

# **PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF COMMUNICATIVE FEATURES THAT DESIGN STRUCTURE OF REPORTS ON SPORTS IN NEWSPAPERS**

Nadir Ali Mugheri, Ali Siddiqui and Jan Muhammad Kalyar

## **Abstract**

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*The present study tries to analyze a relation of reports on sports with pragmatic communicative structures. The communicative structures are analyzed through two basic concepts of pragmatics. They are speech acts and co-operative principles. The idea of dialectical application has been worked by Walton (1995). The application of Walton (1995) tended to analyze reports of Pakistani sports. The types of sports selected for this study are cricket, table tennis and Kabaddi. The communicative structures in reports are taken from the two renowned newspapers "The Dawn" and "The News". The aim of this study is served through eclectic paradigm. The data is quantitatively analyzed with discussion. The two basic concepts of pragmatics have given a view that no chief differences lies after analyses of different games with application of different strategies employed by reporter for accomplishment of above discussed critical tool.*

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**Keywords:** Sports, Pragmatics, Communicative Structures, Speech acts, Cooperative principles

## **1. Introduction**

The specific lingual features of the sports tend to shape its reports with qualitative and distinctive attractiveness. These particular language features frame the news of sports with charismatic appeal. The reports on sports might prove to be a rare sight to show a variation in lingual stylistics. However, the following paper tries to focus on those particular features that exhibit a variation stylistically.

### **1.1. Statement of Problem**

The nature of news on sports is different from other types of news. It is because the events in sports did not allow exaggeration as compared to other (e.g., showbiz and political issues). Therefore, this does not mention lack of resources for news on sports. However, it presents a great challenge for researchers to explore different kind of information on sports.

## **1.2. Research Question**

The present paper tries to find the answer of this following question.

Is it necessary that different types of sports (chosen for the analysis in this study) do differ in use of approaches to construct various pragmatic structures?

## **1.3. Aim of the study**

The aim of this study is unfolded with brief description on actual notion of news along with generic lingual sentences. The pragmatic lingual structures from news of sports are constructed that could coincide with the aim of this study. The pragmatic structures are visualized with the help of model. The model is verified with a work on three different reports of sports that have been taken from the two renowned newspapers.

## **1.4. Hypothesis assumed**

The present study have hypothesized that various types of sports use different strategies to construct their communicative structures pragmatically. The acceptance or rejection of this hypothesis is done with the help of a model. The findings are statistically analyzed through means and percentages.

## **1.5. Implication of Study**

The study is an initiative to connect the field of linguistics with the sports and physical education. The study highlights reports of sports news in Pakistani newspapers that focuses to analyze its communicative features. The main focus of this study is to present a pragmatic analysis of specific communicative features that design overall structure of report on sports in English newspaper. The present paper can assists the readers and news designers of sports and physical education department to have knowledge about construction of news report on sports. They will learn to know the regulation of specific pattern on reports of news on sports. The particular lingual features that are required to present news of different kinds of sports, like, cricket, kabaddi and table tennis are selected to analyze their vision.

## **2. Review of Literature**

### **2.1. The notion of News**

The real concept of news is difficult to comprehend and define. The spectral version to define the concept of news was done by Bell (1991). The characteristics and a particular approach of Bell (1991) tended to highlight three main subtle aspects of news. These subtle aspects are manipulation, basic and surprise. Therefore, the following paper takes an account of Bell's approach to classify the reports of sports news. The approach states that the news is composed and divided into four major categories. The categorization includes headlines, special bulletin, intense news and different articles. Headline consists of headings, sub-heading, captions and one-liners. The intense news is sudden call to an event. These may include notification, announcement or information on sudden terrific event. The special bulletin focuses on specific news topics. These may be on sports, showbiz, technology and etc. The last section includes different articles. These articles are based on opinions of authors, suggestions and others. According to Qualification of Public Affairs, the concept of news is defined through fundamental five features. These features are result, entertainment, momentousness, immediacy and importance. These are collectively known as Big Five. The result is briefly defined as acknowledgment of overall event along with a lesson for public. Example of political turmoil situation in Syria gives public a lesson. Entertainment lies on catching a public interest. Example is discussion on any sport event, drama and film. Momentousness is confined with trend. The rise of inflation rate and educational downfall highlights the trend of society. The immediacy highlights the domestic stories. The example of honor killing in villages of Sindh is an example in this stage. The importance is discussion on personal life of any public figure. The example is discussion on life of current Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Imran Khan. The two different definitions on a concept of news helped to clarify the news on sports. According to the definitions above, the news on sports is a special bulletin that focuses to entertain public with a sense of creating interest amongst them.

## **2.2. Reports of News**

The present paper focuses on reports of sports news. Therefore, it is significant to have brief overview on reports. According to Agu (2015) the reports give detailed information of news. The objective of reports is to convey message in a more interesting and informative way. In order to measure the validity of news, Sunday et al. (2012) have stated some values. These values are:

- **Precision:** It is the accuracy to present a set of information.
- **Acknowledgement:** It is the accreditation to a source of information.
- **Equilibrium:** It is the act of impartiality.
- **Conciseness:** It is the use of brief words. It states three classes. Subject, verb and Object. However, it avoids the use of adjectives and adverbs.
- **Clearness:** It is obvious use of words that are required for communication and process of information.
- **Interest:** It is the source of attraction for readers.
- **Central Point:** It is concerned with highlight of an actual theme.
- **Authentication:** It is the cross-check of information against a source, and,
- **Wholesome:** It is the conveyance of complete information to readers and listeners by a reporter.

## **2.3. Framework of the News Design**

The structure of “generic” framework was introduced by Van Dijk (1988). According to Dijk (1988), the phrase employed in this respect was known as ‘scheme of News’. The study tries to implement this scheme of news. The scheme of news will present its own structure of reports on sports news. These are dealt separately to develop their framework of reports on sports news.

### **2.3.1. Scheme of News by Van Dijk’s (1988)**

Van Dijk’s (1988) follows strict hierarchical categories to frame a scheme of news. There are two divisions for reports. The one is summary of entire story and other is story itself. They are further categorized into a provided condition and concerned comments.

### 2.3.1.1. Provided Condition

It is divided into background of condition and condition itself. Condition is an occurrence of event with its results. Event triggers a situation. The results are judgments of events that took place. The background tended to provided reader with previous record of an event in accomplice with current event. The background provides use of words as 'so far as', 'since', 'while' and etc.

### 2.3.1.2. Concerned Comments

This comprised of verbal arguments, judgments and overall discussion on results. It is denoted with particular name of persons and their activities with their utterances. It is an evaluation of opinions and expectations with the provided condition. These expectations help to construct strong predictions on outcomes of events. According to Van Dijk (1998) the main focus is on two divisions. They are main categories and actual events. Therefore, the present paper sets its model based on two basic divisions. They are main categories and the actual events. The figure highlights these both divisions. Pajunen (2008) puts a comment on figure that the figure is hierarchical in nature. It shows the main data to be handled first followed by less important data. In this respect, Pajunen (2008) also draws a structure.

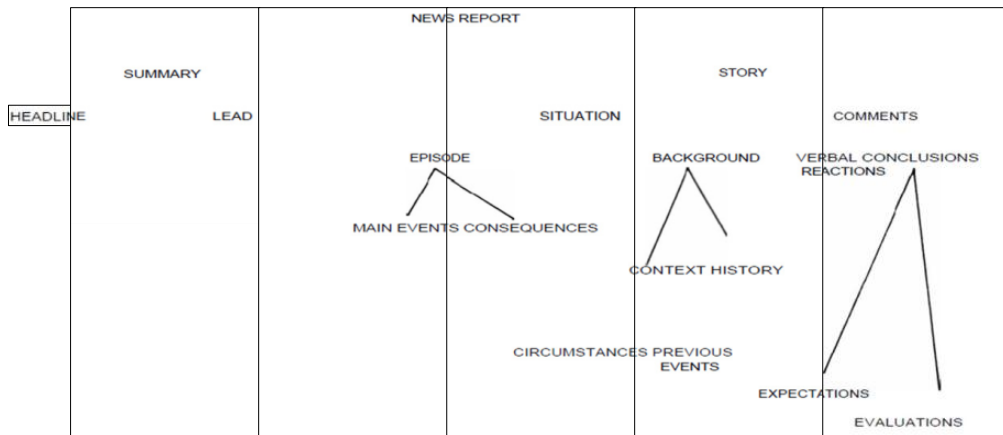


Figure-1 Theoretical structure on scheme of News (Van Dijk, 1988)

According to the two main divisions, they are main categories and actual events.

#### **2.4. Category of Summary**

It comprises of two components, the Headline and the Lead. They are important features of story in news. They offer most vital and appropriate information. Bell (1991) stated about headline as “an abstract of a given abstract”. Metaphorically, the important relation of lead and headline is of a loupe where frame presents a headline, whereas, the role of lens is played by lead.

The characteristics of each have been explained below:

##### **2.4.1. Headline**

Pajunen (2008) discussed headlines into two main levels. They are syntactic and the pragmatic (topic title of this paper). Similarly, there have been two kinds of headlines. First kind pertains to discuss main topic of an event and other to a secondary topic of event.

##### **2.4.2. Lead**

Lead presents a paragraph that paves the entire story as whole. The news itself is patterned in terms of information from up-down position. Bell (1991) comments that the significant information is always found in front. There are about three main scales through which the proposed news is evaluated in lead. They are

1. Conciseness
2. Clearness
3. Newsworthiness

Pajunen (2008) have rephrased the opinion of Bell for lead that states lead must have full access of information, though short but possible and comprehensible.

## **2.5. Category of Main Event**

Core makes the entire story. The linguistic aspect is discussed in paper with utilization of different quotations along with sports' connected speech that have been revealed in form of data.

These are the two actual recognitions through which the main events are analyzed.

### **2.5.1. Quotation**

They have the exact sequence of words that is utilized from topic. The quotations might not be concerned with the context of created news. The quotations have two valences. They are subjective and objective valences. The subjective valence relies with selection of words and objective with actual words. Example:

Indian Former Cricket Commentator Harsha Bogle stated about Adelaide stadium as *"Adelaide is present in Australia only just in map, else is just seems of India & Pakistan"*. He stated this because of the Pakistani and Indian spectators that majorly covered the ground.

### **2.5.2. Reported Speeches**

The reporter in reported speech communicates through a (reporting-verb). These are not the reporter's actual words. Example:

"Aleem Dar said that he is replacing Anil Kumble in the commentary box and will shortly join after the break."

## **3. Methodology**

The data is objectively analyzed. It was made possible with the development of a model. The following are main descriptions through which a communicative structure can be constructed with embracement of several strategies that help to analyze the news reports of sports.

*The construction of Pragmatic Structure that embraces several strategies to analyze the news reports of sports has been applied in the present paper. It is known as the Eclectic Model.*

Van Dijk's (1988) generic model has been partially taken into consideration. This tends to analyze the discourse of news reports of sports through several levels. The levels are syntax, pragmatic, stylistics and rhetoric. The pragmatic structure is used within two main categories. They are summary and Main event categories.

### **3.1. Design of Study**

It is quantitative in nature. It tends to analyze the connotative and topical meanings in given reports in newspaper. The probative and scaring visions in summary and main part of news will be visualized. Along with this, the reported verb and content with speech act in given quotations of sports news will be highlighted.

### **3.2. Instrument of Study**

The two renowned newspapers of Pakistan, *The News* and *DAWN* of year 2018 and 2020 were selected as the instruments to collect required of this study. These two national newspapers were selected because they are widely circulated daily English newspapers throughout the Pakistan. These both newspapers are read by almost every-other diligent class of our society. The required data can easily be found from the above mentioned famous newspapers of Pakistan. Therefore, the inclusion of other local and national newspapers was not felt. The brief information about these two newspapers have been stated.

#### **3.2.1. The News**

The News is an English newspaper. It was founded in 1991. It has circulation of around 140,000. The head-quarter of this has been established in Karachi. The ISSN number is 1563-9479.



### **3.2.2. DAWN**

It has been the oldest and widely circulated newspaper of Pakistan. It was founded in 1941 by Quaid- E- Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The head-quarter is in Karachi. The ISSN number is 1563-9444.

## **4. Collection of Data**

Data of this project have been collected from two renowned newspapers, namely, The News and The Dawn only. The three different sports categories are made the part of this study. These three different types of sports were selected on basis of these principles:

1. Popularity
2. The huge amount of data that could be analyzed and representative to put shed on workability of designed eclectic model that have been used to analyze the data.

The two examples have been given of each category of sports. These examples are analyzed and a result of data is calculated statistically.

### **4.1. Kinds of Sports**

Three kinds of reports on sports were selected for this study. The names of sports that were selected include Cricket, Kabaddi and the Table Tennis.

## **5. Analysis of Data**

The data of reports on sports have been purely analyzed through a pragmatic lens. They are empirically been shown and discussed below. These were made possible with employment of two strategies. They were:

- a. Utilization of an 'Eclectic Model' that have been developed.
- b. The use of equation based on percentile values and statistical comparison done between results that have been obtained.

The pragmatic lens employed to analyze the examples of given three different types of sports are given below respectively. The collected data is analyzed with imposition of the developed "eclectic model".

### **5.1. Cricket**

The headline of Cricket news stated that:

**Headline:** *"Younis Khan advises players to build strong character, give sacrifices to become legends"*

**Lead:** The former skipper Younis Khan, emphasized on the commitment and steadiness, and said if to be in league of the legends, one must learn about "challenging the challenges.

(The NEWS, May 7, 2020)

The former Cricketer, Mr. Younis Khan in an online session arranged by the cricket Board of Pakistan (PCB) have advised the young players that if they want to build their character stronger then they must be ready to call for any sacrifices they meet in their professional life.

Mr. Khan has been a legendary player of Pakistan. He scored around 10,099 runs in 118 Tests and ended career with around a remarkable average of 52.05. He counted 34 centuries and 33 half centuries that accounts in whole profile career.

Mr. Khan highlighted the qualities that are required to make an ordinary player to a legendary figure. According to him, the player needs to develop two main qualities in one's character in order to be a renowned figure. They are commitment and foresightedness of the young player. He stated in a session to the young players that

*"Build the strong character and be ready to make sacrifices, commitment, and planning can turn an ordinary player into a legend."* Said by Khan  
(C.f.1)

Later, he gave the examples of two legendary former cricketers of Pakistan. They are still remembered as the renowned figures in field of sports entertainment of not only Pakistan, however, in the international phase. They are Wasim Akram and Waqar Younis. They represented Pakistan with their soul and blood. With these examples he wanted to state that the ordinary players in order to list their names in legendary figures need to constantly question their level that whether they want to be in highest level or not. If yes, then they need to put up the challenges boldly. He mentioned the examples of the two legendary players with a great remark as:

*"Players needed to constantly challenge themselves and question themselves if they want to succeed at the highest level," highlighted by Khan (C.f.2)*

The current Prime Minister of Pakistan was cited by him with remarks of his passion and devotion. Mr. Khan stated that Imran Khan became the Prime Minister of Pakistan from a successful player with the mark of two great attributes that he practiced in his entire life. He wanted to give an example of Imran Khan because through his attributes of passion and devotion for his work, the actual attention was towards the batsmen.

Mr. Khan pointing the attention of young batsmen with an advice stated that:

*"Stay defiant and aim for consistency," advised by Khan (C.f.3)*

Here, the two attributes are connotatively used to explain the goal of a batsman by the former cricketer Mr. Younis Khan.

### **Category (Summary)**

The above headline mentioned is connotative in nature. The statement implies to communicate more than is literally understood. This initiates to obey maxim of quality because it is brief and avoids exaggeration. There is reference of a strong

character and legendary figures. The lead of this news follows the headline. It is underlined and shows a topical relation with the headline. The headline tries to imply that the former cricketer Mr. Younis Khan advises players to develop a strong character and learn to give sacrifices. The lead underlined also pins the same point with further elaboration of attributes present in strong character. The attributes are commitment and steadiness and for the sacrifices one need to face the challenges. Therefore, the main point in headline as well in lead is the strong character.

### **Category (Main Event)**

The news reporter used affirmative and imperative stances. It is a reported speech not a quotation. The use of verb in all three sentence structures (c.f.1, 2, 3) makes simple statement, affirmative and imperative in nature. The mood of reporter is neutral in all three lines above. The use of terms, “said”, “highlighted” and “advised” that shows reporter as neutral in stance.

### **(Relevance between two categories)**

The relevance between the headline and lead is topical. It is because the headline connotes many different meanings with the use of two verb terms. Therefore, everything that has been mentioned in lead is not raised in the headline.

## **5.2. Table Tennis**

The headline of Table Tennis news stated that:

Headline: *“Pakistan table tennis team misses out on World Championships”*.

Lead: The Pakistan table tennis team could not leave for Sweden to participate in the World Championships starting there from Sunday, as it wasn’t able to obtain a NOC from the Pakistan Sports Board (PSB) till Saturday.

(DAWN, April 29, 2018)

The Pakistan team of table-tennis failed to join the World-Championship tour of Sweden in 2018. The dispute that Pakistani team of table tennis had with PSB was concerned with the issuance

of NOC to immigrate for Sweden on Thursday in April 2018. The reason a team of six-members, three men and other three women were stopped by the staff of immigration to join World championship that was to be held on Sunday.

The failure to join for the World championship of table tennis by Pakistan team was claimed responsible by the secretary of Pakistan Table Tennis Federation (PTTF), Mr. Ahmar Malik to PSB.

*"The team did not receive any NOC, which was required for journey, the reason Pakistan did not participated in it." Claimed by Malik (c.f.1)*

While denying the authenticity of NOC for the journey to foreign, he exemplified the teams in past that they did not require NOC to travel to foreign, then he inquired for the reason of NOC in his time to travel to foreign to which PSB stand responsible and PTTF met all expenses.

*"There is no any want of NOC as PTTF served all the expenses by the own. NOC is a requirement when the team sponsored by PSB travels for international championship competitions" said by Mr. Ahmar (C.f.2)*

The expenses are not met with the help of NOC. Therefore, it has become the basic requirement for PSB sponsored teams that travel to foreign. Otherwise, according to secretary of PTTF, it has no other use.

*"The past witness that many teams of national sports have even sent teams in international occasion, without any NOC issued by PSB" explained by Mr. Secretary (C.f.3)*

*....Therefore, PSB needs to answer for the requirement of NOC that have made a requirement this time... inquired by him (C.f.4)*

He said there were hundreds of examples that the national sports federations had sent their teams to feature in international events, without carrying any NOC from the PSB. To a question, Ahmar said, the PSB was in better position to reply why the NOC was required in this case, whereas it was not needed in previous many cases.

### **Category (Summary)**

The above headline of table tennis news mentioned is not connotative in nature. The lead describes in detail what is said in the headline. The statement obeys maxim of quantity, quality and relevance because it is brief, gives information that is required. The reference is Pakistani table tennis team that failed to join the world championship tour in Sweden of April 2018. The lead explains the headline with a reason. It is underlined and proves the relation with the headline. The headline tries to imply that the Pakistani table tennis misses the world championship tour of Sweden of 2018. The lead explores the reason of missing the famous international event of table tennis championship that was concerned with issuance of NOC by PSB to PTTF.

### **Category (Main Event)**

The news reporter is clear. It is a direct speech. The use of verb in all three communicative structures (c.f.1, 2, 3 and 4) are different. The use of verbs made declarative, simple statement and two affirmative structures. The mood of reporter remained neutral in description of all four lines above and conveys what is said. The use of verb terms are "claimed" "said" "explained" and "inquired" that shows reporter remained neutral and conveyed different expressions of Mr. Secretary of PTTF that changed with time.

### **(Relevance between two categories)**

The relevance between two above categories is probative. It is because the lead mentions almost everything in detail that has been mentioned briefly in headline without any symbolic or connotative use of language.

### **5.3. Kabaddi**

Headline: *"Pakistan warns against mixing sports with politics as India disowns its visiting Kabaddi team"*

Lead: On Monday, Pakistan Kabaddi Federation (PKF) has prohibited the Indian authorities' claims that they had not "approved" any team to participate in the ongoing Kabaddi World Cup 2020.

(DAWN, February 10, 2020)

The above news report on Kabaddi is based on sports and political rivalry between two countries, India and Pakistan. The headlines state that from Pakistan, it is a warning to avoid indulging of political rivalry in sports, which is a neutral field. The statement of Pakistan was made on record because the Indian authorities did not allow their kabaddi team to become part of Kabaddi world championship that was going to be in Pakistan for the first time. However, the Indian authorities claimed that Pakistani authorities did not allow any team that underwent for the world championship in Pakistan.

The clarification on political rival speech made by Indian authorities was made by the PKF president, Mr. Chaudary Shafay Hussain. According to him,

*The Kabaddi championship has always been held in India, for the First time it has been taking place in Pakistan. Therefore, some elements create enmity and are responsible to create confusion; he clarified to Media sources (Cf.1)*

However, according to the Indian authorities, it is nothing but propaganda against their state. The chief of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA), Mr. Narinder Batra replied to propaganda against their state.

*"We have no any idea of players that went to Pakistan or have taken permission to either IOA or amateur Kabaddi federation. Either of the team did not participate in World Cup". He urged (Cf.2)*

After the clarification of false propaganda from the Indian authorities, the president of PKF stated to lodge an FIR against the culprits.

*"Some social elements are involved to conspire against the [event] therefore, I must say that an FIR will be lodged against, he warned in front of media" (Cf.3)*

The Indian authorities even practiced the same principle to avoid a mix of politics with the sport entertainment. The secretary of PKF, Mr. Rana Sarwar made awareness about the internal rife in national bodies that created the circumstances of misunderstandings between the two great nations.

*"Rankings of all players must be checked of Indian Kabaddi team" urged by Sarwar (Cf.4)*

The earlier six-style world cup championships were hosted in India. Pakistan tended to host the Kabaddi tournament this year in cities of Nankana Sahib, Lahore, Kartarpur and Faisalabad. The teams that were to participate include Iran, Australia, USA, Canada, Kenya and Sierra Leone.

#### **Category (Summary)**

The above headline of Kabaddi news is clear. The lead like above table tennis news report describes in detail what is stated in the headline. The statement obeys maxims of quantity, quality and relevance because it is detailed and gives the information more than required. The reference is of Indian kabaddi team that comprised of whether 60 to 100 players. According to Kabaddi federation of Pakistan, they were not allowed to join the kabaddi world championship to be held in Pakistan in 2020. The lead explains the entire headline. The relation is proved between headline and the lead. The headline stated about stance of Pakistani Sports federation that warned Indian Sports federation to avoid mix of two separate elements of sports and political rivalry.

#### **Category (Main Event)**

The news reporter is neutral in speech. It directs the speeches of both Indian and Pakistani Kabaddi federations. The use of verb in all four statements (c.f.1, 2, 3 and 4) are different. They make communicative structures that are affirmative, simple statement and two declarative sentences. The mood of reporter remained neutral to describe the actual cause of misunderstanding between the two nations on kabaddi world championship to be held in Pakistan for the first time in 2020. The verb that showed



misunderstandings between the two are: “clarified” “urged” and “warned”. This shows the mood of report based on rival and cause of tensions between the two great countries, Pakistan and India.

### (Relevance between two categories)

The relevance between two above categories is probative. It is because the lead mentions almost everything in detail that has been mentioned briefly in headline without any symbolic or connotative use of language.

**Table-1**  
**Analysis of Communicative Features in Reports of**  
**Three Sports in Newspaper**

Type	Category (Summary) Headline Lead				Category (Main Events)			Relevance (between two Categories)	
	S	C	T	P	SA	RV (V)	RC (SA)	T	P
Cricket		•	•		-	Said Highlighted Advised	Simple Statement Affirmation Imperative	•	
Table Tennis	•			•	-	Claimed Said Explained Inquired	Declarative Simple Statement Affirmation Affirmation		•
Kabaddi	•			•	-	Clarified Urged warned Urged	Affirmation Simple Statement Declarative Declarative		•

S= (Summary)

C= (Connotative)

T=(Topical)

P=(Probative)

Sc=(Scaring Vision)

RV= (Reported Verb)

RC=(Reported Content)

SA=(Speech Act)

V=(Verb)

#### **5.4. Statistical Results**

The pragmatic examination of data is followed by the statistical calculation. It is through means and percentages. The calculated form of communicative features in each of the report on sports is done. The table (2) below represents this.

**Table-2**  
**Statistical Findings of the Communicative**  
**Features in each of the Sports in Newspaper**

Types of Sports	S	C	T	P	Declarative	Simple Statement	Affirmation	Imperative	Others	T	P
Cricket	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	30%	40%	25%	0%	100%	
Table Tennis	100%	0%	0%	100%	25%	15%	60%	0%	0%		100%
Kabaddi	100%	0%	0%	100%	50%	25%	25%	0%	0%		100%

The findings in the form of statistics led to discuss the communicative features in each of the report on sports in newspaper.

##### **5.4.1. Discussion**

The percentage value for report on each of the sports is described below.

##### **5.4.1.1. Category (Summary)**

##### **5.4.1.1.1. Headline**

The value of percentages for each of the report on sports was calculated. It shows that the headline of reports on cricket is usually connotative in nature. The news statements discussed on the cricket do have deep connotative meanings. The above

example proved that the statement given Mr. Younis Khan was (100%) connotative in nature. On the other hand, the headlines of the reports on table tennis and kabaddi tend to wholly depend on summary of the headlines. The two headlines given in form of examples have proven that the headlines are summary based. They are further elongated in lead and description of reports. The headlines have proven with the percentages (100%) that they showed summary of reports on news.

#### **5.4.1.1.2. Lead**

The value of percentages was calculated for each report on sports. The percentage on leads has shown that the lead of cricket headline is topical in nature. It is due to connotative in nature. On the other hand, the leads of table tennis and Kabaddi headlines have been probative in nature. The probity of leads was concerned with headlines. The percentages values given above in table (2) of table tennis and Kabaddi have proved the probity of leads with the headlines.

#### **5.4.1.2. Category (Main Event)**

##### **5.4.1.2.1. Quotations**

The above headlines have represented no any evidence of quotations in data that have been received from the reports of three sports.

##### **5.4.1.2.2. Reported Speeches in each of the Report on Three Sports**

#### **(RV)- Reporting Verbs**

The point of view of reporters in each of the reports on the three given sports was neutral. The reported verbs were highlighted, advised, claimed, said, explained, inquired, clarified, urged and warned. These reported verbs were present in the form of sentence types. The sentence types in form of statements defined their presence. According to the percentage values of sentence types given for each sentence is different in three reports of sports. In cricket, the declarative sentence was found 0%, simple statement was 30%, affirmation 40%, and imperative 25%. This shows that the reports on cricket have reporting verbs in

form of affirmation sentences more compared to others. Similarly, the report on table tennis has been with declarative form sentences to 25%, simple statements 15% and affirmation to 60%. On the other hand, the report on Kabaddi has shown that it has simple statements and affirmative equal to 25%, whereas, the declarative form of sentences were 50%.

#### **5.4.1.2.3. Relevance between Headline and Lead**

The above examples have shown that the report on cricket was topical in nature. It has even proved with the statistical percentage value. It is due to the connotative nature of headline. The headline connoted many descriptions with use of two terms. On the other hand, the relation between headline and lead of other two sports, namely, the table tennis and kabaddi is probative. The lead explores the headline.

#### **5.5. Hypothesis Rejected in the Study**

The hypothesis stated that different types of reports on sports employ different strategies to demonstrate the pragmatics in communicative structures. However, the situation was opposite to it. There have no main difference found in employment of strategies.

### **6. Purpose of the Study for Department of (Physical Education)**

- a. The study tends to present an initiative for students and teachers of physical education department to know about the construction of reports on sports.
- b. The specific lingual structures that are required for construction of news report on sports in Pakistani English newspaper have been highlighted.
- c. The study can be used as a framework for students of linguistics and physical education to their research analysis of daily news on sports.
- d. The academic and professional stakeholders of physical education department can develop their motive to design news on sports in more innovative ways.

- e. The paper uses pragmatic approach to analyze communicative stances by its readers on news of sports with proper understanding of headings, main parts and summary.

## **7. Conclusion**

The present study tried to contribute for pragmatic analysis of communicative structures in reports of three different types of sports. It was assumed that the reporters use different types of strategies for demonstration of pragmatics in communicative structures within reports. However, with the analysis of reports on three different sport types, one can prove that there are no chief differences between the communicative structures. Therefore, the hypothesis itself was rejected. The relation between headline and lead in reports of sports is found usually probative. It is because the lead explores what is in the headline of reports. The reports of sports are impartially conveyed. However, few reports of sports may present topical relation at times, like the example of cricket to create interest in the readers. The eclectic model even tried to prove the suitability to analyze the pragmatics in communicative structures in reports of sports. The paper can be beneficial for sports and physical education department. The students and teachers will get to know different communicative features that design the overall structure of reports on the sports in Pakistani newspapers. The communicative features are important to analyze and understand the report on sports. Therefore, this article can prove beneficial for readers of sports and physical education that are its daily readers. They will learn to distinct between topical and connotative meanings in it. The article can serve as a relation to physical education and linguistics. The subfield of stylistics in linguistics helps to analyze communicative features in any literature. Therefore, the proper analysis of statement types used for news of sports and specific language content in report was made possible through lens of stylistic model.

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