Beyond Words: A Corpus-Based Investigation of Cultural Sides Through Transitivity Patterns in Pakistani and International Newspapers' Headlines Concerning Oceangate Submarine

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Abstract:

The current study aimed to comparatively analyze the transitivity patterns employed in the headlines related to the OceanGate Submarine incident published in Pakistani and International newspapers. The study also intended to explicate the way Pakistani and International newspapers framed the headlines. Moreover, the societal and cultural factors influencing the choices of transitivity patterns in the newspapers were investigated. The study adopted a mixed-method design as the data analysis involved both numerical measures and qualitative interpretations. The sample for the study consisted of 30 news headlines taken from three Pakistani and three International newspapers. From three Pakistani newspapers (Tribune, Dawn News, and Business Recorder), 15 news headlines were taken. Out of the 15 headlines, five headlines were taken from each newspaper. Similarly, from three International newspapers (The Guardian, The New York Times, and Daily Mail), 15 headlines, five from each, were taken as the sample. Halliday's (1994) model of Transitivity was employed for the analysis of the data. The transitivity patterns were tagged and analyzed using the UAM Corpus tool. The results of the study suggested that headlines of Pakistani newspapers demonstrated emotional processes highlighting the cultural and societal factors, while international newspapers reported the incident in a more contextualized and detailed manner. Further, the cultural factors contributing to the construal of headlines in international newspapers were evident from the importance given to individuality. The findings of the study provide insightful implications for academicians and researchers in the

field.

1. Introduction

Media has a great influence on the thinking patterns of its audiences and can shape their ideologies through t h e representation of realities in certain ways. Sometimes, the subjectivity of news reporters is embedded in the reports that can be realized through the linguistic structures and features employed in the discourse. In this context, Print media is very influential as it shapes the opinions and world views of its audiences. The news headlines are chunks of information, but they can represent the inclinations and emphasis given to any event and can expose the ideologies behind the reporting. They are also culturally influenced as the same event is differently presented in different newspapers and news channels.

Recently an unfortunate incident happened on 18 June 2023 when a submarine, Titan, imploded during its expedition towards the North Atlantic Ocean to view the wrecked Titanic. There were five passengers including Pakistani Businessman Shahzada Dawood and his son Suleman, French sea-explorer Paul-Henri Nargeolet, Titanic expert Hamish Harding and CEO of OceanGate Stockton Rush who was an American. The incident has been represented differently by national and international media according to their matters of concern.

Systemic Functional Linguistics was originally introduced by Michael Halliday (1985) and he sees it as "a relationship between language and social structure" (p. 10). In SFL, the meanings are perceived in three different strands or perspectives such as ideational, textual, and interpersonal. The textual metafunction deals with the structure of the text and involves devices of cohesion and coherence. The two basic elements of textual metafunction are theme and rheme.Interpersonal metafunction deals with the relationships as it is signified through its name. It expresses the speaker's relationship with the content he is conveying and the addressee to whom he is conveying the message. It deals with modality which further has two types such as deontic and epistemic modality. Another aspect of interpersonal metafunction is mood and the structure of mood depends on two components mood and residue. Ideational metafunction deals with the actions, events, and happenings of the real world. There are mainly 6 types of processes material (actions, happenings), mental (cognitive, perception, volition, affection), behavioral (mental action), relational (attribution, identification, possession), existential (having and being), and verbal

(saying, telling, asking). Different types of participants took part in the process according to the type of the process. Participants can be actors, goals, ranges, beneficiaries,recipients, sensors, phenomena, carriers, attributes, tokens, value, possessor, possessed, behaver,existent, sayer, receiver, verbiage, target, etc. There are many types of circumstances such as time, location, manner, matter, accompaniment, role, cause, etc. and they usually answer the WH-Questions how, when, where, etc.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), particularly the transitivity analysis, offers a powerful lens to explore media discourses. By exploring the transitivity choices in media texts, like news articles or documentaries, SFL helps in analyzing how media portrays events and participants. The transitivity model focuses on who does what to whom, underlining how the media positions actors and the nature of their actions). This helps in understanding how media constructs narratives, shapes people's perception of reality, and potentially even influences social power dynamics.

1.1. Research Objectives

The objectives of the study have been provided below:
1. To explore the transitivity patterns present in headlines on OceanGate Submarineincidents published in Pakistani and International newspapers
2. To explore the differences in representation of the incident in the headlines of Pakistaniand International newspapers
3. To investigate the role of societal and cultural factors in framing the event

1.2. Research Questions

The current study was guided by the following research questions:
1. What transitivity patterns are employed in the headlines on OceanGate Submarine Incident in Pakistani and International newspapers?
2. To what extent are the transitivity choices made by Pakistani and International newspapers in the construal of the news headlines different?
3. How does the choice of transitivity patterns reflect cultural and societal values? How do the cultural and societal aspects frame the representation of the event in Local and International newspapers?

1.3. Significance of Research

The significance of the study can be explained from various perspectives.

First, the study is significant as it provides valuable insights to the academicians and researchers in understanding and applying the concept of transitivity in discourse in general and media discourse in particular. Further, the study provides help in clearing the inter-cultural orientation of discourse as it compares the headlines of Pakistani and International newspapers related to the OceanGate Submarine incident. Besides, the study has implications for future researchers. The study suggests that further research is required for the comparative exploration of transitivitypatterns in discourses produced in various cultures.

Literature Review

1.4.   Theoretical Background

The study draws insights from Systemic Functional Linguistics that perceive languageas a mechanism of meaning-making. There are three types of meanings which can also be called metafunctions. The metafunctions are ideational, textual and interpersonal. The ideational metafunction is concerned with the actions, happenings, events, and states that take place in the world.It has three components such as process (events, actions, etc.), participants who took part in the process, and circumstances (Bank, 2019). The relationship between these three components is called transitivity.

1.5.   Transitivity

Halliday (1996) stated that a "transitivity system is a set of grammatical systems which construes the world of experience into a manageable set of process types" (p. 106). The transitivity system takes a clause as its basic unit to describe the meanings (Thompson, 2004, p. 78). The central role in transitivity is played by the processes that are expressed or identified through verbal groups. Secondly, the participants are also very important to be identified and they can be recognized through nominal groups. Circumstances are consisted of adverbials or prepositional phrases.

1.6.   Process and their Participant

Processes can be of different types such as sometimes they belong to the outer world or our innerworld and sometimes they can be a combination of both physical and psychological states. Also, different types of participants can participate in a process according to the type of the process. Now we will discuss types of processes and participants that are conjoined with specific processes.

Material Process

The material process deals with the actions we do in our real world for example playing, dancing, cooking, etc. It is basically about physically

experiencing the world. The participants who can participate in the material process are the Actor (doer of the action), Goal (affected by the action), Beneficiary (for whom the action took place), Recipient (to whom the action referred), and Range (where the action took place but different from circumstance).

Mental Process

Mental processes can be of different types such as cognition, perception, volition and affection,according to Lock (1996). It can be realized through the verbs that express the mental state ofa person, for instance, think, understand, taste, like, wish, etc. The mental process has only two participants. The first one is Senser which should be animate or conscious entity to experience the process. Other than the senser, there is a participant called Phenomena which is the thing, idea, etc., sensed by the senser.

Relational Process

Just like mental processes, relational processes can also be further classified into three attributive types, identifying and possessive. It expresses 'being' through its subtypes and is usually realized through the verb 'be'. The relational process has different participants according to its sub-types, therefore, they will be discussed with their relative processes.

Attributive relational process

They are basically about assigning attributes or qualities and are usually realized by verbs like look, sound, etc. The participants who participate in this process are Carrier (who takes the attribute) and Attribute (a quality assigned to the carrier).

Identifying relational Process

In the identifying relational process, the identity of someone or something is realized through 'be' verbs such as is, am, are, was, were, become, etc. It takes two participants such as Token (the entity which is being identified) and Value (the thing which identifies). Identifying relational processes has a unique characteristic that can be reversed.

Possessive relational process

Possessive relational processes show someone's possession over something and are usually identified through verbs like has, have, had, possessed, etc. There are two participants Possessor (who has possession over something) and Possessed (a thing which is being possessed).

Behavioral Process

This type of process contains both psychological and physiological states and is sometimes known as a mental action process as noted by Lock (1996). They are confusing as sometimes they seem to be part of a mental process and sometimes look like material processes. Examples of behavioral processes can be snoring, breathing crying, smiling, watching, etc. It has only one participant that is Behave, a conscious entity to experience the thing.

Existential Process

These processes show existence and are used for representing the things that exist and can be recognized through 'be' verbs such as have, has, and had and can also be recognized through some other verbs such as exist, occur, happen, etc. Usually, they are identified through the word 'there' at the beginning of the sentence. They also have only one participant who is Existent, a phenomenon that exists.

Verbal Process

Verbal processes are the processes of saying and include various categories of saying just as telling, asking, introducing, etc., and can also be realized through these verbs. The participants who can participate in verbal processes are Sayer (one who says something), Receiver (who receives the saying, also known as Addressee), Verbiage (the message or content), and Target (entity targeted by the process).

1.1.1.   Circumstances

Circumstances are adverbials or prepositional phrases and are peripheral. There are different types of circumstances which are given below:

Time: provides information about when the process took place such as *last year.*

Place: provides information about where the process took place such as *in the playground.Manner:* provide information about how the process took place such as *slowly*.

Matter: provides information about what the process took place such as *about the policy.Role:* provide information about who did the action as what for example *as a manager*.

Accompaniment: provides information about the participants involved in the action with the doer ofthe action such as *with his friends.*

Cause: provides information about why the action took place such as *because of rain.*

Table 2.1

Summary of Processes and Participants

Processes	What they construe	Participant
Material	Playing, cleaning, cooking	Actor, Goal, Beneficiary, Recipient, Range
Mental		Senser, Phenomena
Cognition	Knowing, thinking	
Affection	Liking, disliking, love, hate	
Volition	Want, desire, wish	
Perception	Smell, taste, hearing	
Behavioral	Smiling, laughing, crying	Behaver
Relational		
Attributive	Sounds, like	Carrier, Attributive
Identifying	Is, am, are, was, were	Token, Value
Possession	Has have	Possessor, Possessed
Existential	There is, There are, was	Existent
Verbal	Say, Tell, ask, introduce	Sayer, Receiver, Verbiage, Target

2.3 Review of Relevant Research

Abbas and Talaat (2019) applied Halliday's transitivity to analyze newspapers' headlines representing crime against women. By selecting newspapers such as The Nation, Dawn, and The News, the researchers investigate how genders are depicted in the headlines and what distinguishing roles are assigned by newspapers to these genders. The analysis of the findings reveals that the ideology is embedded through the deployment of discursive lexical choices and the selection of rhetorical devices. It highlights how newspapers influence the opinions of their audience and how covertly they attract their attention. Similarly, Ekhteyar and Umrani (2021) aimed to examine the ideological constructions and discursive features employed in Pakistani

Print media while depicting the economic phenomenon of CPEC. The researchers utilize the transitivity system as an analytical tool to investigate leading English Newspapers such as Dawn and The News. The transitivity system has been applied to explore the linguistic signals used by newspapers to represent CPEC. The findings reveal that English Newspapers present CPEC as an economic subject of national worth and reflect a PRO-CPEC ideology. The use of linguistic signals and discursive features presents CPEC as an active entity.

In addition to this, a study has been done by Ong'onda (2016) to explore and explain the portrayal of the Al-Shabab attack in headlines of newspapers by

news reporters. The study utilizes a transitivity system to explore ideational meanings recognized through linguistic choices. The findings reveal that grammatical choices express reporters' ideology which influences the meaning-making process of the audience and linguistic features played a part in building a negative image of Al-Shabab. Further, the results show that excessive use of material and relational processes reveals that terrorism is linked with action and events. Suparto (2018) aimed to explore framing in news articles by utilizing a transitivity system that can express different perspectives presented by news articles. The findings reveal that variation in the use of processes, participants, and circumstances can create a variation in writers' perspectives. Further, Maghfiroh (2018) conducted a study to investigate the types of processes used in news headlines of the articles of The Jakarta Post by utilizing a transitivity system. The findings reveal that the behavioral process is dominantly occurring with 36% and the existential process was just 2%. The dominance of behavioral processes reveals that headlines were mostly repeating events.

A comparative study of online news reports of Jakarta Post and the New York Times has been done by Anggraeni (2012) to explore the differences and similarities in the reports of the mentioned newspapers by employing a transitivity system. The result shows that Jakarta Post had five types of processes although 4 process types have been found in New York Times. Moreover, the material process occurred dominantly in both of the newspapers. The study concludes that news reports were influenced by the countries' culture. Moreover, Miranti (2014) aimed to investigate the process and participants involved in newspaper editorials extracted from the transitivity system and examine the represented ideologies of newspapers on that transitivity system. The findings of the study reveal that material process is dominantly occurring in both -The New York Times and The Washington Times. However, a difference in their ideologies has also been portrayed.

Ahmad et al. (2020) conducted a transitivity analysis given by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) of Newspaper articles by employing corpus tools. The researchers aimed to examine different functions and divisions of processes of the transitivity system. The findings of the studies portray the dominant occurrence of mental and material processes and little role of other processes. In addition to this, Ghani et al. (2022) have done a comparative UAM-based transitivity analysis of editorials of Pakistani English and UK English newspapers. The findings reveal that the material process is frequently occurring in editorials and is used to present a catastrophic condition because of the pandemic.

Most recently Bali (2023) attempted to examine the application of the transitivity system proposed by Halliday to explain the representation of the Full

Day School issue by reporters in newspaper headlines. The results show that headlines represent the perspective of reporters which can influence the process of opinion making in the audience. Moreover, in the selected 8 headlines, the material process was dominantly occurring. Badawi and Najjar (2021) have done a study to investigate the reporting style in news headlines of BBC and CNN on the Christchurch Mosque issue. The results of the study reveal that verbal processes were dominantly occurring because of putting thoughts into words and providing information from authentic and accurate sources.

Although previous research provides useful insight in the field of SFL, as some of the studies explored types of processes used in different contexts, there is a need to fill certain research gaps. A lesser number of works have been found that applied transitivity analysis for comparative studies of national and international newspapers to examine the representation of reports. Moreover, previous studies were mostly qualitative and descriptive therefore there is a need to adopt a different methodology such as using UAM Corpus tools. The number of headlines, reports and editorials was not sufficient and by using more data, this gap can be filled. Furthermore, the previous studies were more focused on investigating process types and neglected other components of the transitivity system. Other components of the transitivity system such as participants and circumstances should also be explored. A deeper understanding can be gained by filling these gaps.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The current study used a mixed-method research design to compare and analyze the language of International and Pakistani newspaper headlines on submarine implosion by using the transitivity system proposed by Halliday. The quantitative part involves finding out frequencies and percentages of transitivity parts, while the qualitative part involves explicating framing and the role of societal and cultural factors in determining the use of certain transitivity choices.
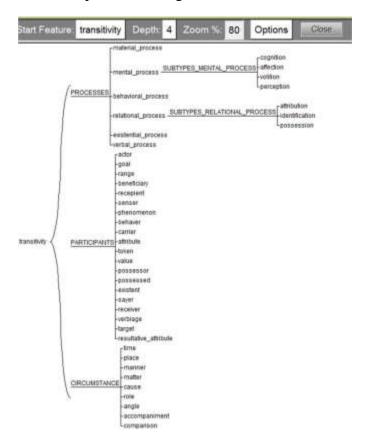
3.2 Data Collection

The data was collected from leading English newspapers of Pakistan such as The Express Tribune, Dawn News and Business Recorder. From Each newspaper, 5 headlines were collected. Similarly, the data from International newspapers were collected from famous and leading newspapers such as The Guardian, The New York Times and Daily Mail, with five headlines from each. There were a total of 30 headlines of which 15 were from national newspapers and 15 from international newspapers. The data was compiled in two different files, one for international newspapers' headlines and one for national

newspapers' headlines.

3.3 Data Analysis

For data analysis, the clause was considered as a basic unit of the text like a transitivity system. The analysis of headlines was performed by using the UAM Corpus tool. UAM corpus tool is used for annotation of corpora of different types. In the data, different types of processes, participants and circumstances were explored as proposed by transitivity analysis. The data from both national and international newspapers were separately analyzed. The scheme for the tagging was developed by the researcher based on Halliday's (1994) model of transitivity. The scheme is provided in Figure 3.1

Start Feature: transitivity   Depth: 4   Zoom %: 80   Options   Close

transitivity
- PROCESSES
  - material_process
  - mental_process — SUBTYPES_MENTAL_PROCESS
    - cognition
    - affection
    - volition
    - perception
  - behavioral_process
  - relational_process — SUBTYPES_RELATIONAL_PROCESS
    - attribution
    - identification
    - possession
  - existential_process
  - verbal_process
- PARTICIPANTS
  - actor
  - goal
  - range
  - beneficiary
  - recepient
  - sensor
  - phenomenon
  - behaver
  - carrier
  - attribute
  - token
  - value
  - possessor
  - possessed
  - existent
  - sayer
  - receiver
  - verbiage
  - target
  - resultative_attribute
- CIRCUMSTANCE
  - time
  - place
  - manner
  - matter
  - cause
  - role
  - angle
  - accompaniment
  - comparison

3.1 Data Representation

The results of the study were portrayed through tables provided by software analysis. The tables of findings were downloaded and resigned to present the results of transitivity analysis through the UAM corpus tool. The qualitative results have been presented after the numerical results.

4 Results and Discussion

The study aimed to investigate the transitivity patterns employed in the

headlines of Pakistani and International newspapers about the OceanGate Submarine incident. The way to compare the transitivity choices, framing of events, and the role of cultural and societal factors in determining certain transitivity choices. The results of transitivity choices obtained from UAM are presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1

Comparison of Transitivity System in Pakistani and International Newspapers

Processes	Pakistani Newspapers		International Newspapers	
Material Process	20	16.13%	20	14.81%
Mental Process	4	3.23%	6	4.44%
Cognition	2	1.61%	4	2.96%
Affection Volition	1	0.81%	0	0
Perception	1	0.81%	1	0.74%
	0	0	1	0.74%
Behavioral	0	0	0	0
Relational	4	3.23%	5	3.70%
Attribution	2	1.61%	2	1.48%
Identification	2	1.61%	0	0
Possession	0	0	3	2.22%
Existential	1	0.81%	3	2.22%
Verbal	14	11.29%	13	9.63%
Participants	**Pakistani Newspapers**		**International Newspapers**	
Actor	11	8.87%	7	5.19%
Goal	7	5.65%	10	7.41%
Range	5	4.03%	8	5.93%
Beneficiary	0	0	0	0
Recipient	0	0	1	0.74%
Senser	4	3.23%	6	4.44%
Phenomenon	4	3.23%	7	5.19%
Behaver	0	0	0	0
Carrier	3	2.42%	2	1.48%
Attribute	2	1.61%	2	1.48%
Token	1	0.81%	0	0
Value	1	0.81%	1	0.74%

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Possessor	0	0	2	1.48%
Possessed	0	0	2	1.48%
Existent	2	1.61%	2	1.48%
Sayer	7	5.65%	5	3.70%
Receiver/Addressee	1	0.81%	2	1.48%
Verbiage	8	6.45%	8	5.93%
Target	1	0.81%	1	0.74%
Resultative Attribute	0	0	1	0.74%
Circumstances	**Pakistani Newspapers**		**International Newspapers**	
Time	14	11.29%	8	5.93%
Place	7	5.65%	8	5.93%
Manner	2	1.61%	3	2.22%
Matter	3	2.42%	1	0.74%
Cause	3	2.42%	7	5.19%
Role	0	0	0	0
Angle	0	0	1	0.74%
Accompaniment	3	2.42%	3	2.22%
Comparison	0	0	1	0.74%
Total Units	**124**		**135**	

The findings of the transitivity analysis of Pakistani English Newspapers and Internationalnewspapers are given in Table 4.1. The basic unit of analysis was clause. In the data, we have found several instances of embedded and that-clauses which were further separately analyzed. Although the total number of news headlines was 30 (15 Pakistani Newspapers, 15 International Newspaper) the results show that there are a total of 124 units of process, participants, and circumstances presented in the news headlines data of Pakistani English Newspapers while the total units are 135 in International Newspapers which is higher than Pakistani EnglishNewspapers. The table indicates that the number of material processes is dominating in both Pakistani English Newspapers and International Newspapers. The material process occurred equally in both Pakistani English and International Newspapers with the number of 20, although the percentage of material process is slightly higher in Pakistani English newspapers than in International newspapers because of total units. Material processes that occurred in Pakistani English Newspapers are *suspends, imploded, found,*

destroyed, had been missing, searched,faces, etc. On the other hand, the material processes in International newspapers were *suspends, desperate search, trapped, may be stuck, has been missing, etc.* The significant number ofmaterial processes shows that both Pakistani and International newspapers report contain events and actions.

Behavioral processes did not occur in both Pakistani English Newspapers and International Newspapers even for a single time. The findings suggest that both types of newspapers did not include headlines that present actions carried out by individuals. However, there are a total of 4 instances of the mental process that occurred in Pakistani English of which 2 were cognitive mental, 1 of affection mental, and 1 of volition mental process. There was no instance of a perception mental process. In comparison to Pakistani English Newspapers, the mental process occurred slightly more significantly in International newspapers as it occurred 6 times. There were 4 instances from cognitive mental, 1 from volition, and 1 from perception mental process. There were no instances of affection mental process in International newspapers. Pakistani English newspapers contained instances of the mental process such as believes, awaits, mourn, etc. which depicts the emotions and feelings of the families of lost ones. The mental processes are identified through verbs like speaks of, thought, etc. to convey thoughts and desires. The findings suggest that fewer instances of mental process signify that headlines were factual and objectively reported the actions and happenings. Although the loss of human lives is a serious issue and reports can depict the emotions and feelings of the families of lost divers, objectivity and neutrality have been maintained in news headlines.

Relational Process has been utilized by both Pakistani English Newspapers and International Newspapers. There is no significant difference in the number of instances of relational process as it occurred for 4 times in Pakistani English Newspapers and 5 times in International Newspapers. However, there lies a difference because there is no instance of possession relational process in Pakistani English but it occurred significantly higher in International Newspapers with a frequency of 3. Moreover, there were 2 instances of identifying relational processes in Pakistani English but no example was found in International Newspapers. Relational process examples in Pakistani English newspapers include are, were, etc. In International newspapers, it includes has, had, etc. There can be many reasons behind the significant use of the possession relational process by International newspapers such as cultural nuances and detailed reporting of the incident. In addition to this, the existential process occurred frequently in International

Newspapers as compared to Pakistani English Newspapers. There was only 1 existential process in Pakistani English Newspapers and 3 were occurred in International Newspapers. The existence of existential processes signifies that International Newspapers represented the existence of certain entities or aspects. Furthermore, there was no significant difference found in the frequency of verbal process in both Pakistani English Newspapers and International Newspapers as their frequency was 14 and 13 respectively. The findings of the verbal process were dominant in the data after the material process. In the data of news headlines, the verbal process has been used to convey authentic and accurate news by providing the source of the news.

The findings support and prove the results of previous studies (Bali, 2023; Ghani et al., 2022; Miranti, 2014; Anggraeni, 2012) which concluded that most of the process that occurs in newspaper headlines, reports and editorials are material processes as the findings of the current study prove that material process dominantly occurred in news headlines of Pakistani English Newspapers and International Newspapers. Similarly, the findings also support the results of Badawi and Najar (2021) who claim that the verbal process occurred more frequently in newspaper reports because of providing an authentic source of information. In the present study, the analysis shows that verbal processes occurred frequently after material processes. However, the findings of the study contrasted with the results of Maghfiroh (2018) who concluded the study by claiming that behavioral processes occurred more frequently in newspapers to repeat events and happenings, although the present study did not find a single instance of behavioral process.

Moreover   , the study was also focused on investigating different types of circumstances utilized in Pakistani English Newspapers and International Newspapers. Both of the newspapers utilized the circumstance of time and place to provide information about the incident when and where it happened. These circumstances also provide information about the context. In Pakistani English, the circumstance of Time occurred more frequently than other circumstances with a frequency of 14. The instances of the circumstance of Time in Pakistani English Newspapers were last week, since it lost contact with its surface support ship, already, on Monday, etc. In comparison, International newspaper headlines contained a slightly less significant number of instances. It contained 8 instances such as after the Titan submersible implosion, before the situation became dire etc. However, the findings reveal that International news headlines slightly favor the circumstance of Place as it occurred 8 times in comparison to Pakistani newspaper headlines where it occurred 7 times. The instances of circumstance

of Place included in Pakistani News headlines were on board a submarine, off the coast of southeastern Canada, etc. On the other hand, the instances of the circumstance of the place were in the Atlantic, on a lost Titanic submarine, in ship's wreckage 12,500 ft below Atlantic, etc. The use of such circumstances gave meaningful information about the incident.

The frequency of circumstance of Matter was slightly higher in Pakistani news headlines in comparison to International news headlines. 3 instances of Matter circumstances appeared in Pakistani headlines such as that went missing more than a day earlier off the coast of southeastern Canada that was found on the ocean floor etc. On the other hand, there was only one instance of matter circumstance in International news headlines. The use of Matter circumstance indicates that Pakistani News Headlines provide more additional details and context of the incident of the submarine implosion in comparison to International news headlines. Further, the circumstance of Manner appeared 3 times in International news headlines and 2 times in Pakistani newspaper headlines. For instance, manner circumstance was recognized through linguistic features such as adverbs and its examples are sadly, about Titan submarine safety, etc. On the other side, the instance included in International headlines was from the thrill of setting out to the wreck 12,500 ft below the water, to the blackest despair after a desperate international hunt in the Atlantic for the vessel, etc. This instance was further analyzed as it includes embedded clauses. The more use of manner circumstance indicates that the headlines provide facts and events instead of subjective descriptions

In International headlines, the circumstance of cause appeared significantly higher than in Pakistani news headlines as it appeared 7 times although it appeared only 3 times in Pakistani news headlines. The instances in Pakistani headlines were in catastrophic implosion, for a submarine, etc. Its instances in International news headlines include for submissing, if they are stuck deep below the waves, in race against time hunt for vessel that has 60 hours of air left and had been missing for more than 24 hours, etc. The findings indicate that the more use of circumstance of Cause signifies that while reporting the international scope and wide audience had been kept in eye while reporting an incident which is significant on a global level. Therefore, for a diverse readership, it is crucial to provide reasons for the incident or event for more comprehensive information and understanding. Further, no instances of circumstance of Role were found in both types of news headlines. Moreover, only one instance of the circumstance of Angle was found in International headlines although it was not present in Pakistani

headlines. The infrequent use of Angle circumstance suggests that the news headlines were more focused on factual reporting instead of providing someone's perspective or angle about the incident. Similarly, there was only one instance of the circumstance of comparison that appeared only in International headlines. The instance was like a balloon.

The circumstance of Accompaniment equally appeared in Pakistani and International headlines with a frequency of 3 for each. The instances of accompaniment in Pakistani headlines include with many of the objects on display brought up from the ship's wreck by a French deep sea explorer who died in a submersible disaster last month etc. while in International headlines, the instances include alongside billionaire Brit, with five on board etc. The findings indicate that the circumstance of accompaniment was used to provide descriptive information about the disaster.

In both Pakistani and International newspapers, the framing of the OceanGate incident was influenced by various factors such as linguistic choices, societal factors, and cultural factors. The mentioned factors relied on the use of transitivity patterns. The transitivity patterns were representative of the linguistic aspect that played a significant role in the way the event was framed in Local and International newspapers' headlines. The interpretation of the societal and cultural factors depended on the use of transitivity patterns. The framing is visible in thetransitivity choices i.e., processes, participants, and circumstances as these choices when combined can potentially shape the narrative and influence the mindsets of the readers.

The framing of the incident in Pakistani English newspapers depicted a balance between the acknowledgment of emotions and factual reporting. The use of material processes such as 'found', 'imploded', and 'destroyed' demonstrated that the newspapers attempted to objectively report on the course of actions or happenings as the newspapers contained material processes in which the actors were missing. The processes with both actors and goal/range were also evident depending on the type of the doing or happening being reported. Further, the newspapers contained the mental processes of volition and cognition such as 'awaits', believes, and 'thought'. The mental processes were probably used to highlight the cognitive aspects of the incident potentially depicting the hopes, beliefs, and expectations. The mental processes of affection such as 'mourns', and 'grieves' highlighted the emotional aspect of the sad event from the perspective of the families and the relatives of the people on board. This inclusion of the mental processes seems to align with the cultural factors as Pakistani culture has the values of empathy and compassion. Such feelings are linguistically construed in the headlines to

highlight the societal norms of acknowledging emotions of loss and grief pertinent to humans. This is the reason such processes have been included in the headlines of Pakistani newspapers.

On the other hand, the framing of the incident in international newspapers takes a more contextual and detailed approach. The material processes were also present, like Pakistani newspapers, in international newspapers but the material processes were more context-oriented such as 'suspends', 'missing', and 'trapped'. Furthermore, the types of circumstances used in international newspapers were cause-related circumstances such as 'for sub missing'. Besides, the newspapers had relational possessive processes showing individuality. This probably was influenced by cultural values as there is an inclination towards individuality to highlight the key stakeholders and figures in the socio-cultural context in which the newspapers are published.

The absence of behavioral processes depicted that news headlines focused on the objective reporting of the event to highlight the centrality of the actions of doing and happening. This was common in both Pakistani and International newspapers. The reason behind the absence of behavioral processes might be the idea that journalism should focus on the news rather than emphasizing individual roles.

Conclusion

The study comprehensively explored the transitivity patterns used in the headlines related to the OceanGate Submarine incident published in Pakistani and International newspapers. The exploration was done to comprehend the framing of the incident in the headlines and to find out the role of cultural and societal factors in the use of certain transitivity patterns in the headlines. Using Halliday's (1994) model of transitivity, in mixed-method design, the obtained results highlighted the intricate relationship between transitivity choices and cultural factors. The findings of the study revealed that the material processes were consistently more in numbers depicting the sequences of events and the actions in the course of the disasters. Further, the absence of behavioral processes in both newspapers, Pakistani and International, was notable as it depicted the objective and impartial nature and tone of the headlines. Moreover, the use of types of circumstance was also notable as Pakistani newspapers employed more circumstances of time and place as compared to circumstances of cause. The circumstances of the cause were used in International Newspapers. The findings, further,

highlighted that the nature of mental processes usedin both newspapers was slightly different. The mental processes used in Pakistani newspapersdepicted the emotional aspects as well as the cognitive and desiderative aspects. This demonstrated the cultural and societal values. On the other hand, International newspapers depicted individuality demonstrating more contextualized and detailed reporting of the events. Based on the findings, the study concluded that there existed an intricate relationship between linguistic patterns, societal factors, and cultural factors in media headlines. The study providesvaluable insights for researchers and academicians by highlighting the complex and dynamic interplay between language, culture, media, and framing of incidents in news. The study contributes to the broader discussion on the relationship between language, media, and culture.

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