

# **Critiquing Bangladeshi Newspapers' Editorials: A CDA Perspective**

**Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Masters  
of Arts in English**

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**Date of Submission: 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2013**

# **Critiquing Bangladeshi Newspapers' Editorials: A CDA Perspective**

**Dissertation submitted as a partial requirement to fulfill the degree of Master of Arts in English at East West University**

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## **DECLARATION**

I, hereby, proclaim that this dissertation is founded on my original work except for the quotations and citations. The theories and ideas taken from other sources have been cited accurately. This dissertation has not been submitted earlier or concurrently at any other institution for any sort of publication or academic purposes.

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**ABSTRACT**

Newspaper-editorials manufacture consent of influential groups of people (scholars, intellectuals, policy makers, politicians and administrators) in a particular country (Rahman and Akhter, 2002). Though a newspaper's uniqueness and stance is determined by its editorial in the market and society, the language composed here indirectly disseminates its ideology to its target readers (Van Dijk, 1996). This qualitative research elucidates some scarcely explored concerns of the editorial section of a newspaper; such as - semantic structure of the designed language, exercise of implicit power behind the language ( see Fairclough, 2001), holistic dimension of editors' ideologies, validation of the title, techniques of presenting proposals, implications of key terminologies and justification of editors' presupposition (Van Dijk,1998). These issues will help to find where editorials' language is creating hegemony; while building peoples' values, norms, beliefs, and practices in a state. This research analyzes 48 pieces of editorials from four newspapers (with the names) in Bangladesh. The study employs principles of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) (see Fairclough and Wodak, 1997: 271-80), Van Dijk's (1998) "Socio Cognitive Approach" and model of linguistic analysis of newspapers' editorials by Fowler (1991). This study has also shown some basic ideas of various western schools of philosophies which exist in the themes of Bangladeshi newspapers' editorials.

This interdisciplinary research will benefit the people related to the field of English, Mass Communication and Journalism, Bangla, Psychology, Philosophy, Political Science, Economics and Social Science too.

The findings indicate newspapers' editorials have still remained an unenthusiastic segment for most of the readers who regularly read newspaper. Editorials' language is diplomatically

composed to satisfy every party for commercial success. In Bangladesh, mainstream readers of newspapers somehow keep overlooking this segment whereas year after year writers of editorials are claiming their superior status.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

It is usually presumed that the editorial section in a newspaper is always written by the chief editor himself/herself, although in reality most of the time other members of editorial council (executive and assistant editors of other segments) contribute to composing the write ups (Rahman & Akhter, 2002). In Bangladesh, the editorial section of a newspaper is commonly read by scholars, intellectuals, politicians, officials of both public and private administrations (Moslem, 2000). People in general tend to read mostly the main news on the front page whereas in editorials, commentative views are technically constructed and carefully handled based on events or issues which are covered by main news and headlines (Rystrom, 1994: 5). According to Van Dijk (1996), critical reviews of crucial phenomenas in everyday life is presented in this section of newspaper, to make its target readers think, so that they might at least be vocal to resist the referred problems in editorials. It is the only section where owners, publishers, staff and the journalists who are responsible for publishing a newspaper, opine their assesments without any restriction and liability ( see Rahman & Akhter, 2002; Van Dijk, 1996), which consequently reflects the “newspapers’s ideology” (Kress & Hodge, 1993). Therefore, editorial section determines the overall policy stand and the ‘voice’ of any newspaper (Fowler, 1991). Through this procedure appreciation is gained both from public in general and intellectuals, which increases the readership of the newspaper. Now the question arises whether editorials offer betterment of the country in reality, or varify the bussiness of newspaper.

## 1.2 Problem Statement

As newspapers' editorials are opinion discourses (Van Dijk, 1996), there is always a chance that such opinions may be criticized, which might harm the reputation of the newspaper. Hence, the tone of an editorial becomes diplomatic in order to save face (Van Dijk, 1996). Readers will not be convinced, unless arguments based on sufficient background knowledge, necessary statistics and relevant examples are established while supporting the target proposal of an editorial. Editorials generally tend to disseminate the ideology of newspaper among its target readers. Since newspaper is one of the most popular and cheapest mediums to know both about local and international news, publishing newspapers has been a profitable business in Bangladesh. Some industrialists run and own several newspapers whose intention is just to increase the circulation of newspaper (Rahman & Akhter, 2002). Other facts which affect the writing strategies in editorials are - competition with other newspapers, economic pressure and taking donation from powerful sources, newspaper's support for any particular political party or any regional group and readers' ideologies (*ibid.*).

Furthermore, Bangladesh is a democratic country, where people enjoy freedom of speech according to its constitution. Newspapers' editors also enjoy that freedom of speech. The way print media has expanded in Bangladesh, intellectuals from various disciplines are starting to do research on media discourses. Many ideological stances from the western school of philosophy become prominent through the editorials which tend to remain unexplored sometimes. Therefore, apart from democracy, other ideologies such as social liberalism, feminism, neo-liberalism and democratic capitalism also become apparent from editorials. Apparently it seems that only democracy is the central ideology of all editorial pieces but other ideologies might also exist.



These ideologies might somehow have positive effects while manufacturing consents of editors. Subsequently, the main concern in this research is to consider, how consents in editorials are constructed or manufactured and whether they are reliable enough on readers' perspectives to agree with them. If other ideological stances exist, this research tries to highlight them too.

### **1.3 Purpose Statement**

Editorials leave psychological effects on readers' minds that somehow represent implicit power (Van Dijk, 1996) of editorials. The main purpose of this research is to understand the hegemony and monopoly of newspapers in the editorial section.

Newspaper is one of the cheapest and most accessible medium of news which contains lots of news from various fields at a time. So, there is hardly any home in urban and metropolitan regions where newspaper is not subscribed. Moreover newspapers are establishing their online editions now-a-days. Bangladesh is a small country and media exposure is very high here. The way number of newspapers is booming in Bangladesh, it is needed to review the ideological and opinion strategies of these newspapers. Sources of these ideologies and opinions are coming from multidisciplinary backgrounds which might be biased toward some specific groups rather being neutral and democratic.

## 1.4 Central Research Questions

This study addresses the following central research questions:

1. Are newspapers' editorials consigned to control readers' minds through manipulation or do they sincerely try to make the readers think objectively?
2. Does the theme of a newspaper editorial somehow reflect national interest or is it just a strategy to increase higher readership and circulation?
3. Does the language formulated in a newspaper's editorial indicate fair judgements on a whole or does it somehow indicate partiality toward substandard communities?

## 1.5 Significance of the study

Since editorials are supposed to be 'impersonal', they talk about variety of social problems and build public opinions (Moslem, 2000; Van Dijk, 1996). Graduate students and academics from the Departments of Mass Communication and Journalism, English, Economics, Political Science, Bangla and Social Science in Bangladesh, will benefit once they study the research. Students and academics of this discipline will start to look at editorials from academic perspective from now on. Graduate students will be informed regarding newspapers editorials if they want to do research on this topic. This investigation is one of the few empirical studies primarily based on editorials, in the country.

## **1.6 Limitations and Delimitations**

Lots of researches have already been done on different segments of a newspaper in Bangladesh but for the first time CDA on editorials has been investigated. Few studies have been done on editorials in this country. Editorials of foreign newspapers have been explored vastly. In this investigation editorials from only four newspapers (two Bangla and two English newspapers) were analyzed. These newspapers were: *Prothom Alo*, *Kaler Kontho*, *The Daily Star* and *New Age*.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Media Discourse

According to Bell and Garrett, (1998: 3-4) media studies tend to focus on language and communication in the field of media studies. Bell (1995: 23) provides four primary reasons for this: media is a rich source of readily accessible data for research and teaching; media practice influences and represents people's use of attitudes and language towards a 'speech community'; media use can tell us a great deal about social meanings and stereotypes projected through language and communication; media reflect and influence the formation and expression of culture, politics and social life.

Hua (2008: 2) suggests that media discourse is a complex issue. Fowler and Reah (in Hua, 2008: 2) look upon this complexity of media discourse as the existence of ambiguous ideological processes. Such ideological processes function in social control through linguistic manifestation of discourses in media texts, Fairclough (in Hua, 2008: 2) mentioned. These texts provide traces of social production or clues to the interpretation of related discourses (Hua, 2008: 2). Fiske and Meinhof (in Bell & Garrett, 1998: 2) suggest that meaning of text is produced at the time of reading and not during the moment of writing. By this process the text does not hold the status of originator of meaning as meaning depends on the reader (*ibid.*). Since meanings are now perceived to be more a product negotiations between readers and texts, texts take on more of the interactive qualities of discourse (Bell & Garrett, 1998: 2). Such texts have a signifying power to

represent objects and influence knowledge, beliefs and values in readers (Fowler and Reah, in Hua, 2008: 2).

## **2.2 Newspaper's Language and its Ideological Structure**

In Hoque's words (1992: 48), "newspaper means any periodical work containing public news and comments on public news and includes such other class of periodicals works as the Government may, by notification, in the official gazette, declared to be a newspaper". The term 'newspaper' proposes that the content of a newspaper would be principally allocated for the news of the day, and some scrutiny and remarks of this news (Reah, 2002: 2). Anderson, Billing, Reisiigl and Wodak (in Conboy, 2010: 3) assert that language is a thoroughly social activity and newspapers extend that activity ahead of the confines of face-to-face discourse to an extended imagined community of kinship based on nation. Newspaper materializes that identity quite literally onto the page (*ibid.*). Conboy (2010: 2) states that newspapers of current generation are an authentication of latest linguistic accommodation to changing social and commercial pressures. Newspapers have always endeavored to offer an involved form of conversation with their audience, to be something more than a 'dry account of the events' of the day (*ibid.*). Nowadays newspapers are more pressurized to supply a version of daily conversation in a setting where many other technologies are competing to provide that sense of 'communal voice' (Conboy, 2010: 3). The languages developed in newspapers pursue a series of challenging and overlying functions (Conboy, 2010: 5). These include informational, political, entertainment, normative/integrationist, creation of social identities, agenda setting and consumerist all within ever more complex networks of an additional incorporated and broad media sphere (*ibid.*).

Fowler and Reah (in Hua, 2008: 3) assert that the content of the rhetorical document, newspaper, is presented in a particular way not only to provoke interest and curiosity in readers but also to influence the readers' views and speak for the institution's point of view through analysis and comments on the news. Fowler (1991) points out that a particular ideological position about the world is articulated and represented through language in any oral or written form. Language is therefore used as a tool in different newspapers to articulate each newspaper institution's ideological stance (*ibid.*).

Media associations or institutes undergo a routine of gathering news items and information of events, selecting, editing and transforming resource materials into completed texts (Hua, 2008: 3). The first draft of a journalist has to go through several changes of the various categories of editorial and technical staff (Bell, 1991: 44-46; Fairclough, 1995). The source of information gathered by the journalist is therefore reliant upon the possession and profitability of the media institution which constitute an inherent limitation (*ibid.*). The reported content in the media texts, referred to as "news", is defined by Reah (2002: 4) as information about recent events that are of interest to a sufficiently large group, or that may affect the lives of a sufficiently large group". Fairclough (in Wodak & Meyer, 2002: 133) implies that re-contextualization means as "transformation to suit the new context and its discourse." It is then illustrated that news is not an objective representation of facts but a culture construct whereby journalists report what is newsworthy (*ibid.*).

### 2.3 Newspaper's Editorial

In Van Dijk's words (1996), "editorials are a genre that may be characterized both as a special type of media discourse, as well as belonging to the large class of opinion discourses". Editorial column is one subdivision in a newspaper that presents the editors' general postulation of an event (Hua, 2008: 6). The editorial decisions and viewpoint of the newspaper institution are presented in this section (*ibid.*). This section is cataloged as the "leading article", "editorial", "comment", "opinion", "we say" or the name of a certain newspaper "... says" (Fowler, 1991: 208; Reah, 2002). The main function of editorials is "the expression and persuasive communication" (Van Dijk, 1996: 13). Editorials make up a relevant body of text for the examination of predominant assumptions in a society (Van Dijk, 1992). Thus the emphasis on the difference between "Us" and "Them" will depend "on the political orientation of the newspaper" (*ibid.*). Kress and Hodge (1993) highlight this section as "a place where the process of selection and assimilation of rewriting and transformation are most dense". It is also the section of newspaper's ideology (*ibid.*). Like them, Fowler (1991: 208) have stressed that this section of the paper presents its perception of reality and speaks directly with clarity to its readership. Having this ideological role to play, editorials are therefore expected to be more linguistically complex (*ibid.*). Newspaper editorials are distinctive because they utilize textual strategies to forefront the speech act of offering values and beliefs (Fowler, 1991: 209). Greenberge (2000) also cited that "their (editorials) influence upon political opinion-formation is formidable, extending not just to the ordinary everyday reader, but also, crucially, to institutional and/or elite actors, for example, Members of Parliament (MPs), corporate executives, police and administrative officials".

Izadi and Biria (2007: 148) say that editorials are usually organized along with three schematic categories, which define the situation and give a summary of the news event. Editorials present an evaluation of the situation—especially of actions and actors (*ibid.*). Editorials advance pragmatic conclusions in the form of expectations, recommendations, advice and warnings (Van Dijk, 1992). After primetime television talk shows, newspaper editorials are probably the widest circulating forms of opinion discourse (Van Dijk, 1996).

#### **2.4 Linguistic analysis of an editorial essay**

Fowler (1991: 210) analyzed three editorial essays, by explaining that an editorial can be analyzed in terms of three discourse participants: the source, the addressee and the referent(s): the ‘I’, ‘you’ and ‘it/she/he/they’. The voice of the source naturally could be more relevant by using emotional vocabulary through dramatizing the speaker by strong feelings and opinions (Fowler, 1991: 210). In addition, ‘evaluative adverbs and adjectives’ are being noted not only in opening paragraphs but infrequently maintained throughout (*ibid.*). According Fowler (1991), an editorial prefers to be argumentative in two senses. First, the logical or narrative structure of the exposition is highlighted by ‘textual signposts’ and then secondly, the editorial voice strikes a position of rebuttal in other people’s ideas (Fowler, 1991: 211). Sometimes also, these arguments are being dramatized by asking rhetorical questions (*ibid.*).

According to Fowler (1991: 211), ‘modality’ could be an insistence of the speaker who assumes a position of authority. The authority includes a claim to know what inevitably is going to happen (*ibid.*). The modal auxiliary ‘must’ is a crucial word in editorials, claiming that the source has the



right to specify the obligations and this modal goes with an ethical vocabulary, Fowler (1991: 211) explains. Fowler (1991: 64) says that modal expressions signify judgments as to truth ('correct'), likelihood ('certainly', 'might'), desirability ('regrettable'); other modal usages stipulate obligations ('should', 'ought to') and grant permission ('may'). The implication of modality as far as the cueing of an oral model is concerned is that it hints the presence of an individual subjectivity behind the printed text, who is qualified with the knowledge required to pass judgment, the status to grant leave or assign responsibility (*ibid.*). Fowler (1991: 64) concluded by saying, "Subjectivity is enhanced with the illusion of a person with a voice and opinions, if modal expressions are frequent and highlighted".

'Generic statements are' likely to be found inside editorials which are not affirmations of obligations or necessity but descriptive propositions which are supposedly true of any instance of the entities to which they offer (Fowler, 1991: 211). It is further illustrated that generic sentences are unavoidably authoritarian, claiming total and definitive knowledge of some topic; they offer the comfort of closure as against the openness of enquiry (*ibid.*). It is significant that the generic sentence is the most semantic and syntactic form for proverbs (*ibid.*). Proverbs predetermine what is considered to be 'common-sense wisdom' (*ibid.*).

Fowler (1991: 217) further exemplifies the usage and presence of various stylistic features such as 'colloquial words' and 'mundane metaphors'. He also observes 'oral made' and 'casual style' is being followed. In addition he points out short, verb-less sentences and lots of parenthetical observations enclosed in brackets and dashes.

## 2.5 Ideologies and Opinions

Van Dijk (1998: 21) mentions opinions and ideologies involve beliefs or mental representations and therefore our approach first takes a cognitive perspective. This cognitive perspective deals with shared social representations and their acquisition and uses in social contexts (*ibid.*). His quotations suggest this theory.

Van Dijk (1996: 4) quoted about 'opinions' as followings:

Our conception of opinions is multidisciplinary: As such, we define them as a special form of mental representations; their acquisition, usages and functions are social, and their expression often discursive. That is, any satisfactory theory of opinions should, in our opinion, be located in the triangle that relates cognition, society and discourse.

From this explanation it shows that our opinions are always somewhat pre structured by same social norms and practices, where we survive, and then everyone constructs them individually.

Van Dijk (1998: 24) says, by not restricting ideologies to their role in the reproduction and establishment of class domination, dominated groups also need ideologies, for instance, as a base to protest. This means ideologies in general are not wrong or right, but rather more or less effective in promoting the interests of a group, he explains further. So the main social purposes of ideologies turn into the coordination of the social practices maintained by group members for the effective awareness of the aims of that social group, and the protection of its interests, he concludes.

## 2.6 Interconnection between language and ideology

In Wodak's (2007: 1) words, "everything is potentially political, but not everything is seen politically, and also not everything is the product of politics". As a result the level of political involvement keeps changing with society and movement of political power (*ibid.*). So, language does leave an impact on power construction, Wodak (2007: 1). Language can be seen as an indicator of social and therefore political situations and language is a driving force directed at changing politics and society (*ibid.*). Language has remained as "an in-put" as well as "an out-put" factor of political systems: It influences politics—and is influenced by politics (*ibid.*). Language has been the instrument for or against enlightenment, for or against emancipation, for or against democracy, for or against human rights (*ibid.*). Wodak (2007) says Language has the capability to be used in totalitarian regimes and it can be used as a mean of resistance against these regimes. Thus, language is intricately related to ideologies, opinions and beliefs, Wodak opined (2007: 1).

Hodge and Kress (1993: 5-6) described the formulations and principles of language as following:

Languages are systems of categories and rules based on fundamental principles and assumptions about the world. Whorf (1936) called these fundamental organizing assumptions as 'science' and 'metaphysics'. Though 'science' and 'metaphysics' are interestingly connected, language is typically immersed in the ongoing life of a society, as the practical consciousness of that society. The consciousness is inevitably a partial and false consciousness. We can call it ideology, defining ideology as a systematic body of ideas, organized from a particular point of view. Ideology is thus a subsuming category which includes sciences and metaphysics, as well as political ideology of various kinds, without implying anything about their status and reliability as guides to reality.

Hodge and Kress (1993: 6) further expounded the interrelation between language and ideology by saying that language is a tool of both control and communication. Linguistic forms stimulate importance to be conveyed and to be distorted (*ibid.*). In this way hearers could be both manipulated and informed, preferably manipulated, when they suppose they are being informed (*ibid.*). Language is ideological in another, more political, sense of that word: it entails systematic deformations in the service of class concentration (*ibid.*). Still the two kinds of ideologies are not completely discrete—be it in theory or in practice (*ibid.*). Both science and political ideologies are systematized from point of views and political ideology remains accountable to endeavor the fantasy version of reality, continued by Hodge and Kress (1993: 6).

Woolard and Schieffelin (1994: 55-57) explains that both the terms ‘ideology’ and ‘language’ have emerged together regularly in latest anthropology, sociolinguistics, and cultural studies. They are sometimes joined with *by*, sometimes with *in* and sometimes with a comma in a trinity of nouns (*ibid.*). It has been analyzed, some of them very powerful, of literary and political ideologies as comprised, instructed or ratified in language (*ibid.*). Ideologies of language are important for society because they foresee and act out links of language to group and personal identity, to aesthetics, to ethics, and to epistemology (*ibid.*). Silverstein in (Woolard and Schieffelin, 1994: 57) further illustrates linguistic/language ideologies have been identified as "sets of beliefs about language articulated by users as a rationalization or justification of perceived language structure and use"; with a greater social emphasis "self-evident ideas and objectives a group holds concerning roles of language in the social experiences of members as they contribute to the expression of the group" , referred by Heath in (Woolard and Schieffelin, 1994: 57), and "the cultural system of ideas about social and linguistic relationships, together

with their loading of moral and political interests", assumed by Irvine in (Woolard and Schieffelin, 1994: 57); and most broadly as "shared bodies of commonsense notions about the nature of language in the world" countered by Ramsay in (Woolard and Schieffelin, 1994: 57). The theme of language ideology is a greatly needed connection between linguistic and social theory, since it shares the micro culture of communicative action to political economic considerations of power and social inequity, confronting macro social restrictions on language behavior, concluded by Woolard and Schieffelin (1994: 72).

According to Holborow (2007), the process of ideological formation, condensed down to actual words and the way they are used, can become more readily discernible, in language. He further claims, it is an ideology with specific historical roots and which, as a dominant ideology, makes itself felt in language, although not without contradictions. There is not simple relationship between language and ideology (*ibid.*).

Hasan (in Holborow, 2007) makes a similar point on language globalization and ideology as following:

If language is viewed as a system of systems of choices then, in a manner of speaking, all its use has to be seen as ideological; in the final analysis, the actual choice, albeit unconscious lies with speakers who in the nature of things are socially- positioned and thus ideology-specific.

Hasan's explanation elicits the significant fact that the process is fluid, even when the ideology expressed is hegemonic (Holborow, 2007). Ideology is a two-way process like language, with

two or more participants who both contribute to meaning (*ibid.*). Meanings in language remain unsteady because they take shape between people (*ibid.*). Some speakers, however, have more power than others (*ibid.*).

## **2.7 Variations among ideological frameworks**

Ideology is an exceedingly large conception and associated with too many disciplines. It is difficult to compose any particular classification of ideology. Definitions of ideologies differ from subject to subject. For instance, ideologies of philosophy are different from those linked with language, sociology, psychology, colonialism, economics, political science, cultural studies, cosmology, metaphysics, epistemology, theology or theories of English literature. Ideologies which are frequently found in Bangladeshi newspapers could be named as:

1. Social liberalism and Neo-liberalism
2. Democratic Capitalism
3. Feminism and Pluralism
4. Democracy and Nationalism

### **2.7. 1 Social liberalism**

Mintz (2009) says that Social Liberalism can also be referred to as Modern Liberalism, Welfare Liberalism, Social Liberalism or Reform Liberalism. Social liberalism acknowledges the fact that sometimes a Government has to be involved in the economy and take certain actions in an

attempt to remove the obstacles that stop individuals from experiencing true freedom (*ibid.*). Therefore, Reform Liberals call for the Government to deal with these issues and fight; extended work periods, environmental damage, poverty and poor health (*ibid.*). Howarth (2007) says that social liberalism differs from liberalism in two ways — a commitment to redistribution and a belief in democracy. The commitment of social liberalism to democracy, especially to democratic participation, introduces a potential point of tension between social liberalism and markets (*ibid.*). Further illustration hints that social liberals are often drawn to markets to dissolve power, to endorse invention and to engage in delivering dialogues (*ibid.*). Howarth (2007) also ensured conversely that democracy, with its central rule of political equality (one person, one vote) tends towards the diffusion of power, which defends liberty, especially if it takes the form not just of the passive democracy of occasional voting for representatives but also the active democracy of participating in public decision-making. As a consequence social liberalism thus counters gross inequalities of wealth and supports the extension and deepening of democratic decision-making (*ibid.*).

### **2.7. 2 Neo-liberalism**

According to Mintz (2009), "Neo" refers a new kind of liberalism which is regarded as the contemporary version of liberalism. The universal characteristic of neo-liberalism is the aspiration to intensify and expand the market, by increasing the number, frequency, repeatability, and formalization of transactions (Jessop, 2002). Mintz (2009) assured neo-liberalism is based on three main constituents: firstly, there is a re-conceptualization of the government expenditure; secondly, neo-liberal thought is based around the breaking down of national economic barriers

and thirdly, there is an extensive program of domestic regulation. Privatization is central to neo-liberalism and national controls on the movement of labor remain (*ibid.*). Jessop (2002) drew an outline of the fundamental attributes of neo-liberalism which goes as:

- Liberalization—promote free competition
- De-regulation—reduce role of law and state
- Privatization— sell of public sector
- Market proxies in residual public sector
- Internalization—free inward and outward laws
- Lower direct taxes—increase consumer choice.

Jessop's (2002) explanation therefore ensures that neo-liberalism is not merely an economic structure, it is a philosophy. This is most visible in attitudes to society, the individual and employment (*ibid.*). Neo-liberals tend to see the world in terms of market metaphors (*ibid.*).

Jessop's (2002) further quotation highlights the principals of neo-liberalism:

Neo-liberalism promotes market-led economic and social restructuring. This is reflected in: government measures to promote “hire-and-fire”, flexitime and flexi wage labor markets; growth of tax expenditures steered by private initiatives based on fiscal subsidies for favored economic activities; measures to turn welfare states into means of supporting and subsidizing low wages and/or to enhance the disciplinary force of social security measures and programs; and a more general reorientation of economic and social policy to the private sector's “needs”. Neoliberals also support free trade and capital mobility. They expect innovation to follow spontaneously from freeing entrepreneurs and workers to seize market opportunities in a state sponsored market opportunities.



### 2.7. 3 Democratic capitalism

Michael Novak's (1982) envision of democratic capitalism is perhaps the most concrete one among other philosophers' and theologians' explanations regarding this particular economic theory. Novak has not only described the fundamental theoretical framework of democratic capitalism infinitely, but has also defended the theory from the utopian challenges of socialism (Younkins, 1999). It has been demonstrated that democratic capitalism's principles are not only factual, but even in the abstract they are advanced than the socialist vision (Younkins, 1999: 9). Novak (in Younkins, 1999: 9-10) assures that to persuade theologians and others, the values of democratic capitalism are not only consistent with, but supportive of, those of Christianity. Democratic capitalism is a trinity of systems in one—an economy based predominantly on markets and intensives, a democratic polity, and a moral-cultural system that is pluralistic and liberal (Younkins, 1999: 10). Freedom is the key component of this theory, which is systemized with natural liberty that ultimately forms the basis of genuine community (*ibid.*). The theory offers an outlet for greed and reinforces habits of prudence, thrift, industry, tolerance and restraint of everyday life, and it destroys old static pattern of community (Younkins, 1999: 11). Both traditionalism and socialism represent rigid, closed societies that stifle individuality and creativity, whereas democratic capitalism taps individual creativity and initiative and relies on self-interest; not in the sense of individual greed but to benefit others, the principal other being the family (*ibid.*). Such a system not only produces wealth but also virtuous people whose worldly enterprise complements the work of the creator (*ibid.*). These virtues are consistent with the Judeo-Christian tradition and are reflective of the protestant work ethic (*ibid.*). Novak (in Younkins, 1999: 11) emphasizes, that democratic capitalism fosters bourgeois values, and the bourgeois family with its habit of measuring children's worth by their achievements.

#### **2.7.4 Democracy**

The term ‘democracy’ is derived from the Greek words, ‘demos’ and ‘Kratos’: the former meaning the people and the latter power (Bryce, 1921). Democracy thus conveys power of people. According to Bryce (1921: 20), “Democracy is that form of government in which the ruling power of a state is legally vested, not in any particular class or classes but in the members of the community as a whole”. He further says democracy is supposed to be the product and the guardian of both equality and liberty, being so consecrated by its relationship to both these precious possessions as to be almost above criticism (*ibid.*). It is now regarded as a form of government in which people rule themselves either directly or indirectly through their representatives (*ibid.*). While democracy is established in public equality, it may not infringe public equality in any of its decisions (Crishtiano, 2006). The central idea is that overt violation of public equality by a democratic assembly underestimates the claim that the democratic assembly represents public equality (*ibid.*). Thus democracy’s representation of public equality becomes conditional on its guarding public equality (*ibid.*). Crishtiano (2006) additionally affirms, to the extent that liberal rights are grounded in public equality and the provision of an economic minimum is also so grounded, this suggests that democratic rights, liberal rights and rights to an economic minimum create a limit to democratic authority. Crishtiano (2006) also refers, in terms of Epistemology, democracy is considered to be the paramount decision-making manner on the grounds that it is usually more consistent in helping participants ascertain the right decisions. Since democracy welcomes a lot of people into the practice of decision making, it can acquire benefit of many sources of information and critical assessment of laws and policies (*ibid.*).

### 2.7. 5 Feminism

Haslanger and Tauna (2011) say feminism is not just an intellectual but also a political movement that looks for justice for women and the end of sexism in all forms. In many of its forms, feminism seems to involve at least two groups of claims, one normative and the other descriptive (*ibid.*). The normative asserts apprehension how women ought (or ought not) to be viewed and treated and draw on a background conception of justice or broad moral position; the descriptive claims concern how women are, as a matter of fact, viewed and treated, alleging that they are not being treated in accordance with the standards of justice or morality invoked in the normative claims, (Haslanger & Tauna, 2011).

Feminists are referred to those of each and every politically and socially conscious man or woman who works for equality within or outside the movement, writes about feminism, or calls her-or himself a feminist (Baumgardner & Richards, 2000). In reality, there is no formal alliance of women we can call “the feminists” (*ibid.*). The movement against domestic violence is the most obvious example of co-opting feminist issues (Nicolson, 2010). Before feminism there was no voice for battered women or domestic violence, no legal argument of self-defense for women who killed their abusers and no-shelter systems (*ibid.*). Millet, Mitchell and Rowbotham exemplify (in Haslanger & Tauna, 2011) that it is economic and political institutions such as the family, marriage, military-industrial complex, technology, finance and universities that ensure male domination over women, described by. In their view, since these structures guarantee and legitimize the unequal power relations between men and women, men would have little need to resort to physical violence, coercion and repression to subordinate women. Firestone in

(Haslanger & Tauna, 2011) suggests that physical force is a structuring element in the antagonistic relations between men and women. Brownmiller (1975) demonstrated that rape is more than an individual act committed by one man against one woman; it is a powerful mechanism of male control over women. She defined rape as an exercise of power and intimidation through which men maintain women in a state of fear. In her book *Against Our Will* (1975), the phenomenon of rape is understood as being as much about the threat of rape as about an individual woman's actual experience of it. Rape is revealed as having a teaching function: to instruct all women to fear male violence (*ibid.*).

## **2.7. 6 Pluralism**

Pluralism signifies more than one or two of any object or subject and is contrary to monism or the view that there is only one kind of anything (Smith, 2008). It is the expansion of multiplicity (*ibid.*). Pluralism differs in terms of application in theology, metaphysics and epistemology (*ibid.*). Pluralism is a philosophical approach to the world as well as a theory of political and social power and, finally, to a practical and normative focus on plural groups and group-based identities (Smith, 2008). It is central to liberal democracy in that it assumes that a diversity of views and identities, or a plurality of power centers, is essential to ensure democratic outcomes (*ibid.*). Smith (2008) assures in contemporary world, "plural" identities conceptualize that communal groups is being understood by including ethnic, racial, religious, or cultural characteristics and based on identities that, while situational and fluid, are not easily acquired or discarded. Pluralists have demanded that modern principal democratic institutions and laws benefit mostly prevailing racial, ethnic or cultural group, but they need to be thoroughly

democratized by giving greater attention to insertion of these plural identity groups (Smith, 2008). Hence, the term 'pluralism' has been vividly used in both conversations and writes up; various types of pluralism have been documented, such as: religious pluralism, ethnic pluralism, cultural pluralism, political pluralism, legal pluralism, cosmic pluralism etc (*ibid.*).

Eck (2006) explains 'Pluralism' as following:

Pluralism is not diversity alone, but the *energetic engagement with diversity*. Mere diversity without real encounter and relationship will yield increasing tensions in our societies. It is not just tolerance, but the active seeking of *understanding across lines of difference*. Tolerance does nothing to remove our ignorance of one another, and leaves in place the stereotype, the half-truth, the fears that underlie old patterns of division and violence. In the world in which we live today, our ignorance of one another will be increasingly costly. Pluralism is not relativism, but *the encounter of commitments*. The new paradigm of pluralism does not require us to leave our identities and our commitments behind, for pluralism is the encounter of commitments. Pluralism is *based on dialogue*. The language of pluralism is that of dialogue and encounter, give and take, criticism and self-criticism. Pluralism involves the commitment to being at the table -- with one's commitments.

Eck's (2006) explanation highlights that only patience or self commitments are not going to decrease the ongoing animosity among people of different religions, ethnic sects, races, castes, cultures, nations, political parties and languages of the contemporary world, which is changing quite fast. In order to lessen violence and division inside a nation, or between nations or among nations,

### 2.7. 7 Nationalism

According to Miscevic (2010), “nationalism” primarily includes two essential themes: (1) the attitude that the members of a nation have when they care about their identity as members of that nation and (2) the actions that the members of a nation take in seeking to achieve (or sustain) some form of political sovereignty. Nationalism in a larger approach is some complex of attitudes, claims and directives for actions assigning a basic political, moral and cultural value to nation and nationality with deriving obligations (for individual members of the nation, and for any involved third parties, individual or collective) from this assigned value (*ibid.*).

Taylor ([1989: 175](#)) reviews that the anticipators of nationalism are likely to see the world at three points (around the global, national and individual):

- The world is an assortment of nations for them which find synchronization when all are free nation states.
- Nations themselves are natural units with a cultural homogeneity based on common ancestry or history, each requiring its own sovereign state on its own absolute territory.
- Individuals all belong to a nation, which requires their first loyalty, and in which they find freedom.

Taylor (1995: 10) further suggests that nationalism is not a particularism; rather it is a universalism, a consistent vision or ideology. Sovereignty, secession, war and conquest can be companionable with a universal shared goal (*ibid.*).

According to Treanor (1997), theories of nationalism are categorized into five approaches: ethno-national, modernization, state-centered, class-centered, and 'uneven development' theories. Nationalism is a purely global structure and national identity relates the individual to the world order (Treanor, 1997). Within this, it is suggested, the number of states tends to fall to a balance number which is itself falling, this number of states being the current best approximation to a single world state (*ibid.*). Treanor (1997) further explains that within nationalism alternatives are correlated with different equilibrium numbers, thus these variants compete. Together, as the nationalist structure, they formally reject other world orders and welcome a structure that functions as a blocking change, and it is hesitantly suggested that it is acquired directly from an instinctive human conservatism (*ibid.*).

## **2.8 Proposition and presupposition of Newspaper-Editorial**

Van Dijk (in Bell & Garrett, 1998) has discussed broadly on style, register and other significant components of the overall structure of any news published in the press. The usage and placement of proposition and presupposition in an editorial has been exemplified in his work. Van Dijk (in Bell & Garrett, 1998: 32) also opined error free clauses and sentences along with the appropriate terminologies used in the main predicate are especially needed to present the proposal. Each category of a proposition may be modified twice by another predicate which may feature 'implied opinions' (Van Dijk in Bell & Garrett, 1998: 32). These implications may also be inferred from the choice of modalities (*ibid.*). Somehow it is not only the concept that is involved in the proposition, but also the propositional structure itself that may express opinions (*ibid.*). If negative acts are attributed to people appearing in the Agent role, then they are (more)

responsible for these actions than if they appear in other roles (Van Dijk in Bell & Garrett, 1998: 33). Moreover, the ‘syntactic structure’ of the sentence expressing such propositions may vary such that the agency of a particular person or group is de-emphasized (see Van Dijk in Bell & Garrett, 1998: 33). In this way, ‘OUR’ people tend to appear primarily as actors when the acts are good and ‘THEIR’ people when the acts are bad, and *vice versa*: THEIR people will appear less as actors of good actions than do ‘OUR’ people, (see Van Dijk in Bell & Garrett, 1998: 33). The following abstract evaluative structure may be called the ‘ideological argument’ (Van Dijk in Bell & Garrett, 1998: 33):

- Emphasize our good properties/actions
- Emphasize their bad properties/actions
- Mitigate our bad properties/actions
- Mitigate their good properties/actions.

His model explains functional moves in the overall strategy of ideological self appearing in most social conflicts and actions can be expressed by the choice of lexical items (*ibid.*). These lexical items imply positive or negative evaluation in the structure of whole propositions and their categories. Propositions are entailed since they are presumed to be known (to be true) or presupposed by editors (see Van Dijk in Bell & Garrett, 1998: 34). They may be strategically used to obliquely introduce into a text propositions which may not be true at all (Van Dijk in Bell & Garrett, 1998: 34). This is also the case for presuppositions that embody opinions (*ibid.*). Editors assume readers’ views regarding a fact before coming up with own opinions (*ibid.*). Van Dijk (1998) suggests that to maintain integration in an editorial, writers also need to talk about their bad things but hardly have they done it. Often editors have overall propositions (macrostructures) at the top and more specific propositions at the bottom (*ibid.*).



Propositions are usually known as semantic contents of sentences which are commonly taken to be essential to semantics and the philosophy of language (Grath and Matthew, 2012). One familiar argument for propositions appeals to ‘commonalties’ between beliefs, utterances, sentences, and infers a common entity (*ibid.*). Propositions are usually not shared which hints everybody has own propositions. Presuppositions stand for assuming the unuttered truths. Presuppositions are those expressions of the speaker which are also thought or known by listeners (David and Geurts, 2011). As speakers tend to believe many ideas, they have tendencies to grant them (*ibid.*). Propositions are personal sayings of the editors of newspapers and editors presuppose those facts which are supposed to be granted or known by the readers.

## **2.9 Opinions and Ideologies of Newspaper-Editors’**

Van Dijk (1996) analyzed, the cognitive framework underlying the structure of newspapers’ editorials differentiates personal and social representations. Personal representations of knowledge and opinions are systematized in event and context models, which eventually will be constructed to produce and understand newspapers’ editorials (*ibid.*). At their source social representations of awareness, attitudes and ideologies shared by editors will be found. Editors formulate specific (model based) opinions about specific events from social representations, rather than from the personal experiences or opinions (Van Dijk, 1996). Thus editors’ ideologies and opinions do not remain personal (editorials are seldom signed), but become institutional, social and political instead, that construct value judgment, social evaluative belief and factual belief (*ibid.*).

## **2.10 Professional qualities of a Newspaper's- Editor (Chief)**

The chief editor is the head of the publication's editorial staff, the last critic of the publication's content and the top spokesperson of the publication to the people (Button, 2011). The chief editor obviously has to be the most qualified than section editors and contributors (*ibid.*). Rahman and Akhter (2002: 57) feel the chief editor of a newspaper belongs to the intellectuals' group who also needs to be an idle persona. A chief editor should have a research oriented mind, insights and visions, the faculty of objective analysis, the human qualities, the courage to speak the truth and strong principles (Rahman & Akhter, 2002: 72-73). In addition, s\he should be able to write a good hand, experienced, an excellent reporter, a balanced critique and lastly, must be equipped with information so that s\he can strongly defend himself\herself (Rahman and Akhter, 2002: 73).

## **2. 11 Definitions of CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis)**

CDA provide some approaches to research with the principal aim of revealing the relationship among language, society, power, ideology, values and opinions (Rahimi & Riasati, 2011: 108). Therefore, CDA is constantly developed with new approaches within the field of language and communication (*ibid.*). Critical linguistics and theories have founded the root of CDA (*ibid.*). Rahimi and Riasati (2011: 108) suggest this discipline has attracted many scholars since the 1980s significantly with the works of the British sociolinguist Norman Fairclough. Fairclough (1995: 132-133) provided the following explanation for CDA:

By CDA I mean discourse analysis which aims to systematically explore often opaque relationships of causality and determination between (a) discursive

practices, events and texts, and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations, and processes; to investigate how such practices, events and texts arise out of and are ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power; and to explore how the opacity of these relationships between discourse and society is itself a factor securing power and hegemony.

Wodak and Meyer (2001: 2) describe the conception in the following style:

CDA may be defined as fundamentally concerned with analyzing opaque as well as transparent structural relationships of dominance, discrimination, power and control as manifested in language. In other words, CDA aims to investigate critically social inequality as it is expressed, signaled, constituted, and legitimized, and so on by language use (or in discourse).

Van Dijk (2001: 352) says, “CDA is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way power abuse, dominance and inequality are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk in social and political context”. Rahimi and Riasati (2011: 111) say “CDA propagates the idea that enhancement of critical thinking is conducive to a society in which justice and equality are materialized and power is distributed fairly among people”.

## **2.12 Brief History of CDA**

Wodak and Meyer (2001: 3) say, CDA started to come out as an association of scholars from a small conference that took place in Amsterdam, in January, 1991. The University of Amsterdam privileged Teun Van Dijk, Gunther Kress, Ruth Wodak, Norman Fairclough and Theo Van Leeuwen, with an honorable arrangement to sit for two days for discussing theories and methods of Critical Discourse Analysis (*Wodak & Meyer, 2001: 3*). As a consequence of the meeting many unlike and discrete schemes and approaches of CDA became possible to establish,

certainly these theories have been changed since then (*ibid.*). Through the process of group formation similarities and dissimilarities were illustrated with each other's own theories; dissimilarity regarding other's theories and methodologies in Discourse analysis and similarity in programmatic way, both of which frame the range of theoretical approaches (*ibid.*). Meanwhile, some of the scholars previously aligned with CDA have chosen other theoretical frameworks and have chosen other theoretical frameworks and have distanced themselves from CDA, such as: Gunther Kress and Ron Scollon (*ibid.*). On the contrary, new approaches have been created which frequently find innovative ways of integrating the more traditional theories of and elaborating those (Wodak & Meyar, 2001: 3).

### **2.13 Principles and frameworks of CDA**

There are some principles of CDA by Fairclough and Wodak (1997: 271-80), such as; CDA addresses social problems, power relations are discursive, discourse constitutes society and culture, discourse does ideological work, discourse is historical, the link between text and society is mediated, discourse analysis is interpretative and explanatory and discourse is a form of social action.

Fairclough (1989) is the only CDA scholar who describes the relationship between power and language (social power and ideology) in his 'three-dimensional approach' for the analysis of text and discourse. This method comprises (i) linguistic description of the language text; (ii) interpretation of the relationship between the (productive and interpretative) discursive process and the text, and (iii) explanation of the relationship between the discursive process and social

process. His model may be the core section of the entire field of CDA, because he was the first to create a theoretical framework. Rahimi and Riasati (2011: 110) say “Leeuwen’s social actors are influenced by the policies and decisions of powerful organizations which either include or exclude them from the centers of power”. His framework consists of the following main sections: 1. Exclusion, 2. Inclusion, 3. Impersonalized social actors (*ibid.*). Hodge and Kress’s (1993) model centrally treats “language and ideology”. It is a “syntagmatic model” made up of the assumptions regarding the interaction of the language, thought, ideology and the classification system which consists of “actionals” and “relationals” (Rahimi & Riasati, 2011: 109).

#### **2.14 Emergence of mass media in Bangladesh**

Mass media can be named as the ‘function’ in communication that is visible through a carrier of signals to multi point destination: such as, language, design, facial expression, print, radio, television, mobile phone, billboards and musical instruments etc, mentioned by Berger (in Panday, 2002). World Bank Report, 2005 (in Panday, 2002: 34) suggests that in spite of having a low per capita income (US dollar 420) of Bangladeshi people, they watched a ‘media boom’ with the rapid expansion of mass media such as newspapers, magazines and private TV channels. The mass media also played a prominent role in establishing democracy in Bangladesh. If the role of watchdog is played by the media can be taken into account then it could be implemented that media is liberated from political forces, owners, advertisers and other related interests (Panday, 2002: 35). Berger (2000) views media also assists government to be evident and accountable to the people by circulating news and views which offers a proposal for interest groups to announce their anxieties and argues. For example, some newspapers like the *Prothom Alo* is trying to do

this sort of job by organizing different roundtable meetings and conferences on different important issues all over the country (Panday, 2002: 35). Means of news media such as the internet and mobile phone have been contributing to the deliberation system through for instance teledemocracy (Panday, 2009: 36). For an instance, mass media helped the recent past government of Bangladesh in its anti-corruption move and helped identifying a good number of politicians, businessmen and bureaucrats who were involved with corruption.

Globalization seems to be opening up the horizon for businessmen to invest in industries in Bangladesh because of huge popularity, increase of viewership and growth of advertising sector (Panday, 2009: 38). Hence, they also spend money for advertising their products) have influenced the TV industries to become ‘increasingly big businesses, cited by Curran in Panday (2009: 38). In Bangladesh, the number of TV channels increased piercingly from 1 in 1990 to 19 in 2007, referred by Rahman (in Panday, 2009). These channels are still competing with each other for endurance (Panday, 2009: 38). In such a situation, overall standard of the programme is mounting gradually (*ibid.*). Panday (2009: 38) explains that, due to constant pressure from the media professionals; government was compelled to pass ‘Right to Information Act’ in the 1st of July, 2009 (Information Rights Law Effective in Bangladesh, 2009). It would give journalists the opportunity to get so called ‘secret’ information of the government, which they were unable to get from the ‘Official Secrets Act, 1923’ (*ibid.*).

In reality, the media owners are very much conscious of their private benefits and using newspapers and broadcast stations to promote their business interest, cut down their rivals and advance their political and business agenda (Panday, 2009). He further illustrated, this is true in

Bangladesh in case of private TV channels and print media. Private sector media entrepreneurs are known as industrialists/capitalists or business tycoons in the society (Panday, 2009: 39). The owners of maximum private channels are mostly business corporations as well as rich political leaders. For example, Boishaki TV, NTV, RTV are owned by an ex-minister and an ex-member of the Parliaments of the current opposition party (*ibid.*). On the other hand, some of the newspapers of Bangladesh are published by colossal business organizations and therefore follow some sort of independent line (*ibid.*). Panday (2009: 39) exemplifies, *The Daily Prothom Alo* along with English Daily *The Daily Star* is representing Transcom International. *Kaler Kontho*, *The Daily Sun* and *Bangladesh Protidin* are also promoting Bashundhara Group of Industries (*ibid.*). Similarly the Jamuna Group runs *Jugantor*, the Hamim Group runs *Samakal* and the Globe Group *Janakantha* (*ibid.*). Panday (2009:39) further mentioned, media bestows prestige to its owners along with bargaining power with government machinery and other parties.

### **2.15 Materialization of print media in Bangladesh**

The first newspaper to be published from East Bengal after partition of Bengal (1947) was *Paigam* (Islam & Miah, 2003: 299). It was first published from Chittagong in 1947, in the same year a bi-weekly named *Zeendagi* came out from Dhaka (*ibid.*). Two other newspapers, *Dainik Ittefaq* and *Dainik Sangbad* appeared respectively in 1949 and 1951 and they still occupy a prominent place in the present print media in Bangladesh (*ibid.*). The newspaper industry was unfavorably affected by the disorganized and uncertain situation prevailing after the partition of Bengal and from 1947 to 1954, the number of newspapers and periodicals declined from 259 to

160 (Islam & Miah, 2003: 299). Before 1971, there were 29 dailies, three bi-weeklies and 109 weeklies (*ibid.*).

The newspaper industry received a heavy shock during the War of Liberation in 1971 (Islam & Miah, 2003: 299). Many newspapers were under constant inspection from the Pakistani occupation forces during the war (*ibid.*). A number of periodicals were, however published from liberated regions. Prominent were *Shasswata Bangla*, *Swadhin Bangla*, *Joy Bangla*, *Sonar Bangla*, *Banglar Bani*, *Biplobi Bangla*, *The Nation*, *Mukto Bangla*, *The People*, *Durjay Bangla*, *Mukti and Ekota* (*ibid.*). These periodicals played a significant role in raising the morale of the people and freedom fighters in their struggle for independence (*ibid.*). In fact, these newspapers were setting new trends in the realm of journalism of Bangladesh (*ibid.*).

In February 1974, the Newspaper Employees (Conditions of services) Act was activated (Islam & Miah, 2003: 300). On 16 June 1975, the government banned the publication of all newspapers except four: *Dainik Ittefaq*, *Dainik Bangla*, *Bangladesh Observer* and *Bangladesh Times* (*ibid.*). Again after assassination of Bangabandhu Shekh Mujibur Rahman in 1975, many newspapers that were banned earlier started to re appear (*ibid.*). Bangladesh Press Council and the Press institute of Bangladesh were founded (*ibid.*). After the fall of Ershad regime through a mass upsurge in 1990, the caretaker government headed by Justice Shahbuddin Ahmed repealed articles 16, 17 and 18 of the Special Power Acts relating to censorship and banning of publications (*ibid.*). Amendments were also made in the Printing Press and Publications Act to eliminate provisions that curbed freedom of the press (*ibid.*). Printing of colour photographs in dailies started in 1995 (*ibid.*). Along with *Bichitra* and *Jai Jai Din*, notable periodicals that were



published after independence include *Holiday*, *Robbar Sachitra Sandhani*, *Purnima*, *Dhaka Courier*, *Khoborer Kagoj*, *Agamee* and *Shaiee* (*ibid*). These periodicals had started to include news, reports, stories and feature articles on cinema, recreation, sports, trade and commerce, technology, development, society, economy, mass media, health care, crime and cartoon and thus they began to gain popularity (*ibid*).

Now in the country almost every daily news paper has its internet edition which offers news to the readers few hours in earlier than the printed version (Punday, 2009). It is a very prominent issue to be noted that the out coming of local newspaper is mention worthy, as Bangladesh is a small country compared to most of the South Asian or South East Asian countries. According to the report of DFP (2010), Bangladesh has 65 districts and among them 59 districts publish their own Bangla daily newspapers from respective publishing houses. In total, Bangladesh has 815 separate newspapers, among them 753 are in Bangla and 62 are in English (The report of DFP, 2010). The number of Bangla daily is 436 and English daily is 33; there are 207 Bangla weeklies available whereas the number of English weeklies is 11 (*ibid*). 46 Bangla fortnightly papers come out while there are only three English fortnight papers (*ibid*). In terms of Bangla and English monthlies the numbers stand as 62 and 24 respectively (*ibid*). As far as quarterly newspapers are concerned, two Bangla newspapers come out and there is one such English newspaper (*ibid*).

## **2.16 News agencies In Bangladesh**

News agencies have been playing a significant role in promoting journalism in Bangladesh (Islam & Miah, 2003: 300). The government organizations, which have institutional linkage with the news media, are Bangladesh Press Council, Press Institute of Bangladesh, Departments of Films and Publications, Press Informational Department, and External Publicity Wing (*ibid*). Among these, the Department of Films and Publications is engaged in bringing out government publications, registration of periodicals, distribution of government advertisements, auditing of newspaper circulation and allocation of newsprint (*ibid*). The Press Information is entrusted with the task of press coverage of governmental activities (*ibid*).

## **2.17 Prothom Alo**

*Prothom Alo* ("First Light") is a broadsheet Bangla newspaper which was founded on November 4 in 1998. Transcom Group is the owner of this highest circulated newspaper in Bangladesh, having a noticeable 4, 83,812 of circulation every day. Matiur Rahman is the current and the first editor of this newspaper. *Prothom Alo* helped to popularize Mathematics by organizing 'Mathematics Olympiad' for the first time in Bangladesh in 2003. It is one of the main sponsors and the main organizer of 'Bangladesh Mathematics Olympiad'. In 2000, the newspaper established the *Prothom Alo Aid Fund* to help people who are victims of attacks with acid, which frequently cause disfigurement. *Prothom Alo* also operates several charities, such as: Aciddogdho Nari Shohayok Tohobil, Madokbirodhi Andolon, Tran Tohobil, Odommo Medhabi and Nirjatito Shanbadik Shohayota Tohobil. These charities have been established by nine distinct individuals and they do welcome donation from people in general. Currently *Prothom*

*Alo* has 450 agents in Bangladesh. *Prothom Alo* is comprised of its multi dimensional segments, such as: Prothom pata, Khola kolom, shompadokiyo, Bishal bangla, Shara bissho, Rajdhani, Porashona, Ortho o baniijjo, Notuner janala, Khela, Comuter protidin, Shara desh, binodon and Shesher pata. The supplements of *Prothom Alo* are *Chutiir dine* ("On the day off"), *Stediam* ("Stadium"), *Biggen projonmo* ("Science Generation"), *Rosh + alo* ("Humor + Light"), *Noksha* ("Sketch"), *Bondhushobha* ("Friend's meeting"), *Shastho kushol* ("Health and well-being"), *Ananda* ("Happiness"), *Onno alo* ("Different light") and *Projonmo dot kom* ("Generation.com"). *Prothom Alo Eid Sonkha* is a special edition every year appears at Eid ul-Fitr.

(Source: www.Prothom- alo.bd.net)

## **2.18 The Daily Star**

*The Daily Star* is the largest circulating broadsheet English daily newspaper in Bangladesh having a circulation of 40, 862 everyday. It was established by Syed Mohammed Ali (popularly known as SM Ali) in 14 January 1991. The newspaper is owned by Media star a venture of the Transcom Group, headed by Latifur Rahman. The newspaper is led by Mahfuz Anam, editor of *The Daily Star*, who is also the publisher and a member of the six-member Board of Directors that deals with financial matters. It is one of the electronic newspapers which looks like the picture of printed paper. Basically, all the news articles of the paper are converted to picture format file. *The Daily Star* publishes a number of supplements along its 16 pages regular publication. The Star, Lifestyle, Rising stars, Law and our rights, Star Campus, Forum and Star Insight are its regular supplements. This daily is comprised with its 11 diverse segments, which are: Front page, Editorial, Sports, Business, Metropolitan, National, International, Letters, Arts &

Entertainment, Op-Ed and Star tech. For the last 13 years *The Daily Star* has been organizing an award ceremony known as “The Nation Builders of Tomorrow” every year , for honoring highest achievers from Bangladesh in O-level and A-level examinations in terms of both national and international records.

(Source: [www.dailystar.com](http://www.dailystar.com))

### **2.19 Kaler Kontho**

*The Daily Kaler Kontho* is one of the most popular Bengali newspapers in Bangladesh. It has been published in Dhaka since 10 January 2010. One of the most popular journalists, Abed Khan, is the first/founder editor of *The Daily Kaler Kontho*. Imdadul Haq Milan is present editor. Its daily print-run is over 2,80,000 copies, making it the 2nd biggest circulated daily newspaper in Bangladesh. There are many feature pages in *Daily Kaler Kontho*. These include Syllabus-a Nei (Education feature page), Tech Bisshow (IT feature page), Tech Protidin, Spot Light, Doctor Asen, Onno Kono Khane, A 2 Z, Campus, Sondhani, Rajkut, Ronger Mela, Sei Shob Ghotona, Shila Lipy, Shudhui Dhaka, Tin Tin Toon Ton, Mogoj Dholai, etc.

(Source:[www.kalerkantho.com](http://www.kalerkantho.com))

### **2. 20 New Age**

*New age* was founded in 2002 and its daily circulation is 15, 432. This is a broadsheet English Newspaper and Nurul Kabir is its current editor. There are ten prime segments of New Age: Main News, National, Metro, Business, International, Editorial, OP-Ed, Timeout and Letters. Its weekly supplements are Joven, xtra, life and TRENDS.

## 2. 21 Press Laws in Bangladesh

The chapter called *Fundamental Rights* in the constitution of Bangladesh includes several other rights such as freedom of assembly, freedom of association, freedom of thought, conscience and of speech wherein every citizen is free subject to reasonable restriction to assemble or to form an association or union and to express their opinions either in writing or published through press (Hoque, 1992: 3). The Printing Presses and Publications (Declaration and Registration) Act, 1973 under law on authentications provides for declaration for the keeping of printing presses and the printing and publication of newspapers, described by Hoque (1992: 47),. Among other several parts under this act, Part III of this act has been named *Printing and Publication of Newspaper*, which regulates two fundamental rules numbered chronologically as 6 and 7:

6. Name of the editor to be printed on newspaper. Every copy of every newspaper shall contain the name of the editor of the newspaper printed clearly on such copy as the name of the editor.

7. The printer and the publisher newspaper shall appear, in person or by agent authorized in this behalf in accordance with the rules, before the district magistrate within local jurisdiction such newspaper shall be printed and published and shall make and subscribe , in duplicate crinigals, a declaration in From B.

(Hoque, 1992: 47)

Historically, successive governments have attempted to maintain some sort of control over the press (Ahmed, 2009). Despite pressures for reform, they have kept various regulations in order to

perpetuate their vested political interests (*ibid.*). Ahmed's (2009) research projects following key regulations (see Table 2.1):

**Table 2.1 Press Laws & Regulations in Bangladesh since 1972**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Traits</b>	<b>Nature of Press Laws and Regulations</b>
1972-2003	1. The successive ruling parties made election pledges or joint political commitments to repeal or amend the regulations that infringe on press freedom. But they did not do that. Rather they consolidated their authoritarian rule over the press, keeping the colonial and post independence press laws and regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Official Secrets Act 1923</li> <li>ii. Printing Presses and Publications Act 1973</li> <li>iii. Special Powers Act 1974</li> <li>iv. The Newspapers (Annulment of Declaration) Ordinance 1975</li> <li>v. The Code of Criminal Procedure 1898</li> <li>vi. The Penal Code 1860</li> <li>vii. Press Council Act 1974</li> <li>viii. Bangladesh Government Servants (Conduct) Rules 1979</li> <li>ix. Oath of Secrecy &amp; Article 39 in Bangladesh Constitution</li> <li>x. Emergency Powers Ordinance 1974</li> <li>xi. Law of Defamation</li> <li>xii. Advertisement Distribution Policy 1976 &amp; 1987</li> <li>xiii. Martial Law Ordinance, Orders and , Regulations, September 26, 1975-1990</li> </ul>

## **2.22 Freedom of Speech in Bangladesh**

Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh ensures freedom of speech and expression.

In the article 39 (1, 2) of chapter-3 of this constitution these have been stated:

39 (1) Freedom of thought and conscience is guaranteed. Freedom of thought and conscious of the speech. 39 (2) Subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offense - (a) the right of every citizen of freedom of speech and expression; (b) freedom of the press, are guaranteed.

(Hossain, 2011: 22)

### **2.23 Bangladeshi Researcher's Investigation**

Seema Moslem's "Sangbadpatre Prakashito Swmpadokeyo: Prakriti O Dhara" (2000) followed two methods; content analysis and interview session. She basically presented the subject matters of editorials printed in eight the then ongoing newspapers and took interview of readers of four different classes; - service holders, policy makers, business personalities and politicians. The editorial policies of seven out of the eight newspapers reviewed in her study emphasize on democratic values, the need for an independent judiciary, a non-commercial principle, a welfare based market economy, nurturing a distinctive culture, the importance of mutual interest in foreign relations, a house policy to asses situations and events. Her survey showed only 16% subjects of editorials cover international issues and 84% follows local events. She quoted "In terms of expressing opinions in editorials, newspapers' ideologies differ or unite but the table of contents remain same." Moslem (2000) claimed top leaders of nine major political parties read editorials both regularly and occasionally and expect constructive effect on society which also goes with other interviewees. Policy makers of organizations of public welfare said "editorials are informative, clear and explanatory. But sometimes tendency of over simplicity is noticeable. It has to be revealing, direct and obvious to say anything in editorials."

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Design

The research is qualitative, descriptive and analytical. The editorials (discourses) have been chosen in terms of pre selected contents, from the months of June to August in the year of 2011 from newspapers- *Prothom Alo, Kaler Kontho, The Daily Star and New Age*. The research has mostly done based on theories and 40% of the survey needed information from questionnaires which were distributed to the groups of readers. Central research questions have been resolved through the close ended questions, which have been filled up by the groups of readers of editorials.

#### 3.2 Theoretical Framework

The research has carried out focusing on some tenets of Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997: 271-80) and most specifically Van Dijk's (1998) approach of proposition and presupposition from the writer's perspectives of an editorial essay from a newspaper. Van Dijk's (1996) definitions of editors' ideologies and opinions have been helpful to scrutinize the selected editorials. Fowler's (1991) linguistic analysis of an editorial has been chosen for lexical discussions of the selected editorials. His framework includes how 'modality', 'speech acts', 'emotive verbs', 'generic statements' work inside editorials. Characteristics and power of media discourse (Bell, 1995: 23; Hua, 2008: 2; Bell & Garrett, 1998: 2) have been described. Principals of CDA (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997: 271-80) have explained how newspapers' editorials imply power over common people as media discourse.



### 3.3 Sampling

Purposive sampling (Ary, Jacobs, Razavieh & Sorensen, 2010) has been followed for the convenience of this research. Ary, Jacobs, Razavieh and Sorensen (2010: 156) assure, purposive sampling is also referred to as judgment sampling because here sample elements are judged to be typical or representative, are chosen from the population. The hypothesis is that errors of judgment in the selection will counterbalance one another (*ibid.*). Patton (1990) says, purposive sampling is a type of non probability sampling in which the researcher consciously selects specific elements or subjects for inclusion in a study; in order to ensure that, the elements will have certain characteristics relevant to the study. Purposive sampling starts with a purpose in mind and the sample is thus chosen to include units of interest and exclude those which do not suit the purpose (*ibid.*). The significant question in purposive sampling is the extent to which judgment can be relied on to arrive at a typical sample (Ary, Jacobs, Razavieh & Sorensen, 2010: 156). Purposive sampling has been helpful in attitude and opinion surveys because of its low cost and expediency (Patton, 1990). This method is popular with newspapers and magazines which want to make a particular point (*ibid.*).

*The Daily Star* is the highest read English newspaper that has been in the market for the last 20 years and its circulation is 40, 862 everyday; *New Age* has been selected Compared to it. *New Age* is in its ninth year in lifetime and holds a circulation of 15,430. In terms of Bangla newspaper, *Prothom Alo* is the most popular one, having a satisfactory circulation of 4, 06,525 and passing its 13<sup>th</sup> year. On the contrary, *Kaler Kontho* earned a circulation of 2, 50,100 within just its second year surprisingly. Each newspaper published 184 editorial essays from the month of June to August in 2011, which calculates 736 editorial essays have been published by these

four newspapers. 12 editorial write ups have been chosen from each newspaper. Thus 48 numbers of editorial essays have selected in total for the fundamental discourses in this research.

Readers have been divided into six groups in terms of their professions--academics, administrative bureaucrats (government), homemakers, NGO workers, students and corporate executives. It is generally believed that academics are usually learned and they have to study most of times which led to their selection as a reader group of editorials. Students cover the young generation of a country which makes them inseparable from the whole community that could not be avoided as they are getting education and remain creative. Administrative bureaucrats have been chosen since NGO workers and corporate executives work in private and business organizations. It was necessary for the convenience of the research to learn that what administrative officials think over the newspapers'-editorials or how much they are acquainted reading editorials. In addition, administrative officials fall under middle aged generation. Thus service holders are not less important than young generation. This research has been conducted in the urban context and homemakers of a metropolitan city generally are educated. So their opinions have been included. Greenberge (2000) mentioned corporate executives go through editorials. Van Dijk (1996) mentioned administrative officials read editorials and Moslem (2000) analyzed her survey including academics and NGO workers as readers' groups. So these groups of readers were selected in previously done researches on editorials.

The subject matters of the chosen editorials have been considered based on the topics; those were published as the highest number among other topics. As a result these subject matters seem to be discussed mostly in Bangladesh for the editorial boards of the respective newspapers. These

subject matters are: political tensions and decisions along with their effects, violence on women, road accidents(train, bus, truck, car), murder and innocent deaths, educational news and lastly environmental (water, air, food, forestry) pollution. *Prothom Alo* published 184 editorial essays from the month of June to August in 2011, where 80 covered political issues, 20 covered issues of murders and killings, 10 focused on road accidents, 15 highlighted on environmental issues, 10 focused on oppression on women, 10 focused on educational issues and rest of 39 editorials highlighted on other various topics. From 184 editorial essays of *The Daily Star*, 70 put light on political issues, 15 focused on environmental topics, 12 emphasized on road accidents, eight highlighted on oppression on women, 10 portrayed educational facts, 15 talked about murders and killings and rest of 54 discussed various other topics. Therefore, from the months of June to August these six topics were mostly appeared in editorials. *New Age* has covered 100 essays on political issues, eight covered oppression on women, 15 focused on environmental issues, 10 covered educational issues, eight covered road accidents, 15 tried to discuss on cases of murders and killings and rests of the 43 talked about other variety of topics. *Kaler Kontho* newspaper published 85 editorials on political issues, 20 published on environmental topics, 15 editorial pieces focused on murders and killings, 10 put light on educational subject matters, 12 featured on road accidents, eight focused on oppression on women and rests of the 34 carried out other subjects. As a result these six topics were the major consideration for those editorial pieces. 30 readers from each group were selected for questionnaires and later on one table has been drawn for showing the initial information of every group of readers regarding their basic awareness for newspaper editorials. Editorials which cover other topics put light on share market, decisions made in parliament house, construction works those are under political agendas, speech of political persona, present situation of communication in the country, promise of political parties

etc. though some of the editorials covered political issues as sub themes, their context also shared other subject matters. So they did not totally fall under political issues.

### **3.4 Setting of the research**

The setting of the research was both official and informal as major part of the findings was analyzed by working at the researcher's study. As far as the questionnaire session is concerned, official environment was needed to receive questionnaires from the groups' of academics, corporate executives and administrative bureaucrats. Questionnaires had been given to these groups of readers at their workplaces. It was very difficult to get them outside their offices. So, within official environment data collection procedure took place.

### **3.5 Instrumentation**

Major part of the significant information has been collected from questionnaire session. Questionnaire made for the groups of readers, is intentionally divided into two sections-Part A and Part B. Every responder has to answer Part A, while Part B is given out only for those who read editorials at least hardly (see appendix one). From Part B, question numbers 7, 8, and 9 aim to answer central research question number one. Central research question number two will be answered by question no 10 and the last two questions will answer central research question number three (see appendix one). Appendix two contains four tables where lists of the names and publishing dates of all 48 numbers of editorials have been documented.

Discussions of editorials of *Prothom Alo* have been put inside one table that has eight columns and thirteen rows. First row is occupied with the name of each column which goes

chronologically as Sl No, editorial's title, proposition, diction varieties, presupposition, ideologies of editors, editor's opinion and validation of titles. Every piece of editorial has been analyzed and described in short, within this table. Here, short explanations have been given under each category and additional discussions have been done in Chapter four. Appendix two is comprised with the table of *Prothom Alo*. In such manner Appendix three, four and five has covered tables of editorials from *Kaler Kontho*, *The Daily Star* and *New Age*.

### **3.6 Data collection procedure**

The main information has directly come from pieces of editorials. The researcher had collected an approval letter from the department, signed by the chair and supervisor of the researcher. Through references information will be collected from various sources. Academics and students from two public universities and two private universities were chosen to answer the questionnaires. Then officials of two non government organizations had been selected. Researcher distributed questionnaires to her apartments and houses of her familiar relatives so that homemakers' opinions could be accepted. Questionnaires were distributed in some government ministries to desk of every official and the next day questionnaires were collected.

### **3.7 Data analysis procedure**

Researcher has first discussed editorials of the newspapers. Next detailed ratio of each question along with discussion has been done on Part A from appendix one. Then Part B of Appendix one has been analyzed with percentage of each option of a single question out there. Then findings from central research questions have been discussed. After that, findings from principals of CDA from media discourse have been included.

At first propositions, presuppositions, lexical items, opinions and ideologies of editorials from *Prothom Alo* have been analyzed. Then chronologically *Kaler Kontho*, *The daily Star* and *New Age* have been analyzed. Language format and sentence structure of editorials will come out from these analyses. Also various ideological aspects of editors will appear.

One table has been drawn to show the percentage of options of each question from Part A of Appendix one. Vivid discussions have been done following this table. Next another table has carried the ratio of options from Part B of Appendix two. Answers of all questions from Part B have been discussed following this table.

Power of the selected editorials those are analyzed, has been explained as media discourses. Central research questions have been answered from the findings of questionnaire and analysis from the theoretical frameworks. Result from these two sections have been combined to get the answers of central research questions.

### **3.8 Obstacles Encountered**

Corporate executives usually remain very busy and often they have to move from one place to another outside their offices. So it was difficult to get answers from them. To gather information from homemakers was also a tough job as most of them were unenthusiastic regarding editorials. Hardest task was to convince the group of students who were very reluctant regarding editorials and did not try to understand the significance of this research.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the results and findings of the study in terms of propositions, presuppositions, ideologies and opinions of the respective editors of the selected editorials from four newspapers. This study has predominantly aimed to focus on how consents in Bangladeshi newspaper-editorials are manufactured and whether they are trustworthy enough from readers' perspectives. If they are not trustworthy from readers' opinions then readers have the right to argue with editors' consents. This research has tried to create this awareness among the readers of editorials.

Since editorials talk about serious issues of the society, their significance cannot be disregarded. It is necessary to look at the other ideologies besides democracy, which are underlying from multidisciplinary schools inside editorials. Hence, apart from the primary aim, this research also had to find out what kinds of ideologies are usually manifested inside Bangladeshi newspaper-editorials.

This study has analyzed 48 editorial essays of the newspapers *Prothom Alo*, *The Daily star*, *Kaler Kontho* and *New Age* from the month June to August in 2011. Editorials have been chosen on those six subject matters which were the central topics for the maximum editorials published

during that time. Questionnaires had been distributed to various groups to answer the central research questions of the study. Readers' groups were divided in six categories based on their professions. From each group 30 people were selected which ultimately makes 180 as the total number of sampling.

There are specifically three research questions in this study. They ask about the manipulative and business strategies of the newspapers through the functions of editorials. The first question goes for the inquiry if newspapers' editorials are somehow manipulating minds of readers or are they encouraging readers to think from sensible and objective perspectives. The second one is trying to figure out how much national interest is presented through the themes of newspapers' editorials or is it simply the business policy of the newspapers to earn more circulation and readership. The last question attempts to locate if fair judgments are there to be found through the formulated language of editorials. Simultaneously it is trying to look over whether languages of editorials show favoritism toward parties.

## **4.2 Findings and Discussions**

First of all, *Prothom Alo* was analyzed (Appendix 2) and then descriptions of every editorial have been discussed following each subheading. Next Analysis has been done from *Kaler Kontho*. Third place would be from *The Daily Star*. *New Age* has been analyzed at the end. At bottom of every table its captions have been written. Several subheadings have been given for analysis of every newspaper's editorials.



### 4.3 Discussions based on the editorials of *Prothom Alo*

In total, twelve editorials have been analyzed from *Prothom Alo*. Appendix 2 has the table where every editorial of *Prothom Alo* has been discussed under each subheading of the table. All editorial essays have been given chronological number in terms of consequential dates of their publication.

Editorial 1 (সংস্করণ '০০') suggests that the main opposition party, Bangladesh Nationalist Party (hereafter BNP), has developed an attitude to say 'no' to all decisions and actions of the government. BNP is not attending parliament to discuss their demands, neither are they supporting any decisions about caretaker government or electronic voting system. The editor is arguing that if BNP had planned a proposal of yearly budget they could have presented it at the parliament. It is stated that parliament is a place of criticizing government of a democratic country. The editor here tried to answer by quoting 'সংস্করণ সংস্করণ', ('our reply is')... "Why BNP is taking away the politics outside from a disciplined (yet democratic) way of protesting"? Editor is also pointing out that if BNP does not accept electronic voting system, then why do they not let this be known to the election commission. On the whole, the editor has proposed BNP to act in a democratic way and present their complaints instead of spreading disorder all around. This editorial has a meaningful phrase  $D\ddot{e}v\ ms^{-}\langle\dots wZ$  ('opposite culture'), which presents the misdeeds of BNP. It indicates BNP has chosen a custom of not attending parliament which does not project democratic action. Such action shows nothing but ' $\ddot{b}wZevPK Ae^{-}vb$ ' (negative attitude) of BNP, according to the editor. The editor is asking BNP to cooperate while establishing a democratic political orientation. BNP itself has claimed to be a democratic

political party; hence the editor has acknowledged this and it (BNP) should obey the laws of a democratic state. The focal opinion of the editorial is illustrated when the editorial suggests BNP should stop 'saying no' to every decision by the government. The editor balances his/her opinions by pointing that the government should also remain aware of the valid demands of the opposition parties. Thus the mood of the editorial becomes neutral.

Editorial 2 (বিত্তিক পরিস্থিতি) focuses on the positive aspects and drawbacks of yearly budget of 2011-2012. The Editor is telling that the allocated amount for the development is almost equal to the deficient amount of the budget of the last financial year. If deficient amount is not properly financed, then development will not be advanced. Lack of finance is very much dependent on bank loan in Bangladesh, which may increase inflation at one hand. On the other hand it might hamper to collect income tax from private sectors. But our economic progress is dependent on private business to a large extent. Thus the editor has proposed it is needed to think over these serious issues. Even though the editor has agreed that the finance minister had to present the yearly budget under many precarious situations. These situations include political uncertainty, high inflation and lack of wise rules of the government. This editorial has an adverb *undoubtedly*, which holds an important implication since it is used to support the task of the finance minister in the editorial. Another common noun *social safety barrier* is noticeable as it is mentioned as an allegory. The modal 'might' has been used twice which show editor's presumptions over the context are likely to happen in future. The last two sentences of the third paragraph of the editorial depict complaints of common people and homemakers who depend on saving certificates and bonds. Since the rate of interest has been lowered down upon such policies, it will affect the tight

budgeted people. This editorial supports democratic capitalism and opposes neo-liberalism. The way budget for the year 2011-2012 has been designed, capitalists will get a priority due to the free taxation system for personal benefits from the share market. So through this kind of budget, a democratic capitalist economic system has not been circulated. In contrast, people of limited budget those are dependent on bonds or saving certificates, have to pay increased amount of interest. Finally the editor opines that is the govt planning to gain income tax from the current rising ratio of export trade? It is also not understandable to the writer why the tax fixed on agricultural sector has been reduced?

**Editorial 3** (*wUjvi P~ovq cyKzi KvUvi tKivgwZ*) talks about the illegal actions of a group of land conquerers in Sylhet district. **At first when they tried to construct roads under a small hill, the environment authority stopped them doing this. After that they started to dig soil from the ground of that small hill up to 10 feet by the name of digging pond , so that the hill may collapse due to the stagnant rain water. This way the collapse of the small hill could be names as ‘natural deed’ (cÖK...wZK Kg©).** The editor has farsighted this action and thus he condemned the dishonest group of land conquerers. The destruction of natural resources keeps continuing in Bangladesh due to corruption and bribes. The editor believes the relevant authorities should have played pivotal role to stop such massive environment pollution. According to the editor, at one hand the authorities are reluctant to control the misdeeds of land conquerers and ; on the other hand they are defeated by destructers of environments. Under such crucial hour if the authorities do not become more strict and strategic, then how will any solution come up? The main proposal of this editorial is

**presented through This question.** The first sentence of this editorial is a proverb which presents the most influential implication; - “**□□□□ □□□□ .....□□□□□ □□□□**” (an honest man can out wit a thief). It has been used to portray the extreme helpless situation where defeating the culprits becomes impossible. The last three sentences of the first paragraph, **□□□ □□□□ ...□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□** --features the primary sceneriao of the misdeed . Another figure of spech (metaphore) of the editorial ‘i“cK\_vi M#íi g#Zv f~wg ^`Z`i Rv`ye#j’ is notable because land invaders have been compared here with those of folk tale’s giants who are capable of plaguing public properties as their own. The modal ‘DWPr’ (should) specifies the editor feels it is required to follow his/her opinions. The editor **preasumes if laws are not applied against enviorment destructers both mankind and nature will not be saved to survive. Editor is advising land administrations along with directories of enviorment to catch the violators of laws of enviorment and bring them to face custody.** This editorial implies the disadvantages of neo-liberilism. The movement of neo-liberalism is highly condemned here. As the landowners are selfishly destroying small hills, without thinking about the forthcoming natural calamities; they stand as the solid examples of privatization of public properties. Such excess level of commercial works is labeled as ‘corruption’ which is greatly harmful for the nation. **Application of proverbs and colloquial discourse markers make this editorial a satire.** Noun phrases; such as- **□□□□ □□□□□□□□** (exessive looting), **□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□** (ideal example of cheating) emphasize the unlimited corruption of landowners. Additionally, the editor is clearly criticizing the administrations, culprits and government for overlooking the effects of enviorment pollution.

**Editorial 4** (‘[blank] [blank]’ [blank] [blank]) describes anger of a member of parliament and the editor’s reaction regarding over this. The referred Member of Parliament of this editorial claimed that the term ‘[blank]’ (‘honorable’) is written before names of members of parliament. But when they visit their respective constituencies they do not get chairs to sit for discussions. Thus they have to roam around like ‘homeless’ (‘[blank] [blank]’ ). After this statement the editor has presented own counter argument by asking if this is the real situation of a member of parliament or not. Because the editor is known of the fact that members of the parliament are accompanied by their tax free luxurious cars when they visit their constituencies. The editor has provided the main proposal in the last sentence of the second paragraph through a question. The question implies that the referred MP (Member of Parliament) needs to think, if the government has to take up the expenditure to maintain workplace of each MP of three hundreds separate constituencies, then how much the government has to bear. The editor is questioning this issue since the MP’s complaints seem to work for own priorities than the mass people. The eleventh sentence of the editorial could be a proposal on the editor’s half which asks how reliable is it to believe that an MP has to roam around at his constituency like ‘gypsy’. This editorial has an abstract noun [blank] (complaint) which is used in a sarcastic way to mock the luxurious endeavor of the referred Member of Parliament (hereafter MP) in the editorial. The common noun [blank] (mass representative) is pointed to indicate the social work of the MP. The noun ‘[blank] [blank]’ (regular and close communication’) is highlighted to talk about the imperative responsibility of the MP. The adjective ‘[blank]’ (accompanied by) is also a bit uncommon but a formal choice of lexis that is used deliberately to promote the careless and shameless deed of the MP. Social liberalism is encompassed inside the editorial. It is the obligatory responsibility for any MP to present in the parliament the existing difficulties of the people of his/her respective

wards. Instead of doing so, the MP himself is talking here about his predicaments, in spite of the fact that he is all time facilitated by luxurious tax-free car. The editor is complaining as people deserve to get at least the basic six rights referred in the constitution of Bangladesh. But in the state, most of the people are deprived of these rights. The writer is also focusing on the MP's autocratic movements. The editor provides his opinions in the last sentence which suggests it is essential to be clear for the referred MP while to consider which should be the valid demand in the parliament and which should not be.

Editorial 5 (*PAEMÖv†g cvnvoam*) discusses the death of people because of hill collapse in Chittagong district. Editor's tone becomes ironic here to ask if those people got a chance to shift themselves, they would follow that. But it was more difficult for them to shift their place than to welcome their deaths. It happened because there was scarcity to get an alternate living place for them. The editor presents multiple proposals by asking some questions time to time throughout the editorial. **The prime proposal is questioned by asking if local administration remains active then how people can establish slums under hills. It has been pointed more importantly that how slums had been settled after the dreadful incident of hill collapse in 2007? At the beginning it has been noted for how long 'we' (inclusive) will underestimate the issue of death in terms of number. This editorial** has an adverb in the second sentence '†kl ch©š— (ultimately), which shows the helpless situation of the people living under Batali Hill. Seventh sentence of the second paragraph has an adjective ÔcÖfvekvjxÕ (influential) and it has been inside inverted comma, which signifies the character of the culprits of this editorial. This term has been used thrice which is deliberately done to attract. The eleventh sentence of the second paragraph has a participle '†kvKvZ© (mourned), which shows the feeling of the

editorial council of the respective newspaper. The modal **'DWPZ'** (should) hints the editor's recommendations that are required to be followed by the government authorities. The last word of the editorial is **আমাদের সমর্থন** (our sympathy) which is the key tone of the editorial council. The editor has blamed the administration to be accountable for death of people who died due to collapse of hills; as it is said '**স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয় স্বয়ংক্রিয়ভাবে স্বয়ংক্রিয়ভাবে স্বয়ংক্রিয়ভাবে, স্বয়ংক্রিয়ভাবে স্বয়ংক্রিয়ভাবে**' (administration has fulfilled its duties half but not full). Neo-liberalism is highly discouraged inside this editorial. Some powerful people illegally conquered the public property of hilly area in Chittagong, and started earning money from house rent of temporarily lived people there. As a result many people died when the hill collapsed. So the ill effect of privatization keeps coming constantly; which is not supposed to be the scenario of a socially liberal state where security of people's lives is under precarious condition. Inside the editorial the editor has opined that the death of villagers could be stopped if the administration were careful and responsible enough. It is being noted that the survey committee should have found out the connection among officials of the administration and land owners of those hill tracts plots. The committee could also bring the liable officials to the custody. On a whole the unexpected and innocent death of villagers of hill tract area, affected the respective editors and thus they ask for resistance.

Editorial 6 (**স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয় স্বয়ংক্রিয়ভাবে স্বয়ংক্রিয়ভাবে** ) proposes members of parliament, ministers and leaders of Freedom Fighter Community to be more careful when they recommend other freedom fighters to get government services. They have to be sure about original identities of those freedom fighters who will be suggested by them. Recently many people have been either accused or arrested for having fake freedom fighter certificates. If it is not stopped now, a group of dishonest

businessman will proceed with the business of manufacturing duplicate freedom fighter certificates, the editor proposed. This editorial has a noticeable adjective in the second sentence of the second paragraph, which is ‘myweavev`x cÖebZv’ (selfish tendency). This adjective is used to describe the character of the culprits’ group. The editor’s assumption goes as-   
   
 (fake certificate is usually made to get quota service at government job). This reason is assumed by all honest freedom fighters and those applicants of BCS (Bangladesh Civil Service) exams who do not have any quotas. Moreover to emphasize own arguments, the editor has focused the recent examples of the corruption in the sentences-

The second sentence of the essay also points another example (See appendix...). The editor projects its primary opinions by saying (it is definitely a corruption if anyone claims a facility but does not deserve it legally). Overall social liberalism is asked here as this ideology seeks for the safety of employment. The editor also assumes the real reason behind the certificates-trade of freedom fighters. According to him/her, all ruling political parties of Bangladesh have constantly been making the list of those freedom fighters who support them during their ruling period. Sometimes fake freedom fighters take the chance of this misdeed. So the writer here is asking to make a fair list of freedom fighters.

Editorial 7 ( ) proposes misuse of the special right of ‘Prerogative of Mercy’ according to the 49<sup>th</sup> paragraph of the constitution of Bangladesh, which must be taken under management because it is a special right of enough reservation and control. ‘Royal Prerogative’ of English common law is equivalent to this special right. The editor is telling the



way our mass administration has made this special right accessible, if law of Bangladesh gets a shock then it would not be a surprise. The president of Bangladesh has forgiven a murderer under this special right. This murder was also politically important. This editorial has an abstract noun 'ব্যবহার' (misuse) which is used for four times, making the term the most prominent one. Another abstract noun 'আরেকটি চিন্তাজনক ঘটনা' (another worrisome fact) is also highlighted to create sensation. 'রাজনীতিতে রাজনীতি' (so called political harassment) is directly used here to condemn the faulty party. The participle 'জড়িত' (intertwined) is taken down to explain the everlasting relation between misusing of political power and committing corruption by political personalities. In the last paragraph of the editorial, it is assumed that both USA and UK hold definite laws while to apply the right of Prerogative of Mercy. Even India's Supreme Court has fixed a guideline over this right. So it has been much anticipated by the editor that in Bangladesh too, there should be distinct instruction for executing such special rights, which has to be abided by the president of the country. In the editorial autocratic movement of the president in a democratic country like Bangladesh has been discouraged by the editor. If democracy was properly practiced in Bangladesh, then the right of Prerogative of Mercy would be regulated by following strict laws. The main opinion of the editorial lies on the sentence...  
 'কর্তব্যে অসম্মত' (to take laws in own hands is a dangerous diseases that has defected the society). Misuse of democracy is presented here. The killer of the case was undercover for ten years at first; next when he surrendered publicly, within four months the president of the country remitted him from the murder case, following the special right under 49<sup>th</sup> paragraph.

Editorial 8 (সংসদে সংস্কার ) narrates that the leading organization of the hill tracts people- UPDF (United Peoples Democratic Party) observed a strike restlessly, which caused

hazards for people in general. The editor has viewed that the organization could have completed the clout peacefully, if they had any logical demand. It is stated in the second paragraph that  $\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\dots\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$ . So the writer is indirectly proposing pluralism here by supporting demands of the ‘ethnic sects’ for securing their own racial identities. This editorial has a noticeable adjective in the second last sentence which is  $Av\ddot{t}\text{>`vjb n\ddot{t}Z n\ddot{t}e kvw\check{s}$ — $c\sim Y\text{© I wbqqZvw\check{s}\check{z}K$  (‘revolution has to be peaceful and disciplinary’) which is the main opinion of the writer. This editorial refocuses the idea that the security of the culture and nationality of the ethnic sects is stated in the 23<sup>rd</sup> paragraph of the constitution in Bangladesh. However, in the recent revised constitution it is declared that all inhabitants who live in Bangladesh, whichever race or ethnic group is, will be recognized as ‘Bangali’. Thus the main organizations of the aborigines protested to regain their ethnic identity. They are dissatisfied with being known as ‘Banagli’; rather they prefer being called by their separate tribal names. The narrator here is focusing that the tribes could have gone for peaceful remonstrations. This editorial provokes pluralism that is an inseparable part to imply democratic discipline. The editor has supported valid demands by rebels; which shows the ideology of pluralism. The demands of ethnic sects could be wanted through harmonious methods which are an advantage of democracy, suggested by the editor. Main opinions of are stated in the last two paragraphs. It is justified for the narrator if any citizen or organization peacefully observes any .....that has validity. He said,  $\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\dots\dots\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$  It is clearly pointed that the main constitution, promises to secure the nationalities of minor ethnic sects but the revised constitution ensures that all Bangladeshi citizens are ‘Bangali’.

Editorial 9 ( $\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$ ) proposes the security of lives of common people. The actor of this editorial is a principal of a primary government school who tried to forbid plying of tractors on

half permanent roads in front of the school. Before that during the monsoon, he himself took the step to reconstruct the road, which lessened the sufferings of villagers and school going students. But when tractors started to ply on that road he prevented to stop this activity. As a result, he has been beaten till death. According to the editor, it is totally unexpected and unaccepted that a teacher has been killed in daylight publicly, for doing a noble work for the villagers. Under such scenario, rest of the people usually think maintaining silence would be better rather to get murdered while protesting unjust actions. This cannot be the situation of an independent and democratic country, the editor claimed. The first word of the editorial is an adverb 'publicly' is emphasized because murderers of this particular killing have committed the crime fearlessly and no one protested which is shameful for civil society. The second sentence ( 'mass welfare', cannot ever be any 'crime' or sin). But in this case it has become so, which takes life of an innocent person. The implication of this sentence is mocked. Another idiom of the editorial is 'The editor presumes that under such brutal crime of killing a teacher, for doing well for people ensures the difficulties to stand beside the justice. The crime also projects the brutal death of a noble man without any cause. Inside the editorial the philosophies of social liberalism and democracy are being advanced. If the former ideology seeks for safety of lives of common people from the government of the state, the later secures the right for everyone to do social welfare. The editor the question- "is the foremost opinion here. Moreover, in the second paragraph four consecutive questions have been asked for; those clearly tell about the mortified feeling of the storyteller regarding such brutal offense. These sentences start from "It is really ironic and

inhuman that now people are being killed due to work for good cause and that's why it is further being acknowledged “□□ □□. □□□□□□ □□□□□□.....□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□”□

Editorial 10 (□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□?) reminds that the case filed from Cox's Bazaar's council of forest and environmental conservation should be taken under consideration. The editor has termed Cox's Bazaar as 'RvZxq M©e' ('national pride') and proposed to ministry of land and local administrations to look over illegal purchase of sea beaches. Editor has specifically mentioned that sea beaches from Cox's Bazaar to Teknaf have been invaded with enormous constructions by managing higher authorities. Additionally, forest of tamarisk tree has started to extinct and sea beaches are becoming invisible due to illegal aviation of powerful business personalities, which will ultimately associate to lose natural beauty of Cox's Bazar. This editorial has a phrase 'jyÉb I cÖvYNvZx Av‡qvRb, ZvB `yR‡b `yRbvi' (robbery and life-destroying arrangement stand for each other) which is the most noticeable couch inside the essay. The editor predicts like many others that though the govt has restricted illegal conquer and eviction of land, contract of lease; the law has not been implemented. Order of high court has been denied by the judiciary council. As a result sea beach Cox's Bazar has become private unlawfully. The ideology of neo-liberalism is condemned inside this editorial. As some famous hotels have privatized their purchased portion of the sea beach; govt has lost its control over the beach, which was public once. On the other hand, social liberalism is illustrated as the narrator makes the owners of a local hotel, responsible to the death of four visitors due to be drowned under quicksand. The autocratic power of a particular group of business personalities is also reproached, who are inhumanly continuing the process of corruption. Thus it is noted.....□□□□□□□□□ □□□ □.....□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ The editor of the labeled the illegal

land-invaders as representatives of King Midas (Greek mythology). Both of these figures have been known for greed of money. The writer has drawn this simile to show the current situation of powerful business personalities in Bangladesh and their unlawful misdeeds. In terms of showing the poor restriction of misusing the political clout in the country; the simile has been appropriate.

Editorial 11 (শুভ্র শব্দ শুভ্রশব্দ) proposes the editor's surprise to contemplate the mysterious reasons behind such dreadful murder of an innocent six year old child. This child was murdered inside a coaching centre at outskirts of Dinajpur district. The editor has agreed that it is undoubtedly a big challenge for police to go inside such mysterious and complex murder case. That is why it is pointed as...শুভ্রশব্দ শুভ্র শব্দ.....শুভ্রশব্দ শুভ্রশব্দ শুভ্রশব্দ. The editor is asking to find out the big hidden criminal group if there is any, who might remain under contact. This editorial has an adjective 'শুভ্রশব্দ `y#e@va", inm"gg' (inexplicable and mysterious), which is feature of the case, according to the editor. The editor presumes and wants like other hopeful people that the promise, taken by district administrator may last long. The promise should not be any temporary issue. The reason behind the proposed corruption is clearly stated in the third sentence of the first paragraph. Precisely social liberalism stands as the dominant ideology inside the editorial. If the country fails to secure the life of an innocent child of six years old, then it is a matter for genuine worry. Also the notion of democracy has been illustrated on promising to live hassle free life. The most strongly recommended opinions of the editorial are been followed by saying শুভ্রশব্দ শুভ্রশব্দ শুভ্র, শুভ্রশব্দ শুভ্রশব্দ শুভ্র শুভ্রশব্দ . শুভ্রশব্দ শুভ্র শুভ্রশব্দ শুভ্র শুভ্রশব্দ শুভ্র শুভ্র is another important suggestion by the writer; since the শুভ্রশব্দ (promise) has been taken by the district administrator himself to catch the culprit behind the murder. Support for the

police administration is also implied here and appreciation for their effort is been noted; by stating  $\square\square\square\square \square\square \square\square\dots\dots\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \square\square \square\square\square\square\square\square \square\square\square$ .

Editorial 12 ( $\square\square\square \square\square \square\square \square\square\square\square?$ ) tells about the road strike by motor laborers because of terminal repair. The strike was called by motor/transport laborers of North Bengal that spread in other districts like Kushtia also. Though the strike was withdrawn before the evening, mass people of North Bengal had to suffer for ten hours. The editor has proposed that the process of achieving demands by causing people trouble and putting their plight's at state should be left out. Moreover, to illustrate this proposal, it is being previously quoted... $\square\square\square \square\square \square\square\square \square\square\square \square\square\square\square\dots\dots\square\square\square \square\square\square\square\square \square\square, \square\square\square\square\square\square\square$ ; a sentence before. It means the attempt to call up strikes before Eid is not only 'unethical' but also 'inhuman'. This editorial has a sentence which also implies  $\ddagger`kevmx \daggerKvb ARynvZ \ddot{b}\ddagger Z P\ddot{v}q \ddot{b}\ddot{v}|$  (people do not want to listen to any excuses). This editorial projects that autocratic decisions and actions of labor groups have caused immense plight for northern part of Bangladesh right before Eid-ul- fitre. It is both unethical and inhuman for the editor to acknowledge that transport strike has been called for immediately before Eid, especially when most of the people start to visit their respective hometowns. Thus democracy has been enhanced here. Inside the editorial; the main opinion lies in the sentence --  $\square\square\square\square\square\square \square\square\square \square\square\square\square \square\square\square \square\square \square\square$ - as people of Bangladesh have become already fed up with facing uncountable sufferings in everyday life. Now if before Eid, people cannot go to their hometowns, it will be more troublesome for them and heartbreaking also. So the writer is speaking here on behalf of the people who are dependent on public transports.

From the above analysis, it has been found ideologies of pluralism, democratic capitalism, social liberalism, democracy and opposes against neo-liberalism have been signified by the editor. Among all, social liberalism has been detailed in five essays (□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□, □□□□□ □□□□, □□□□□□□□□□ □□□-□□□□□□□□ and ‘□□□□□□ □□□’ □□□ □□□□□□□). Opposes against neo liberalism has been emphasized in four essays (□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□, *PÆMÖv†g cvnvoam, wUjvi P~ovq cyKzi KvUvi †KivgwZ* and □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□). Pluralism is highly noticed in (□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ ). Democracy is encompassed in (□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□? , □□□□□□ □□□□□□ , (□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ and □□□□□□□□□ ‘□□□’ ). Democratic capitalism has been asked in (□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□). *It seems therefore, neo-liberalism is a kind of destructive ideology for the editor. Democracy and social liberilism are emphasized by the editor in equal number of editorials , where two editorials contain both of theses ideologies. These ideologies talk for equal rights among people and ensure secured lives of people.* The pronouns ‘Avgiv’ (we) and ‘Avgv†`i’ (our) have been used in some editorials which places the editor in a secured place because these pronouns bring objectivity in the tone of language. These pronouns could be used both in inclusive or exclusive contexts. Inclusive ‘we’ is to stand for the editorial board or editorial council and exclusive ‘we’ talk on behalf on the common people. In both the ways, the editor has saved himself/herself from being subjective at least to some extent. The languages formulated in editorials do not seem as subjective because ‘modals’ are not used in every editorial. Though in a few editorials, modals are used, still they are not repeated more than three times. The propositions and presuppositions of the editor seem to be relevant with the themes and contexts with every editorial. Usage of proverbs and idioms those are mentioned above add both sarcasm and ornamentation in language. The language and mood of the editorial remain new because of their usages. Ideologies

of the editors have been found out because the languages of the editorials are understandable. The editor also has remained clear regarding his/her opinions. Overall, the language has followed a moderate tone, neither one-dimensional nor too harsh or hard, so that it cannot be accused. Opinions of the editor are effective and they go with the common people's thinking but too many opinions in few editorials seem idealistic. Thus it might be said, *Prothom Alo* is a helping tool for the readers of its editorials as it encourage them to think from objective manner. But this newspaper does exaggerate pressure on people to think like its own ideology. So the readers of editorials may come up with their own ideologies.

#### **4.4 Discussion based on editorials of *Kaler Kontho***

Editorial 1 (গ্লোবাল ডিসাস্টারের কারণে উপত্যকা অঞ্চলের মানুষেরা) proposes its commendations by asking should not we have affection and responsibilities toward coastal people. Why the state is neglecting them? Is it thinkable--if another big tornado or cyclone takes place, how adversity will harm them? Inside the editorial some phrases have been taken down to create awareness among readers, such as: গ্লোবাল ডিসাস্টারের কারণে (due to this global disaster), জীবন ও মৃত্যুর সীমান্তে (hover between life and death), and খুব দ্রুত জীবন গুরুত্বপূর্ণ পদক্ষেপ নিন (very urgently take the vital steps)। All three phrases are chosen to project the intensity of the situations on the current climate of the world, victims of tornado and cyclone named 'Aila' and 'Sidor' respectively; along with the urgency of demand of rehabilitations of those victims. The editor envisions several questions which are also arising in minds of many people. It is being assumed that local people also have some sort of responsibilities regarding people of coastal zone. Are not we liable to do anything for those who live nearby death lines due to the harsh conditions after 'Sidor' and 'Aila'? "If we have any responsibility, then why the banks are not being repaired across coastal belts"—the



question that naturally comes up. Why up to now the rehabilitation of “Sidor” and “Aila” affected people has not taken place? Why they still have to walk some miles to collect drinking water? The editor idealizes the theme of social liberalism. Since protecting environment falls into the criteria of social liberalism, the notion of civil right of the victims of natural calamities has been stretched out. Their right for getting safe water and food has been asked here. They also could demand the security of lives from the government for being human. The government is bound to ensure their lives as a minimum. The editor speaks out that it is not anyhow expected from the state, for its negligence toward the coastal people who cover a large section of the overall population. The editor is hoping here government will acknowledge the matter and take immediate remedies to save lives of coastal people.

Editorial 2 (কর্তৃত্বের বিরুদ্ধে আওয়ামী লীগের অভিযোগ) asks why to put the court out of countenance by blaming it for being politically purposive? Since Cocko has the facility to defend himself legally, then he should not go beyond rules of law. Lastly it is also being approached by the editor that only final legal fight will decide who is the culprit and who is the innocent party. This editorial hints that the case against Cocko for money laundering and taking bribes has been proved to be true at the courts of Singapore and USA much before that happened in Bangladesh. Moreover, a businessman had to pay fine at the court of Singapore for being associated with Cocko while money laundering. Also at USA ‘s court Siemens Company had to pay fine in 2008 and a year after a case has been charged against some Bangladeshi government officials along with Cocko to take bribes from the company. So, by keeping these facts as backdrop the editor assumes that this case is not being charged for political purpose, which has already been internationally proved. This editorial propagates the notion of social justice and democracy. The way Cocko’s

advocate has condemned that the case has been issued to hassle Zia family, seems to be problematic for the editor. On the other hand the lawyers of Dudok ensured that government is free from the connection for issuing the case aligned with Cocko and the verdict appears to be impartial for the editor. It is being clearly noted that since every contender of each case has the right to apply for reinvestigation to both the High court and the Supreme Court, then Cocko's defender should have followed either any of these ways-- instead of creating political turmoil. Therefore, the editor views it has become a practice in our country that if any case has been charged against political leaders or officials, the matter is being politically coloured. On the other hand , cases have been also filed sometimes to harass politically. But cases have to be taken only as litigations. Judiciary council has to be placed above all controversies and allegations. It is the responsibility of all to protect the image of the judiciary council. This editorial repeats the noun phrase **پراڻو ڀڃڻ** (harassment) for two times in order to show the real reason behind charging the case from guilty parties' part. **پراڻو ڀڃڻ ۾** (to put a political complexion on something) is another verbal phrase but it is a bit casual and colloquial term to use in an authentic piece of writing; could be used the proverb **ڀڃڻ ۾ ڀڃڻ ڀڃڻ ڀڃڻ** (make a mountain of a mole hill), instead.

Editorial 3 (**پراڻو ڀڃڻ ۾ ڀڃڻ**) projects the idea that most of the people in our country live under poverty level who are ignorant and illiterate. These poor people get cheated by deceivers regularly in most of the affairs. They also get influenced by powerful people's big sounding words. Hence, by giving up the practice of uttering rhetoric words, planned actions are needed to follow regarding people's health concerning issues and life and death matters. This editorial exhibits some verbs for featuring guilt of the faulty groups such as **ڀڃڻ** (dreadful activities), **ڀڃڻ** (misdeeds) and **ڀڃڻ** (destructive works); those are necessary

to show the transgressions. This editorial conjectures the idea that “স্বার্থপরতার চরমে পৌঁছানো হয়েছে, স্বার্থপরতার চরমে পৌঁছানো হয়েছে, স্বার্থপরতার চরমে পৌঁছানো হয়েছে।” “The sentence indicates how people have become beast while adulterating food items with harmful chemicals for personal gain and featuring meanness. The editor hints the ideology of Social liberalism. Consuming safe and poison free food is one of the basic rights of every human-be it man, woman or child. The government has to secure the sector of the food business by making it contamination free; which is the fundamental aim of democracy too. Inside the editorial all dishonest traders of food have been tagged as ‘সামাজিক শত্রু’ (social enemy). The functions of all mobile courts have been compared to ‘স্বার্থপরতার চরমে পৌঁছানো হয়েছে’ (extremely inadequate measures). These objections point out editor’s concern for common people. Certainly government’s slow movements to cure the ongoing inhuman work has been directly condemned. It becomes intolerable to acknowledge the lawlessness regarding people’s lives.

Editorial 4 (স্বার্থপরতার চরমে পৌঁছানো হয়েছে) proposes that the case should be resolved as early as possible and the leaders of this smuggling of arms should be taken under law. The incident took place in 2004 at Chittagong port where ten trucks were caught fully loaded with arms. Even the then home minister also showed artificial surprise while seeing such huge number of arms. It had become clear that this posting was arrested eventually. This case has been revolved several times right from then. Though it took a long time still many names of the then political leaders came out including Motiur Rahman Nzami and Luttfajaman Babor. In total, names of 11 influential people have been included in the new charge sheet. Therefore the editor’s neutrality is shown in his/her point of view by the statement.—“স্বার্থপরতার চরমে পৌঁছানো হয়েছে, স্বার্থপরতার চরমে পৌঁছানো হয়েছে, স্বার্থপরতার চরমে পৌঁছানো হয়েছে।”

“the case has turned a new side after reinvestigation). Editor has criticized the then government, but also appreciated the current condition of the case by this statement. Thus this particular sentence is the most significant one. The third sentence-- “; is the principal assumption of the editor. The level of autocracy has been expressed by this quoting. The editor is projecting here the anxiousness of people after being aware of such shivering crime. Protest against terrorism and autocracy has been evolved. Since this big case is still under monitoring by the government, hopefully a positive result will come forward—thought by the editor. The editor opines satisfaction, which is noticed in his/her tone. Both past and present progress of the case has been explained clearly.

Editorial 5 ( recommends the world is warning Bangladesh by observing the fact that it will drown soon. But Bangladeshi people who are in power remain busy to manage personal fortunes by looting own country’s wealth, and rest of the people are also watching these misdeeds being unconcerned of it. (Capricorn) is a simile sketched by the editor, which is the name of a sun sign in horoscope. According to astrology and general perception, ‘Capricorn’ is very much known for its sleeping habit for longer times that causes sometimes trouble due to be unaware of its surroundings. The editor predicts if we are not blind then why necessary measures have not carried out after getting warnings from many international organizations to prevent natural calamities and save our coastal people. The editor is also pointing while the issue of taking remedies arises; lack of finance is always shown as excuses. But when unnecessary expenditure is done because of personal gain of some special class of people, then deficiency of money is not an issue to be tensed for. This editorial illustrates the philosophy of social liberalism; as shielding environment is the dominant theme here.

Additionally social democracy is also largely connected that focuses the development of the poor by removing their all miseries due to rapid coastal calamities. If it happens only then the country will recover from depression, which is supposed to be confirmed by the government. The editor asks will natural catastrophes discontinue to take place if we remain blind by not taking responsibilities due to financial deficiencies? The editor is asking a tag question and answering himself that goes as 'will disasters halt arriving due to flood and cyclone? No it would not'. The editor said removal of poverty will remain only by words because such sorts of natural calamities will harm the poor only. It is further declared profit of the mass is to be considered within planning of development rather focusing on collective gain for the groups of government.

Editorial 6 (বাণিজ্যিক বিনিয়োগ বৃদ্ধি) recommends that as the ratio of the foreign investment has increased from the past in the country, it brings a fortune for us. We have to hold this achievement for as long as possible. Since foreign investors have shown their sustainability in Bangladesh, it indicates that their investment is also profitable here and the environment of the country is facilitating them. This editorial does not use any figure of speech, proverbs and ideoms; terminologies are familiar and no unusual dictions are noticed. *Use of the modal 'may'* (may) shows the hope of the editor on behalf of Bangladeshi people. *The editor ensures the fact foreign investments have only increased in service sectors but it is also required to invest in production of energy and electricity supply. Otherwise country's overall structural developement will not be possible. On the other hand, one more fact has been brought into attention which hints in whichever sector has explored progress by foerign investments, it only shows the country's political stability along with government's felxible policies.* The principal ideology of this editorial is to generate democracy and democratic capitalism which in combination will

create a healthy economic situation. Since foreigners are becoming very much interested to invest in Bangladesh, the country can prosper to earn a lot of foreign currency. The editor opines the history of foreign investment has changed in Bangladesh. Population, income from export, import business, less ratio of both the reservation of foreign currency and FDI compared to population were the basic reasons behind foreign investment in the country. Since the scenario has started to change, if the reliability of the foreigners upon us is kept for long, Bangladesh will progress more economically.

Editorial 7 (স্বাধীনতার পঞ্চাশতাব্দী) presents it is the most unfortunate issue for us that our ‘স্বাধীনতার পঞ্চাশতাব্দী’ (common friend) police community has to encounter the allegations of being charged for crossing human rights. They have been proved murderers in court. Moreover it is also being complained that they do not spare even innocent people. This editorial has taken down some sarcastic terms such as: ‘স্বাধীনতার পঞ্চাশতাব্দী’ (still it has to be agreed that Abdul Kader is blessed with fortune); here ‘স্বাধীনতার পঞ্চাশতাব্দী’ (lucky for sure) is used as to mock over the situation. It has become a natural scenario in our country that when an innocent is being beaten in police station, chance remains less for his/her survival. But surprisingly this fact has pleased the editor anyhow. Moreover ‘স্বাধীনতার পঞ্চাশতাব্দী’ (more fortunate is the luck), has been added to the next sentence. The editor presumes the fact that personnel of police take people’s lives with sense and sometimes they take pride on these inhuman issues. But these kinds of cold-blooded activities are done by minimum number of police officials and therefore rest of the community has to face abhorrence. So the overall condition of police force is under haphazard conditions. This editorial anticipates the necessity of social justice and democracy by censuring the oppression on innocent people by police force inside police station. Two recent instances

have been pointed in the essay to project the state of current rules of law in the country. Thereby it is highly emphasized to resist the torture of police upon people in general. The editor opines-- is there any possibility to impede the excessive anarchy of police force ever? Is the higher authority of police unable to improve the image of the police force? The writer also pointed out the injustice that takes place at remote places in the country, will not be brought under the eye of the law. Hence, “will these misdeeds keep continuing? What are the solutions to get rid of such unjust actions?” –the editor is asking to everyone.

Editorial 8 (عذبة-مياه-وقود ) proposes since necessity increases during the month of Ramazan, cities and metropolitan cities are in fear due to deficiency of water, power and gasoline. These are essential for daily life: hence people are getting tensed for their scarcity which is creating nothing but mass predicaments. Though govt’s responsible officials have promised to decrease the shortage of these utility resources, according to the writer the present scenario is different. The first sentence of the editorial goes as عذبة المياه والوقود والغاز في ظل الحاجة الملحة..... and the meaning could be translated into ‘the picture of squeezing life because of endless troubles’. The term ‘عذبة المياه والوقود’ (endless trouble) has a sentimental connotation that is used in regular writing. The editor assumes that hence electricity, water and gasoline are essentials resources of daily life; their scarcity is putting people under great tight spots and uncountable dilemmas. The editor offered many recommendations for the development of production of these resources. At the same time it is being called upon for collective attempt from everybody’s part in order to lessen such sufferings. Social liberalism is shadowed in the editorial. All decisions of current government are being criticized; at the same time so many solutions somewhat indicate the necessity of social liberalism. The positive outcomes of

government's efforts are mentioned. Though the deficiency of gas-water-power (natural resources) cannot be solved quickly; still denouncement on government's indifferent activities is pretty much noticed in the editor's tone. That is why the editor speaks as a leftist. The editor opines many solutions of removing deficiency of water, gasoline and electricity supply. Among those the most significant appears to be—"the necessary steps are to be done with current speed in order to remove the predicaments and sufferings of mass people during Ramadan. The issue of speediness and clarity in production and distribution of resources should be remembered along with responsibility." Moreover, the writer has emphasized on mass people's awareness to prevent the misuse of resources.

The main proposal of the editorial 9 (☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐ ☐☐-☐☐☐☐☐☐☐) is to stand up against the extortions; that is directly stated all over the editorial but not maintaining any coherence regarding this issue in any specific paragraph. This editorial has put a word ☐☐☐☐☐ which in English stands for 'hot cake'; a colloquial expression. The diction '☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐' (local mugger) is appropriate to use to fit with the hitch of situation. The editor predicts the idea of neo liberalism by refuting them. As the hawkers have a large number of customers, their demand cannot be ignored. So their rehabilitation is mandatory which has been a failure by the government—pointed by the editor. The government's reluctance regarding their situation is been censured. The muggers even raise the rate of extortions during Ramazan which ultimately causes nothing but increases price of essentials. The editor opines that the way those hawkers, who trade over footpath, have to pay extortion from police to political leaders, student leaders, professional exacters and local muggers; is inhuman. So, an alternative is needed to find before



removing hawkers from footpath. Simultaneously, footpaths should be opened for wayfarers by eradicating illegal business and extortions.

Editorial 10 (১০ম পৃষ্ঠা) presents the issue that from time to time it has been seen that some foreign universities those have opened their branches In Bangladesh and have cheated student in various cases. Thus the government has planned a guideline to control them by maintaining laws of private universities. But the editor wants to say that it seems the government is not that much concerned that is needed to bind them under laws. The editorial is not comprised with difficult words and hard terminologies; all sentences are understandable. In the editorial the editor assumes the government is not careful enough regarding functions of foreign universities in the country. It is noted that though several notices have been sent from ‘Bongobhobon’ (office of the president) to the education ministry, still there is a doubt whether the government holds any information or not regarding those universities. Otherwise Bongobhobon would not delay the timing of presenting reports of those foreign universities. The editorial reflects democracy due to the presence of so many opinions. As the government seems relaxed regarding this issue, strong protest has been arisen from the editorial council. But on the other hand necessity and utilizations of foreign universities have been taken into account. Thus all together social liberalism is also somewhat is being reflected. The editor focuses on many solutions. Among them, it is specifically noted that the expansion of opening branches of foreign universities is in the history of many country’s education policies. We can also follow that while reaching this technological era. But in that case it is to be ensured that the foreign universities might not selfishly gain economic profit from local students. On the other hand, the editor also put light on the standard of private universities by quoting “The govt has to accept the role to standardize the

education of private universities. Because often news is being published based on the quality of education of private universities.”

Editorial 11 (স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম) proposes finally citizens of Dohogram and Angorpota are relieved to cross over the pass way called ‘Tinbigha Koridor’. Dohogram and Angorpota are basically land pieces in Bangladesh but they are divided from the main land of Bangladesh because of ‘Tinbigha Koridor’. People of these two regions were not allowed to enter neither India nor Bangladesh except for sometimes in the past, though for the permanent period. Not even could they enter Bangladesh for emergency treatment. As a result for more than a half century they have lived almost a captive life with lots of sufferings. Ideology of social liberalism has been appeared here. Bangladesh has previously proposed India to hand over this to the former. At this moment experts of the two countries are in try to come up resolution that will benefit both the countries. It is an issue to be thought for seriously for the editor. Thus it has been uttered ‘স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামে স্থায়ী সমাধান চাই’ (we want a permanent solution of this ethical problem).

Editorial 12 (স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম) projects the matter that even police force in the country is not secured. The editor asks here that have terrorists made the country their own ‘dreamland’ (স্বপ্নভূমি) that whatever they will do would be tolerated! Within the last 11 years more than 100 police officers have been under the direct target of terrorists group. On the other hand 348 police members died while performing their duties. The editor has emphasized on the clause স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামে স্থায়ী সমাধান চাই, which hints that clear cut projection of the plot that is a brutal crime; in the editorial. Another literary term স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামে স্থায়ী সমাধান চাই (‘subdue of evil’) becomes an ornamental

element of the write up. This editorial puts light on the fact that in Bangladesh the police force has to always work in a risky condition. Risk and threat have become their part and parcels of lives. They have to execute their operations facing many challenges and obstacles from innumerable sources. In spite of all sorts of predicaments, police force has remained quite operative. The ideology of social justice and democracy is propagated in this editorial. The safety of life of a police officer is needed to secure by the government. Police force is liable to make the society crime free; so now if their lives remain under threat then how will general people stay in peace? At the same time continuous autocratic movements of terrorists is highly reproached here by pointing there brazen misdeeds. So, bequest against autocracy is also noticed. The editor opines to remove the root of terrorism, along with police force; the maintainers of law have to be more cautious. The police force has to be arranged in a new way. This force needs to be facilitated with modern arms. The manpower of police needs to be increased in order to provide prompt service at the remote places. Its structure has to be changed. The police force has to be built up as a modern and developed one.

From the analysis done above, *Kaler Kontho* has focused on ideologies like social liberalism, democracy, democratic capitalism, nationalism and opposes against neo-liberalism. Democratic capitalism has been sketched in (স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৫৪). Opposes against neo-liberalism has been found in (স্বাধীনতা ১৯৫৪-১৯৫৬). Social justice and democracy is proliferated in (স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৫৪, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৫৪-১৯৫৬, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৫৬-১৯৫৯). Social liberalism is manifested in (স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৫৪, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৫৪-১৯৫৬, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৫৬-১৯৫৯, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৫৯-১৯৬১, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৬১-১৯৬৩, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৬৩-১৯৬৫, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৬৫-১৯৬৭, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৬৭-১৯৬৯, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৬৯-১৯৭১, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৭১-১৯৭৩, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৭৩-১৯৭৫, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৭৫-১৯৭৭, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৭৭-১৯৭৯, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৭৯-১৯৮১, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৮১-১৯৮৩, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৮৩-১৯৮৫, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৮৫-১৯৮৭, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৮৭-১৯৮৯, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৮৯-১৯৯১, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৯১-১৯৯৩, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৯৩-১৯৯৫, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৯৫-১৯৯৭, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৯৭-১৯৯৯). Democracy is enhanced in (স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৫৪, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৫৪-১৯৫৬, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৫৬-১৯৫৯, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৫৯-১৯৬১, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৬১-১৯৬৩, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৬৩-১৯৬৫, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৬৫-১৯৬৭, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৬৭-১৯৬৯, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৬৯-১৯৭১, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৭১-১৯৭৩, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৭৩-১৯৭৫, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৭৫-১৯৭৭, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৭৭-১৯৭৯, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৭৯-১৯৮১, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৮১-১৯৮৩, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৮৩-১৯৮৫, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৮৫-১৯৮৭, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৮৭-১৯৮৯, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৮৯-১৯৯১, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৯১-১৯৯৩, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৯৩-১৯৯৫, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৯৫-১৯৯৭, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ১৯৯৭-১৯৯৯). *Kaler Kontho* focused on social liberalism mostly. This newspaper has highlighted

on social justice and democracy to a considerable extent. Social liberalism, democracy and social justice talk about the betterment of people in terms of their security of life, job, food and shelter. So the editor here has thought of the people in general and their facilities. Propositions and presuppositions have been linked with the context of each editorial and some background knowledge has been provided. The editor has provided too many opinions almost in every editorial which sound idealistic most of the times. It is appreciating that the editor has spoken on some serious issues but remedies of these problems cannot be brought soon. Though hardly any modal has been found in editorials, still the editor has spoken a lot which seem manipulative. Size of editorials is lengthy in terms of number of words and sentences. Thus they become monotonous most of the times. This newspaper has a tendency to divert readers' minds like its own thinking. Moreover pronouns like '□□□□□' (our) and □□□□ (we) have been used in a few editorials to get out of objective manner, so that it entirely does not appear as subjective tone. This is the diplomatic strategy of this newspaper. Every editorial of this newspaper has a tendency to linger its themes. By doing this, readers will be somewhat affected though chance is high to be bored.

#### **4.5 Discussions based on the editorials of *The Daily Star***

According to the last sentence of Editorial 1 (*Why this new hartal?*), it seems the editor is directly proposing Bangladesh Nationalist Party (hereafter BNP) for not causing much hardship to people because of their repeatedly called strikes. BNP has called the second hartal within less than a week which creates nothing but hazards for all. Thus it becomes apparent that every working citizen endures fiscal loss and suffers for transportation system whenever hartal takes

place. The writer has blamed BNP for its autocratic actions inside this editorial. It is uttered that BNP has come up with ‘manufactured excuses’ in order to justify their decisions. AL has offered BNP openly to come to a consensus on a strategy to continue the caretaker government system for an utmost of two terms. AL also suggested BNP to come up with own logics in the parliament for wanting caretaker government back. Still the latter did not accept either of the proposals and chose to take the politics ‘on the street’, whereas the party did receive self-governing options to portray its complaints. This editorial has used a difficult term ‘excruciating’ that could be exchanged as ‘harrowing’. The abstract noun ‘hardship’ has been used for twice to emphasize the disadvantages of hartal. Thus the editor presumes, BNP’s such obstinate actions will only cause them ‘opprobrium’. No political party should blindly impose their anarchist resolutions on common people, specifically in a democratic state. The modal ‘should’ is uttered by the editor in the last sentence, which stipulates his /her obligations regarding the misdeeds of BNP. On a whole, democracy is urged here by opposing BNP’s misdeeds. It is insisted by the editor to step behind the repeated ‘hartal’ session. As an alternate to the ruinous ‘hartal’ it is suggested rather the party may challenge the ruling party to show more efficiency (politically) than them. But ‘hartal’ cannot be any effective solutions from BNP’s part, which causes nothing but extra troubles for the nation. Since BNP omitted the ‘Jatiyo Sangshad’ and did not agree to discuss the caretaker government issue there, they have brought threatening indications, the editor finally opined.

As said by Editorial 2 (*Decimation of Mangroves*), it seems unreasonable on the editor’s part to recognize, why the procedure of cutting down a large number of trees took place which was a part of the mangrove forest in Bhola district. Moreover the editor finds the incident ‘outrageous’

as none of the two other alternatives proposed by the forest department were followed. It has been explained though the proposed connecting route would be used by the common people, still on the other way the locality will severely suffer for the outcome of deforestation. The zone of land that has been cleared by cutting down a large number of trees is a part of huge mangrove forest. The forest holds a large number of wildlife species and this whole area is under the eye of the ministry of environment. But the road project did not get the permission from the concerned ministry. Hence, social liberalism works as the principal ideology as the writer is speaking on behalf of the nation's welfare issue by saving environment. An adjective 'irreparable' has been used to show the disadvantages of deforestation, which is accurate while to signify the upcoming incurable disaster because of 'plundering of national wealth'. The editor himself is pre sure that mass people are also puzzling and shocked to ask why the official himself broke the law, and the 'national wealth' is been 'plundered' with no suitable reason. Therefore, it has finally opined that the party who cut down the national park has gone to the extreme level of corruption by misusing the political power to get the supportive judgment from the court.

Editorial 3 (*Domestic Violence*) refers the story of physical assault of a teacher from Dhaka University by her husband. This physical violence came out from argument between the couple. The editor has mentioned this is one of such stories which sometimes appears as news and sometimes not. A proposal has been emphasized on the urgency of an instant and effective amend in social outlook that is mandatory for rescuing women from domestic violence. The phrase 'public outrage' goes well with the predicate of the sentence 'civil society', hence civil people have the conscience to stand against malevolent deeds. One more group of words 'another woman beaten to death by her husband' highlights the issue of oppression on women.

Use of the modal ‘must’ projects the editor is asking to the society to its obligatory duties to prevent domestic violence. The editor predicts the experts’ views also since they presume the convention of acceptance regarding domestic violence on women has been conveyed from ‘generation to generation’ to the point of being associated. The editor emphasizes on the philosophy of feminism to a considerable extent though the plot of this editorial is an inhuman misdeed that is supposed to be disliked by everyone. An influential tone has been uttered by opining that condition of oppression on women in Bangladesh is an issue of both to worry and mention. Reasons behind ongoing domestic violence on women are also noted along with remedies and drawbacks. Also this kind of transgression has been recognized as a national issue leaving it only as a private one. The editor has concluded his/her sayings by wanting the commendable punishments for criminals of such brutal crimes on behalf of the editorial board. The editor views the issue of domestic violence as a public one because it holds the destructive consequence throughout the rest of the society which is skilled to accept the ‘sub junction of women’. According to the editor, educating and empowering women will be the key to acknowledge their rights. But these rights should be valued by the society also and the tradition of acceptance towards violence must be broken.

Editorial 4 (*Toxic Tastes*) presents that the sinful fruit- merchants, who make money by selling adulterated fruits before the proper season are ‘in vice’. Since when they are charged, they pretend to be unaware of the destructive effects of using such harmful chemicals, the editor proposed. A common noun ‘horticulturists’ has been used that distinctly marks the cultivators of fruits. The modal ‘maybe’ has been used for twice which projects the editor’s assumption regarding the causes of the misdeeds done by the faulty parties. Use of another modal ‘must’

signifies the obligatory duties for the concern authorities, referred by the editor. Assumptions of the editor go with the readers' that is related with the attitudes of sinful fruit traders. Everyone thinks either these traders are unaware of the ill effects of chemicals, or are they careless. The editor opposes the anarchist activities of the fruit dealers and thus necessities of social liberalism are noticed here. Hence to get the safe food is one of the most fundamental rights for every human; it is supposed to be ensured by any democratic government. In writer's view, this privilege should have been accommodated by the government of Bangladesh. The necessity of applying the rules of law against the 'errant traders' is also being signified by the editor. It is required for the government to 'reach out' the fruit adulterators and teach them the long aged dangerous consequences of such 'selfish' achievements. The editor is also curious to know the reason behind making money on the month of May, instead of waiting just for the next month because June is the pick time when mangoes ripen completely. Then necessity of selling mangoes before a month becomes questionable and thus the editor is opining the government should ascertain the truth.

Editorial 5 (*JS body moves to save Dhaka*) proposes Jatio Shangshad (hereafter JS) body has taken some serious decisions in order to develop Dhaka. But implementation of those decisions is dependent on how the 'operational mechanisms' will be placed. The verbal noun 'streamlining of plans', has been well placed with the subject, by the editor. The editor visualizes JS body's current movements of saving Dhaka are much needed follow-up actions for its inhabitants. Like other citizens, the writer also presupposes JS body's such moves should have been taken earlier when the city's drainage system started to disappear while substantial construction works were going on round the city. This editorial comes up with necessity of execution of those policies



made by JS body, which have been sought for developing Dhaka. Since ‘a brief spell of rain’ is enough to swamp major parts of Dhaka, the urgency has raised to improve the drainage system around the city. JS body’s proposed actions will show the way of social liberalism only if they take place in reality. This editorial illustrates that stern and ‘well formulated thoughts’ ‘must’ now be implied to improve a city of Dhaka that has been almost mislaid. This modal ‘must’ has implications that the editor has the right to ask for such vitally needed actions. The situation has become unmanageable in the presence of many organizations those have guaranteed ‘smooth flow of services’ to the citizens. That is why the editor opines new policies should be designed in way, thus it might be an adaptation of services along with their long lasting duration.

Editorial 6 (*Decline in poverty rate*) depicts that the waning poverty rate according to HIES is not much useful, since it had to deal with the shock of overall recession and domestic political volatilities. This editorial has used terms ‘significant improvement’ and ‘visible shift’ which describe the writer’s hope and appreciation regarding government’s steps to decrease the ratio of poverty. The editor assumes that the holistic turn down of poverty rate does not confirm balanced sharing of national revenue. In Bangladesh there exists various classes of people based on economy; but the report of HIES shows there remain a big gap between rich and poor in terms of shared capital which is not healthy for the nation’s economy. The editor has tried to highlight the notion of democratic capitalism hence this economic policy primarily believes in creating opportunities for every individual’s aptitude, labor and capital that ultimately persuade each one to earn personal revenue. It differs in a way from plain capitalism and socialism by not restricting only consumerist group to get maximum money of public so that a middle earned person might also see fortune. The editor views since the diminishing poverty rate could not thrash the rich-poor gap, indisputable cautions should be trailed. Unequal Gini ratios prove that, major part of

social income is owned by a few groups in Bangladesh. The writer also recognized the contribution of NGOs who are addressing to deduct poverty around the countryside.

Editorial 7(*Tragic death of youngsters*) proposes that the unfortunate death of 43 school children by a severe road accident promotes multiple aspects of highway safety and following traffic rules. This editorial has a phrase ‘failed to heed the warnings’ which focuses on the fault of the driver. The editor provisions the possible reasons behind such colossal accident. First the writer assumes there was no highway patrol during the accident hour; otherwise the drive might be stopped from reckless driving. Next it is also predicted the unlawful plying of the local transport ‘nasimon’ caused the accident. Had these two issues not been connected, the accident would not have occurred—the writer assumes. Throughout the editorial, the writer has criticized the government for many causes. It is needless to realize that government has failed to prevent such random road accidents. Social liberalism gives the assurance of lives of people in general, but everyday people are dying of road accidents in Bangladesh. Still the government of Bangladesh seems to be reluctant to reduce the ratio of road accidents—viewed by the writer. Hence the notion of social liberalism has been embraced with an attitude of complaint against road accidents. The editor opines if from this moment strict action is not taken to stop reckless driving, such accidents will keep arising. After all this manmade tragedy referred in the essay was an outcome of a complete hasty and careless attitude of the driver.

Editor 8 (*HSC results are satisfying*) argues has the MCQ question pattern improved the quality of students practically? Still 25% failed in the HSC exam that is fretted in writer’s viewpoint as the method of the exam is easy. Moreover, in 24 colleges every student failed to pass which is

timid. The writer recommends the policy makers of board exams to be more sensitive regarding the difference between answering subjective and objective questions. This editorial has an adjective phrase ‘pretty staggering demonstration of success’ which shows the writer’s satisfaction and hopes regarding the developing condition of the nation’s education. It has been reported in the editorial, that every year a large number of students who score good results at HSC exam, do not get chance at the universities due to lack of seat numbers. So future becomes slightly uncertain for them which should be a matter to worry –according to the editor. This editorial emphasizes on the belief of social liberalism; as education is one of the basic rights of human and it should not be any alternative that only brilliant students will get chance to study for higher education. Why mediocre and below average students will not be destined to do so? The state has to take responsibility of them as well. In the editorial, the editor is appreciating government’s efficiency for publishing the result of board exams quickly in the first paragraph. But she/he primarily emphasized on the issue of drop out students who do not get chance at the universities. This issue clearly remains ‘unacceptable’ for the editor since only because of scarce number of seats, many students who score high results do not get admitted themselves at the universities.

Editorial 9 (*As we remember Bangabandhu*) fundamentally proposes it was because of Bangabandhu who guided us to fight a long waged torturous struggle for receiving the nation’s sovereignty from foreign enemies. Bangabandhu inspired the Bangali nation to fight for the country’s freedom, which was invaded by foreign enemies. This editorial has a verbal phrase ‘uphold his legacy’, that implies the most significant opinion of the editor. Another noun phrase ‘Shonar Bangla’ is used here to project the ambition of the ‘father of the nation’ which has yet

not fulfilled; according to writer. The modal 'must' is used to emphasize the editor's desire to respect Bangabandhu to the highest level. This editorial illustrates the editor's assumption regarding popularity of Bangabandhu among Bangladeshi people. It is specified that the interpersonal faith and understanding between the people of Bangladesh and Bangabandhu was very stable as well as pure: that is one of the reasons the nation celebrates his death anniversary as the 'National Mourning Day'. This editorial highlights the concept of nationalism by focusing the aspirations of Bangabandhu and his dreams for welfare of his countrymen. It has been noted that Bangabandhu imagined peace for the nation and wanted a communal effort to diminish the exploited state of the country instead of escaping from the defeated situation, thus the lost nation could be regained. By mentioning all these philosophies of Bangabandhu, the editor apparently is following nationalism inside. The editor places an opinion that we had not sat with rest until and unless murderers of Bangabandhu were taken in front of justice for punishment and the law started to act rigorously.

Editorial 10 (*Tragic death of icons*) proposes its suggestion through the question which implies it is high time people should be tension free to travel across highways. Highroads of Bangladesh have become very unsafe as random road accidents are taking place every day. This editorial has a noun phrase-- 'The natural question is', that strengthens the editor's opinions as the question has been asked by in general. The way Tareq Masud and Mishuk Munir, have been idealized by the editor, inside the editorial, common people will at least recognize their contributions, even if they do not think as the editor. Simultaneously significance of safe highways has also been illustrated by the editor. Social liberalism is somewhat visible inside the editorial where editor has personally advised to cure road accidents; because secured life is a basic right of every citizen in

any socially liberalized state. Otherwise no other ideology is publicized. The editor shares the thought that though every day near half a dozen of people dies in road mishaps, authorities are constantly making pleas but not taking any gauges. The first sentence is uttered with exclamation which presents the intense mourning of the editor due to the death of ‘two iconic figures’.

Editorial 11 (*Serious turn in river erosion*) recommends we should overcome the crisis of river erosion from the roots ensuring our involvement from time to time. Or else we will fail to reduce poverty which has been set as a ‘millennium development goal’. The conjunctive phrase ‘as old as’ of the editorial is put in the correct place to show the long aged problem that is the principal subject matter of the essay. Another abstract noun ‘contingency plan’ is not though an unfamiliar word: it could be replaced by ‘emergency plan’. The modal ‘should’ is used to project the editor’s urge on the obligatory duties of the flood management authorities. The verb ‘tackle’ has been used twice which is also notable. In the editorial, the editor is confidently calling everyone for not to forget that, river erosion is the root cause of village-poverty and regular migration to cities. Like victims the editor also thinks, enlisting the victims of river erosion by providing with strong logistics to built banks is vitally applied. This editorial embraces the notion of Democracy. The editor has suggested too many cures of river erosion in the opinions and proposals. His/her suggestions bring overnight solutions of the problems. A slight touch of social liberalism is also understandable since it is an environmental issue and the country has to take its charge. The editor has come up with many opinions. First the editor thinks it is needed to make required funds accessible to carry safety and therapy works for rehabilitees. Next she/he claims disaster managing authorities are responsible for erosion as they could not stand up to

their duties. It is particularly emphasized that erosion control ‘should be a part and parcel of flood preparedness’.

Editorial 12 (*Seven years on*) recommends fair justice of the 21<sup>st</sup> grenade attack has become a national interest now. The term ‘national interest’ is focused here because it is a very reasonable demand by the public. This editorial has used an adverbial phrase ‘grisly attacks’, which is well placed connecting with the intensity of such brutal crime. The editor has spoken on behalf of the people of Bangladesh who are eagerly waiting to see the culprits of 21<sup>st</sup> grenade attack, to be punished. Inside this editorial editor’s opinions reflect democracy. He/she demands quick retribution of the criminals of grenade attack and thus criticized the government strictly for lingering the deserved punishment for so long. The editor views if criminals are identified and punished, the truth will be placed in front of everybody, and an example will be established to stop such dreadful crimes.

From the analysis done above, it becomes clear that the editor has come up with variety of ideologies like democracy, social liberalism, nationalism, feminism and democratic capitalism. Among all, social liberalism has been found here mostly. Seven editorials (*Serious turn in river erosion, Tragic death of icons, HSC results are satisfying, Tragic death of youngsters, JS body moves to save Dhaka, Toxic Tastes and Decimation of Mangroves*) have embraced this ideology. Democracy has been idealized by these three editorials (*Seven years on, Serious turn in river erosion and Why this new hartal?*). Feminism has been asked by one editorial (*Domestic Violence*). Nationalism has been projected through *As We Remember Bangabandhu*. Democratic Capitalism is emphasized on *Decline in Poverty Rate*. Therefore, it seems editor’s thinking

match up the notion of social liberalism that is better for the country. Social liberalism wants good for the citizens of a country by managing environmental issues, health, food and shelter. Judgments of the editor cannot be overlooked thus. Use of modals has not been seen in every editorial that indicates the editor has not tried very hard to implement his/her thinking on the readers by pressurizing them. Editor's own thoughts have been tried to say but in a moderate tone. So that any party or group may not ask questions. Analysis of lexical items (abstract nouns, proverbs, adjectives and phrases) show the editor is open to make own opinions. The editor has though given subjective point of views by using modals; still every editorial does not fall under this context. Propositions and presuppositions of the editor go with the relevant themes of the editorials which is encouraging for the readers. Though in few editorials the editor has come up with too many opinions, they are written in a manner which will make readers think positively about *The Daily Star*. The pronoun 'we' and the adjective 'our' have been used by the editor in the editorial essays, which show the editor is not alone in terms of opinions. These pronouns might be both inclusive and exclusive, but whatever may be the context the editor has tried to make his/her opinions legitimized by using them. As a result his/her opinions do not stand as completely subjective, rather somewhat objective. So, it might be said *The Daily Star* is not very much engaged to control readers' minds negatively to gain own readership. *The Daily Star* has the ability to make readers think from rational and objective perspectives.

#### **4.6 Discussion based on editorials of *New Age***

Editorial1 (*A pointer to apathy to public education*) asserts that the education minister censured the PSC and the commission blamed the ministry for incorporation. Such chronological blame game is very unhealthy to bring any positive outcome for facilitating the educational system in

Bangladesh. It is mentioned that 225 out of 317 government secondary schools do not have headmasters which is ‘apathy’ from ruling quarters to public education. This editorial has an idiom ‘giving it a cold shoulder’, which is used to rich the editorial diction wise; not essential was it. The clause ‘as the New Age report points out’ is doubly used that might create a bit monotonous feeling. The phrase ‘incumbent government’ is quite an unfamiliar word; could have used ‘current government’ instead. The editor assumes low incoming people have become very hopeless, not to get their children properly educated. So it is a tension for them that who will bring them fortune. This editorial focuses on democratic view on emphasizing the need of secondary education and its higher quality. Since a significant number of government secondary schools of the country do not have headmasters, their codes of conduct become questionable. Under such situation the government is liable to improve situations of these schools. This is the prime philosophy of the editor. Social liberalism thus becomes the principal ideology here. The editor viewed that the current government promised during its election policy to upgrade the standard of secondary education along with its number, though hardly any step has been taken by them regarding this. As everybody knows education is the backbone of the country, the editor illustrates this statement by adding his personal view by saying “secondary education is the backbone of education system”.

Editorial 2 (*Effective govt actions needed to protect environment, ecology*) presents the proposal that the circumstances is satirical in Bangladesh, in terms of celebrating World Environment day as the government failed to protect the natural resources and assets to be diminished from the corrupt invaders. The verb ‘encroach’ is used in its various forms like participle (‘encroached’) and noun (‘encroachment’) throughout the editorial. The noun ‘incumbents’ add low frequency



diction, which makes the editorial rich in terms of terminology, as no other uncommon lexical item is being found. If the verb ‘stem’ were replaced by ‘stop’, nothing questionable change would occur. The editor supposes though according to Awami League’s (hereafter AL) pre-elections proposals, hundreds of corers of taka have been expended for protecting environment, the outcome is not visible in reality. AL ‘pledged’ before the election to stop grabbing natural resources like land, river, and forest though this assurance has hardly transformed into reality, the editor presumes. It is even more ‘worse’ for the editor to understand that repeatedly orders of high court have failed to work for the government’s behalf to prevent environment pollution. The adverb ‘regrettably’ has been considered which creates diplomatic tone and also the government’s failure and contribution have been presented at the same time, so that the editor may not be accused of being opinionated. Safety of environment secured by the government is one of the laws of social liberalism, which has been emphasized by the editor. The editor previews that simultaneously the conscious sector of the society must motivate the comparatively powerful community to participate to stop deforestation.

Editorial 3 (*A point on govt’s apathy to forest conservation*) proposes though ruling high court ordered the highest directives to shut down the set up sawmills, reasons for worry is still there for fulfilling the orders as it has been proved that the law prosecutors and the forest rangers are dishonest. The High Court ordered the government to stop all sawmills set up in the reserve forest at Shakhipur, Tangail. The court also asked the deputy commissioner and the police superintendent of Tangail, the Dhaka divisional forest officer and the Shakhipur forest range officer to report compliance to the court in 10 days. The editorial incorporates the adjective ‘susceptible’, which could be replaced by ‘at risk’. The noun phrase ‘political clout’ is well

chosen as the predicate of the sentence because it verifies the misdeed of the referred culprits in this editorial. The adjective phrase ‘insatiable greed’ is used to show the level of greed of powerful people who are inhumanly earning money by destroying nature. The editor presumes that it is lamentable that most of the times; the apex court’s cyclic interventions have, resulted in ‘episodic’, which are reversed to persistent measures from the government. It has been suggested that in reality it is the highest time, the people of Bangladesh should start taking ecological pollution seriously, as the country is left with only 7.29 per cent which is meant to be 25 per cent. Protest against neo-liberalism is highly asked here because if public forestry and natural recourses are included to be sold out to individuals or collective ownerships, the purchasers will think to benefit themselves and might do anything on their purchased properties. Such commercial constructions might harm the nature. Therefore it is opined, gradually we are welcoming ecological disaster, which must be thought by people.

Editorial 4 (*Another appalling story of sexual violence*) proposes that Bangladeshi society has a shallow understanding of sexual offence and does not have any ethical bravery to pull it up. Eleventh hour has arrived for all advancing forces to struggle socially against repeated sexual harassments. This editorial contains the verbal phrase ‘lured out’ that indicates the reason of the offence. Then the abstract noun ‘pretext’ makes the sentence evocative and the adjective ‘despicable’ might be exchanged by ‘contemptible’. The phrase ‘stark reminder’ emphasizes the caution of such offences. The noun ‘malaise’ also makes this editorial terminologically rich. The editor foresights even if not everyone, at least the abused women community will also think in spite of the presence of NGO s and practicing so many laws, why the condition of women is still neglected. This editorial recommends that sexual violence on women has become a long aged

issue, which can be minimized by philosophies like social liberalism and feminism. The writer also projected the failure of anarchist movements referring those organizations which work for supporting women. The anarchist workshops by these organizations could be inclined toward some subject matters. But at the end they could have diminished the inhuman discrimination against women; at least in small scale. The editor suggests that organizations those are spreading awareness to prevent sexual violence on women, are failing to do so. It is viewed to be 'plain to see' the insufficient awareness spread among the people about sexual violence by the referred organizations. An advice is also given to the highly developed people to ensure their active participation, to create the better understanding in between the genders.

Editorial 5 (*Holding road safety hostage*) proposes that some corrupt officials of the BRTA are alleged to be unwilling to enact the automatic inspection vehicle centers, for loosing scope to take bribes from owners of rundown vehicles. The director of BRTA showed a doubtful reason that goes as- the automation software did not suit the information software; which is also questioned by experts. The editorial covers the verb 'evict' that is used to the point. A verbal phrase- 'hog the headlines' mocks the situational consequence after road accidents. Another verbal phrase 'albeit temporarily' is taken down to create rhythm in the sentence. This editorial indicates it is troublesome and 'worrisome' for everyone that major part of the transports whether it is authorized or unauthorized, lack fitness which causes random accidents. The adverb 'regrettably' is used to show the editor's desirability for not occurring this corruption. The editor condemns the autocratic decisions and functions of the authorities and owners of the automatic vehicles inspection centers. It is questionable from the writer's perspectives that how Bangladeshi government utilized the borrowed money of taka six corer from ADB, for the inauguration of these centers. Since the reasons or excuses showed by the deputy director of

BRTA 'appears' to be 'dubious' for these centers being inactive, the editor here focused on the constant autocratic role of both the government and BRTA. The editor views the government urgently needs to order the accountable authorities to activate the automatic inspection vehicles centers for minimizing the losses that we already had because of numerous number of road accidents.

Editorial 6 (*Smoking in public places unacceptable*) questions the authority indirectly that which public places and transports will come under the criteria of the particular law of being penalized to be an active smoker in public places. Moreover hotels, restaurants and footpaths which usually remain crowded most of the times, passive smoking cannot be stopped there. This editorial has the abstract noun 'deterrent' that is well placed in terms of the subject. Deliberate attempt to call the government as "manager of the state" shows the writer is both appreciating and censuring the government, which is paradoxical. This label also at a time mocks and reminds the government regarding its failure of required duties. This editorial depicts the message that indirect smoking initiates various dreadful diseases. Writer is assessing here the ruling party's lack of concern to protect public health. This editorial legitimizes the question-Why non-smokers have to be attacked by 'serious health disease' for smokers? Non-smokers have the complete right to live a safe life, if they themselves do not remain responsible to welcome smoking related physical illness. So behalf on non smokers' the attribute of social liberalism and democracy become prominent here. The editor views the government is abide by the constitution to assure the security of public health. In addition, it is opined the pertinent institutions; who work against smoking should intensify their campaigns to encourage smokers not to smoke much in public places, considering other's dangers caused by them.

Editorial 7 (*India needs to change attitude in dealing with Bangladesh*) confronts India has always underrated Bangladesh while dealing environmental issues. The highest hour has arrived for them to be a bit sensitive, when to facilitate us about environmental facts. India has double standard of ethics to deal with Bangladesh which points out the friendly relation between these two countries is only a show off. This editorial highlights the ‘one-way traffic in India – Bangladesh relation’ because of the restriction Bangladeshi citizens have to encounter by not entering India passing the Botuli check post. Since the scenario is ‘the other way round’ for Indians, Bangladeshis became dissatisfied. Such decisions might be a reason to be anxious for both the countries –specifically at an hour when governments of both the states became ‘vocal’ to improve inter between relationships. The editor marks India has always been rigid while to consider environmental facts and handling conditions of various treaties, with Bangladesh. Such autocratic attitudes from India are nothing but great losses for Bangladesh, especially thinking of the favour from the latter state by making some tax-free routes for transit and trades for the former country. But in return India has hardly shown any positive indication to cooperate with Bangladesh regarding issues like Botuli or Teesta. Still Bangladesh decided to provide India some amenities in spite of a large amount of resistance arisen around. So, it apparently becomes reasonable to charge India as an autocratic state if any reciprocal understanding arises with Bangladesh. Under such circumstance, if nationalism is appeared from Bangladeshis, it is justified. Therefore, the editor finally suggests- with the aim of developing the current relation between Bangladesh and India, the governments and peoples of both the countries are required to change their approaches with each other while dealing every treaty- be it small one like Botuli or a large one of Teesta. By mentioning the adjectives like ‘small’ or ‘large’ editor tried to focus on

every issue in general, which supports his/her opinions for not to be partial. The participle 'inclined' is used to show the attitudes of Indian for us. The abstract noun 'concessions' is used to indicate the positive attitudes while facilitating India from Bangladesh. The adverb 'nonetheless' is used twice here and the editorial is written using easy and simple language. The very first group of words in the editorial 'One-way traffic' is a well chosen diction and also eye catchy as it is exactly the current relationship status of Bangladesh and India.

Editorial 8 (*Sorry state of Dhaka University*) proposes the degraded condition of education of the Dhaka University. Once this institution was famous in South-East Asia because of its luminaries in teaching staff. But slowly this university failed to provide quality education, even though its VC assured the quality of education, but the world ranking projects a different scenario. This editorial has used the verb 'espouse which' is a bit unusual and could be replaced by 'adopt'. A great deal of laments from the writer's perspectives has been projected due to the inner mismanagement of the referred University. It is 'regrettably' mentioned that Dhaka University has lost its earlier fame as an ideal educational institution. Lately the education-quality of this university has severely descended; despite lacking in progressive motivation of the students and the teaching staffs to develop them. The editor viewed the students of the university have been provoked to join in filthy students' politics since 1990's; instead of practicing an idealist political orientation. The editor also complains that the autocratic ideologies of prime political leaders became successful, while to inject the crooked ideologies inside the students to motivate them for joining politics. According to the editor, the fact is still 'unfortunate', that the orientation that worked behind 'the anti-autocracy movement of the 1980s' has not been under practice up to the early 1990s by the students of Dhaka University. Since then the leaders of prime political parties

used the students as their pledges to achieve state power. Moreover the political leaders have provoked the students to be ‘undemocratic’ and ‘intolerance’. Overall the despotic mind-sets of personnel, teachers and the ruling quarters have remained to be responsible for the current degradation of Dhaka University-viewed by the editor. Democracy seems to be the principal ideology here.

Editorial 9 (*No let up in admission trade*) directly condemns Awami League and the current government for not being restricted enough to prevent the misdemeanors done by the Chatra League; specifically while getting seats even not being passed at the admission test. In the first sentence, the long lasting offence of the Chatra League is quoted as “unfortunate but not quite unexpected”; which indicates the writer’s frustration along with the usual infected and autocratic ideology of Chatra League. This editorial clings to the adjective phrase ‘rampant admission trade’ that is candidly used in the first sentence. Then the noun phrase ‘proper channel’ is highlighted to justify editor’s opinions. Also the axiom ‘flagrant politicization’ is used to censure the culprit. The abstract nouns, such as: ‘flagrant politicization’ and ‘unbridled atrocities’ are though difficult terminologies, they are correctly chosen to exemplify the editor’s agony like most of the students connecting to Dhaka University. The adjective ‘pertinent’ is been used to tell about the exact issue in this case, which was necessary. This editorial presumes the unethical and autocratic actions led by Chatra League (hereafter CL) to regulate the admission trade at Dhaka College. Overall, social liberalism has been found here as this ideology talks for the right of education. The editor has blamed AL, saying “*Awami League for students is unfortunate but not quiet unexpected*”. At least BNP supporters will also think like this way. The editor also focused the allegations in-charge on AI and Jatiyo Party (hereafter JP) to be allied with CL to

execute admission trade. In an addition the editor views it is urgently needed to take effectual preservatives to decrease the interrelation between the college authorities and the ruling party activists, as by misusing the political power some incapable students who did not pass the admission test, got chance for admission. It is also specifically mentioned the ministry of education should strictly order Dhaka College to abide by the laws of the ministry and do not participate in the admission trade.

Editorial 10 (*Demands of Viqarunnisa students, guardians justified*) promotes though the high court issued a number of directives in 2009, regarding sexual harassments of women and girls at public and private academic institutions; these directives are not applied when they are required for in concerned situations. This editorial projects the verb ‘molested’ which is proper to use. There is no simple sentence inside this editorial. The phrase ‘Worse still’ is used twice that might sound dull but it hints the malice of the misdeed—according to the editor. The editor condemns not only the principal of the school but also the officials of all administrations, which are refereed here for the lack of indulgence concerning sexual harassments. Additionally, these administrations had been supportive toward the rapist of the offence, which is very adverse—according to the editor. This editorial highlights the philosophy of anarchy beneath the resentment of the editor. As the criminal of the referred violence is a teacher from a reputed college, the authority of that college first tried to hide the story from public. Initially the victim’s parents presented a written objection to the principal of the college, but they became disappointed. Next they requested the chairperson of the college government body to consider the matter. But when nothing supportive came out from anywhere in favor of the victim; her parents, a large number of students along with their guardians went to streets for a rally. After



that the principal of the college opened her mouth out of pressure. The autocratic movements of both the criminal and the college authorities have been censured here. Though the editor mentioned that the case was ‘faxed’ to both education ministry and home ministry prior rally episode, the agent of this action is unidentified here. Over all feminism becomes the main ideology here. So, the editor has tried to justify his/her opinions by including this fact along with the direct procedures of protesting from the victim’s part. The editor visions that government must come out of its guilty ignorance and take efficient paces to complain at the court with proper investigations regarding this particular case of Viqarunnisa Noon College. Positive response should be shown to the demands of the guardians and students of the school, to bring back the prior academic atmosphere along with goodwill.

Editorial 11 (*Census figures questionable*) exhibits the notion that a census has various significant purposes to serve for. It is an overall picture of a state’s population which discloses the ‘socio-economic’ and ‘demographic’ information also. Furthermore, any country designs and calculates its policies of progress and distribution of resources on basis of census details. So, it is fundamentally needed to be absolute and unblemished. But this current census of Bangladesh is raising many questions from many quarters inside the country. Inside this editorial, the word ‘underestimated’ is put under (“...”) sign to defend the editor’s proposal, in the form of others’ opinion. The verb ‘stipulated’ is placed in the correct manner. This editorial illustrates the philosophy of democracy by arguing the necessity of a re census campaign, since the information carried out by the recent one seems to be wrong to many people, including the editor also. This piece of editorial confronts the message that in 2009, UNFPA projected 16.44 corers as the population of Bangladesh. Then naturally a question has been arisen how the population has

gone down by 2.36 crore within two years? As census figures leave immense impact for making policies for a nation's overall development, a fair and democratic result is accepted by all.

Editorial 12 (*Water woes and listless WASA*) proposes the protest by inhabitants of different areas across the capital Dhaka over the past few days against 'insufficient supply of water' is worthy of 'serious attention' from the concerned authorities. The editor presumes like most of the citizens that the managing director of WASA has tried to minimize the problem by refusing the crisis as not that much acute. It has also been questioned how much water is produced by WASA everyday but not the quality of the water. It has been opined there are more reasons behind the given ones from the authorities of Dhaka WASA. Authority has explained frequent power cut worked as the main reason behind insufficient water supply, though the editor pointed out other reasons. The number of permanent and mobile generators is not sufficient for the water pumps, according to the editor. WASA pipelines have been neglected around many corners of the city which leaked water and caused disruption of water in many places. It is worse for the writer that in spite of such strong protest, WASA has hardly taken any initiative to repair the ineffective and shabby pipelines. Moreover, within just two years WASA has hiked its tariff for four times. The adverb 'regrettably' is used by the editor that shows it was needed to have more generators. The ideology of social liberalism has been manifested here. As getting pure water is one of the conditions of social liberalism.

From the above explained analysis, most of the editorials do not follow any distinct way of arranging paragraphs attitude wise. Sometimes opinions come in the first paragraph, sometimes

in middle or at the end; same is the approach while positioning the proposals of the essay (see chronologically appendix). The whole writing is placed in haphazard way where hardly coherency is found among the subjects of individual paragraph. This lack of cohesion while proposing the theme of next sentence raptures the reader-minds. But all editorials are comprised with long sentences using many punctuation marks. Hardly there might be any short or simple sentence that comes under vision. So automatically all sentences become either compound or complex. But every editorial is rich in terms of statistics, data and new information, which make all writings strong and provide background knowledge. On the editor's part s/he always tries to show the previously documented records or incidents to defend own opinions and to facilitate readers, so that they can connect with the dominant themes in all write-ups. New age has mostly focused on social liberalism and democracy. Feminism is found in *Demands of Viqarunnisa students, guardians justified* and *Another appalling story of sexual violence*. Nationalism is found in *India needs to change attitude in dealing with Bangladesh*. Democracy is found in *Census figures questionable, Sorry state of Dhaka University, Holding road safety hostage, Smoking in public places unacceptable* and *A pointer to apathy to public education*. Opposes on neo-liberalism is found in *A point on govt's apathy to forest conservation*. Social liberalism has been highlighted on *No let up in admission trade, Smoking in public places unacceptable, Another appalling story of sexual violence, A pointer to apathy to public education* and *Effective govt actions needed to protect environment, ecology*. Use of modals is rare in editorials of New Age. The languages are though straight forward but over lengthy sentences make readers unenthusiastic to go through the editorials. Certainly these editorials have talked on some serious issues but deliberate tendency is noticed to make the plot complicated. Proposals, presuppositions and opinions of the editor are clear cut and objective. Presence of too many

opinions gives the impression of unrealistic vision. Usage of pronouns like third person singular number (we, use and our) has not been noticed. Thus the sayings of editorials become neutral but harsh to some extent. *New Age* stands in a middle position if manipulation is concerned. This daily does not deliberately want to divert readers' minds but does not hesitate either to come up with own opinions.

#### **4.7 Discussion based on the questionnaire**

The questionnaire that has been designed for the groups of readers is divided into two parts: Part-A and Part-B. Part A is the very basic information about interviewee. Hence Part B is comprised of all necessary questions. Part B has total seven multiple choice questions in number. Each question from Part-B has four different options.

Almost a clear demographic view has been tried to sketch in the table here. Those six groups of readers of editorials who have responded by reviewing the questionnaire have variety of choices regarding significant issues of editorials. Every group of readers has different opinions and personal preferences while to choose among the four daily newspapers those have been elected for this investigation. From every group 30 samples have been considered as population. This 30 number has been considered as 100, and then a percentage has been brought out under consideration for the convenience to understand the current ratio of samplings about their choices of newspapers and interest about editorials. The table of demographic view of the group

of readers is being drawn in the next page which cover the first four questions from appendix one (Part A).

**Table No 4.1: Demographic View of Groups of Readers**

Name of Groups of readers	Questions no by Serial							
	1		2		3		4	
	Options	Number Of Population	Options	Number of Populations	Options	Number of Populations	Options	Number of Populations
NGO workers	a)	12 / 40%	a)	0	a)	18 / 60%	a)	0
	b)	10 / 33.3%	b)	3 / 10%	b)	8 / 26.7%	b)	27 / 90%
	c)	8 / 26.7%	c)	27 / 90%	c)	4 / 13.3%	c)	3 / 10%
	d)	0					d)	0
Academics	a)	16 / 53.4%	a)	16 / 53.4%	a)	2 / 6.7%	a)	9 / 30%
	b)	9 / 30%	b)	0	b)	14 / 46.6%	b)	7 / 23.4%
	c)	3 / 10%	c)	14 / 46.6%	c)	14 / 46.6%	c)	14 / 46.6%
	d)	2 / 6.6%					d)	0
Students	a)	20 / 66.7%	a)	5 / 16.7%	a)	0	a)	0
	b)	5 / 16.7%	b)	0	b)	5 / 16.7%	b)	5 / 16.7%
	c)	3 / 10%	c)	25 / 83.3%	c)	25 / 83.3%	c)	25 / 83.3%
	d)	2 / 6.6%					d)	0
Administrative bureaucrats	a)	20 / 66.7%	a)	20 / 66.7%	a)	0	a)	0
	b)	4 / 13.3%	b)	0	b)	20 / 66.7%	b)	20 / 66.7%
	c)	3 / 10%	c)	10 / 33.3%	c)	10 / 33.3%	c)	10 / 33.3%
	d)	3 / 10%					d)	0
Corporate executives	a)	15 / 50 %	a)	15 / 50 %	a)	0	a)	0
	b)	15 / 50 %	b)	0	b)	15 / 50 %	b)	15 / 50 %
	c)	0	c)	15 / 50 %	c)	15 / 50 %	c)	15 / 50 %
	d)	0					d)	0
Homemakers	a)	22 / 73.3%	a)	5 / 16.7%	a)	0	a)	0
	b)	6 / 20 %	b)	0	b)	5 / 16.7%	b)	5 / 16.7%
	c)	2 / 6.7 %	c)	25 / 83.3%	c)	25 / 83.3%	c)	25 / 83.3%
	d)	0					d)	0

As long as NGO workers are mentioned, they have mixed ratio for their choices and opinions regarding newspaper and its editorial section. Among them 40% (12) subscribe *Prothom Alo* daily, 33.3% (10) read *The Daily Star*, 26.7% (8) go for *Kaler Kontho* and 0% go with *New Age*. 90% (27) of them think it is necessary to go through editorials of the subscribed newspaper that

shows sometimes they go through this segment and the remaining 10% (3) , who think it is not always necessary to read editorials study them hardly. 60% (18) of them think a newspaper can sustain even without editorials, 26.7% (8) of them think no newspaper can survive without editorials and rest of the 13.3% (4) think not necessarily editorials are needed for a newspaper's survival.

As far as academics are concerned, 53.4% (16) go for *Prothom Alo*, 30% (9) choose *The Daily Star*, 10% (3) and 6.6% (2) correspondingly have preferences for *Kaler Kontho* and *New Age*. 53.4% (16) academics think it is necessary to read editorial of the subscribed newspaper and the rest of 46.6% (14) academics think it is not always necessary. 6.7% (2) of academics view that any newspaper can sustain or have individuality even without editorials, while 46.6% (14) academics think no newspaper can sustain itself without editorials, and rests of the 46.6% (14) academics think not necessarily newspapers should have editorials for their sustainment. As for the question number four, 30% (9) academics go through editorials quite often, 23.4% (7) survey it sometimes and rest of the 46.6% (14) hardly read it.

Most of the students prefer *Prothom Alo* as their personal newspaper and 66.7% (20) fall under this criterion. 16.7% (5) have the preference for *The Daily Star*, whereas 10% (3) and 6.6% (2) respectively choose *Kaler Kontho* and *New Age*. 16.7% (5) students think it is necessary to read editorials of the subscribed newspaper who also asses that a newspaper cannot sustain nor have individuality without editorials which consequently shows they sometimes read editorials. On the other hand, rest of the 83.3% (25) students think it is not always necessary to study editorials of

the subscribed newspapers and not necessarily editorials are required to sustain or have individuality for a newspaper, which may suggest they hardly read editorials.

Among administrative bureaucrats, 66.7% (24) people read *Prothom Alo*, 13.3% (4) people have the interest for *The Daily Star*, while 20% (6) percents equally go through *Kaler Kontho* and *New Age*. 66.7% (20) of them think it is necessary to read editorials of the subscribed newspaper and no newspaper can sustain or have individuality without editorials which indicate they tend to read editorials. 33.3% (10) believe it is not always necessary to read this segment and or far a newspaper to have this section in order to continue its permanence and individuality that somehow hint they hardly read editorials.

As far as corporate executives are concerned, 50% (15) like to read *Prothom Alo* and the other 50% (15) go through *The Daily Star*. 50% (15) of them think it is necessary to read editorials of the subscribed newspaper and rests of the 50% (15) think it is not always necessary. Those 50% (15) who assume newspaper cannot sustain nor have individuality without editorials read them sometimes. In addition the other 50% (15) who hardly undergo editorials reason that newspapers do not have to this segment in order to retain its individuality.

From the group of homemakers, 73.3 % (22) people choose *Prothom Alo*, 20% (6) *The Daily Star* and 6.7% (2) *Kaler Kontho*, whereas 0 % chose *New Age*. 16.7 % (5) homemakers think it is necessary to read editorial of the subscribed newspaper and rest of the 83.3% (25) homemakers suppose it is not always necessary to read editorials. However, the same 83.3% (25) people think that editorials are not necessarily needed to have individuality of a newspaper, while 16.7% (5)



assume editorial are necessary for sustainment of a newspaper. After second and third questions, forth question naturally hints that 83.3% (25) homemaker hardly go through editorials and rests of the 16.7% (5) sometimes do that.

From 180 readers among all six groups, 58.4% (105) of readers have preferences for Prothom Alo and 27.2% (49) of readers have chosen *The Daily Star* as their subscribed newspapers. 10.6% (19) of them went for *Kaler Kontho* and rests of the 3.8% (7) of people have chosen *New Age* as their preferred dailies. From 180 readers, 33.9 % (61) think it is necessary to read editorials of the subscribed newspapers, 1.7% (3) think it is not necessary to read editorials of the subscribed newspapers and rests of the 64.4% (116) think it is not always necessary to read editorials of the subscribed newspapers. From total number of readers (180), 11.1% (20) assume any newspaper can sustain or have individuality without editorials, 37.2% (67) feel no newspaper can sustain its individuality without editorials and 51.7% (93) think that newspapers do not need editorials for the sustainment of their individuality. 5 % (9) of the readers read newspapers' editorials 'quite often', 79 % (43.9) of them 'sometimes' and rest of the 51.1% (92) hardly go through editorials.

Part B of appendix one is comprised of seven questions in total. All of these seven questions have been answered by each group of readers. Each of these questions has four multiple choices and each person from the total population has responded only one of these four choices. Hence it has been founded that no one goes for multiple choices for any of all seven questions from Part B. As Part A has been ended up to question number five, Part B starts with question number six and ends with question number 12. Part B is the consequential questions from Part A and that is

the reason it has been numbered such a way. Questions no seven and nine have same answers as four multiple choices as no other answers from ration faculties of common people go beyond these four options. It is also been also applicable for question no 10 and, 11 those carry same choices.

#### **4.8 Findings from the question number 6 (Appendix 1, Part B)**

Academics have first preference for political issues as their interested subject of editorial. Second comes educational issues and third choice goes for environmental pollutions by them. Fourth, fifth and sixth concerned topics correspondingly go for road accidents, murders plus killings and lastly come oppression on women. NGO workers are likely to search political issues and oppression of women in the first and second place in editorial pages. Road accidents, murders and killings, educational and environmental issues come from them correspondingly as third, fourth, fifth and sixth place. Students are easily acquainted with educational facts at first. Then they look for political and environmental issues subsequently. Oppression on women, road accidents and murders and killings occupy the fourth, fifth and sixth places for their choices in editorial pages. Administrative officials of both public and private sectors, tend to look for political and educational issues respectively. Road accidents and murders and killings come as their third and fourth subjects of editorials. Oppression on women and environmental issues arrive as their fifth and sixth selected topics for editorials. Corporate officials look for political issues at first. It is a noticeable fact that they choose road accidents and murders and killings as their second and third topics for editorials. Some of them select oppression on women as their area of editorials, even so educational and environmental issues remain unexplored by them. Lastly comes the turn for homemakers and old people who mostly stay at home. Most of them

have curiosity for political facts. For second and third choices oppression of women and murders and killings have been under consideration for this group of readers. Editorials regarding road accidents come at the fourth place. Environmental and educational changes do not interest them. On this record an issue becomes visible that hints educational and environmental issues stay behind to some extent from other four subject matters.

Responds of questions no seven from to twelve of Part B from appendix one has been shown in the next table by calculating their percentages. Each reader's group has 30 people and their responds from the questionnaire has been converted into percentage.

#### **4.9 Findings from the question number 7 (Appendix 1, Part B)**

This question asks whether editorials really have an effect on building people's opinions. This question has four options as its answers which are chronologically cited as (a) Yes; to a large extent (b) Perhaps; to some extent (c) Depends on readers' individual choice and (d) Not at all. It

is a noticeable fact that none of the reader's group chose the third option from the question number seven, which reveals no one, believes the idea that editorials are fully unable to really have an effect on building readers' opinions.

**Table No 4.2 Percentage Chart of questions from Part-B**

Name of Groups of readers	Questions no by Serial											
	7		8		9		10		11		12	
	Options	Number Of Population	Options	Number of Population	Options	Number of Population	Options	Number of Population	Options	Number of Population	Options	Number of Population
<b>NGO workers</b>	d)		a)	10% (3)	a)		a)	30% (9)	a)		e)	
	e)	90% (27)	b)		b)	90 % (27)	b)	10% (3)	b)	90% (27)	f)	66.7 % (20)
	f)	10% (3)	c)		c)	10% (3)	c)	40 % (12)	c)	10% (3)	g)	33.3 % (10)
	d)		d)	90% (27)			d)	20% (6)	d)		h)	
	a)	30% (9)	a)	46.6 % (14)	a)		a)	50% (15)	a)		a)	
<b>Academics</b>	b)	23.4% (7)	b)		b)	53.4% (16)	b)	20 % (6)	b)	53.4% (16)	b)	66.7 % (20)
	c)	46.6% (14)	c)	30% (9)	c)		c)	30 % (9)	c)	46.6% (14)	c)	33.3 % (10)
	d)		d)	23.4% (7)	d)	46.6% (14)	d)		d)		d)	
	a)		a)	16.7% (5)	a)		a)	30% (9)	a)		a)	
<b>Students</b>	b)	16.7% (5)	b)		b)	16.7% (5)	b)		b)	16.7% (5)	b)	16.7 % (5)
	c)	83.3% (25)	c)		c)	83.3 % (25)	c)	40 % (12)	c)	83.3% (25)	c)	83.3% (25)
	d)		d)	83.3% (25)	d)		d)	30% (9)	d)		d)	

Name of Groups of readers	Questions no by Serial											
	7		8		9		10		11		12	
	Options	Number of Population	Options	Number of Population	Options	Number of Population	Options	Number of Population	Options	Number of Population	Options	Number of Population
<b>Administrative officials</b>	a)		a)	33.3% (10)	a)		a)	30 % (9)	a)		a)	
	b)	66.7% (20)	b)		b)	67.7 % (20)	b)		b)	66.7% (20)	b)	66.7% (20)
	c)	33.3% (10)	c)		c)	33.3 % (10)	c)	50 % (15)	c)	33.3% (10)	c)	33.3% (10)
	d)		d)	67.7% (20)	d)		d)	20 % (6)	d)		d)	
<b>Corporate Executives</b>	a)		a)	50% (15)	a)		a)	20 % (6)	a)		a)	
	b)	50% (15)	b)		b)	50% (15)	b)	20% (6)	b)	50% (15)	b)	50% (15)
	c)	50% (15)	c)		c)	50% (15)	c)	40 % (12)	c)	50% (15)	c)	50% (15)
	d)		d)	50% (15)			d)		d)		d)	
<b>Homemakers</b>	a)		a)	83.3% (25)	a)		a)	30 % (9)	a)		a)	
	b)	16.7% (5)	b)		b)	16.7% (5)	b)	10% (3)	b)	16.7% (5)	b)	16.7 % (5)
	c)	83.3% (25)	c)		c)		c)	50 % (15)	c)	83.3% (25)	c)	83.3% (25)
	d)		d)	16.7% (5)	d)	83.3% (25)	d)	10% (3)	d)		d)	

For the group of NGO workers, no one believes newspaper editorials really have an effect on building readers' opinions to a large extent. From a total of 30, 90% (27) of them believe to 'some extent' editorials really leave an effect on building readers' opinions and rest of the 10% (3) believe it is up to the readers' 'individual choice' if editorials actually have an effect on constructing readers' opinions or not. 30% (9) of academics believe to a 'large extent' editorials truly have an effect, 23.4% (7) believe to 'some extent', while the rest of the 46.6% (14) believe this purpose of editorial is dependent on readers' 'individual choice'. It is seen that 16.7% (5) students believe editorials leave an impact while 83.3% (25) think manufacturing opinions depends on readers' 'individual choices'. 66.7% (20) of administrative officials believe to 'some extent' editorials contribute to build readers' opinions and rest of the 33.3% (10) think individual choices determine how editorials will effect to construct readers' judgments. Corporate officials come up with equal ratio regarding their answers of this question. 50% (15) of them believe readers' 'individual choices' make their own opinions and rest of the 50% (15) believe to 'some extent' editorials are responsible to formulate readers' opinions. Consequently no one believes to a large extent editorials work for making readers' opinions. Like most of the other groups none of the homemakers responded to the first question either. 16.7% (5) of them believe to 'some extent' editorials work in favor of creating readers' viewpoints and rest of the 83.3% (25) believe it is all about readers' 'individual choices'.

Based on the explanation above, it seems 5% (9) of the total (180) readers; believe to a large extent that newspaper editorials really have an effect on building readers' opinions. 43.9 % (79) of them believe perhaps to some extent newspapers' editorials really have an effect on manufacturing readers' opinions. 51.1% (92) believe that it depends on a reader's individual

choice to decide if she/he is to be effected after reading editorials. Hence, it seems that majority of the readers are not yet sure about whether editorials are able to leave a lasting impact on readers' minds.

#### **4.10 Findings from the question number 8 (Appendix 1, Part B)**

Question number eight asks whether newspapers' editorials can sometimes manipulate readers negatively. From this question, nobody from any readers' group went for the second option which indicates everyone thinks newspapers' editorials are able to somehow manipulate readers' mind- be it positively or negatively. Thus, editorials have at least some functions upon readers' thinking and psychological concepts. All four options of this question are: (a) Yes, it has the ability (b) No; it is unable to do so (c) Depends on readers' individual choice (d) Sometimes manipulative/diplomatic writings do come up and there is no chance left but to agree with the writers.

From the group of NGO workers, 10% (3) agree that newspapers' editorials have the ability to manipulate the readers sometimes and rest of the 90% (27) consent with the fact that sometimes manipulative or political writings come up where no chance has been left but to agree with the writers. . This ratio shows NGO workers do not agree readers' individual choices might create a manner of difficulty when newspapers' editorials sometimes manipulate them negatively. As for academics 46.6 % (14) agree that newspapers' editorials have the ability to manipulate readers sometimes negatively, 30% (9) of them agree that it depends on a reader's individual choices if he/she is to be manipulated by editorials and rest of the 23.4% (7) agree that sometimes manipulative or diplomatic writings do emerge in editorials where no possibility has been left but



to agree with them. As long as students' responds are concerned, 16.7% (5) agree that newspapers' editorials can sometimes manipulate readers negatively and rests of the 83.3% (25) agree that on occasions manipulative writings do come up where no chance is left but to agree with the writers. In case of administrative bureaucrats of both private and public sectors, 33.3% (10) among them tend to agree that newspapers' editorials have the ability to manipulate the readers negatively and rest of the 67.7% (20) of them assume sometimes manipulative writings do emerge in editorials when no chances have been missing but to agree with the writer's opinions. Corporate officials have responded this question into the same percentage as 50% (15) of them agree with the fact newspapers' editorials have the ability to manipulate readers sometime. Rests of the half number of them presume sometimes editorials materialize manipulative or diplomatic writings where no probability has been kept but to agree with the writers. Again this particular group like students and NGO workers do not agree with the third option and the group of homemakers is also no exception. 83.3% (25) of homemakers agree with the fact that editorials have the ability to manipulate readers sometimes and rests of the 16.7% (5) of them agree that sometimes newspapers' editorials do show up manipulative or diplomatic writings where readers remain bound to agree with them.

After explaining the fraction, the result shows mixed responds have been received by all groups of readers. They have responded all three options with a variety of percentage. 40% (72) of total number of readers assume that newspapers' editorials have the ability to manipulate readers sometimes negatively. Only 5% (9) of them gave the consent that it depends on a reader's individual choices that whether sometimes she/he will be manipulated negatively, by editorials or not. 55 % (99) of them agreed with the fact that every now and then newspapers' editorials

manufacture manipulative writings in such a way that readers remain compelled to think like the writer. Therefore highest number of readers agrees that sometimes diplomatic or manipulative writing do appear in the editorials where no chance has been left but to agree with the writers' opinions. Lowest number of readers agrees that a reader's individual choices will determine whether she/he will be manipulated by the editorials or not. The percentage that stands in between the previous two ones, upshots that this percentage of the readers' group agrees with the fact that editorials have the ability to manipulate readers.

#### **4.11 Analysis of Question no 9 (Appendix 1, Part B)**

Question number nine has asked whether editorials lead their readers to think sensibly and objectively. This question has four options, which are chronologically written as: (a) Yes; to a large extent, (b) Perhaps; to some extent (c) Depends on readers' individual choice and (d) Not at all. Noticeably no one has selected first and fourth options as their elected criterions. Consequently, it seems readers believe newspapers' editorials lead them to think sensitively and objectively as a minimum if not even to a satisfactory level, which indicate readers take editorials not that much in unserious way if they are not serious about it yet.

90 % (27) of NGO workers assume perhaps to some extent newspapers' editorials lead its readers to think sensibly and objectively and rests of the 10% (3) assume it depends on a reader's individual choices whether she/he will be lead by newspapers' editorials or not . From the group of academics, 53.4% (16) believe newspaper's editorial lead its readers to think sensibly and objectively perhaps to some extent and rests of the 46.6% (14) assume hardly

newspaper's editorial lead its readers to think sensibly and objectively. From students 16.7% (5) assume newspaper's editorial perhaps to some extent leads its readers to think sensibly and objectively and rests of the 83.3 % (25) assume it is up to reader's individual choice whether he/she will be lead by newspaper's editorials for thinking sensibly and objectively or not. 67.7 % (20) of administrative officials assume perhaps to some extent editorials lead its readers to think sensibly and objectively and rests of the 33.3 % (10) believe it depends on a reader's individual choices whether she/he will be lead by editorials while to think objectively and sensibly. 50% (15) of corporate officials, assume 'perhaps to some extent' editorials lead its readers to think sensibly and objectively and rests of the half percentage assume it depends on a reader's individual choices whether he/she will be lead by newspapers' editorials or not. From the group of homemakers, 16.7% (5) believe perhaps to some extent editorials lead their readers to think sensibly and objectively and rests of the 83.3% (25) believe it is up to the readers' individual choices whether they will be lead by newspapers' editorials while to think from sensible and objective perceptions.

The common similarities those stand among all six groups indicate that readers who sometimes go through editorials believe perhaps to some extent newspapers' editorials lead their readers to think from sensible and objective ways of perception and this group covers 48.9% (88) of the total number of readers. On the other hand, those who hardly endure editorials have thought readers' individual choices will determine if they are to be lead by editorials while to think sensibly and objectively and this group covers 51.1% (92). It shows who scarcely read editorials prefer personal choices to form own thinking rather to be lead by editorials and are quite reluctant about editors' thinking prototypes and ideologies. For those who sometimes

read editorials give a little of importance on editorials which makes them believe perhaps to some extent editorials lead them to think sensibly and objectively.

#### **4.12 Analysis of the question number 10 (Appendix 1, Part B)**

This question has asked the readers' groups to comment on the themes of editorials they mostly read. This is the most difficult question as its options are lengthier than those of other questions. This is the only question where readership of editorials did not matter because its options are self explanatory. So the readers could connect themselves effortlessly from their presuppositions. All four options are related with each other and have little differences. Both diplomatic and pessimistic answers have been chosen by combining with the central research questions so that their answers could easily be found out. Every group of readers has variety of ratios in terms of choosing the options, which are not similar with earlier four questions. This is also the only question whose all options have been chosen by the readers. All four options of the question are chronologically referred as : (a) They are mostly pre- shaped by owners and publishers (b)They reflect national interest (c)They show newspapers' own interest to gain readership and circulation and (d)They represent welfare of both: newspapers and public.

As far as NGO workers are concerned 30% (9) of them believe themes of newspapers' editorials are mostly pre-designed by owners and publishers of newspapers, 10% (3) of them assume themes of newspapers' editorials reflect national interest, 40 % (12) of them believe themes of newspapers' editorials show own interest to gain readership and circulation rests of the 20% (6) assume editorials represent welfare of both public and newspapers. 50% (15)

academics assume the propagated themes of newspapers' editorials are often pre- shaped by owners and publishers, 20 % (6) of them guess newspapers' editorials reflect national interest and rest of the 30 % (9) presume newspapers' editorials show newspapers' own interest to gain readership and circulation. 30% (9) of the students believe themes of newspapers' editorials are mostly pre-constructed by owners and publishers, 40 % (12) of them assume themes of newspapers' editorials show own interests to gain readership and circulation and rest of the 30% (9) believe themes of newspapers' editorials represent interests for public and newspapers. 30 % (9) of the administrative officials believe newspapers' editorials are mostly pre-shaped by owners and publishers, 50 % (15) of them assume themes of newspapers' editorials show newspapers' own interest to continue readership and circulation and rests of the 20 % (6) believe themes of newspapers' editorials represent welfare of both newspapers' and public. 20 % (6) of corporate officials think themes of newspapers' editorials are mostly pre-shaped by owners and publishers, 20% (6) believe themes of editorials reflect national interest, 40 % (12) of them assume themes of editorials show newspapers' own interest to gain readership and circulation and rest of the 20 % (6) assume themes of newspapers' editorials represent interests of both public and newspapers. 30 % (9) of homemakers presume themes of newspapers' editorials are pre-designed by owners and publishers, 10% (3) assume themes of newspapers' editorials reflect national interest 50 % (15) of them believe themes of newspapers' editorials show newspapers' own interest to achieve readership and circulation , and 10% (3) of them believe themes of newspapers' editorials represent welfare of both newspapers and public.

If the total ratio is being calculated then 31.6% (57) people think themes of newspapers' editorials are pre-designed by owners and publishers. 10% (18) of people believe themes of newspapers' editorials reflect national interest. 41.7 % (75) of them believe subject matters of newspapers' editorials project their own interests to attain readership and circulation and rest of the 16.7% (30) readers believe editorials' themes represent welfare of both public and newspapers. This fraction shows most of the readers assume the propagated themes of editorials those they read are mostly pre-shaped by owners and publishers. Then the second highest option is the third one which refers that readers think propagated themes of editorials which they read show newspapers' own interest to get readership and circulation. Third position is covered by the fourth option which hints some of the readers think editorials' themes represent welfare of both newspapers and public. The least number of readers assume newspaper editorials' themes reflect national interest. Noticeably students and administrative officials have not responded this option. Therefore the final percentage shows editorials somehow stand behind in order to promote national interest.

#### **4.13 Analysis from the question no 11(Appendix 1, Part B)**

This question has asked the readers' groups whether editorials provide fair judgments to the society or not. There are four options in question number 11, which are chronologically written as: (a) Often, (b) Sometimes, (c) Hardly and (d) Never. Adverbs have been used for all four options because the question itself demands answers related timing.

90% (27) of NGO workers assume at times editorials provide fair judgment to the society while rests of the 10% (3) think hardly newspaper editorials offer fair judgments to the society. 53.4% (16) of academics think newspaper editorials sometimes offer fair judgment to the society and rests of the 46.6% (14) think scarcely newspapers' editorials come up with levelheaded judgment for the society. 16.7% (5) of students believe sometimes newspapers' editorials offer fair judgments to the society and rests of the 83.3% (25) believe barely newspapers; editorials go for such functions. As long as administrative officials are concerned 66.7% (20) observes newspapers' editorials offer reasonable judgments to the society sometimes while rest of the 33.3% (10) perceive newspapers' editorials go for such thing barely. 50% (15) of corporate officials assume sometimes editorials offer reasonable judgments and rests of the 50% (15) think once in a while editorials suggest sound judgment to the society. From the group of homemakers, 16.7% (5) believe sometimes editorials offer fair judgments to the society and rest of the 83.3% (25) assume editorials are about to go for such activities infrequently.

From all six groups 48.9% (88) assume newspapers' editorials sometimes offer fair judgment to the society and 51.1 (92) % perceive rarely newspapers' editorials project reasonable judgment to the society. Therefore, majority of the readers among the total population think hardly newspapers' editorials provide fair judgment to the society and some readers think in the middle way, as they assume sometimes editorials provide fair judgments to the society. Thus it could be uttered that newspapers' editorials have not yet gained that much of credibility from readers that will pursue them to think absolutely to answer this question.

#### **4.14 Findings and analysis of the question no 12 (Appendix 1, Part B)**

This question has asked the groups of readers to think over the fact if the languages of editorials indicate partiality toward any particular group or not. All four options of this question are chronologically noted as: (a) Often, (b) Sometimes, (c) Hardly and (d) Never. Like the previous question this inquiry also requires adverbs of time as answers. Again like the previous question no one has responded to the first and fourth options here which bring rather subdued review for newspapers' editorials as it hints editorials do not have that much beneficial influences over peoples' thinking.

90% (27) of NGO workers think sometimes editorials' languages project biasness for flawed parties while other 10% (3) think editorials' languages hardly do that. From the group of academics 66.7 % (20) think sometimes editorials' languages indicate partiality toward faulty parties and rests of the 33.3 % (10) think hardly editorials' languages go for any such motivation. 16.7 % (5) of students consider sometimes editorials' languages indicate favoritism towards faulty communities and rest of 83.3% (25) thinks editorials are just about to do that. As long as administrative officials are concerned 66.7% (20) of them think sometimes editorials' languages point partiality towards faulty populace and rests of the 33.3% (10) think hardly newspapers editorials' languages hint partiality toward any particular group. 50% (15) of corporate executives think sometimes editorials' languages show support for substandard communities while rests of the 50% (15) sense that editorials' languages are barely to do that. From the group of homemakers 16.7 % (5) assume sometimes editorials' languages reflect



partiality toward guilty groups and rests of the 83.3% (25) think editorials' speech are about to do the same but in seldom manner .

On the other hand, from all six groups 51.1 % (92) of readers think sometimes the language formulated in editorials indicate partiality toward faulty communities and 48.9 % (88) of readers think newspapers' editorials are hardly to do that. As a result most of the readers think the language formulated in editorials sometimes show the tendency to be partial toward any particular group, especially those who are faulty parties. Even so some parts of the groups of readers think not regularly rather hardly the language formulated in editorials indicate partiality towards faulty parties. This smaller group of readers stands as a satisfactory ratio since there is only a 2% difference from the bigger group.

#### **4.15 Overall findings from all questions of Part- B of Appendix 1**

From question number six, it becomes clear political issues remain the first criteria all groups of readers. Second highest theme goes to road accident and the third most popular topic is covered by the issue of oppression on women. Fourth, fifth and six issues are respectively placed by murder and killings, educational happenings and environmental pollutions. Thus the selection for all six subject matters of editorials in this research has been appropriate and prolific for required sampling.

From question no seven it is visible that lowest number of readers believe that editorials really have an effect on building readers' opinions. Though the difference of results vary in a low

percentage between two other questions, even so larger percent of readers believe it is on reader's own choice whether s/he will be effected by editorials while to build their opinions. Though a satisfactory percent of people think perhaps to some extent editorials really have an effect on manufacturing readers' opinions still if this percentage would go higher than the previous one, it could be finally shown editorials are really effective in terms of making readers' opinion. Therefore, editorials are still that much not influencing to a great many readers.

Question number eight has answered still the largest number of readers who go through newspapers' editorials; believe every so often calculating or tactful writings are being emerged through editorials when readers become constrained to think like the writers of editorials. This opinion shows readers have some sort of downbeat perceptions regarding editorials.

Question number nine has shown larger percentage of readers of editorials believes it depends on a reader's own choice to decide to be lead by editorials toward thinking from sensible and objective point of views. This question has noticeably answered an enthusiastic aspect about editorials that projects only four percent of readers less than the larger group believe perhaps to some extent editorials might lead readers to think sensibly and objectively.

Question number 10 has only two options which provide positive assessments regarding editorials and only 34.7% (40) of readers have supported them. Rests of the 65.3% (140) hold negative reviews about editorials as they believe themes of editorials are pre-designed by newspapers' owners and publishers and they show newspapers' own interest to gain readership and circulation. These percentages show highest number of readers believe editorials are

attempting to project that they are written from common peoples' perspectives by pretending as their spokespersons but ultimately writers of editorials present their own point of views.

Question number 11 has also reported that larger group of readers think hardly editorials provide fair judgments to the society. Again this is a negative remark regarding the functions of editorials as writers of editorials insist they write and speak for the nation.

For the last question it becomes prominent that lager percentage of readers think from time to time the kind of languages editorials formulate, indicate partiality toward substandard groups where writers of editorials claim that they speak on behalf of people for the development of the society. But readers think in the opposite way as they assume editorials are not supposed to show support for any communities rather editorials should compose nonaligned languages.

To sum up only one question has shown positive remarks on editorials still this ratio is lesser than the negative views regarding editorials. On the other hand all other questions have answered negatively about editorials in larger proportions. All these six questions project that readers are yet not confident while to comment optimistically on editorials, rather most of them go through confusions about commenting on editorials. The kind of responds have attained from readers through this research was not expected, because editorials are considered as a rich part of literature and editors are also recognized as respectable members in a state. The necessities and impacts of editorials have been mentioned from time to time in many pieces of literature around the world and some of them have been even cited in this particular research. But after the data collection procedure this research has got mostly unconstructive point of views on editorials from readers' groups where applications of the principals of CDA have succeeded. Since Critical

Discourse Analysis finds unseen representations of any language based discourse some concealed realities about editorials have come out here. Editorials are known as opinions based discourses and they are generally written in a way where everybody becomes somewhat mesmerized after reading them. But this research has shown mostly editorials are composed to earn newspapers' own benefits so that learned people subscribe them. At least readers of editorials are likely to believe editorials are highly needed to compose more constructive tone of languages and come up with creative point of views which will be beneficial to the country.

#### **4.16 Discussion based on Central Research Questions**

As far as central research questions are concerned, answers of first central research question will be found from question no seven, eight and nine from appendix one. From question no seven it has been found most of the readers believe it depends on a reader's choices whether she/he will be effected by editorials or not while to make own opinions. This result indicates readers are aware of their own opinions rather than those of the editors. Question no eight also discloses major part of the groups of readers believes sometimes editorials do come up with manipulative and diplomatic writings which make readers oblige to agree with the intention of the writing. Again question no nine has answered it depends on a reader's personal choices if anyone is likely to be lead by newspapers' editorials to think objectively and sensibly. As a result the final answer projects most of the times editorials are consigned to control readers' minds through manipulation and readers prefer their own thoughts and ideologies to think sensibly and objectively rather to be lead by editorials. Since readers signify own preferences to make their opinions they barely depend on newspapers' editorials. From analysis of presuppositions, propositions and lexical items, *The Daily Star* and *Prothom Alo* tend to come up with modest

tone of language which does not obligate readers to think like editors. They establish a base from where readers will start thinking and make own opinions. Definitely editors come up with own judgments but they do not create excess pressure on the psychology of readers and this way they deliberately stand in a safe position. On the other hand, presence of too many opinions in *Kaler Kontho* and *New Age* hint the editorials try to control readers' minds. Though they provide background knowledge of contexts but they tend to produce harsh tone of language. On a whole, all of the newspapers try to influence readers' mind, some of them do it diplomatically and some of them do it almost directly. *Prothom Alo* and *The Daily Star* are trying to make readers think objectively. As these two newspapers are owned by Transcom Group, they have to think about their popularity among readers of various professions, so that any particular group of readers may not question on the policies of these two newspapers. Transcom Group is more than a century old business house in Bangladesh that runs other companies and associates. So, languages of these two newspapers are supposed to be somewhat mild which falls under commercial policies. *Kaler Kontho* is trying hard to manipulate readers by having competition with these newspapers. *Kaler Kontho* is owned by Bashundhara Group which is another gigantic business house. Thus, this newspaper also has to think about its popularity and acceptance among readers of various professions and ages. Since *Prothom Alo* and *The Daily Star* have the highest circulation in their respective languages, *Kaler Kontho* is also in try to attract people of various professions for its sustainment in the market. But *New Age* is following its own way as its editorials are written from the omniscient narrator.

Second research question has covered question no 10 from appendix one. This question has answered still most of the readers believe themes of editorials are designed to attain more

readership and higher circulation for the newspaper. On the other hand lowest number of readers believes themes of editorials show national interest. Therefore, finally it could be decided that most of the times themes those are propagated in newspapers' editorials project newspapers' own benefits to increase higher circulation and readership where barely they present national interest. *Prothom Alo* and *The Daily Star* follow a restrained tone in their editorials to keep their readership as they are the highest circulated newspapers in Bangladesh. Though they talk about national problems in a noticeable way, they tend to stay deliberately in a safe position in order to keep their faces by not becoming harsh like *Kaler Kontho* and *New Age*. In summary, it might be said according to the respond of readers' groups and findings from this research, most of the newspapers' editorials project national interest through their themes to gain more readership and circulation.

Third central research question has covered question 11 and 12 from appendix one. According to the responds of the readers' groups, both of these questions have answered hardly newspapers' editorials provide fair judgments to the society and sometimes the language which is formulated in editorials indicate partiality toward substandard societies. From the findings of editorials in terms of propositions, presuppositions and opinions, tone of *Kaler Kontho* and *New Age* become questionable as they provide too many resolutions of the referred problems. These newspapers have the tendency to linger the problems in editorials. On the other hand, *Prothom Alo* and *The Daily Star* are always maintaining a moderate tone to avoid legal harassments and criticism. *New Age* has a tendency to criticize the faulty parties and the government very direct manner and it wants the vey instant actions but it does not want to understand that these resolutions are time consuming to occur in reality. This ideology of *New Age* is somewhat unrealistic. By combining

the results of the findings by the researcher and the questionnaire it seems most of the times editorials fail to provide fair judgments to the society on a whole since sometimes languages formulated in editorials show preconception regarding faulty communities.

#### **4.17 Power of Media Discourse through newspapers' editorials**

Since newspapers' editorials hold both power in discourse and power behind discourse this segment has got the facility to show power of print media. Editors have chosen themselves to speak on behalf of people and this power has been created by them. This research has found editors of the four newspapers are in attempt to make readers of editorials be effected. These newspapers follow their distinct styles while composing language in editorials. Each one of them has own way of presentation as mentioned already. Since three newspapers out of the four are run by business houses, editors of these newspapers get extra power to hold at their back. Therefore they do not hesitate much to formulate own thoughts though they stay in safe side. There is still not any registered law in Bangladeshi print media that every newspaper is bound to publish an editorial column where editors of any respective newspaper are compelled to show their opinions. More importantly editors of these four newspapers choose the subject matters of editorials by their own preferences and most of the times scholarly writings do come up which do not interest readers much. This is how editors have got the power to show that they are very important people for the society. Once a piece of editorial is published , then almost half of the motive of the editors is accomplished as people get to read it before any kind of legal actions taken against the respective editor.

#### **4.18 Discussion**

Findings of the first research question suggest most of the newspapers have the tendency to influence readers' minds which goes with the explanation of Van Dijk (1996). He mentioned that opinions of newspapers' editorials are institutional which indicate assessments made in the selected editorials of the four newspapers in this research, are actually the assessments of those newspapers. Fowler (1991) mentioned language of editorials is complex because they directly convey their messages to the readers' groups. His clarifications for the use of modals in editorials are significant to find whether editorials are subjective. This research has found modals have been used sometimes in the selected editorials which indicate these editorials are not totally subjective.

Van Dijk's (1998) concepts of proposition and presupposition have been used to analyze the text of editorials which helped to find out the answers of central research questions. At the same time definitions of Van Dijk's (1996) have been utilized to get the opinions of the respective editors of four newspapers.

All of selected editorials in this research have uttered social problems and tried to provide resolutions. Moslem (2000) and Van Dijk (1996) uttered editorials talk about 'impersonal' problems that has been found true in this research. Kress and Hodge (1993) mentioned editorials are newspapers' ideologies and Fowler (1991) also supported them by saying editorials are the voice of of a newspapers . Their theories seem to be true for the language formulate in the selected editorials of this research.



This research has considered each editorial essay as a single discourse. Editorials do have ideological works, as opinions stated in editorials are the outcome from ideologies of editors at backdrop. Editorials constitute society and culture because newspapers' editorials talk about the problems of a society and project the scenario of culture of that particular society. Analyses of editorials are explanatory and interpretative because editorials are written in the format of prose and provide some background information of the referred problems. Moreover, language of editorials can be interpreted in other languages and this research has translated editorials of Bangla newspapers into English. Newspapers' editorials form social actions because often advices of editors indicate works those are necessarily to be done by the people of a society. This research has attempted to explain these principals of CDA by analyzing the language manufactured in newspapers' editorials.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

Critical discourse analysis investigates any kind of linguistic and semiotic discourse to find the obscured facts or schemes, which usually remain out of public acknowledgements. CDA primarily aims to expose the manipulative and eye washing strategies within the language of a

discourse, which are presented simplistically most of the times. Newspapers' editorials are language based discourses which stimulate both constructive and unenthusiastic estimations in consciences of people in a particular province. These estimations depend on the formats and categories of respective newspapers. Newspaper's editorials are generally recognized as opinion discourses since they present comments and reviews of editorial board (Van Dijk, 1996). Since newspaper's editors are privileged to voice their opinions through the editorial segments, they have the freedom and power being in a superior status within an educated society. Usually in Bangladesh, every newspaper publishes its editorial segment in day to day basis, which highlights the editorial board. This way editors of newspapers always get chance to share their opinions which makes them superior. In addition, according to one of the press laws in Bangladesh, any registered newspaper that is circulated in day-to-day basis, is obligated to publish its chief editor's name in each of its copy (Hoque, 1992: 49). It is necessary to review the language format and hidden ideologies of editorials because they talk about issues which are socially and politically important. So, when readers of newspapers go through editorials they might think editors have perfect or wise perceptions regarding the referred problems they talk about. But writings of editorials might also have calculating and biased judgments which will affect readers' minds. Often readers of editorials might think editors are always right but in Bangladesh many newspapers are run by political and business groups. Hence these newspapers remain somewhat bound to speak on support of these groups and editorial section is comparatively a safe place to do so. This research has highlighted some of the unexplored facts of newspapers' editorials which will clarify the general misconception of people regarding editorials. This study has projected overall motives and functions of newspapers' editorials by analyzing proposals and presuppositions of editorial board. Additionally lexical items of

editorials have explained along with opinions of editors. As a result both positive and negative influences of newspapers editorials have come out which is the primary agenda of this research.

## **5.2 Summary of the findings**

Newspapers' editors are treated as scholars in Bangladesh who have been honored to express their opinions through editorial columns. As they are intellectuals, it is generally believed that their opinions and remarks are constructive. This research has brought some new facts regarding editorials which common people may not be aware of. In the first place editors have made themselves superior to others through writing editorials. Every day they get the chance to speak for themselves where other intellectuals need to wait for publications, post editorials, speeches in debates and talk shows to express their opinions. This investigation has set up some issues to beat their superior status. This research has found most of the readers hardly go through editorials and they think it is not always necessary to read editorials of the subscribed newspaper. Answers of other questions also have shown unenthusiastic responds regarding editorials which indicate editorials have failed to draw common people's attention somehow. Themes of editorials are designed in a way thus the circulation and readership of newspapers go up and a certain level of popularity among readers could be maintained. Commercial purpose is being more served through editorials rather than the progression of the society. Most of times editorials publish diplomatic tone of writings which hypnotize the readers and they tend to agree with the editors. Positive outcome has come up from the analysis of propositions, presuppositions and opinions of the editor. Editors of all the newspapers have talked about serious issues and tried to suggest some effective solutions to these problems though they follow moderate tone.

### **5.3 Contributions to Research**

The anticipators of CDA aimed to utilize this discipline in order to resolve the supremacy and misuse of power by making people conscious of their rights. Though CDA was first practiced in Europe, this discipline has an infinite prospect in a developing country like Bangladesh, where most of the people are illiterate and deprived of their basic rights due to the limited number of powerful people who control both political and financial discourses. Most notably, in such a small country like Bangladesh, where newspaper industry is rapidly growing and business organizations are also patronizing it, demand of newspapers' editors is increasing. Popularity of talk shows is increasing because enormous private channels have been launched and newspapers' editors are frequently invited there. Such fast expansion of print media in a small country has become a question for other South East Asian countries, at the same time. Therefore, in both the ways, names of newspapers have been very much interrelated with the world of media and Bangladeshi media cannot be virtualized without newspapers. CDA is comparatively a new academic discipline in Bangladesh. Only East West University offers this course as a compulsory one for the students of MA in English and ELT. Students of this university have done researches on CDA from variety of topics, for example: language of advertisements on matrimony, power and ideologies of newspaper, role of women in media, themes of advertisements on fairness product etc.

Though newspapers' editorials have always been sidelined by the researchers of Bangladesh, this particular investigation will surely contribute to make people look over editorials from academic

perspective. The language of editorials is important to take into account because its themes, tones and selection of dictions are different from those of other segments of a newspaper and most especially from reported news and headlines. This research provides an empirical literature both for researchers of CDA and newspapers. Through this study editorials of newspapers have been vividly analyzed including their subject matters, interior figure of speeches and implemented ideologies. Though these ideologies were first spread in America and Europe; Bangladeshi newspapers' editorials are also governed by such multidisciplinary ideologies. Before this research Bangladeshi newspapers' editorials have not been scrutinized from a linguistic perspective to find out the ideologies that govern them.

#### **5.4 Practical Implications**

This research will be helpful for academics, journalists and newspaper agencies. Since in Bangladesh this topic has hardly been investigated, particularly from a CDA perspective it will certainly be beneficial to the upcoming researchers of CDA. Newspapers' editorials are fundamentally language based discourses where language becomes the tool for every kind of reaction and feedback from the editors.

#### **5.5 Recommendations**

Newspapers' editors do hold responsible designations which make them accountable for many legal issues and thus they have to think of other side problems when they come up with their own thoughts. Though it is commendable that editors try to speak on serious issues, still it is needed

to come up with impartial mode of language in order to achieve common peoples' reliance on editorials. On the other way in a democratic country everybody can speak and writing is the predominant tool to express own thinking if it is not spelled out. In this way editors are also trying to carry out their responsibilities. Even so they should be free from all kinds of political, institutional or commercial pressures those they regularly have to encounter while to make up own thoughts. Educated people in general also should take editorials a little more seriously for the sake of own development as well as for the nation. This research has projected that still majority of the common people are not interested in editorials and it should be sincerely thought by the councils of editors that how will they work to draw common peoples' attention. Based on the findings of this research most of the newspapers write editorials in a manner to increase more readership and circulation and newspapers should come out from this practice.

## **5.6 Concluding Remarks**

This research has made an attempt to investigate newspapers' editorials which have multiple meanings like scholarly pieces of writings. Newspapers' editorials have always been sidelined in Bangladesh where abundant newspapers are available for selling which was not supposed to be the scenario. This research has developed some innovative aspects of newspapers' editorials after analyzing opinions, ideologies, proposals and presuppositions of editors. But from the questionnaire section surprising result has come out from the groups of readers which somehow show editorials have stayed behind in order to achieve both dependence and awareness from readers. However, few encouraging traits of editorials will always be there.

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**Appendix 1**  
**Questionnaire for Group of Readers**  
**Part-A**

Name.....

Age..... Gender..... Profession .....

1. Which newspaper do you read \ subscribe daily among below ones?

- a) Prothom Alo      b) The Daily Star      c) Kaler Kontho      d) New Age

2. Do you think it is necessary to read editorial of the subscribed newspaper?

- a) Yes      b) No      c) not always

3. Can any newspaper sustain or have individuality without editorials?

- (a) Yes      b) No      c) Not necessarily

4. Do you read editorials?

- (a) Quite often      (b) Sometimes      (c) Hardly      (d) No

5. If your answer # 4 is NO, verify the reasons

.....

.....

**If your answer # 4 is not No, please fill up Part B (Next pages)**

**Part B**

6. Which subject matters of editorials attract you the most? Please rank\number them in order.....

- € Political tensions and decisions with their effects
- € Oppression of women
- € Road accidents (train, bus, truck, and car)
- € Murder and killings
- € Educational happenings and unwise changes in its policies and lastly
- € Environmental changes and pollution

7. Do you believe editorials really have an effect on building readers' opinions?

- (a) Yes; to a large extent
- (b) Perhaps; to some extent
- (c) Depends on readers' individual choice
- (d) Not at all

8. Do you agree editorials can sometimes manipulate readers negatively?

- (a) Yes, it has the ability

- (b) No, it is unable to do so
- (c) Depends on readers' individual choice
- (d) Sometimes manipulative/diplomatic writings do come up and there is no chance left but to agree with the writers.

9. Do you believe editorials lead its readers to think sensibly and objectively?

- (a) Yes; to a large extent
- (b) Perhaps; to some extent
- (c) Depends on readers' individual choice
- (d) Not at all

10. Comment on the propagated themes of editorials you mostly read?

- (a) They are mostly pre- shaped by owners and publishers
- (b) They reflect national interest
- (c) They show newspapers' own interest to gain readership and circulation
- (d) They represent welfare of both: newspapers and public

11. Do you think editorials provide fair judgment to the society?

- (a) Often
- (b) Sometimes
- (c) Hardly
- (d) Never

12. Do you think the language formulated in editorials indicate partiality toward any particular group (especially faulty parties)?

- (a) Often
- (b) Sometimes
- (c) Hardly
- (d) Never

**Appendix 2 Table Analysis of Prothom Alo**

SL NO	Title of Discourse (Editorial)	Editor’s Proposition	Diction Varieties and (Lexical items)	Editor’s Presupposition	Ideology of the writer	Editor’s Opinion	Validation of the title
1.	<p>কল্যাণকামী ‘ক’</p> <p>কল্যাণ ক কল্যাণকামী কল্যাণ কল্যা কল</p> <p>10<sup>th</sup> June, 2011.</p>	<p>All the proposals have been stated in four separate questions, inside fourth and fifth paragraphs respectively. Each paragraph contains two questions.</p>	<p>The abstract noun কল্যাণকামী aka democratic politics is strongly emphasized here in terms of its necessity.</p>	<p>The first sentence of the third paragraph কল্যাণকামী কল্যাণকামী কল্যাণকামী.....কল্যাণ কল্যাণ goes with every democratic citizen’s opinion. The people who are disturbed by BNP’s follies will certainly speak on the line of the editor.</p>	<p>The philosophy of democracy has been anticipated here. The writer has illustrated the irrational and biased deeds of BNP which emulate their autocratic actions.</p>	<p>The editor has opined all the suggestions in the last paragraph. See Appendix..... By formulating imperative phrases like; কল্যা কল্যা, কল্যা-কল্যা কল্যা কল্যা.....কল্যা কল্যা কল্যা কল্যা, কল্যা কল্যা, কল্যা কল্যা,কল্যা কল্যা etc.</p>	<p>The tagline holds more importance as very briefly main gist of the essay is written. The letter ক is put inside inverted comma, so that it becomes prominent. The explanation behind highlighting the diction ক is further clarified inside the essay.</p>
2.	<p>bvbv Pv#c wekvj ev#RU ক ক ক ক ক ক ক ক ক ক ক ক 11<sup>th</sup> June, 2011.</p>	<p>The fourth paragraph is comprised with the proposal.</p>	<p>The last word of the tagline ক is a bit formal word but it goes with implications of the essay.</p>	<p>The last two sentences of the third paragraph depict the complaint of common people and homemakers who depend on saving certificates and bonds. Since the rate of interest has been lowered down upon such policies, it will affect the tight budgeted people.</p>	<p>Support for the democratic capitalism and oppose for neo-liberalism have been apparent here.</p>	<p>The primary opinions lie in the second paragraph; as two definite questions have been asked for. From the sentence ক ক ক ক ক ক ক ক ক ক.....ক ক ক ক ক ক ক ক ক ক, the main opinions have been embodied. The last paragraph holds</p>	<p>Both the title and the tagline are indicating the gist of the main themes inside the essay.</p>

						a medium standard sort of neutral opinion; the tone is moderate.	
3.	<p>□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□</p> <p>□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□</p> <p>18<sup>th</sup> June, 2011</p>	<p>It has been proposed in Bangladesh; in many cases legal power tend to get hypnotized due to corruption and bribes. Thus govt institutions have become averse to protect natural resources.</p>	<p>The first sentence of the essay is a proverb which presents the most influential implication; - □□□□ □□□□ .....□□□□ □□□□ is used in extreme helpless situation where defeating the culprits becomes impossible. The last three sentences of the first paragraph, □□□ □□□□ ..□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ --features the primary sceneriao of the misdeed .</p>		<p>The movement of neo-liberalism is highly condemned here. As the landowners are selfishly destroying the small hills, without thinking the forthcoming natural calamities, they stand as the solid examples of privatization. Such excess level of commercial works is labeled as corruption which is greatly harmful for the nation.</p>	<p>Application of proverbs and colloquial discourse markers make the essay a satire. Verbal phrases; such as- □□□□ □□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ emphasize the unlimited corruption of landowners. In, addition, the writer is clearly criticizing the administrations, culprits and govt.</p>	<p>The heading and the sub heading both contain an eye catchy issue to be thought for. The subheading is a question being asked on behalf of the victims of natural calamities. The adverb □□□□□□□□ is appropriately used to create a sarcastic tone to blame the watchdogs and</p>
4.	<p>‘□□□□□□□□ □□□’ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□</p> <p>□□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□?</p>	<p>The last sentence of the second paragraph states the main proposal. (See Appendix.....). Immediately after two sentences another question is being asked for.</p>	<p>The abstract noun □□□□□□ aka <i>complaint</i> is used in a sarcastic way to mock the luxurious endeavor of the relevant MP. The common noun □□□□□□□□□□ aka <i>mass representative</i> is pointed; to indicate the social work of the MP.</p>	<p>The editor is thinking like other common people that an MP should not speak in such selfish manner.</p>	<p>Social liberalism is encompassed here. It is the mandatory duty for any MP to present in the parliament the existing difficulties of the people of</p>	<p>The main opinion is laid in the last sentence of the essay. Here the narrator is asking the concerned MP to follow the respective duty that binds him. See Appendix..</p>	<p>The tagline is a question that increases the strength of the essay in terms of implication.</p>

	28 <sup>th</sup> June, 2011		The noun <b>regular and close communication</b> is highlighted; to talk about the imperative responsibility of the MP. The adjective <b>accompanied by</b> ; is also a bit uncommon but a formal choice of lexis that is used deliberately to promote the careless and shameless deed of the MP. See (Appendix.....).		his/her respective wards. Instead of doing so, the MP himself is talking here about his problems, in spite of the fact that he is all time facilitated by luxurious tax-free car. The writer is complaining as people deserve to get at least the basic six rights referred by Maslow. But in Bangladesh, most of the people are deprived of these rights. The writer is also focusing on the MP's anarchist movements.		
5.	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2011.</b>	In total, five separate questions have been asked in the essay, which represent the proposals of the editorial council.	The first three sentences of the essay give the gist and consequence of the plot of the essay. (See Appendix)...The last word of the essay is the key tone of the writer. The second last paragraph is importance as it	The last two sentences of the second paragraph tell the fault of the concerned authorities (See Appendix...), which is viewed by the sensitive intellectuals. The lines go as...	Neo-liberalism is highly discouraged here. Some powerful people illegally conquered the public property of hill track area, and started earning money	The last paragraph depicts the sympathy of the editorial board toward the victims. The editor here opined that the death of villagers could be stopped if the administration were careful and	The tagline is the question asked by all sensitive people. The two-word title only portrays the fact or story of the plot, inside the essay.



			provides information at backdrop; the last sentence ... ..... focuses the culprit of the incident.		from house rent of temporarily lived people. As a result many people died when the hill collapsed. So the ill effect of privatization keeps coming constantly; which is not supposed to be the scenario of a socially liberal state.	responsible enough. On a whole the unexpected and innocent death of hill tract area, affected the respective editors and thus they ask for resistance.	
6.	<p>..... -.....</p> <p>..... ....., ..... .....</p> <p>20<sup>th</sup> July, 2011.</p>	The last two sentences of the first paragraph hold the basic proposal of the essay. The sentence goes as ..... ..... ..... It hints that holders of fake freedom fighter-certificates are getting equal facilities to attain govt service; like original freedom fighters.	Almost all sentences are long.	The reason behind the proposed corruption is clearly stated in the third sentence of the first paragraph which goes as- ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... This reason is assumed by all honest freedom fighters and those applicants of BCS exams who do not have any quotas. Moreover to emphasize own argument, the narrator has focused the recent examples of the sentences- ..... ..... .....	Social Liberalism and Democracy have been highlighted here.	..... ....., ..... ..... ..... is the primary opinion of the essay. Based on this basic opinion the whole essay is being illustrated. The last paragraph is completely comprised of the suggested remedial steps of the writer.	Well chosen title as imperatives have already been mentioned in the tagline.

				<p>□□ □□ □□□□□□□□</p> <p>The second sentence of the essay also points another example (See appendix...).</p>			
7.	<p>□□□□□□</p> <p>□□□□□□</p> <p>□□□□</p> <p>□□□□</p> <p>□□□□□□</p> <p>□□□□</p> <p>□□□□</p> <p>□□□□</p> <p>□□□□</p> <p>□□□□</p> <p>21st July,2011</p>	<p>Misuse of the special right of <b>Prerogative of mercy</b> according to the 49<sup>th</sup> paragraph of the constitution; must be taken under management because it is a special right of enough reservation and control. This is the target proposal inside the essay.</p>	<p>The abstract noun □□□□□□□□ aka <i>misuse</i> is used fourth time inside the essay, which makes the term the most significant one. Another abstract noun □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□ aka <i>another worrisome fact</i> is also highlighted to create sensation.</p> <p>□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ aka <i>so called political annoying</i> is directly condemned here. The participle □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ aka <i>intertwined</i> is taken down to explain the everlasting relation between misusing of political power and committing corruption by political personalities.</p>	<p>In the last paragraph, it is stated that both USA and UK hold definite laws while to apply the right of <b>Prerogative of mercy</b>. Even India's supreme court has fixed a guideline over this right. So it has been much anticipated by the narrator that in Bangladesh too, there should be distinct instruction for executing such special rights, which has to be abided by the president of the country.</p>	<p>Autocratic movement of the president in a democratic country like Bangladesh has been discouraged by the writer. If democracy was properly practiced in Bangladesh, then the right of <b>Prerogative of mercy</b> could be regulated by following strict laws.</p>	<p>The main opinion of the essay lies on the sentence...□□□□</p> <p>□□□□ □□□□</p> <p>□□□□□□□□</p> <p>□□□□□□□□</p> <p>□□□□□□</p> <p>□□□□□□□□□□</p> <p>□□□□□□□□</p> <p>□□□□□□□□</p> <p>□□□□□□ the misuse of democracy is presented here. The killer of the case was undercover for ten years at first; next when he surrendered publicly, within four months the president of the country reemitted him from the murder case, following the special right under49<sup>th</sup> paragraph.</p>	<p>Both the title and the subtitle are portraying the gist theme inside the essay; and the precautions task to be followed to stop the mentioned misdeed.</p>



	<p>□□□□</p> <p>□□□</p> <p>□□□□□</p> <p>□□□□□□</p> <p>□□□</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> August,2011</p>	<p>□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□...□□□□ □□□□□□ □□, □□□□□□□□: a sentence before. It means the attempt to call up strikes before Eid which is not only unethical but also inhuman.</p>			<p>plights; those are made intentionally.</p>	<p>their hometowns, it will be more troublesome for them and heartbreaking also. So the writer is speaking here on behalf of the people who are dependent on public transports.</p>	
<p>10.</p>	<p>□□□□□ □□□□</p> <p>□□□□□ □□□, □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2011</p>	<p>The writer is implying the security of lives of common people. According to him/her, it is totally unexpected and unaccepted that a teacher has been killed in daylight publicly; for doing a noble work for the villagers. In such scenario, rest of the people usually think maintaining silence would be better rather to get murdered while protesting unjust action, which cannot be the situation of an independent and democratic country.</p>	<p>The adverb □□□□□□□ aka <i>publicly</i> is emphasized because murderers of this particular killing have committed the crime fearlessly and no one protested which is shameful for civil society. The second sentence( □□□ '□□□□□', □□□□□□□ □□□), is benign promoted due to paradox, as □□□□□□□ aka <i>mass welfare</i> cannot ever be any □□□□□ aka <i>crime</i> or sin. But in this case it has become so, which takes life of an innocent person. The implication of this sentence is mocked.</p>	<p>The editor is totally showing sympathy toward the innocent headmaster who has been beaten to death before performing a noble task.</p>	<p>The philosophies of social liberalism and democracy are being advanced here. If the former ideology seeks for safety of lives of common people from the govt of the state, the later secures the right for everyone to do social welfare.</p>	<p>□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□, □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□? - this question is the foremost opinion here. Moreover, in the second paragraph four consecutive questions have been asked for; those clearly tell about the mortified feeling of the storyteller regarding such brutal offense. These sentences start from □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□? It is really ironic and inhuman that now people are being killed due to</p>	<p>The tagline slightly focuses an indirect demand for the compensation; deserved by the family of the assassinated teacher. If it was written as □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□, □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□, than the demand of the writer would have been more strong and direct. Otherwise the title simply tells the incident.</p>

						work for good cause and that's why it is further being acknowledged □□ □□□. □□□□□□ □□□□□□.....□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□	
11.	□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□?	The first sentence of the second paragraph states the main proposal of the essay. It hints that due to commercial constructions and illegal occupying of public sea beach; Cox's Bazaar has started to lose its charming natural beauty and diverse ecological lives. At the same time, the last sentence of the third paragraph directly asking a remedial step to safe the pride of Bangladesh. See Appendix.....	The essay is written only in three sentences; two excessively long ones and a semi long sentence. Those two long sentences could be divided into many sentences easily.	Like many others the writer is pointing that though the govt has restricted illegal conquer and eviction of land, contract of lease; the law has not been implemented. Order of high court has been denied by the judiciary council.	The ideology of neo-liberalism is condemned here. As some famous hotels have privatized their purchased potion of the sea beach; govt has lost its control over the beach, which was public once. On the other hand, social liberalism is illustrated as the narrator makes the owners of a local hotel, responsible to the death of four visitors due to drown under quicksand. The anarchist power of a particular group of business personalities is also reproached, who are	The narrator has labeled the illegal land –invaders as representatives of King Midas (Greek mythology). Both of these figures have been known for greed of money. The writer has drawn this simile to show the current situation of powerful business personalities in Bangladesh and their unlawful misdeeds. In terms of showing the poor restriction of misusing the political clout in the country; the simile has been appropriate.	The words □□□□□□ □□□□ is the key topic here; to be taken seriously. Under this major theme of environment pollution, a content and example is referred as the precarious condition of Cox's Bazaar sea beach. The lexis □□□□ aka <i>be eclipsed</i> is a low frequency word but appropriate in terms of the consequential fact of the misdeed.

					inhumanly continuing the process of .corruption. Thus it is noted.....		
1 2	RevB Kfi wki nZ"v NUbvi inm" Dfx\$vpb Ki"b  25 <sup>th</sup> August, 2011.	The narrator is wondering to contemplate the mysterious reasons behind such atrocious murder; of an innocent six year old child. That is why it is pointed as.....	The abstract noun ..... aka <i>pre-enmity</i> is a key lexis in terms of finding the real cause of the murder. .... aka <i>infernal murder</i> is emphasized to point the level of brutality of such notorious crime.	Like other hopeful people, the writer also wants that the promise; taken by district administrator may last long. The promise should not be any temporary issue.	Certainly social liberalism stands as the dominant ideology here. If the country fails to secure the life of an innocent child of six years old, then it is a matter for genuine worry. Also the notion of democracy has been illustrated on promising to live hassle free life.	..... is the most strongly recommended opinion here. .... is another important suggestion by the writer; since the ..... aka promise has been taken by the district administrator himself to catch the culprit behind the murder. Support for the police administration is also implied here and appreciation for their effort is been noted; by stating .....	Ordinary title has been chosen.



**Appendix 3 Table Analysis of *Kaler Kontho***

SL NO	Title of Discourse (Editorial)	Editor’s Proposition	Diction Varieties and (Lexical items)	Editor’s Presupposition	Ideology of the Editor	Editor’s Opinion	Validation of the title
1.	<p>১৯৯৯</p> <p>১৯৯৯১৯৯৯</p> <p>১৯৯৯ ১৯৯৯</p> <p>১৯৯৯৯৯</p> <p>১৯৯৯৯ ১৯৯</p> <p>১৯৯৯ ১৯৯</p> <p>২০<sup>th</sup> June, 2012</p>	The main proposals are stated in the last three questions of the first paragraphs. See appendix...	<p>The most four significant sentences of the essay is from the 20<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup>. These sentences start from ১৯৯৯৯ ১৯ ১৯৯৯৯৯৯৯ ১৯৯৯৯৯৯৯.....১৯৯৯৯৯৯ ১৯৯৯ ১৯৯৯৯৯৯ ১৯৯৯৯৯ ১৯৯ ১৯৯৯৯ It is thus acknowledged that govt has taken little initiatives so far to improve their conditions.</p>	The writing itself is explanatory to say against the govt’s unwillingness to contemplate about the miseries of the victims of the coastal disasters.	Since protecting environment falls into the criteria of social liberalism, the notion of civil right of the victims of natural calamities has been stretched out. Their right for getting safe water and food has been asked here. Being humans, they also could demand the security of lives from the govt. The govt is bound to ensure their lives as a minimum.	The writer is thinking about the welfare of coastal people here and has opined on behalf of them.	The title reflects the fact and the tagline directly clarifies the demand of the writer, as well as the victims of coastal areas. Over all a crucial issue has been covered up with adequate background information.
2.	<p>১৯৯৯৯৯৯</p> <p>১৯৯৯৯৯ ১৯৯৯৯</p> <p>১৯৯</p> <p>১৯৯৯৯৯৯৯৯</p> <p>১৯৯৯৯৯৯৯ ১৯৯</p> <p>১৯৯৯</p> <p>২৫<sup>th</sup> June, 2011.</p>	The last three sentences of the essay depict the main proposal through the writer’s opinions. The one and only question is also there. See appendix.....	The last sentence of the second paragraph ১৯৯৯ ১৯৯৯৯৯৯৯ ১৯৯৯৯৯৯৯৯ ১৯৯৯- is the most significant sentence of the essay. We get to learn how much of corruption the whole Zia family did.	Every concerned citizen who remains aware of the current happenings of politics will also think as the editor; who said— ১৯৯৯৯ ১ ১৯৯৯৯ ১৯ ...১৯৯ ১৯৯৯৯ ১৯৯৯৯৯৯ This is the prime assumption of	Social justice and democracy have been highlighted here.	The writer is asking everyone here to be more cooperative to maintain the respect for Judiciary Council.	Following the conventional way, the fact is written in the heading and the tagline focuses the obligatory suggestion from the editor’s part mentioning the term ১৯৯৯৯৯৯৯৯.



				everyone as the culprit's defenders are unnecessarily creating a chaos.			
3.	<p>         26<sup>th</sup> June, 2011       </p>	<p>         Main Proposal is food adulterators are doing a crime.       </p>	<p>         The term used twice to indicate the dishonest traders of food. The implication of the lyric is fully appropriate to the context. The adjective phrase is a bit harsh word, though right to use.       </p>	<p>         The protest against food adulterating does not seem enough for people in general. So that everybody thinks- as the editor.       </p>	<p>         Social liberalism is the main ideology here. Consuming safe and poison free food is one of the basic rights of every human-be it man, woman or child. The govt has to secure the sector of the food business by making it contamination free; which is the fundamental aim of democracy too.       </p>	<p>         All dishonest traders of food have been tagged as aka social enemy. The functions of all mobile court have been compared to. These objections point out writer's concern for common people. Certainly govt's slow movements to cure the ongoing inhuman work has been directly condemned. Overall national interest has been refleted by the opinions.       </p>	<p>         An effective title has been chosen for a very significant issue. The tagline advices and orders the govt at a time, to follow the vital measures to prevent pollution of food.       </p>
4.	<p>         28<sup>th</sup> June, 2011.       </p>	<p>         The last sentence states the proposal directly by a long sentence. See appendix....       </p>	<p>         The proverb of the last paragraph-Justice delayed, justice denied-strongly recommends that after seven years of the incident, the nation is very much waiting to encounter the result. The implication of the proverb is properly used;       </p>	<p>         Since from A to Z of this particular case have been acknowledged, no more delay can be accepted. Thus the editor said— in the last paragraph. It is same conception for every concerned citizen.       </p>	<p>         Protest against terrorism and auto cracy has been evolved. Since this big case is still monitoring by the govt, hopefully a positive result will come forward— thought by the writer.       </p>	<p>         Satisfaction is noticed in writer's tone. Both past and present progress of the case has been explained clearly. Writer has criticized the then govt, but appreciated the current condition of the case by saying...       </p>	<p>         The heading tells the fact as usual; the tagline again suggests the urgent duty to be fulfilled. Also the essay has been written putting all past and present information.       </p>



		to hold this achievement for as long as possible.	essay.	for everyone is put under consideration here. The tone of the essay is very positive.	economic situation. Since foreigners are very much interested to invest in Bangladesh, the country can prosper to earn a lot of foreign currency.	economists toward a very vital issue.	welfare of the country.
7.	<p>০০০০ ০০০০০০ ০০০০০ ০০০০০ ০০০০ ০০ ০০০০০ ০০০০০?</p> <p>30<sup>th</sup> July, 2011</p>	Police force should be more sensitive toward common people.	Most of the sentences are long, though some difficult terminologies are apparent.	It is unacceptable for the editor to think on behalf of the common people who think police has become rather very inhuman to torture innocent people in the custody.	Democracy and social justice have been proliferated here.	The four questions asked in the last paragraph express the dominant opinions of the writer.	Very well chosen issue; indeed eye catchy title. The question asked in the tagline reflects every sensitive person's opinion. The title is comprised of only two words which presents the main theme.
8.	<p>০০০০-০০০০- ০০০০০ ০০০০ ০০০০০০০ ০০০০০ ০০০ ০০০০০০ ০০০</p> <p>31<sup>st</sup> July, 2011</p>	Mainly it is said people are suffering a lot due to deficiency of water, power and natural gas.	Most significant sentence in the essay is – ০০০০০ ০০০০০ ০০০০০০ ০০০০০০- ০ ০০০ ০০০০০০০ ০০০০০০০০ ০০০০০০০: the fatal opinion lies here. In addition , the secnerio of the peoples's lives is told as ০ ০০০০০০০০০০০০০০ The adjective phrase ০০০০০০ ০০০০০০ could be replaced by ০০০০ ০০০০০০; the former is a low frequency word.	Editor is talking on behalf of the peoples' sufferings.	Leftism is shadowed here. All decisions of current govt's are being criticized; at the same time so many solutions somewhat indicate the necessity of social liberalism. The positive outcomes of govt's efforts are mentioned. Though the deficiency of gas-water-power (natural resources) cannot be solved quickly; still condemn is also noticed in the writer's tone.	The last paragraph is full of opinions: In total at least seven separate solutions have been stated to cure the deficiency of power, water and gas (See Appendix..). But finally all opinions indicate the active participation of every citizen to stop the wastage of these natural resources. The writer did not mention that in a few places in old Dhaka, some open taps constantly push out water, whether in low or high speed;	The title is alright and so is the sub-heading. The word ০০০০০০ 'could be replaced by ০০০০০০ in the subheading; the former sounds rich but unusual than the latter.

						but no one takes any initiative to cure those defective pipelines. So a bit biased view is noticed.	
9.	<p>□□□□□□ □  □□-□□□□□□  □□ □□  □□□□□□ □□□□  □□□□□  13<sup>th</sup>  August,2011</p>	<p>The main proposal of the writer here is to stand up against the extortions; that is directly stated all over the essay but not maintaining any coherence regarding this issue in any specific paragraph.</p>	<p>The sentence – □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ is partially correct and is being exaggerated. It could have been expressed like □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□</p>	<p>Poor and lower middle class people will always depend on the hawkers and they want the permanent destination of hawkers. If hawkers have to face extortions the target customers will be affected. So the writer has spoken on behalf of both the parties.</p>	<p>The idea of neo liberalism and anarchy are criticized here. As the hawkers have a large number of customers, their demand cannot be ignored. So their rehabilitation is mandatory which has been a failure for the govt. The govt’s reluctance regarding their situation is been censured.</p>	<p>The last three sentences of the essay present all the opinions. Writer is specifically arguing against extortions which are urgently needed to be stopped. Whenever, Eid comes up, specifically the level of extortions goes up and thus all hawkers increase the price of essentials.</p>	<p>The title in just three words, presents the topic and subtitle tells the intention of the writer. The tagline focuses the ultimate duty to be done by the authority.</p>
10.	<p>□□□□□□  □□□□□□□□□□□□  □□□□□□□□  □□□□□ □□□  □□□□□□□□□□  21<sup>st</sup> August,  2011.</p>	<p>Foreign universities might run their business here but they should be under the eyes of law.</p>	<p>The adverb □□□□□□ in the second paragraph is a bit colloquial; □□□□□□ could be used instead.</p>	<p>The first sentence of the second paragraph reveals the assumption of the people in general. As it goes □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□.....□□□□ □□ □□□ Rest of the paragraph talks about the ongoing situation regarding the issue which also reflects the complaints of concerned people.</p>	<p>Liberalism is reflected due to the presence of so many opinions. As the govt seems relaxed regarding this issue strong protest has been arisen from the editorial council. But on the other hand</p>	<p>The last paragraph is comprised of writer’s opinions. Only the third and the twelfth sentences talk about the fact. Rest of the paragraph tried to cover all possible solutions considering the problems. On a whole, establishing foreign universities by following all legal issues is the prime concern here.</p>	<p>The title falls a bit weak due to the combination of only two words; □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ could be thinkable. The tagline is applicable.</p>

<p>11.</p>	<p>□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□?</p> <p>26<sup>th</sup> August, 2011.</p>	<p>The main proposal is stated in the last sentence of the second paragraph. See appendix....</p>	<p>□□□□□□ □□□□□□- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ is repeated two times unnecessarily, anyone can get to see where the district of Jhinaidah is situated, by the map. The third sentence in the second para ... □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.....□□□□□□ □□□□ -is very important in terms of implication. The noun phrase □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ is used to present the social status of the police.</p>	<p>Editor is concerned to foresight that if such random murders of police force keeps continue, it will be a great loss for the nation.</p>	<p>The ideology of social democracy is propagated here. The safety of life of a police officer is needed to secure by the government. Police force is liable to make the society crime free; so now if their lives remain under threat then how will general people stay in peace?</p>	<p>In total six separate opinions are suggested in the last paragraph. Overall a touch of social liberalism is noticed. Also required data has been taken down, that will work as the justification of all opinions.</p>	<p>The heading presents the fact and the question asked in the subheading directly points out another proposal too. Since the security of the police is lessening day by day, the safety of common people becomes a crucial matter now.</p>
<p>12</p>	<p>□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□. □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2011.</p>	<p>The editor is trying to highlight the necessity of permanent solutions regarding Tinbigha Koridor</p>	<p>Almost all sentences are long.</p>	<p>Editor is concerned here for the people of Tinbigha enclave.</p>	<p>Social democracy has been highlighted here.</p>	<p>The editor has finally opined that people who reside around Tinbigha enclave has to get solutions of these problems permanently.</p>	<p>Slightly different title has been chosen. The diction '□□□□□□' (Permanent) has been chosen to express the urgency of the solution.</p>

**Appendix 4 Table Analysis of *The Daily Star***

SL NO	Title of Discourse (Editorial)	Editor's Proposition	Diction Varieties and (Lexical items)	Editor's Presupposition	Ideology of the Editor	Editor's Opinion	Validation of the title
1.	<b>Why this new hartal?</b> (Nation at a loss to understand)  12 <sup>th</sup> June, 2011.	The last sentence directly presents the proposal. Mainly two arguments: blaming BNP to cause the instability in nation's politics and their wrong-head ness sort of action.	The noun phrase <i>manufactured excuses</i> points BNP's guilt. An atypical word <i>opprobrium</i> ; denotes the blindly silly act of the faulty group. Double use of the adjective <i>Ominous</i> shows the hitches of hartal.	Writer shows nothing new on peoples' opinion. It is obvious that every working citizen endures fiscal loss and suffers for transportation system whenever hartal takes place.	Autocratic movement of the opposition party is being censured here. Calling up two separate strikes within less than two weeks is nothing but a hasty decision; opined by the writer. No political party should blindly impose their anarchist resolution on people in general.	BNP should not be a cause of people's adversity. It is demanded to step behind the hazardous hartal; rather the party may throw challenge the ruling party to show more efficiency (politically) then them.	A strong title; both the title and subtitle hint the proposal. The opposition party has been directly blamed with verified reasons.
2.	<b>Decimation of Mangroves</b> (A brazenly culpable act)  13 <sup>th</sup> June, 2011.	The last paragraph presents the proposals. It is irrational on the writer's part to acknowledge, why the other alternatives advised by the forest departments were not chosen.	Twice use of the adjective phrase <i>senseless act</i> makes the proposal stronger. The adverbial phrase <i>atrociously insensitive act</i> hits the readers. The adjective <i>outrageous</i> is in fact indicating the character of the culprit.	Writer is pre sure about the local people of Char Kukri Mukri who are facing troubles due to the cutting down of trees from the national park.	The <i>plundering of national wealth</i> indicates the movement of neo-liberalism to some extent, which is censured by the writer. The essayist is also thinking that the locality is going to suffer rigorously for the outcome of deforestation. Hence, social liberalism works as the key ideas.	Finally he opined that, the concerned people must have obeyed the ecological laws, instead of utilizing the political power to get the consent from the court.	The title does not blame any party; hence it looks like a notice or news. No strong protest from the writer's tone is reflected. The low frequency word <i>brazenly</i> , could be replaced by <i>audaciously</i> .
3.	<b>Domestic Violence</b> (Stern action a	The closing sentence blatantly states the proposal.	The noun phrase <i>subjugation of women is</i> intentionally used to write	Writer's assumption goes with the readers since every educated	A tone of national interest is underlined through the implication	On behalf of the editorial board, the writer has pointed out	A grave issue is presented by only two words that

	must) 14 <sup>th</sup> June, 2011		the proposal in short. Other phrase <i>culture of acceptance</i> Shows the real ideology of the society.	citizen is aware of the effects of domestic violence.	of the phrase <i>social mindset</i> . In this way pluralism also becomes prominent; because such brutal tortures must not be applied on any human race; be it men, women or children.	the difficulties and remedies of oppression on women as his opinions.	will draw attention to readers. The tagline also points a caution to be taken for.
4.	<b>Toxic Tastes</b> ( Calls for coordinated action)  18 <sup>th</sup> June, 2011.	The last sentence presents the proposal. (See Appendix	The term <i>black magic</i> is used for indicating overnight effect of the medicine on fruits. The adverb <i>unabashedly</i> is used to stress the shameless attitude of businessmen of fruits. The use of the verb <i>adulterating</i> is suitable.	The editor here is assuming that anyhow adulterating of food items is harmful for the people in general.	Oppose for anarchist activity from the fruit dealers and necessities of social liberalism are noticed, as to get the safe food is one of the basic rights of every human: which is supposed to be ensured by democratic govt. In writer's view, this privilege should have been accommodated by the govt.	As a responsible citizen he opined that law must be applied for sinful traders of fruit. And to do so government must find the culprits to punish them permanently.	The title is half meant --comprised of only two words. The tagline promotes the suggestion. Overall, an average regularly seen title.
5.	<b>JS body saves to move Dhaka</b> (We want to see action)  19 <sup>th</sup> June, 2011	Mainly two factors; vital call for following the actions chosen by government committee and the surety of the services provided by them to sustain for a long time.	The adjective phrase <i>brief spell of rain</i> is well placed. The verb <i>inundate</i> is accurately used matching with the content. The noun <i>gridlock</i> could be replaced by usual remark like <i>standstill</i> .	The advices from the JS body (forestry and environment) need to be enhanced, to secure the drainage system and the traffic jam: wishes by all Dhaka-citizens.	Any kind of environmental safety falls under the issue of social liberalism which is liable to the state's government.	The proposal offered by the committee will not be evocative, if actions to clean the water are not taken. It has become essential to get services of the police force, which will last enduringly.	The tagline is strong as it is the tone of people in general referring <i>We</i> ; the demand has been clearly stated. The title as usually tells about the fact.
6.	<b>Decline in poverty rate</b> (Widening income gap challenging)	Though the waning poverty rate is fortunate for the country's economy still we have to minimize the income	The adjective phrase <i>In absolute terms</i> makes argument stronger. The noun phrase <i>poverty alleviation</i> is used in the	Writer assumes only holistic turn down of poverty rate does not bear out satisfactory economic status of a	Democratic capitalism is underlined throughout the essay. HIES shows unequal distribution of assets among people that finally creates rich	Since the diminishing poverty rate could not thrash the rich-poor gap, the cautions should	The main concern of the subject is written in the tag-line. The title gives

	24 <sup>th</sup> June, 2011.	gap among various classes of people.	right place.	country. Rather we should put more emphasize on balanced sharing of national revenue, among existing various classes of people based on economy.	poor gap. To cure this problem, the writer suggests Marxism; the ideology that provokes all necessary steps to decrease rich- poor gap.	be trailed. Unequal Gini ratios prove that, major part of social income is owned by a few groups.	clue of the topic; following the typical way.
7.	<b>Tragic death of youngsters</b> (Reckless driving must be controlled) 13 <sup>th</sup> July, 2011.	The concluding paragraph says the proposals. The accident promotes the unsafe and fragile highways in the country.	The adjective phrase <i>manmade tragedy</i> is noticeable: its influential sense fully shows the real cause of the accident. The adjective <i>bereaved</i> is correct to use as the parents of dead students will never possess their lost children.	Writer is showing burly compassion to the dispossessed parents of the dead school children, like readers or people who are aware of the accident.	Social liberalism has been asked here.	If from this moment strict action is not taken to stop reckless driving, such accidents will keep arising. After all it was an outcome of a complete hasty and careless attitude.	The eye catchy title tells the fact and the tagline stresses the measure putting the modal <i>must be</i> . Overall a well composed name of the essay is fixed.
8.	<b>HSC results are satisfying</b> (There are some worries, though) 29 <sup>th</sup> July, 2011.	Policy operators of education board should be more careful regarding the difference between subjective and objective questions.	The abstract noun <i>euphoria</i> is relevantly chosen to express the literal emotion as outcome of the event. The adjective <i>perturbed</i> is also suitable as the negative effect of the fact.	Both students and their parents are anxious like the editor; since universities do not provide adequate seats for students. This long aged worrying issue is the main assumption of the writer.	The belief of social liberalism is emphasized; as education is one of the basic rights of human which should be pursued by everyone.	Appreciating govt's efficiency for publishing the result of board exam quickly in the first paragraph. Main Opinions are stated in the last paragraph.	The title and the tagline go with the content. Their implications have been detailed in divide paragraphs. They reflect both sides of the occurrence and portray the real scenario.
9.	<b>As we remember Bangabandhu ...</b> (Let us build on his legacy)	In one hand, achieving national liberty under Bangabandhu's direction was our proudest moment; but unfortunately on the other hand we had welcomed our darkest hour after his	In combination both long and short sentences have been chosen.	The writer assumes that Bangabandhu is the only detectable and vivacious persona Bangladesh has, who could be introduced to the world with utmost pride.	Nationalism has been proliferated through Bangabandhu's desires. He dreamt of a peaceful, worldly and egalitarian nation; that has also been a wish of the editor. According to the	Bangabandhu's murder was the biggest tragedy for the nation after the independence of Bangladesh. Such dreadful assassination shivered the whole	An unusual title has been chosen: the sentence starts with a conjunction and ends with dots (...) which imply some expressions are



	15 <sup>th</sup> August, 2011	assassination.			editor, transmitting Bangabandhu's dream into reality would be the greatest homage to him by the nation.	nation for longer years.	left unuttered. Then the subtitle goes to finish the expression with a proposal note 'Let'.
10.	<b>Tragic death of icons</b> (Irreparable loss to cinema and TV news)  15 <sup>th</sup> August, 2011	The question asked in the fifth para is the main proposal. The last sentence also presents another proposal. ( See appendix	The intent of using the adjective phrase <i>Irreparable death</i> is stated in the second para.	The way the writer idealized Tareq Masud and Mishuk Munir, common people will at least recognize their contributions, even if they do not think as the author.	Radicalism is somewhat visible in writer's personal advices to cure the road accidents. Otherwise no other ideology is publicized.	Though every day near half a dozen of people dies in road mishaps, authorities are constantly making pleas and not taking any gauges.	The adjective <i>irreparable</i> is a bit harsh word to utter and unusually seen. Tag line stands out in terms of meaning; title is eye catchy for putting the noun <i>Icons</i> .
11.	<b>Serious turn in river erosion</b> (Govt. responsible still adequate)  17 <sup>th</sup> August, 2011	The last paragraph presents the proposal. (See appendix	Though the noun <i>pauperization</i> sounds good; it could be replaced by <i>poverty</i> in terms of meaning.	The writer is trying to show people that it is necessary to think over the matter of river erosion seriously. It causes nothing but increases rural poverty.	Both democracy and social liberalism have been brought out here. it is an ecological issue to be resolved, on the other hand, many villagers are becoming homeless which urges democracy.	The fourth paragraph states the opinions. The writer has come up with.	Well selected title and tagline. The title becomes a bit eye catchy due to the word <i>Serious</i> . the tagline offers the reason behind the fact and it clearly criticizes govt.
12.	<b>Seven years on</b> (Grenade blast criminals must face justice)  22nd august, 2011	Fair justice of the 21 <sup>st</sup> grenade attack is now a national interest.	The term <i>national interest</i> is rarely used in editorials: it is the most important lexical component in the essay. The noun phrase <i>festering sore</i> in the first paragraph, means an unforgettable pain.	Editor has spoken on behalf of the nation, which is eagerly waiting to see the culprits of 21 <sup>st</sup> grenade attack, to be punished.	Writer's opinions reflect somewhat radicalism. He demands quick justice of the criminals and criticized the govt strictly for lingering the punishment for so long.	If criminals are identified and punished, the truth will be placed in front of everybody, and an example will be established to stop such dreadful crime.	Use of (...) sign indicates the <b>overdue age</b> of not punishing the grenade blast criminals. The modal <i>must</i> signifies the interest of common people.

**Appendix 5 Table Analysis of *New Age***

SL NO	Title of Discourse (Editorial)	Editor's Proposition	Diction Varieties and (Lexical items)	Editor's Presupposition	Ideology of the writer	Editor's Opinion	Validation of the title
1.	<b>A pointer to apathy to public education</b>  4th June, 2011.	The required of coordination between the ministry and the Commission is needed to bring betterment with regard to secondary education by electoral pledge.	The essay is comprised with 11 long sentences and no simple sentence is found.	Writer's empathy for the low-income people is welcoming.	Democracy and social liberalism have been highlighted here.	The govt must ensure the coordination between the ministry and commission.	An average title is given-such headings are common to see. Though an important issue is focused, a better caption could be chosen.
2.	<b>Effective govt actions needed to protect environment, ecology</b>  6 <sup>th</sup> June, 2011	The proposal is stated in the first sentence. (see appendix)	Total nine sentences are being taken down. Except the seventh sentence all other sentences are complex, compound or mixture of both. The seventh sentence is a simple one.	Writer is assuming that there is an interrelation between the encroachers and the corrupt officials, which most of the readers are also guessing.	Both social liberalism and leftism have left touch here as principal ideologies.	It is an utmost duty to save forestry as it is ordered by constitution.	The title is nearly exact to convey the meaning of the essay, though the tone is direct. But it is conveyed as a suggestion but not an order thus the govt party may not angry.
3.	<b>A pointer on govt's apathy to forest conservation</b>  8 <sup>th</sup> June, 2011	Since the establishment of sawmills and felling of trees are clearly visible, the law enforcers and forest rangers could easily be show caused for their corrupt inactions.	This particular leader is comprised with 15 long sentences. So they become complex, compound or fusion of both.	The reliable highest judiciary must have obliged the govt' hands long time ago, to take ultimate actions against the polluters and encroachers of ecology (water and forestry). It is the first view of mass	Social liberalism stands as the fundamental ideology and oppose against neo-liberalism is clearly shown here.	The govt must understand that robust and constant actions are vital to save the left over forest; across the country.	Title is accurate; directly indicating govt's fault and tries to bring the fact into common people's wisdom.

				people.			
4.	<b>Another appalling story of sexual violence</b> 14 <sup>th</sup> June, 2011	Bangladeshi society has the lacking of moral courage to stand against sexual violence.	The verbal phrase <i>lured out</i> indicates the reason of the offence. The abstract noun <i>pretext</i> makes the sentence evocative. The adjective <i>despicable</i> might be exchanged by <i>contemptible</i> . The phrase <i>stark reminder</i> emphasized the caution of such offences. The noun <i>malaise</i> is also makes this short essay terminologically rich.	Even if not everyone, at least the abused women community will also think - in spite of presence of NGO's and practicing so many laws, why the condition of women is still neglected. The writer has stood beside the abused and tortured women and showing sympathy for them and also asking the NGO's to work hardly for them.	The implementation of social liberalism and pluralism is asked here to reduce the level of tortures upon women.	Patriarchal stance, which is deeply trickled in the society, must be removed.	The title becomes evident as the word <i>Another</i> , at a time blames and mocks the rules and laws of the state. It means in spite of such massive number of sexual violence occurring around; still no effective measures are gravely taken.
5.	<b>Smoking in public places unacceptable</b> 18 <sup>th</sup> June, 2011	Though the govt passed a law in 2005, to be criminalized for smoking in public places or vehicles, it is still not implemented. Moreover, penalized taka 50 only for the crime- is not defensible.	The abstract noun <i>deterrent</i> is well placed in terms of the subject.	Smoking is a great deal of hazard for non-smokers and causing air pollution.	Since indirect smoking causes severe health diseases, social liberalism stands for as the principal ideology behind the motivation to protest against this misconduct.	Editor's opinions are stated in two long sentences in the last paragraph. See appendix .....	The title becomes attractive due to the topic. Though the essay is a leader ate, a vital concern has been taken into account.
6.	<b>Holding road safety hostage</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> June, 2011	The deputy director of the BRTA admitted that in spite of having five automatic vehicle inspection centers on the country, they are broken from the day of their installation.	In total 14 sentences this leader ate has been written. Among them, sentences number eight and eleven are short ones but they compound ones.	Though it is the law of BRTA to re-register every motor vehicle and pay fitness certificate fee, but it is not the real scenario--complained by all.	The anarchist step followed by the automatic vehicles centers is being directly pointed by the writer.	The last sentence of the essay states the writer's opinions in a single sentence. See appendix.....	The theme of the essay is stated in the title. So it is just an average title chosen.

7.	<b>India needs to change attitude in dealing with Bangladesh</b>  28 <sup>th</sup> June, 2011	The main proposal is stated through the question in the third paragraph. See Appendix.....	The editor is assuming nationalism from Bangladeshi people who want their rights regarding India-Bangladesh treaties.	Though the AL govt prioritized India to perform particular trades without rigid laws, in return India has not been flexible with us, in all significant issues those need to be solved shortly-assumed by almost every Bangladeshi.	The anarchist decision of India is highly criticized here.	The final paragraph has conveyed the editor's opinions.	A strong title is chosen; written in a simple sentence and the main issue is presented. A vital matter on behalf of Bangladesh is directly stated. Shows national interest.
8.	<b>Sorry state of Dhaka University</b>  3 <sup>rd</sup> July, 2011	The ex chair of UGC admitted, that the education-quality of Dhaka University is weakening gradually, compared to that of other universities around the world.	The verb <i>espouse</i> is a bit unusual-could be replaced by <i>adopt</i> .	Editor is regretting that somehow the institution has lost its prior reputation; that every concerned academic, student and parent also laments.	Failure of the Dhaka University's authority's control over the student politics caused uncountable harm to its reputation.	Moving the fact is -Dhaka University could not acquire any place in top 500 universities across the world.	A sense of regret is acknowledged in the title, which is recognized by almost every intellectual. So the title is worthy to take down.
9.	<b>No let up in admission trade</b>  13 <sup>th</sup> July,2011	The govt and the ruling party did not try hard enough to obstruct the Chatra League's crimes regarding admission trade.	The adjective phrase <i>rampant admission trade</i> is candidly used in the first sentence. Then the noun phrase <i>proper channel</i> is highlighted to justify writer's opinions. Also the axiom <i>flagrant politicization</i> is used to censure the culprit.	Democracy is highlighted here.	Anarchist movement of political party via students-politics; is criticized here.	The last paragraph is carried out with editor's opinions. ( see appendix	It is a well chosen title; through it writer is asking common people, to support him to stop the crime that he detailed inside the essay.
10.	<b>Demands of Viqarunnisa students, guardians justified</b>	Though the high court issued a number of directives in 2009, regarding sexual harassments	The verb <i>molested</i> is proper to use. There is no simple sentence inside the essay. The term <i>underestimated</i>	The principal of the school, in spite of being a lady, regrettably did not act strictly.	Philosophy of pluralism exploitation of anarchy is well illustrated in the	Government must come out of its guilty ignorance and take efficient paces to complain	The implication of the title supports the rally that is taking place. The

	14 <sup>th</sup> July, 2011	of women and girls of public and private academic institutions- these directives are not applied. Though Bangladesh has the law to work for protesting sexual violence or harassments against women, they are not practiced accurately according to situations when it is needed.	is highlighted to defend the		write-up.	at the court with proper investigations. Positive response should be shown to the demands of the guardians and students of the school, to bring back the prior academic atmosphere.	writer's objection regarding the offence is strongly depicted.
11.	<b>Census figures questionable</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> July, 2011	The operation was scarce compared to the size and importance of the program me; despite usage of many mediums while completing it.	The word <i>underestimated</i> is put under (“...”) sign to defend the writer's proposal, in the form of others' opinion. The verb <i>stipulated</i> is placed in the correct manner.	The census figures appeared as miscalculated not only to the ex director of NIPRT, but also to the editor and the whole nation.	The writer is highly suspecting whether the result of the currently calculated census is right or wrong. In 2009, UNFPA projected, 16.44 crore as the population of Bangladesh, then naturally a question has been arisen how the population has gone down by 2.36 crore within two years? As census figures leave immense impact	The govt should ensure that census report is beyond corruption and if necessity arises, a new census has to be carried out for.	The proposal of the essay is stated through the title actually. Again it is directly questioning the govt's deed.

					for making policies for a nation's overall development, a fair and democratic result is accepted by all.		
12.	<p><b>Water woes and listless WASA</b></p> <p>5<sup>th</sup> August, 2011.</p>	Hiking water tariff for the fourth time within two and half years from Dhaka WASA is not justified, since the concerned authorities failed to repair the defective pipelines.	No low frequency word is noticeable; the adjective <i>shabby</i> does not suit the noun pipelines-- <i>substandard</i> could be the alternate word.	Like the victims, the editor also blames the director of Dhaka WASA, to be irresponsible for denying the case of existing severe water shortage.	Getting pure water for drinking becomes a vital issue for living healthy life; in this way social liberalism stands for. In other way. Editor is presuming that Dhaka Wasa is imposing a kind of anarchist decision on people by showing people an artificial shortage of water.	Writer's opinions are stated in the last paragraph.	An average title is chosen, for pointing a very significant issue. Though water shortage problem is not a new one.