

An Analysis of Literary Writer's Writings During Quarantine in Pakistan

Dr.Fatima Ali

Assistant Professor

Department of History & Pakistan Studies

The Women University, Multan

fatima.hps@wum.edu.pk

Amna Saleem

Lecturer

Department of Education

The Women University Multan

Iqra Ashraf

Lecturer

Department of History & Pakistan Studies

The Women University, Multan

Iqrachaudhry30@gmail.com

Abstract

The interpersonal nature of the subset of clauses in the literary writings functions at connotative and denotative level to built interaction and express message to human beings in society. The literary writers face various challenges during quarantine in Pakistan at literary, traditional, contextual and interactional levels. There are interpersonal meta- functional hallmarks in content but the style of interaction changes with audience through their writings in current context. The writers use technology and project to cope up with the problems. This study is significant as it reveals the hurdles faced by the writers to interact with the readers during quarantine especially in Pakistan and the strategies to cope up with the challenges in current social context. The researcher attempts to explore the changes in their style of communication in current context, the initiative projects and the interpersonal meta-functional features in their creative work. This is essentially a qualitative research and data have been collected through purposive sampling which is a type of non-probability sampling. The investigator takes three articles from 'The Dawn', 'The News' and 'The Gulf Newspaper' (2020-21) of previous two years. These articles has been analysed under Matthiessen & Halliday (1997)

Interpersonal Meta-function of language. The findings based on the analysis disclose the significant fact which is the writers relates their work with quarantine and highlights the economic and social condition in Pakistan. Moreover, they takes common subjects and through the use of epistemic and deontic modality motivates Pakistanis to stay safe and keep reading. This brings into lime light the global and national situation through present and past finite and specific subjects. However, there are some challenges faced by the writers, but they cope up with these challenges through the use of technologies such as Instagram, Q&A session and videos. Consequently, the textual and ideational analysis can be done.

Keywords: MOOD, Kinds of Modality, Modal auxiliaries, Quarantine, Challenges

Background to the Study

Butler (1996) highlights the significant opinion of Halliday which is the non- cognitive meaning are as important as the cognitive meaning. This striking view gains much importance throughout the field of semantics. Additionally, the proposition of the meta- functions of language at three stages one of them is interpersonal which is used to interact with other people at social level. Yang (2017) this function of language is associated with the subsets of clauses those are responsible to communicate messages. Similarly, this comprises of constituents i.e. MOOD, Epistemic and Deontic Modality, Residue, Low, Median and High modal auxiliaries. Furthermore, this defines the determination of the speaker and also the probability and possibility in respect to the happening of the events. Moreover, the audience can understand the message easily because the interpersonal clauses explicate the message. Henceforth, the link between kinds of modality and the MOOD represents the power relation (Koussouhon & Dossoumou, 2015). It also shows the negative and positive polarity and tenses as well. The imperative clauses represent the deontic modality which reveals the command given to the people by some authority. Hence, the context of communication plays an important in the interpretation of the message (ArabZouzani et al., 2019). The types of MOOD and the use of declarative sentences convey

the actual information in the social world of interaction. There are modal verb operator represents the determination of the interlocutors to carry out the work. Furthermore, the use of the inclusive language in the text also responsible to built interaction between the speaker and the hearer. Moreover, this refers to the use of pronouns such as us and you which highlights the inclusion of the audience in the communication. Hence, these features of language serves the interpersonal meta-function which communicate with audience and built positive or negative image at cognitive and perceptive level of human beings (Koutchade et. al., 2020).

Statement of the Problem

The literary writers face various challenges during quarantine in Pakistan at literary, traditional, contextual and interactional levels. There are interpersonal meta-functional hallmarks in content but the style of interaction changes with audience through their writings in current context. Thus, the writers use technology and project to cope up with the problems.

Objectives

The researcher attempts to explore the issues faced by the literary writers during quarantine to interact with the audience. This study also examines the changes in their style of communication in current context and the interpersonal meta-functional hallmarks in the creative work. Hence, the use of technology along with various projects to maintain link between readers and writers to cope up with challenges is also dug out.

Research Questions

The research questions of this research paper are as following:

1. Where does exist the features of interpersonal meta-functions of language in newspaper articles?
2. How do the literary writers interact with audience in quarantine time?

Significance of the Study

This investigation is significant because it reveals the hurdles faced by the writers to interact with the readers during quarantine especially in Pakistan. Similarly, this also highlights the change in the way of interaction of the writers from traditional to modern. Additionally, this paper observes the relation of literary

text with current scenario and the way writers maintain harmony between the two aspects. Furthermore, this also explores the message conveyed by the authors to their audience and the major features of interpersonal meta-function in the language of the selected data. Thus, it also finds out the technology and different projects used and initiated by the authors in the literary world. Hence, the influence of these sorts of writings on the readers is also uncovered.

Rationale of Study

The researcher takes into consideration the previous study which reveals a lot of interpersonal analysis has been done on the fiction, non-fiction and political works. There has been done ideational and textual analysis of various works. However, the area which deals with the interpersonal analysis of literary writer's writing and the challenge they face during quarantine in Pakistan is less explored. So, the investigator chooses this area to conduct research in order to find out the subsets of the clauses which are responsible for social interaction and expression of message.

Literature Review

Butler (1996) opined upon the interactive nature of greetings which is the interpersonal function of language. This function of language precedes the process of communication. Additionally, Halliday asserts on the non-cognitive aspect at semantic level which is as significant as the cognitive side of language. Furthermore, the interaction must be in context which elaborates the meaning. Henceforth, the three subsets of clauses which are distinct from one another on the basis of function. The clauses which represent the interpersonal meta-function are expressive at social level. Ye (2010) investigated the interpersonal features in the victory speech of Obama with the aim to provide the readers the idea about the determination of the speaker. Moreover, this aspect is expressed through the modal auxiliaries and kind of modality. Guijarro (2010) examined the 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit' under the Halliday's interpersonal meta-function of language and the visual social semiotics concept of Kress and Van Leeuwen. This multimodal observation at verbal and visual stage aims to inform the audience about the peculiar choices made by Potter to interact with them. Hence, the interpersonal subsets of clauses used to express meanings and

interact with people in society.

Araghi and Shayegh (2011) explore the hallmarks of interpersonal meta-function in the oral talk of the teacher and the student in ELT class through random sampling. Additionally, the result shows the use of the declarative sentence in present tense by both genders. This highlights the partial interaction which is one sided. Haratyan (2011) discussed the Halliday's concept which is the selection of words and clauses reflect the influence of the non-linguistic (social) factors on the cognition of the author. Furthermore, it highlights the functional, semantic and social features of transitivity. Hence, the interpersonal function of language provides information about the role and place of the speaker in the social world.

Bilal (2012) find out the interpersonal relation between speaker and the listeners in the 'The Thank You Ma'am' and the textual and ideational function in language. The analysis shows this function of language clarify the meaning of language. Ayoola (2013) observes the reciprocal function of language used by the politician through analysis the political advertisements from the Nigerian newspaper. Additionally, the findings highlights the meaning is not always relates to lexico-grammar structures because in the political advertisement the MOOD are used in such a way which portrays positive image in front of the readers and maintain good relations with them. Hence, the social, economic and context of the country also influence the interaction.

Nur (2015) the meta-functional analysis of Mandela's presidential speech at the event of inauguration reveals the presence of variations in MOOD, modality and pronouns. Thus, the proper use of interpersonal features of meta-function makes clear the message of the speaker.

The researcher takes into consideration the previous study which reveals a lot of interpersonal analysis has been done on the fiction, non-fiction and political works. However, the area which deals with the interpersonal analysis of literary writer's writing and the challenge they face during quarantine in Pakistan is less explored. So, the investigator chooses this area to conduct research in order to find the hallmarks of interpersonal meta-function of language and element of determination and motivation in writings.

Research Methodology

This is essentially a qualitative research and data has been collected through purposive sampling which is a type of non-probability sampling. The researcher takes three articles from 'The Dawn', 'The News' and 'The Gulf Newspaper' (2020-21) of previous two years. These articles has been analysed under Matthiessen & Halliday (1997) Interpersonal Meta-function of language. Hence, the findings have been drawn on this analysis so that provides emerging themes at the end.

Theoretical Framework

In Systemic Functional Linguistics the interaction between language and context which leads to the creation of text. Eggins (2004) the language performs the function to convey meaning at three levels those deal with clause. Additionally, the clause is used to mirror the human experiences, the interpersonal exchanges and the textual coherency. Furthermore, this reflects the real experiences of beings through the functional aspect of language which is the basic matter of debate in the transitivity system of analysis. Similarly, this system comprises of three elements at the clause level and these are the processes, the circumstances and the participants. Hence, the system of mood and modality discusses the speaker's job in the context which is the tenor's role in the field (Matthiessen & Halliday, 1997 as cited in Almurashi, 2016).

The clause is based on a proper structure and the basic motif behind this is to convey information which is called the propositional aspect of it. Additionally, there are two functional components of a clause named as MOOD (argumentative and essential) and RESIDUE (non-essential). Similarly, there are three constituent components of MOOD listed as the subject (nominal group) the finite (verbal group) the last one is polarity which is non-essential as compared of the former two. Henceforth, there is tag test which helps in the identification of both the subject and the finite. It can be one or more nouns, pronouns and even a clause. The other significant part of it is the finite which is the verbal functional piece of a clause that makes the information explicit. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) refer this function as Finite Verbal Operator which is further divided into two categories. These are Temporal Finite Verbal Operator and Finite Modal Operators. The former deals with tense of finite

but later one reveal the speaker's polar judgmental attitude which is called Modality. Hence, these are two component of a clause MOOD and RESIDUE but the first one is further divided into three parts subject, non-essential polarity and finite. Which is further comprises of tense or modality that creates a platform for arguments on proposition. So, on the basis of the presence of finite element in clause it is named as finite or non-finite clause (Eggins, 2004).

RESIDUE comprises of the predicate, complement and adjuncts but the analysis of present simple and past simple clauses the verbal group is half finite and half predicate. Then complement which is non-essential component of RESIDUE. Additionally, it can become the subject but only in the passive structure. It can be one or more in a clause Furthermore, the adjunct is the component of RESIDUE which conveys the non-essential information but it does not have the ability to become the subject of clause in either way. Moreover, adjuncts can be adverbs or preposition.

There is a close relation between MOOD and Modality. It is the significant interpersonal macro-function of language because it is used to develop social links and reveals the roles of human beings in society. Additionally, it creates a space of possibility, probability and certainty between yes and no. It is expressed through the modal auxiliaries which are further divided into low, median and high modality. Similarly, can and may shows low modality, will, shall, is and was represents median modality but must, need to, ought to, has/had to deals with the high modality (Matthiessen & Halliday, 2013). Moreover, they propose two terms 'Modalization' which is the epistemic modality and the term 'Modulation' which is the deontic modality. Furthermore, the former deals with the judgment vs. reality while the later refers to the action, promises and obligations. Hence, 'Modalization' concerns with the proposition and the degree of usualness and probability but 'Modulation' refers to the exchange of actions (Aijmer, 2016).

Data Analysis

The researcher has analyzed the articles from the newspaper at three levels which are MOOD, level of Modality, kinds of modality (Epistemic and Deontic Reality). These are the significant hallmarks of interpersonal meta-function of language

those are highlighted by the author. Hence, the investigator digs out these features in the selected data and examined the mode of communication of the literary writers through their writings. So, the analysis is represented in tabular form and reported findings quality.

MOOD

Table No. 1: Interpersonal Meta-function Analysis of Clause at Essential Level

News Paper	Subject	Finite
The News	The Metaphor Black Swan (Para. 1, Line No. 1).	Was
	The third characteristic of a black swan event, in Taleb's words (Para. 3, Line No. 1).	Is
	The corona virus (Para. 4, Line No. 1).	Is
	The rest of the world and especially the developed world (Para. 4, Line No. 3-4).	Had
	The incidence of virus (Para. 5, Line No. 4).	Is
	Its presence (Para. 5, Line No. 5).	Is
	The Corona virus in a country of 220 million inhabitants (Para. 6, Line No. 1-2).	Is
	Which (Para. 6, Line No. 3).	May (Modal)
	It (Para. 7, Line No. 2).	Was
	These measures (Para.7, Line	Are not (Negative)

	No. 7).	Polarity)
The Dawn	Writers and book publishers (Para. 1, Line No. 3).	Have
	Stay Home, Stay Reading on Instagram (Para. 2, Line No. 1).	Is
	We Sanam and I (Para. 3, Line No. 1).	Were
	I, there (Para. 3, Line No. 6-7).	Was
	Struggling (Para. 5, Line No. 1).	To write (predicator also)
	Another exciting Pakistani literary initiative (Para. 7, Line No. 1).	Is
	Tareen who (Para. 7, Line No. 3).	Runs (predicate also)
	According to Inam, "Right now, so much exciting writing (Para. 8, Line No. 3-4).	Is
	Quarantine (Para. 10, Line No.1).	Is
	The Virtual Thrill Fest 2020 (Para. 15, Line No. 7).	Is
The Gulf News	Tea (Para. 2, Line No. 1).	Is
	Writers and poets (Para. 6, Line No. 2).	Had
	In the subcontinent of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, these tea/coffee stalls (Para. 6, Line No. 1).	Played (predicate also)
	Still for the poor and the daily wage person it (Para. 12, Line No. 1).	Is
	Another popular fiction writer of Urdu and critic Muhammad	Paid (Predicate

	Hameed Shahid also (Para. 17, Line No. 1).	also
	For us the writers, an ideal state in which we (Para. 18, Line No. 1).	Can (Modal auxiliary)
	Without tea, we, at least, I (Para. 18, Line No. 3).	Can (Modal auxiliary)
	Many poets and writers (Para. 9, Line No. 1).	Owe (Predicate also)
	You (Para. 6, Line No. 3).	Cannot (Modal auxiliary but negative polarity)
	Pakistan's writers, poets (Title of article).	Share (Predicate also)

Kinds of Modality

Table No. 2: Modalization-Epistemic and Modulation-Deontic

Newspaper	Modalization-Epistemic Modality	Modulation-Deontic Modality
The News	This sentence refers to the reality which is regarding the colour of Swan that is white usually. But the metaphorical use of	.....

	<p>black swan in Roman literature shows improbability (Para. 1, Line No. 1).</p>	
	<p>The selected sentence imparts the knowledge about the detection of black swan in Australia (1967). This later on used to symbolize the happening of rare events but it is disapproved afterward (Para. 2, Line No. 1).</p>	<p>.....</p>
	<p>This shows the literary and historical significance of metaphor black swan. Then, the author relates it with the rare events and discoveries in the real world. Hence, he highlights these happenings through their link with real world and literature (Para. 3, Line No. 1-5).</p>	<p>.....</p>
	<p>These clauses reveal the black swan (Corona Virus disease) at global level. The mode of interaction of the writer is change in this situation. Hence, he relates literature</p>	<p>.....</p>

	with real situation to highlight the reality (Para. 4, Line No. 1-3).	
	The selected sentence asserts the geographical fact of Pakistan which is the closeness of its borders with China and Iran. Hence, these are the countries where Corona Virus disease has been detected (Para. 4, Line No. 1).	.....
	.....	The selected sentence shows the deontic modality because it shows the action and the future promises. The obligation of the Chinese medical system to take care of the Pakistani students. This is the Pakistan's initiative measures which is not to call back them into the country. Hence, to prevent the spread of pandemic (Para. 4, Line No. 2-4).
	.....	The selected paragraph reveals the actions those are not taken by Italy and Iran but

		Pakistan takes. Moreover, the government impose restriction on the social activities for the benefit of the mass for a limited period of time. Hence, this shows the initiative measures taken by the official to save the mass (Para. 7, Line No. 1-7).
	The selected lines show the real need of the medical machineries in order to provide intensive care to the five percent people in China. Hence, the article shows the fact of the area (Para. 8, Line No. 1-3).	.....
	The selected sentence examines the truth which is about Pakistan as it is not a developed country but developing. Hence, this sentence reveals the presence of epistemic modality in the content (Para. 10, Line No. 1).	.....
	.....	These clauses show the deontic modality because it shows the

		<p>actions which the government of Pakistan cannot take. The reason behind this is to less economic resources in Pakistan. Hence, the complete lockdown is not possible due the difficulty of provision of food at home, unemployment and poor salaries (Para. 10, Line No. 2-3).</p>
<p>The Dawn</p>	<p>The selected paragraph symbolises the epistemic modality because it explores the difficulties faced by the writers during quarantine. Furthermore, they have created ways to remain in link with their fans. They have changed their method of interaction slightly from traditional to virtual. So, in this pandemic era the literary authors use technology to remain connected with audience through their writings (Para. 1, Line No. 1-6).</p>	<p>.....</p>

	<p>.....</p>	<p>This sentence shows the deontic reality because the writers launched this world view for their audience. They have motivated their readers through instagram to stay at home and keep reading. However, the situation is tensed in the country but writers wants to give their readers a light of hope. Therefore, they invent various ways to maintain interaction with people (Para. 2, Line No. 1-2).</p>
	<p>.....</p>	<p>The action and will is present in this selected paragraph which shows the intentions and activities of the writers to something in this situation. Additionally, The writers such as Bhutto and Sanam take initiative to publish and create their literary work. Hence, the former author has just introduced her</p>

		<p>paperback in United Kingdom and the later has just reached Pakistan to write biography on a woman. This reveals the literary authors find another way to communicate in this challenging situation (Para. 3, Line No. 1-8).</p>
	<p>.....</p>	<p>This paragraph shows the deontic modality because there is action taken by the writers to share literary work. Similarly, the authors from all over the globe come to contribute at this digital platform. Hence, well known writers share videos in varieties of languages virtually from the different parts of the world. So, this project proves fruitful not only for the writers but also for the readers (Para. 4, Line No.1-10).</p>
	<p>.....</p>	<p>These lines reveal the responses from the side of authors because they have sent them videos.</p>

		Therefore, they are doing their efforts to help the authors to share their writing which they could not do during lockdown (Para. 6, Line No. 3-6).
	.....	Miss Tareen is inspired by the project and starts question answer session of Pakistani writers. (Para. 7, Line No. 4-9).
	.....	They introduce different genres of various authors on reading Pakistan instagram page. Hence, this shows the enthusiasm and creativity of the authors because the introduce qissa and daastan (Para. 8, Line No. 1-7).
	.....	The interviews given by the authors show their views to the audience. They share their ideas through technological method. Hence, their basic motif is to remain in contact

		with their readers (Para. 9, Line No. 1-11).
	The investigator explores the epistemic modality in this sentence because people are facing the challenging situation really. Hence, this has become a hard time for many people around the globe (Para. 10, Line No. 1).	.....
The Gulf News	This selected passage shows the epistemic modality because the use of tea while reading or writing serves as an instant magic drink which brightens up the mind and soul. Hence, the literary writer relates their thoughts with tea and highlights the pandemic and economic situation (Para. 1, Line No. 1-3).	.....
	These clauses explore the general belief about the overwhelmed likeness towards tea of mass. So, the writers express their positive attitude towards tea on the International Day of	.....

	Tea because it motivates them to write (Para. 4, Line No. 1-3).	
	The clauses assert the view of Mr. Islam who is the short story writer. So, he reveals his favourites' of tea (Para. 5, Line No. 1-2).	.....
	.....	This highlights the catalyst nature of tea in writer's perspective which stimulates them to create masterpieces in literature. So, the author portrays the active nature of tea through literary words (Para. 5, Line No. 3-4).
	.....	This clause represents the active involvement of the writers in literary debates but it is impossible for them continue without taking tea. Hence, they expose the importance of tea for soul and body (Para. 6, Line No. 3).
	.....	The clauses disclose the

		<p>importance of daily eastern drink in a charming manner. The writer makes the tea from common to specific (Para. 7, Line No. 1-2).</p>
	<p>.....</p>	<p>These clauses correspond to the personification of tea by the authors because it is their only friend in tiresome hours. So, the writer wants to convey the message to the readers about the active nature of tea. They are sharing their own experiences with the audience by taking the common thing in specific situation (quarantine) to relax them (Para. 7, Line No. 2-4).</p>
	<p>The clauses refers to the economic and social situation of Pakistan but the message he convey is to find happiness in small things in order to come out of this depressing situation (Para. 8, Line No. 1-2).</p>	<p>.....</p>

	<p>.....</p>	<p>These clauses show up the deontic modality because the author needs a cup of tea in a peaceful room to create an artistic piece of work. Hence, they uses pronoun e.g. us to express harmony with readers and motivates them to write (Para. 12, Line No. 1-2).</p>
	<p>These clauses represent the epistemic modality in which the writer personifies both the tea and literary piece of work. So, the message symbolises to stay at home and spend time with family (Para. 12, Line No. 3-4).</p>	<p>.....</p>

Possibility and Probability: Low, Median and High Modality
Possibility and Probability

The News	Low	Median	High
	<p>Could/Can (used five times)</p>	<p>Should be/Should (used six times)</p>	<p>Need to (used five times)</p>
	<p>May be (used eight time)</p>	<p>Will/Would (used nine times)</p>	<p>Have to (used three times)</p>

<p>Interpretation</p> <p>The presence of high ratio of median modal auxiliaries in the text shows the equal chances to turn the black swan (Covid 19) into white swan which is safety. Furthermore, this is not sure because the high modal auxiliaries are less than low modal. Henceforth, there is possibility of its failure but it is not so high. The author explores the pandemic situation in Pakistan and its impact on the economy, society and masses. The method of interaction of the author is such in which he combines both fiction and reality in an artistic manner. Therefore, in this way the author makes people aware about the hazards of corona virus and also highlights the initiatives taken by the government of Pakistan.</p>			
The News	Can be (used only one time)	Will/Would (used four times)	.....

<p>Interpretation</p> <p>The literary authors have changed their medium of interaction this is through the use of technology in quarantine time. Similarly, they are doing this successfully and this is evident from the maximum presence of the median modal auxiliaries. However, the absence of high modal auxiliaries represents the less probability of its complete success. Hence, the chances of the failure of this project are very less. The author remains in contact with their readers but it is deviant from the traditional one.</p>			
\ The Gulf News	Can (used two times)	.....	Cannot (used two times)

<p>Interpretation</p> <p>There is equal ratio of low and high modal auxiliaries just as</p>			

the epistemic and deontic modality in this article. Moreover, the low modal auxiliaries highlights the less chances of the financial satisfaction for the poor people because of the quarantine the trade and businesses are closed almost. However, there is equal possibility of happiness because the common drink is available to all and the author conveys the message to the readers to stay with family. They want from them to stay safe and happy and keep on reading or writing.

Reporting the Findings/ Conclusion
Comparative Analysis of Residue and Style of Interaction of Literary Authors

The researcher explores the residue in the clauses of the content in 'The News' newspaper's article deal with the literary metaphor 'Black Swan' and its use in Roman literature. It also reveals the connotative meaning behind the use of this metaphor. Similarly, the author relates the literary ideas with social reality which is the Corona Virus. Additionally, he explains the existing reality in society by relating it with literary concept and communicates the negative influence the rare pandemic event casts on society, finance and human beings. Hence, the author highlights the initiatives those are taken by the government to cope up with the challenges but also motivate people to stay safe. The residues of the clauses in 'The Gulf News' deals with the use of tea in both the specific and general level which is appreciated by the literary authors. Additionally, they take a common subject which is tea and they make it specific and special for everyone. Hence, they also highlight financial inequality but they strive to convey the message of hope and stays at home with family enjoy food and reading.

The non-essential section of clauses in the 'The Dawn' provides information about the struggle of the authors in quarantine to stay in link with the audience. Similarly, it also reveals the different projects such as Q & A session and the digital reading through social media. Additionally, it refers to the interviews taken by different anchors from authors and they share their intellectual and literary thoughts with the audience. Hence, the writers give access to the common mass to their writings through the videos they have sent on a common platform to strengthen them mentally and to support them in the time of distress.

The investigation reveals the residue is different in the various newspapers but all reveals the one aspect which is the relation of literature with the current situation. Moreover, the motif behind this not only gives the audience the aesthetic pleasure but also make them aware of the hazards of prevailing circumstances. Hence, the mode of communication of the authors changes not only in social context but also they are turning from the traditional way of access to the technological one.

Comparative Analysis of MOOD

The finite used in the three selected articles from past and present tense, modal auxiliaries and the verbs which are playing the role of finite and action verb side by side. Moreover, this highlights the relation of past and present events in the writings of the authors and addresses the readers to take positive actions in quarantine. Furthermore, the subject under debate in 'The News' is the literary metaphor 'black swan', the corona virus, the measures and the negative influence it casts on the economy and society. Similarly, the same subject under discussion in 'The Dawn' is to stay at home, stay safe, the struggle of the author, the use technology in order to stay in contact with audience and digital programs. All these are subject of discussion in this news paper. Moreover, in 'The Gulf News' the subject of discussion is tea and its importance in the daily life and in the life of an intellectual person. The inflation, the lockdown, and the message they convey to the audience is to stay at home with family. Hence, the literary appreciation of tea they show harmony with common mass.

Comparative Analysis of Kind of Modality

The comparative analysis reveals the high ratio of epistemic modality as compared to deontic modality in 'The News' because this article is more judgmental and real. The author makes clear the pandemic situation through the metaphorical representation of black swan from the Roman literature. However, the analysis highlights the high ratio of deontic modality as compared to epistemic in 'The Dawn' newspaper which reveals the authors are taking initiative measures to remain in contact with audience. They initiates different programs and use technology as well. Furthermore, there is equal representation of epistemic and deontic modality in 'The Gulf News' articles. This asserts the judgemental and obligatory attitude from the side of the authors. Hence, different newspapers emphasize different aspects but all are logical and relevant to the events.

Conclusion

The researcher finds out the equal ratio of low possibility but high probability in 'The Gulf News'. Contrarily, 'The Dawn' portrays the low possibility but median probability. Hence, 'The News' reveals the median probability is high as compared to low

possibility. Consequently, all these disclose the possibilities and probabilities on the part of the authors which they communicate with the audience.

This study is significant because it explores the method of literary writers during quarantine in Pakistan. They relate literature with reality and give light of hope in this depressing situation. They use technology to convey their message along with their writings. Hence, this study is helpful for the future researchers because the ideational function of language can also be found out in them. The multiple themes can also be dug out through the textual function of analysis.

References

1. Almurashi, W. A. (2016). An introduction to Halliday's systemic functional linguistics. *Journal for the study of English Linguistics*, 4(1), 70-80.
2. Aijmer, K. (2016). Modality and mood in functional linguistic approaches. *The Oxford handbook of modality and mood*, 495-513.
3. Araghi, S. M., & Shayegh, K. (2011). Interpersonal metafunction of gender talk in ELT classrooms. *Journal of Academic and Applied Studies*, 1(2), 25-32.
4. ArabZouzani, M. A., Pahlavannejadb, M. R., & Seyyedi, H. (2019). The investigation of mood and modality in the first letter of Nahj al-Balagheh based on the interpersonal metafunction of Halliday's systemic functional grammar. *International Journal of New Trends in Social Sciences*, 3(2), 17-25.
5. Ayoola, M. O. (2013). An interpersonal metafunction analysis of some selected political advertisements in some Nigerian newspapers. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 3(8), 165-178.
6. Butler, C. S. (1996). On the concept of an interpersonal metafunction in English. *Advances in Discourse Processes*, 57, 151-182.
7. Bakuuro, J. (2017). Demystifying Halliday's metafunctions of language. *International Journal of Language and Literature*, 5(2), 211-217.
8. Bilal, H. A. (2012). Analysis of thank you m'am: Halliday's metafunctions. *Academic research international*, 2(1), 726.
9. Eggins, S., (2004). *Introduction to systemic functional linguistics*. A&C Black.
10. Forey, G., & Sampson, N. (2017). Textual metafunction and theme: What's 'it'about?'. *The Routledge Handbook of Systemic Functional Linguistics*. Abingdon: Routledge, 131-145.
11. Guijarro, A. J. M. (2010). A Multimodal Analysis of " The Tale of Peter Rabbit" within the Interpersonal Metafunction/" Un análisis multimodal" de El cuento de Peter Rabbit desde una perspectiva interpersonal. *Atlantis*, 123-140.
12. Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. M. (2013). *Halliday's introduction to functional grammar*. Routledge.
13. Haratyan, F. (2011, October). Halliday's SFL and social meaning. In *2nd International Conference on Humanities, Historical and Social Sciences* (Vol. 17, pp. 260-264).

14. Koussouhon, L. A., & Dossoumou, A. M. (2015). Analyzing Interpersonal Metafunction through Mood and Modality in Kaine Agary's Yellow-Yellow from Critical Discourse and Womanist Perspective. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 5(6), 20.
15. Koutchade, I. S., Akpaca, S. M., & Awoyodo, D. D. (2020). Exploring Interpersonal Metafunction in an Electioneering Campaign Speech from Measuring Time (Helon Habila).
16. Matthiessen, C., & Halliday, M. (1997). *Systemic functional grammar* (1st ed.).
17. Nur, S. (2015). Analysis of interpersonal metafunction in public speeches: A case study of Nelson Mandela's presidential inauguration speech. *The International Journal of Social Sciences*, 30(1), 52-63.
18. Qureshi, Z., (May 22, 2021). Pakistan's writers, poets share their love of tea. *The Gulf News*
19. Suleri, A., Q., (March 16, 2020). Dealing With Covid 19 in Pakistan. *The News*.
20. Saleem, R., (June 28, 2020). Notes: Reading in The Times Column of Corona. *The Dawn*.
21. Ye, R. (2010). The Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Barack Obama's Victory Speech. *English Language Teaching*, 3(2), 146-151.
22. Yang, H. (2017). The interpersonal metafunction analysis of Barack Obama's inaugural address. *International Journal of Languages, Literature and Linguistics*, 3(1), 27-31.