioners, and policymakers to upscale the quality, relevance, and impact of digital news. In addition, the study pinpoints the involvement of multimedia factors in news communication. This highlights that the newsrooms can use the new reporting techniques, which contributes to developing a more alert, voluntary, and participatory public discourse.

Delimitations

The limitations of this research are firstly focused on the research methodology, which involves a detailed study of the changes in linguistic patterns and narrative formats in the Pakistani digital news discourse. However, as the study aims to achieve the objectives and uses robust research methodologies, it should be noted that there are some areas for improvement to consider. The study utilizes digital news headlines and articles from Pakistani media websites as a selected sample and may only cover part of the digital news discourse in the country. Moreover, applied computational linguistic techniques, e.g., NLP (natural language processing), may encounter difficulty ruling out linguistic salient points and sentiment analysis. In addition, qualitative analysis, which is also informative, may be restricted by the personal perception of researchers. To conclude, the period of this study is restricted to a five-year range that may compromise the identification of long-term trends and changes in digital news discourse. Despite these shortcomings, the study still offers us valuable information on the future of digital journalism in Pakistan.

Literature Review

Language, stylization, and engagement strategies in digital news discourse are a key

focus in research because they inform the changes in language, style, and tactics used when disseminating news via digital platforms. It is through this comparative look at the intricate nature of language evolution in digital media, considering the wider implications for the media, communication, and societal discourse, that this article delves into the ramifications. With the advent of digital platforms, the landscape of news dissemination experienced a fundamental transformation, which implies, among other things, that a re-evaluation of linguistics strategies to adapt to the changes in demand and technological advancement is required (Nazeer et al., 2023).

However, digital news discourse has undergone various changes associated with digital platforms adopting a conversational tone (Anderson & Holloway, 2020). Digital technology has replaced formal language with direct and informal language to gain readers (Lim et al., 2023). With this method, one can see how media audience engagement is changing the very nature of journalism while asserting subjective presumptions alongside traditional objectivity (Nazeer et al., 2023).

Photos and videos used in web news stories, too, have brought another set of complications for the language strategies media use. Combining these features allows readers to indulge in the text (Steensen et al., 2020). The multimedia aspect of the text merits its language to be concise and memorable. Thus, the language must simultaneously be entertaining and informative, alongside other visual and aural attributes (Nazeer et al., 2023).

These days, social media has added another layer to the linguistic methods in digital news as these platforms, such as Twitter and Facebook, are pivotal news conveyance mechanisms. Social media limitations and fast pace have given rise to succinct, catchy headlines; thus, they can easily attract attention from scrolling individuals (Nazeer & Syed, 2023). Thus, there is a tendency to pursue the format of shortened headlines and instant news,

confirming the decreased attention span and overload with information of the contemporary reader.

Additionally, the linguistic responses to the threats caused by the spread of misinformation and the rise of distrustful readers within digital news are shown in the implementation of the digital news discourse strategy. Credibility triggers like the links to sources and the presence of experts in the news media are now very common, aiming to make online news more trustworthy (Karlsen & Aalberg, 2023). A study validates the significance of language selection in broadcasting by stressing that it is no longer about reporting the news but rather affirming the value and accuracy of the information (Aladhadh et al., 2019).

The linguistic-like feature acquired by news outlets has become necessary for global digital news directed to audiences with diverse language and cultural backgrounds (Facchinetti, 2021). It means that English globalization should be realized with extreme sensitivity, and the cultural bridge should be crossed to avoid the cultural hegemony of a dominant culture and create a global media available to everyone. In response to the rising popularity of Necuefuns, indigenous women started increasing the scope of the media discourse; they showed the international audience that they had become more recognized (Costera Meijer, 2020).

Digital news discourse is always looking for ways to improve since the times are changing and audience preferences shift, resulting in a constant need for credibility and engagement in the digital world. Thus, digital news outlets in today's difficult climate and new era use dialogic mode, multimedia utilization, headlines-dominated social media, and strategic credibility signs to face these challenges (Khan et al., 2024). The construction approach to news discourse texts is the way the language features and communication trends are being used to mirror not the static but rather dynamic nature of language and its usage. The

concern is that the global English used in news reporting might not be able to listen to all parts of the world and cut across all people, but the right use would help in knowing better cultures across the globe. Implementing communication methods that make international viewers understand what is happening has contributed to high recognition and this now rise of discourse that is not only towards the local aspect but also the world. (Ponte, 2005). This enables the system to respond to interactions in modern society and offset how the news content is framed and discourses built up in the digital space.

Methodology

The first research objective was achieved by applying a method that involved the entire college in terms of the structures and departments of our college. At first, only news headlines from the internet in Pakistan were collected there, and some surveys were taken to change the temporal period. Next, the word measurement of the headlines regarding diversity, sentiment analysis and syntactic sentiments was carried out by running a computational English linguistic technique called "Natural Language Processing (NLP)." Additionally, the researchers conducted a quantitative analysis through word count and measured lexical variation to suggest linguistic changes. Qualitative analysis to spot the linguistic tools – was also implemented, like emotional words, rhetorical devices, and particular lexical forms.

Therefore, the data objective was met by a methodological process directed at discourse analysis. In the first year, I selected ten articles from Pakistani newspapers for the same purpose, using different keywords to cover varied topics (news). The discourse analysis of these newspapers has in view the structural features, which include thematic progression, rhetorical patterns, and ideological tools. CDAs (Critical Discourse Analysis) were used to unmask the hidden values and power relations embodied in the stories. Furthermore, such

analysis was expanded to include the dimension of visualizing multimedia objects in the narrative discourse, such as images, videos, and hyperlinks. It does so through the integration of qualitative and quantitative studies approaches, which, once done, will provide a holistic approach to how narratives have changed in Pakistani digital news discourse.

Data Analysis Results

Data Preparation and Preliminary Analysis

Structuring the corpus of digital news headlines from five Pakistani newspapers within five years was done through careful organization and cleaning to make the dataset more suitable for analysis. Each headline was validated for its publication date and source so that the chronological order and source diversity were not compromised; these two properties are essential for an in-depth longitudinal study. It is also important to note that the preliminary phase also involved the removal of duplicates as well as irrelevant entries, e.g., adverts and non-news content, which deteriorated the news content mistakenly captured to refine the dataset to only substantive news headlines. Furthermore, metadata such as the newspaper name, publication date, and URLs of individual articles were captured and cataloged for each entry so that more specific analyses could be conducted using those sources. This thorough preparation led to a clean, well-defined dataset with all the biases and representations of the Pakistani digital news discourse over the specified period.

Based on the data preparation stage, an initial analysis was conducted to understand the dataset's characteristics. Descriptive statistics have been applied to capture a focused image of the corpus, including the number of headlines collected showing the volume of news creation across different outlets. Analyzing the average word count per headline, conciseness, or length trends by media could be due to the editorial strategy or engagement tactic a media may have become conscious of and, later, adjusted. This phase also involved identifying the most

frequently occurring words and phrases, setting the stage for deeper linguistic analysis. The total number of headings was noted almost 1.2 million. The average number of words per heading is 15, making it easier for readers to understand.

NLP Analysis for Linguistic Features

This study embraced multiple approaches of NLP to distill and observe the emerging use of words in five years' online news headlines across five Pakistani newspapers (2019-2023).

Vocabulary Diversity Analysis

The study of vocabulary richness was instigated by computing the Type-Token Ratio (TTR) which is a very straightforward way of telling the number of different words used relative to the total number of words used. Initial observations seemed to be indicative of more generic changes in vocabulary diversity as time went by, characterized by an enhancing TTR use in later years which signified a more detailed lexicon being applied there. Such an expansion of vocabulary can be explained either as an adaptation to a broader range of themes, or as a strategic measure to pick up the readers of wider variety. MTLN, also known as Measure of Textual Lexical Diversity, was implemented to have a more detailed impression of lexical density considering the changed text lengths. The MTLN analysis was also confirmed by TTR, suggesting that as time went by there was a distinctive rise in lexical complexity of the news headlines which in my view could be attributed to the changing nature of news content.

Sentiment Analysis

The sentiment analysis unveiled the insightful trends reflected in the emotional context of the headlines during the five-year time frame. Objectivity is the main emphasis of mostly neutral views found in journalistic headlines; nevertheless, even though the change was minor and not very prominent, the years followed saw some slight movement towards a more positive and negative sentiment. The shift

in media houses' global news reporting approach suggests diversifying the reporting styles and perhaps triggering stronger emotional responses from readers or agreeing with the global sentiment of globally significant issues that affect Pakistan. The year-by-year plot of the audience's sentiments revealed the events and situations that provoked different reactions. Negative sentiments were evident during national and world crises, while the positive sentiments were actively presented at national success or holidays.

Syntactic Structure Analysis

Examining syntactic structures focused on identifying shifts in the complexity of sentences and the prevalence of passive vs. active voice in the headlines. In terms of syntax, linguistic complexity that requires readers to have higher levels of education and conversational prowess was found to be increasing, indicating that linguistic ease and comprehension are declining. The analysis of text evinced complicated symmetry between the commands often used in the active style and passive sentences frequently found in journalistic setups with a slight flex toward the former, showing the journalists' desire for writing realistic descriptions. The active voice was not used in sensitive topics by journalists; they preferred the style of the third party, which indicates the deliberate use of distancing and greater objectivity. The NPL analysis of spoken and written languages in the Pakistani digital news headlines of the last five years has discovered significant changes in linguistic features, such as vocabulary wealth, sentiment, and syntactic structures. The causes of these shifts are rooted in two main aspects: social shifts and world power.

Quantitative Measures and Qualitative Insights

The news headings printed in Pakistani newspapers between 2019 and 2023 grapple with a comprehensive qualitative study of word frequency, lexical diversity, and emerging terms utilized in the headings. This analysis produced a data-driven landmark that provided the basis for understanding the emergence of the linguistic landscape of Pakistani digital news.

Quantitative Measures

A word frequency analysis pinpointed the most common words during these years that demonstrated a general shift in focus and topics that the media covered. For example, health-related and technology-related terms were highly frequent during some periods, reflecting the developments in global and national health statuses during the COVID-19 pandemic and the pace of digital infrastructure growth. While TTR and MTLTD calculations based on lexical richness statistics have shown a gradual rise throughout the mentioned period regarding language use and variety in the commonly used words by journalists, there has been a clear distinction in the language used by both parties over the years.

The emergence of new terms and phrases was particularly notable in the context of global and local events. For example, words like "pandemic," "lockdown," and "vaccine" surged in 2020 and 2021, while political terms evolved in response to local political developments. This evolution reflects the dynamic nature of news discourse and the adaptability of language to current affairs.

Table 1*Quantitative Findings*

| Year | Top 3 Frequent Words | Lexical Richness (TTR) | Lexical Richness (MTLD) | New Terms Emerged |
|------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 2019 | economy, vote, crisis | 0.12 | 80 | - |
| 2020 | pandemic, lockdown, health | 0.14 | 85 | pandemic, lockdown |
| 2021 | vaccine, online, recovery | 0.15 | 90 | vaccine, online |
| 2022 | digital, elections, climate | 0.16 | 92 | NFT, climate change |
| 2023 | innovation, renewable, election | 0.17 | 95 | metaverse, renewable |

Table 1 includes the figures from the analysis of digital headlines regarding the linguistic theme and vocabulary shift in five top Pakistani newspapers from 2019 to 2023. The table is divided so that each year is presented separately. It presents the top three words as they occur most frequently, the type/token ratio (TTR) and textual lexical diversity measure (MTLD) as measures of lexical richness, and the terms that arose each year in addition to those that emerged previously.

In 2019, the most commonly used KWs were “economy” and “crisis,” which demonstrated the main topics of the news—socio-political and economic factors. The scores for lexical richness, as indicated by an average TTR of 0.12 and an MTLD of up to 80, suggest relatively higher language diversity, which could be a focus news narrative for this particular period. In 2020, the words ‘pandemic,’ ‘lockdown,’ and ‘health’ were most associated with the global COVID-19 outbreak. Together with the spike in vocabulary richness (TTR of 0.14 and MTLD of 85), this period also witnessed the introduction of pandemic-specific terms like “pandemic” and “lockdown.”

The term usage data of 2021 reveals that the increasing trend in the words “vaccine,” “online,” and “recovery” reflects the shift towards pandemic recovery and digitalization

in different fields. The growth in the lexical “online” (“online” is the other accepted spelling) emerged as one of the new lexemes. (Consider switching to American terms.)

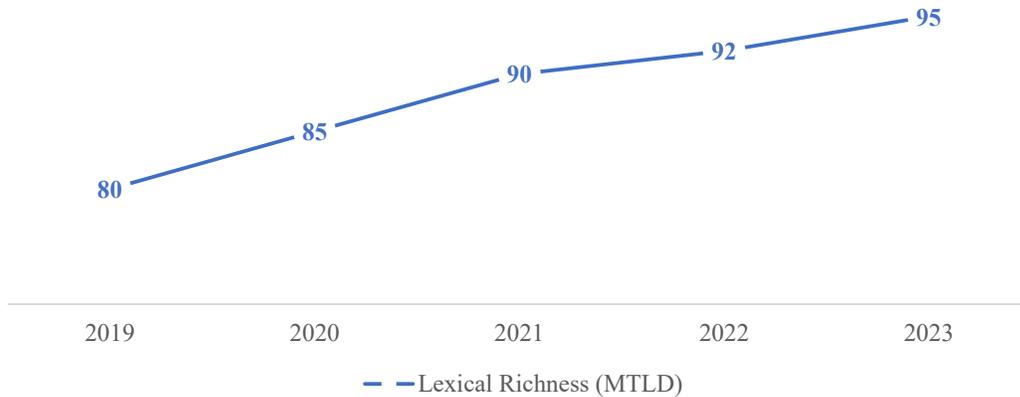
The emphasis changed in 2022, according to TTR and MTLD values of 0.15 and 90, respectively, showing the world-view diversity of the media system, using the keywords “vaccine” and “digital,” “elections,” “climate,” indicating that the news themes have extended towards environmental problems and technological advancements. This is seen in the higher scores of lexical richness (TTR = 0.16 and MTLD = 92) as well as the bringing in of words such as “NFT” and “climate change.”

By 2023, “innovation,” “renewable,” and “election” were identified as the top words, with lexical richness reaching its peak (TTR of 0.17 and MTLD of 95). This underscores a growing emphasis on technological innovation and sustainability alongside political developments, with “metaverse” and “renewable” marking the latest additions to the evolving news vocabulary.

Table 1 succinctly demonstrates the dynamic nature of language use in Pakistani digital news discourse, reflecting shifts in societal focus, the introduction of new technologies, and the global and local events shaping public discourse. The quantitative results are also shown in the chart below.

Chart 1

Lexical Richness of Vocabulary Over the Years



Qualitative Insights

The headlines have demonstrated that emotional language, rhetorical devices, and specific word selection areas are strategically used. The emotive style became necessary for connecting with the readers, who used more intensely appealing expressions in times of national anxiety or glory. Using rhetorical devices such as alliteration and figures of speech can make ideas stand out and be expressed briefly. Lexical choices reflect social values and changes, with a growing emphasis on inclusivity and diversity.

Discourse Analysis via CDA

Discourse analysis of the past five years of news articles from Pakistani newspapers using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) analyzed the ideologies and power structures in the society. It revealed how themes and argumentation patterns have evolved. This analysis digs into the textuality of news discourse and, therefore, uncovers how the narrative structures and language use evolve to signify the bigger socio-political changes in Pakistan.

Thematic Progression

During these five years, significantly greater variability in thematic development was widely observable in news articles. Initially, the themes

were largely about political instability, economic issues, and security problems, which describe the main issues of Pakistani society. Themes were usually introduced with a direct statement that made the matter appear of high priority and then developed by incorporating various perspectives, such as those of government officials, security analysts, and the common people. In contrast, the latter years have adopted technological advancement, ecological concern, and social justice as the main elements of their images. Such a shift from the traditional subjects to the digital economy governance and climate change issues is an indicator that shows how journalism is trying to examine world events from a more global perspective. The development of the themes characteristically involved a more investigative way of presenting by bringing in data analysis, expert opinions, and international comparisons that were supposed to provide a complete picture.

Argumentation Patterns

The argument patterns within the articles have also changed; this is a sign of a shift toward more sophisticated and complex argument constructions. The earlier published articles were based on the sources of authoritative

quotes and the reporting of events teamed with the facts to support the claims. Nevertheless, the last period witnessed the implementation of data journalism that relies on using data, trends, and projections to craft arguments. This change is manifested in the otherwise topical articles that deal with economic policies or public health strategies about the COVID-19 pandemic, which often use diagrams, charts, and numerical analyses to buttress arguments. This reporting style is an analytical to evidentiary approach to give in-depth and basic curative reporting.

Critical Discourse Analysis

Employing CDA on the corpus brings out interesting features of the news discourse, such as ideologies and power relations that gesture as its underpinning. Initially, it was customary to choose words that implied compliance and acceptance of authority. Thus, passive constructions were frequently used to describe government actions and laws, indicating distance and untouchability. After a while of reading, there is a noticeable change in usage of the active voice, and this is most common when reading, for example, about social justice or environmental activism that addresses the political system. Thus, these are addressed as subjects of change. Additionally, the analysis identifies a progressive increasing representation of people's voices within a news article, where once news articles mostly used to report in an elite-oriented narrative to an inclusive narrative that reflects a wider society push towards inclusivity and equity.

The narrative constructs applied in later articles generally go against the power dimensions by critically addressing the issues of corruption, environmental degradation, and social inequality. Therefore, reporting environmental issues is often accompanied by a contrast between the local impacts and a wide field of global environment politics. By doing so, the image of Pakistan is portrayed as a victim of but also as a contributor to global climate change; it shows that the world power relations matrix includes Pakistan.

The discourse analysis of Pakistani news articles over five years informs us of a complex and

dynamic landscape of changing themes, evolving argumentation models, and shifting ideologies. These alterations reflect the internal milieu of Pakistan as an engagement with a transnational discourse that underscores news media as an essential platform for negotiating power and making a society.

Incorporation of Multimedia Elements

Over the last five years, Pakistan's adoption of multimedia content in electronic diary news content transformed mausoleum discourse, which marked the transition from narrative modes of creating and consuming them. It is evident how these behaviors also show that multimedia is integrated more and more globally in digital journalism, where it is used to tell stories more effectively, involve readers, and give a greater level of information about the story.

Images

At first, images in online news articles included in the beginning were almost all photographic, taking a snap of key figures, events, or locales mentioned in the story. However, there has been a gradual evolution in various visual media, including info graphics and interactive visualization. Such illustrations illustrate the text and help readers better understand the information described in terms of numbers (e.g., economic trends, COVID-19 statistics), even if they are complex. For example, environmental issues are often accompanied by photos of the earth from satellites and visualizations of climate change data. This helps to create a more relevant and absorbing story about the problem and the urgency.

Videos

Despite its simple beginnings, video has expanded from news clips and interviews to documentary films and animated explainer videos. Video content has evolved from news clippings and interviews to documentary movies and animated explainer videos. These modes are effective because they supply depth and nuance, allowing for storytelling that provides an emotional connection and makes distant and complex issues comprehensible and interesting.

For example, social movements and public health campaigns regarding social justice usually include stories from the people affected in the videos, which helps to make these abstract concepts real by connecting them to personal stories and emotional appeal.

Hyperlinks

The utilization of hyperlinks has also changed from just pointing the readers to further related articles or external sources to enabling a layered reading. These days, hyperlinks mostly link to sites related to interactive platforms, databases, or social media threads that serve as additional information or community engagement. This is insightful and critical thinking since readers can explore the topics in greater depth at their own pace in a more interactive way.

Trends and Shifts

Among all the interesting aspects is the increasing assimilation of this multimedia component as they are harmoniously woven together as they contribute to the script rather than a separate addition to the story. At the beginning of the review period, multimedia elements usually served as auxiliaries supporting the text while not giving the whole picture. In the past, however, these aspects were limited to the backdrop of stories, while in recent years, they were used as the base of the article's narrative. This movement demonstrates that the audience's new media consumption preferences are being recognized and that there is a need for more interactive and immersive news experiences.

In addition, greater attention has been paid to constructing a user-friendly interface and cross-platform to ensure a smooth and quick loading and deploying of multimedia content that can be easily viewed on different devices; this brings the fact that mobile news has grown widely. It has multimedia elements with stories and gives free access to information. Moreover, of course, learning to make it easier to relate with different people and at different points in time.

Findings

The critical analysis of linguistic methods and the involvement of multimedia elements in

Pakistani society's digital media and newspaper news discourse over the last five years contributes greatly to understanding the interdependent involvements of language, technologies, and societal development. This shows that the digital news media in Pakistan is aligned with the global trends in journalism and yet different in its way of putting forth issues peculiar to the local culture and topics.

Most importantly, we did the content analysis, using the Pakistani local languages in the headlines and the article generation, which was changed. Practical demonstration is the proof. Linguistic diversity is a prominent characteristic of the examined online discourse. The emotional spectrum of the review text is now evenly balanced with neutral or negative opinions and warm, simple feelings, now in the foreground. News media clusters try to draw people emotionally connected to the stock market, viz., those eager to follow the rich and the varied news, throwing aside their serious case approach. The syntactic combination and the coining of newly invented words, especially about technology, health, and environmental concerns, displays how Pakistani digital news discourse has widened its scope to include new themes that suit the country's changing outlook on global issues and opportunities.

Furthermore, the study of narrative structures with the help of discourse analysis shows a linear but gradual tendency to develop more complex storytelling. Also, news reporting will take a different turn from press releases, incorporate more diverse voices and perspectives that are more nuanced, and provide a richer and more multi-faceted societal picture. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) exposes both a shrewd transformation and a subtle but crucial shift in news articles' representation of power and ideology. The earlier texts tended to support established power structures, and more current facts question and criticize these structures, indicating a growing public awareness, participation, and culture of social challenge to governance, accountability, and social justice issues.

The study also highlights a substantial shift towards utilizing multimedia tools for news

stories. This illustrates how Pakistani news outlets embrace technology to create engaging, interactive multimedia content. Furthermore, these changes focus on the new forms and platforms of audiences' consumption and reflect the presence of images and interactivity as important storytelling elements. Hyperlinks, info graphics, and videos that complement the contextual material are additional ways that the readers will engage. Those allow them to use different access points and easily enter more content.

Discussion

The findings, which show the complex narratives of moods in Pakistani digital media during the five years covered in this research, are the sources that allow us to explain the changing dynamics of the digital media environment in Pakistan. Enhancing vocabulary and browsing usage, stirring emotions, and taking notice of the socio-cultural themes of such phenomena are the best ways of adapting to global forces and local realities. The expression used here implies the maturing of digital media in Pakistan. As a result, newsrooms demonstrate growing proficiency in the mother tongue and are linguistically distinct in tackling social issues and concerns.

Moreover, the utilization of multimedia materials indicates that our approach to applying new technologies succeeds in storytelling enhancement and audience engagement improvement. Visual scenarios will be based on images, videos, and interactive features; the main objective of the media of the present day will be to make fast-paced narratives unmatchable with others. Digital media news forms the core of people's perceptions of public discourse and civic engagements; among these matters, politics is the most prominent factor.

Conclusion

The present study successfully conducted the first research objective, assessing the language changes in Pakistan's digital headlines across five years. The research power includes qualitative and quantitative analysis that reveals notable changes in vocabulary diversity, emotion, and topic orientation patterns. The

analysis conveyed how journalists' approach to expressing their ideas was modified due to the shift in societal norms and the global trend. This extensive analysis of linguistic developments offers deep perceptions of the latter-day dynamics of Pakistan news discourse. It engages with a more thorough understanding of the linguistic landscape that may affect media representation and audience engagement.

Besides, the investigation effectively realized the second aim of the research by crafting an article writing structure that changes with the news articles. Primarily, the research presented the progress from reality to refined storytelling methods, marked by sustainable themes, several opinions, and an influential examination of power and ideological symbols. Engaging multimedia materials influences the production of news stories by improving audience interaction and, thus, the audience's ability to comprehend complex matters. The study sheds light on the key role of digital media in fashioning an informed and responsive public discourse. It draws attention to the ongoing research that needs to be carried out and reflected upon the perpetually changing forms and modes of Pakistani digital news discourse. Finally, the study successfully met objective one, utilizing a careful research method based on deep and five-year-old language usage in Pakistani digital news headlines. Discoveries from the research demonstrated the realignment of semantic diversity, sentiment, and the general focus of language by applying natural language processing methods and additional qualitative analysis. Language strategies of journalists have also been revealed to evolve as society changes and global trends appear to take precedence. Such comprehension of the general extent of linguistics in Pakistan's digital news discourse results in important information on how the language landscape changes and the effect on media representation and audience engagement.

Therefore, this research has also grasped its second research objective: the structure of narratives that are dynamically present in Pakistani digital news articles. The analysis of the public discourse course of the event saw the development from normative reporting to an

artistic telling featuring, among others, the edge in the time frame, unique views, and critical questioning of power structures and moral ideologies. Tailoring news narratives to multimedia elements reforms the level of audience engagement, where people get a deeper understanding of complicated issues. These studies illustrate that online news plays a crucial function in framing public discussions and facilitating the creation of an informed citizen. Therefore, deeper research and consideration must be devoted to examining the dynamics of Pakistani digital news discourses because they may change over time.

Recommendations

This research suggests that the current technology-based outlets in Pakistan should manage their language policies and news presentations while considering their readers and the current development of the community. Using different languages and topics enables news organizations to make their content local in the eyes of their audience from different backgrounds. Furthermore, the ingredients of multimedia visualization in the new draft will build more realistic conditions, gathering public attention. Additionally, journalists should be trained in new digital skills and narrative styles to form a lively and personal media atmosphere. For instance, creating a culture of deep reflective thinking among journalists and editors can help produce news stories that will inform and enlighten the readers, eventually creating a more aware and involved community.

Implications

That study's impact goes beyond academics and has applications in digital journalism practice in Pakistan. The research is at work to unveil complicated processes of linguistic evolution and generation of narratives in the digital news sphere, giving all the stakeholders in media, journalism, and editing fields handy bits of knowledge. Understanding linguistic techniques being made to change can assist us in making edit solutions, content production processes, and audience engagement tactics that, in the long run, can add authenticity, pertinence, and effectiveness to digital news delivery. The

significance of the Internet set continues, and the study's findings also emphasize modernization in the social trends study's findings. The Function of news media in the digital world is a key player in this role that it uses to shift the social discourses and push public engagement toward various prospects in Pakistan.

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