

Construction of Ideology and Power of Selected Teams Through Newspaper Discourse of Cricket World Cup 2023: A Corpus-Assisted Critical Discourse Analysis

Saqlain Hassan¹, Jamshaid Anjum² and Sidra Kousar³

<https://doi.org/10.62345/jads.2023.12.4.61>

Abstract

This study explicates the choices of words used in the selected newspapers of national and international scope for constructing ideology and power relationships of three cricketing nations, i.e., India, Pakistan, and Australia. The study examines the ideological and power relations through vocabulary and textual choices. The study also investigates the discursive practices related to the discourse of cricket and highlights the salient features within the text/corpus of Pakistani and international newspapers. The study further explores the ideological underpinnings of the selected newspaper stories and unearths the author's choices in lexical fields/items. The study is significant in many ways as it unfolds the pattern and method in which sports, specifically the game of cricket, have become the source of constructing ideology and power. The data for this study is gathered from stories from two newspapers, "Dawn" and "BBC." Foucauldian paradigm of power and Knowledge, disciplinary power, corpus-assisted Discourse analysis, and Thematic Analysis are used to analyze the data. The study is both qualitative and quantitative. The study's data has brought forward that the game of cricket is presented through the media discourse carrying certain ideologies, power structures, and dominance of a particular cricket-playing nation over the other off the field.

Keywords: Corpus-assisted, Ideology Construction, Cricket, Power Relationship, Dominance.

Introduction

Sports have always been regarded as a phenomenon known for their aesthetic effects. It is never termed that sports can have any ideological or political effects leading to power dynamics and hegemony. Huberman (1984, p.1) notes, "The assumption that sport is in some way inherently political phenomena has never been explained. The aesthetic impacts of sport are more well-known than its political nature." Similarly, sports are unarguably a way of constructing social, cultural, and political ideologies. As examined by Hern (2013, p. 9), "Across the ideological, class, cultural, and sporting spectrum, there seems to be a consensus that sports are, at best, distractingly vapid," is unquestionably true." This is an undeniable fact that a nexus exists between sports and ideology. The construction of political ideology has always been done through normative practices in sports. This relationship has influenced the minds and temperaments of all sections of ideological

¹Assistant Professor, Department of English Linguistics and Literature, Riphah International University, Islamabad. Email: saqlain.hassan@riphah.edu.pk

²Lecturer, Department of English, Govt. Gordon Graduate College, Rawalpindi, Punjab Pakistan. Email: jamshaid1989@gmail.com

³Rawalpindi Women University, Rawalpindi, Punjab, Pakistan. Email: sidrakousar221@gmail.com



existence. Hoberman (1984, p.12) states, "Ideological dispositions of all kinds find resonance in sportive expressionism." Similarly, Hargraves (2000) notes that:

When it comes to certain ideologies, it can be challenging to gauge their level of influence, but it is crucial to note how much their basic principles are represented in sports. Nonetheless, some ideologies have attempted to impact how sports are organized and played directly (p.10).

Power can be defined as "The capacity to govern our surroundings, our own lives, and the lives of others is what we call power." Kronman (1938, p. 28) translates Max Weber (1925, p. 28) "the possibility that a single actor in a social relationship will be able to complete his own goals in the face of obstruction, independent of the conventions underlying that possibility" (Weber, 1993).

Foucault (1976) contrasts sovereign power and disciplinary power. The construction of power has also been done through sports in which all the players involved are marketing symbols. The fields have become the marketing domains. Sports have become the subject of state politics. Sports now exhibit more nuanced forms of the control systems and normalizing tendencies that Foucault discusses, particularly in *Discipline and Punish*. The last century has seen the emergence of sports sciences, which have given rise to discourses that seek to impose "normativity" regimes on sports. Here, we must exercise caution and try to comprehend the nature of discursive practices and how they affect the conduct of sport (Lilja & Vinthagen, 2014).

Because sports reflect the authoritative distribution of values, the group action required to decide who gets what, when, and how and "who cares about what, where, and why or who believes what and with what effect" (Allison, 1993, p. 3), sport is by its very nature political. It is evident that the government's involvement in sports and its use of sports to further political objectives are the main causes of the sport-politics relationship (Bendor & Hammond, 1992).

Background of Cricket World Cup

Cricket has been regarded and placed at an esteemed level among other sports in Pakistan, Australia, and India. Therefore, it becomes paramount to study its reporting in the national and international newspapers. The study depicts an elaborative textual understanding of the text with a specific context of the play, i.e., cricket, a player on and off the field, statistics of the game, and its overall composure among the stakeholders. Since its conception in 1975, World Cup cricket has attracted the audience's attention and sporting countries worldwide. The event takes place every four years. There has been much enthusiasm among teams, host countries, people, and cricketing boards worldwide. People seek much pleasure from this sporting event. Newspapers are full of editorials and stories for the coverage of these events. Apart from being an event of sport and pleasure, it carries within it the construction of certain political, social, and cultural ideologies and power.

Problem Statement

The study examines the ideological and power relations of the three cricket teams. It presents the vocabulary and textual choices of the authors in terms of tokens, words, and lexical items.

Study Objectives

The following are the important objectives of the study:

1. To delineate the ideological choices of words in the selected newspapers of national and international scope

2. To investigate the power relations among the three cricketing teams depicted in the selected newspapers.

Research Questions

The following are the guiding questions the study seeks to answer:

1. How has ideology been constructed through the normative discourse of print media in the selected newspapers?
2. What power relation trajectory has been depicted throughout the reporting of the World Cup, keeping in view three nations?

Study Delimitations

The stories from two newspapers, "The Dawn" and the "BBC," have been selected from the 05th of October 2023 till the 27th of October 2023. This is due to certain restraints, chiefly the paucity of time and newspaper access. The researchers need access to all the newspapers. Also, it is not easy to have a hand on all data.

Literature Review

Past works have been listed in this section of the study, and in the later section, the study's theoretical framework is discussed. There has been a vast amount of reporting of cricket world cups since its inception in 1975, and on average, ten cricket teams have remained a permanent and active part of the biggest tournament of the game in the history of cricket.

Grant (2014) seems to confuse Lenin's support for physical exercise with his endorsement of sport, claiming that this validated the Soviet sports system. Lenin, for instance, supported the creation of a High School for Sports and Physical Culture because he thought that widespread engagement in physical culture could aid in developing the new "communist man" (Bunck, 1994).

Though he concentrates on the institutional setting, Foucault acknowledges Nietzsche's fundamental lessons about power. While Foucault does not directly criticize Western sporting institutions, she would have done so by pointing out how discursive practices, power dynamics, and truth regimes coexist in the institution of sport within a particular historical context. I do not know if sports are considered an institution with a limited scope worldwide and if they are subject to criticism. Nevertheless, we can comprehend how the Panopticon's disciplinary authority impacts athletic activities. Foucault asserts that it is a part of every aspect of society.

Examining 'ideology' means considering a particular type of political thought that sets itself apart from political science or political philosophy,' states Heywood (2003, p. 5). On the other hand, 'Studying political ideology means analyzing its nature, role and meaning, category of thought, and thinking about questions such as what set of political ideas and arguments should be classified as ideologies' (Heywood, 2003, p. 5).

As per Müller (2009, p.213), ideologies arose from the decline in faith in progress at the close of the 1800s; they represented 'crisis' thinking, consisting of fragments of 'decayed thoughts' systems dispersed and frequently inconsistent.

Müller (2009, p. 213) points out that "to view the twentieth century as an age of hate or an era of ideological extremes is to fail to recognize that many of these "ideologies" and the institutions promoting them were perceived as genuine solutions to problems by regular people as well as by intellectuals and political leaders."

According to Bell (1960, p. 447), ideology has become an unredeemable fallen term. Ideology, which formerly served as a guide for action, has ended, according to Bell (1960). Remarkably,

Bell's defamation was primarily focused on criticizing socialism and, more specifically, Marxism. By contrast, Frances Fukuyama, his successor, questioned the applicability of any school of thought other than liberal democracy, which he associated with a dedication to the capitalist system. Whether they are based on "monolithic" parties, military juntas, or personalist dictatorships, there is a shortage of serious ideas on both the communist left and the authoritarian right that can preserve the internal political cohesion of the strong. Various studies have been conducted on general sports, ideology, and power nexus (Hoberman, 1984; Hargreaves, 2000). As far as the need to be here has been seen, one side that needs to be discussed is the construction of ideology, specifically through the game of cricket in the form of media discourse. The current study fills that specific gap present in the field. The current study specifically looks into the game of cricket and its media discourse, creating ideology and power through normative and lexical choices.

Methodology

This section of the study presents the research methodology among its data collection tools, methods, and analysis. The study is qualitative and quantitative, and for the data collection, a random method of selection is used, and for analysis, a mixed method has been used.

Research Design

This research adopts a blend of both qualitative and quantitative research paradigms. Quantitative research entails numerical and statistical data, whereas qualitative research includes critically evaluating the data by closely reading the text.

Methods of Data Collection

Data for the analysis has been collected from random stories published in "The Dawn" and "BBC" online. The period for the data collection has been from the 5th of October 2023 till the 25th of October 2023. Two Newspapers have been selected to have a more objective outlook on the data. "The Dawn" has been selected for two reasons: Firstly, it is easily available in Pakistan also it has a readership across the globe. BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) has been selected for two reasons: it is one of the most trustworthy news agencies in the world known for its objective coverage and secondly, it is a renowned news agency having international viewers and readers (Britannica, 2024). The data has been retrieved from the official online websites of each of the said newspapers in soft form and saved on a computer following the guidelines listed by Baker et al., (2008) and Hassan (2023).

Methods of Data Analysis

Foucauldian Discourse Analysis and Corpus-Assisted Discourse analysis techniques are applied for the analysis of the data. Moreover, close thematic analysis is applied to dig deep into the text practice. Computer software Antconc 4.2.2 (Anthony, 2014) has been used for the analysis. Furthermore, Foucauldian Discourse analysis has been used to examine power relations, the formation of knowledge, and social constructs are carried out through discourse analysis. Analysis of Discourse within this framework entails investigating the role of language and communication in the construction of social norms, knowledge, and power dynamics.

Data Analysis and Discussion

In this section of the study, the statistical representation of the data is presented in terms of tables and graphs. The corpus data has been analyzed using the quantitative software AntConc 4.2.2 and the results are shown in the following pattern.

Table 1: Analysis of the keyword “India”

Table 1 Statistics of the keyword "India"

Type	Pos	Freq. tar.	Freq. ref.	Range tar.	Range ref.	Likelihood	Effect
India	N	50	474	1	1	163.064	0.006

Table 1 explicates that the word “India” occurs 50 times throughout the text which signposts the importance of India in the game of cricket is so important and the authors have shown their intent to express the significance India holds in the world of cricket as an entertainment and commercial activity. This unmarks the ideology that India is inevitable for cricket to exist as a commercial activity. This is done through a normative practice that goes unnoticed during newspaper reading.

Figure 1: KWIC of lemma India: The first 15 have been selected for analysis due to scarcity of space (node word)

File	Left Context	KW	Right Context
1. corpus...	South Africa at the Maharashtra Cricket Association Stadium in Pune,	India	on November 5. — AFP South Africa's Rassie van der
2. corpus...	South Africa at the Maharashtra Cricket Association Stadium in Pune,	India	on November 5. — AFP South Africa's Quinton de Kock
3. corpus...	South Africa at the Maharashtra Cricket Association Stadium in Pune,	India	on November 5. — AFP South Africa's Rassie van der
4. corpus...	South Africa at the Maharashtra Cricket Association Stadium in Pune,	India	on November 5. — AFP South Africa's Rassie van der
5. corpus...	South Africa at the Maharashtra Cricket Association Stadium in Pune,	India	on November 5. — AFP South Africa's Quinton de Kock
6. corpus...	South Africa at the Maharashtra Cricket Association Stadium in Pune,	India	on November 5. — AFP South Africa's Rassie van der
7. corpus...	game in Hyderabad's Rajiv Gandhi International Cricket Stadium in	India	on Tuesday. — AFP Captain Babar Azam and Sri Lanka
8. corpus...	game in Hyderabad's Rajiv Gandhi International Cricket Stadium in	India	on Tuesday. — AFP Captain Babar Azam and Sri Lanka
9. corpus...	and South Africa at the MA Chidambaram Stadium in Chennai,	India	on October 27. — AFP LISTEN TO AMRCE1.1,2,13e
10. corpus...	because we know we're better than that." Defeat by	India	on Sunday was England's fourth loss in succession
11. corpus...	win all of their remaining games, including against unbeaten hosts	India	on Sunday, and hope an unlikely set of results
12. corpus...	most likely look like South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and	India	on their day everyone can beat each other and
13. corpus...	and Sri Lanka, the 1982 champions have been well beaten by	India	and Australia before being humiliated by neighbours Afghanistan last
14. corpus...	asked Butler the same question before the opening game in	India	and he also twitted it away. Their answers suggested
15. corpus...	winner in the build-up, with focus mainly on hosts	India	and reigning champion England. Heavy defeats to India and
16. corpus...	on hosts India and reigning champions England. Heavy defeats to	India	and South Africa to start their campaign added to
17. corpus...	his, one should assume it has come	India	have something English had when they won the World

Table 2: The keywords in the left contexts of India are mostly proper and common nouns

Nouns (L)	Nouns (R)	Preposition (L)	Preposition (R)	Verb (R)	Verb (L)	Conjunctions (L)	Adjective (L)	Conjunctions (R)
Pune (06)	00	In (03)	On (12)	Defeated by	01	And (01)	Unbeaten Hosts	And (04)
Chennai (01)		By (02)		Beaten by	reigning			
Hosts (01)				Has come				

Additionally, there are prepositions of place and action along with a coordinating conjunction. The keywords in the right context of India are dominated mainly by the preposition of time along with some coordinating conjunctions. There is also a verb of possession in the context.

The Verbs such as defeated by India, beaten by, reigning, etc. explicate India's powerful dominance and control over the other cricket-playing nations. Also, the adjective phrase unbeaten hosts shows the power of the Indian cricket team over others involved in the game of cricket. Here, the Indian dominance has been portrayed masked in verbs and adjectives.

Table 3: n-grams of the keyword "India"

Cluster	Rank	Freq	Range
India on	1	12	1
India and	2	4	1
India has	3	3	1
India Australia	4	2	1
India in	4	2	1
India looks	4	2	1
India is	4	2	1
India is an	8	1	1
India is	8	1	1
India but	8	1	1
India captain	8	1	1
India in	8	1	1
India instead	8	1	1
India match	8	1	1
India meanwhile	8	1	1

Table 3 demonstrates that "India" is clustered with nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, articles, prepositions, and conjunctions. The proper noun in the cluster shows some significant relationship while the common noun shows something of less importance. 1st person pronoun shows India's relationship to something closely related. There is no dynamic verb of any significance except for a possessive verb and an action verb. There is no adjective in the cluster which leaves the impression that India has not done anything of any significance. The adverb in the cluster shows the contrast of the some already continued action. The prepositions in the cluster explicate place, time, and contrast. Conjunctions present in the cluster have addition and contrast in them. The possessive noun of 's is a reference to some kind of ideology and hegemony of India in activities

related to sports. Here, India is used as synecdoche which indirectly means BCCI. It is because India has dominance and control over the ICC which seems to be a puppet in the hands of India_BCCI.

Table 4: n-grams of the keyword "India"

Type	Rank	Freq	Range
India might	8	1	1
India next	8	1	1
India plays	8	1	1
India produces	8	1	1
India rejected	8	1	1
India remains	8	1	1
India said	8	1	1
India Shakeel	8	1	1
India showcased	8	1	1
India they	8	1	1
India Warner	8	1	1
India who	8	1	1
India will	8	1	1
India with	8	1	1
India won	8	1	1

Table 4 shows the n-grams containing two proper nouns *Warner* and *Shakeel* and the same number of pronouns comprising 3rd person plural, *they* and *who*, and relative pronouns respectively. The pronoun “they” is used here as nominalization to suggest opponent teams. The idea of opposition has been nominalized through 3rd person narrative. But the dynamic verbs such as rejected, remained showcased, etc. depicting the Indian power, control, and hegemony in the game of cricket both on and off the field. The action verbs “said and remain” unmask the ideology that India will keep domination of this game of cricket with them. Similarly, the verb “produces” is an indication that the Indian team always produces performances desired by the team and the Indian nation. This is a hint towards the ideology of the Indian team as well the public in general that the Indian team is unbeatable and produces great results.

The researcher has focused on ideology which has been asserted in such a normative way that it is not realized by the audience of the text of the newspapers. The presence of the word India for an exact number of times indicates India’s prominence in the game of cricket. Cricket in India has been a symbol of unity, nationalism, and the root of social and national ideology.

Analysis of the keyword “Australia”

Table 5: Statistics of the keyword "Australia"

Type	Pos	Freq. tar	Freq. ref	Range tar.	Range ref.	Likelihood	Effect
Australia	N	31	256	1	1	108.582	0.004

Table 5 shows the keywords of Australia. As far as the keywords are concerned, the team Australia’s value, and its powerful relationship with the game of cricket are depicted. The ideology

that Australia is an unavoidable nation in the game is evident through the number of times the word Australia has been represented by the authors of the newspapers.

Figure 2: The keyword "Australia" in its context

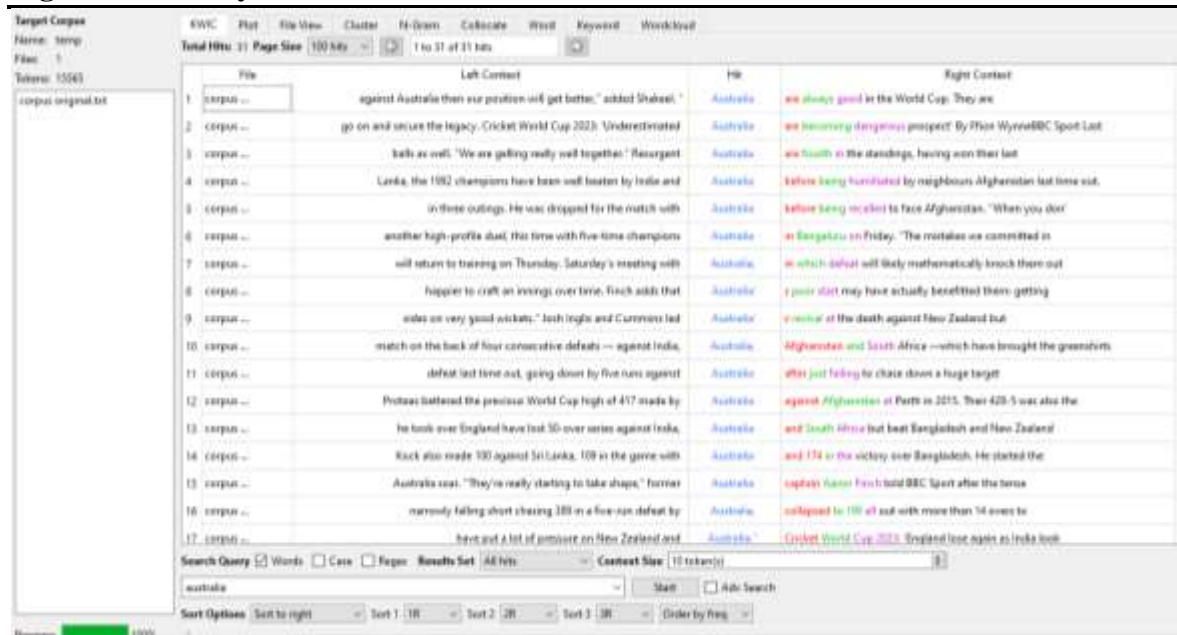


Figure 2 shows that in the left context, Australia is surrounded by a mix of nouns, verbs, prepositions, and conjunctions from top to bottom. However, a noun i.e. champions, and the verb “underestimated” indirectly express the ideology that Australia is an unbeaten team with having great record and domination in the past and this dominance should not be rejected in any way. However, the keywords in the right contexts are mostly prepositions with a few possessive adjectives and nouns. This, however, contains the verb “collapsed” which shows the routine opposite of the Australian cricket team. It reveals Australia’s dominance in the game of cricket in the past. Apart from these words, grammatical units, mostly there are helping or auxiliary verbs demonstrating the state of being of the team Australia. From top to bottom, from left to right, the majority of words in the contexts are verbs and prepositions. A word such as “champions” explicitly shows the power and domination of Australia in the game of cricket. The lexical choices made here are related to the power that the team Australia had and continues to enjoy in the game of cricket.

Table 6: Cluster of the keyword "Australia"

Range	S0	S1
1	Freq	Afghanistan
1	Australia	After
1	Australia	Against
2	Australia	And
3	Australia	Are
2	Australia	Before
1	Australia	Captain
1	Australia	Collapsed

1	1	Australia	Cricket
1	1	Australia	Had
1	1	Australia	Have
2	1	Australia	In
1	1	Australia	Is
1	1	Australia	New
Nouns		03	
Prepositions		04	
Action verbs		01	
Linking/ auxiliary verbs		03	
Adjectives		01	
Conjunctions		01	

Table 6 explicates that Australia has been clustered with prepositions majorly. There is only one action verb i.e. collapsed and that too shows something unexpected has happened. Otherwise, there are mostly linking verbs showing the state of being with the absence of any mentionable action. This selection of the words by the author has an impact on the power and domination of the team Australia in the game of cricket. The words such as “have, and new” are a clear representation of the domination team Australia held in the game of cricket and still carry on with the same. The authority of the team in Australia has been aptly shown by the author through normative practice. Similarly, the linking verb “is” demonstrating the team Australia’s current state of domination in the game.

Table 1: n-grams of the keyword "Australia"

Type	Rank	Freq	Range	Norm Freq.	Norm Range
Australia is	1	3	1	192.753	1.000
Australia and	2	2	1	128.502	1.000
Australia before	2	2	1	128.502	1.000
Australia in	2	2	1	128.502	1.000
Australia s	2	2	1	128.502	1.000
Australia Afghanistan	6	1	1	64.251	1.000
Australia after	6	1	1	64.251	1.000
Australia against	6	1	1	64.251	1.000
Australia captain	6	1	1	64.251	1.000
Australia collapsed	6	1	1	64.251	1.000
Australia cricket	6	1	1	64.251	1.000
Australia had	6	1	1	64.251	1.000
Australia has	6	1	1	64.251	1.000
Australia is	6	1	1	64.251	1.000
Australia New	6	1	1	64.251	1.000
Australia on	6	1	1	64.251	1.000
Australia should	6	1	1	64.251	1.000
Australia soar	6	1	1	64.251	1.000

Nouns	Adjective	Verb	Adverb	Preposition
04	01	06	01	04
Afghanistan, captain, cricket	New	Soar, have, had, is, should, collapsed	After	On, in, before, against

Table 7 depicts the N-Grams used with the team in Australia. The performative verb “Soar” explicitly is a signal of how the power of the team Australia has been shown. The team Australia holds an undeniable place in the game of cricket throughout history particularly cricket world cups becoming the champion of this event for a record 6 times. Though the presence of the verb “collapse” shakes that dominance and power yet is not permanent. The preposition “against” shows the strong resistance of the team in Australia. Through the normative lexical choice, the dominance has been re-asserted.

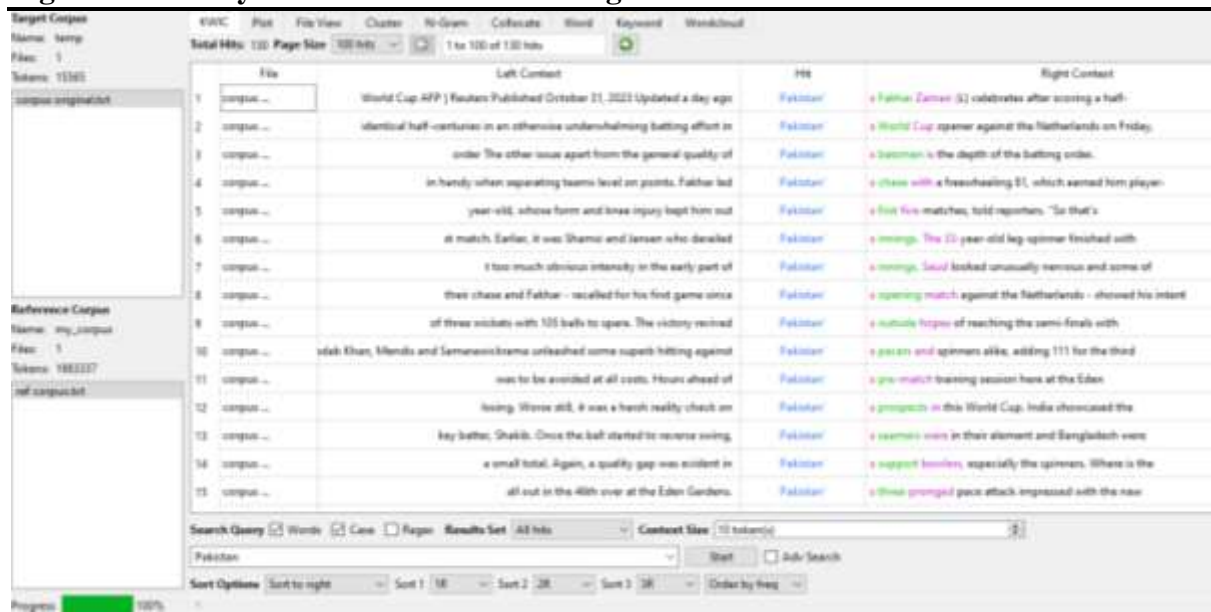
Analysis of “Pakistan”

Table 2: Statistics of the keyword "Pakistan"

Type	Pos	Freq. tar.	Freq. ref.	Range tar.	Range ref.	likelihood	effect
Pakistan	N	130	93	1	1	961.932	0.016

Table 8 shows the frequency of the keyword Pakistan. The data show that the word “Pakistan” has occurred 130 times. This is a clear indication of the importance Pakistan possesses in the game of cricket.

Figure 3: The keyword "Pakistan" in its linguistic context



The above figure 3 shows the occurrences of the keyword in its left and right linguistic context.

Table 3: Collocates of the keyword "Pakistan"

Nouns (L)	Nouns (R)	Preposition (L)	Preposition (R)	Verb (L)	Verb (R)	Adverbs (L)	Adverbs (R)	Adjective (L)
Swing (01) Eden Gardens 01	11 ('s Fakher, batsmen, chase, innings, pacers, prospect, seamers, support	In (03) By (02)	(08) in (2), of (03) since, against, on,	Led, derailed, revived	00	ago (01)	00	Evident

Table 9 above shows the node code "Pakistan's" surrounding collocates both on the left and the right sides. The 2 nouns "swing and "Eden Gardens" appear as left collocates. There are 11 nouns on the right side of the node code "Pakistan. Similarly, there are five prepositions on the left collocates and eight on the right. There are three action verbs on the right and none on the left. There is only one to the left and none to the right of the node code *Pakistan*. Only a single adjective is used in the left collocate of node code *Pakistan*. The lexical choice of nouns such as "Swing" and "seamers" expresses the Pakistan cricket team's strength which lies in bowling, not batting. Similarly, the verbs such as 'derailed and revived' on the left collocate to identify the Pakistan cricket team's inconsistency in the batting department. over the years. Moreover, the lexical choice of the phrase "the quality gap was evident" in the left collocate of the node word further proves the idea of Pakistan's frail batting which has derailed over the years. The choice of diction by the author about the Pakistan cricket team identifies the power and domination of the Pakistan cricket team lies in its bowling attack not batting.

Table 4: Clusters of the keyword "Pakistan"

Freq.	Range	S0	S1	Freq	Range	S0	S1
1	1	Pakistan	Babar	3	1	Pakistan	Are
1	1	Pakistan	Coming	1	1	Pakistan	As
3	1	Pakistan	Cricket	1	1	Pakistan	assisted
1	1	Pakistan	India	1	1	Pakistan	batsman
1	1	Pakistan	Pakistan	1	1	Pakistan	batter
1	1	Pakistan	We	1	1	Pakistan	became
1	1	Pakistan	All	1	1	Pakistan	began
8	1	Pakistan	and	1	1	Pakistan	believe
				3	1	Pakistan	By

Table 5: POS appeared with the keyword "Pakistan"

Noun	Pronoun	Adjective	Verbs	Prepositions	Conjunction
Babar, cricket, India, batsmen,	We, all,	Better	Coming, are, assisted, became, began, believe	by,	As, and

Tables 10 and 11 show the words glued with *Pakistan* in clusters. It is clustered with nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, prepositions, and conjunctions. To begin with, the lexical choice of nouns such as ‘Babar’ ‘India’ and ‘batsmen’ are used normatively carrying a whole ideology. India and Pakistan are considered arch-enemies in the field of cricket. Through a normative choice of lexicology, the authors have presented this ideology. The pronouns “we and all” are a representation of the ideology that the whole nation of Pakistan holds this belief that the Pakistan cricket team is backed by the whole nation.

Likewise, with the choice of adjectives and verbs in the *Pakistan* cluster, the authors have very aptly presented Pakistan’s power and ideology in the game of cricket. The adjective “better” shows that Pakistan is a better cricketing team and holds an inevitable place in the game of cricket. The verbs believe, began and became all normatively express Pakistan’s dominance in the game. The linking verb “are” showing the state of being of the Pakistan team. The idea here is the Pakistan team has an inevitable position of power and dominance in the game.

The data indicates that the Indian cricket team is the only one to use adjectives associated with dominance, hegemony, and power. Adjectives about on-field performance have also been applied to two other teams under investigation: Australia and Pakistan. The information has demonstrated that India is referred to using the lexical choices of ideology, power, and dominance. The analysis has also revealed that the media discourse surrounding the 2023 cricket World Cup has depicted Indian Power and Hegemony both on and off the pitch using disciplinary power.

Conclusion

The study instigated "Construction of ideology and power through cricket commentary: A corpus-assisted CDA." It has been observed through the study of the newspapers that the story's authors have highlighted India's gigantic role in the present World Cup of cricket owing to their role as a host of the cricket World Cup. The other teams did not have the sway other than mentioning their cricketing performances on the ground, so it shows that this World Cup is being played between India and the rest of the nations. The overall branding of the names of stadiums, hotels, roads, and all the related infrastructure bears the Hindu ideology, which has been shown throughout the analysis of the newspaper's discourse. Therefore, the clear and bare manifestation of the hegemonic and phototropic identity of the host—India- will remain the center of attraction/attention throughout the entire World Cup.

The study has also informed us that the repetition of a certain name related to the Indian cricketing world, team players, and their performance within the newspaper's stories rendered them unique and novel entities. Similarly, all other cricketing teams have been taken for granted throughout. This practice will highlight the image of 'modern India' within the readers' minds, and it will not vanish as quickly, so the cricketing nations will remember them as the torchbearers of the game. Therefore, within the world of cricket, this World Cup, even if the host does not win, will be remembered as one of the most celebrated events in the entire history of sports.

The data analyzed in the present study has shown a kind of Foucault's 'paradigm of power.' 'Similarly, the data has also manifested the concept of 'disciplinary Power' as far as the 'researcher has seen.' This concept of power has been used in the games to show the power of the nations where the players have been used as symbols. The data have shown that adjectives related to power, hegemony, and dominance have been used only for the Indian cricket team. The adjectives related to on-field performance have been used for two other teams, i.e., Australia and Pakistan, which are under investigation. The data has shown that the lexical choice of ideology, power, and dominance refers to India. The analysis has also brought to light that in the 2023 cricket World Cup, disciplinary power was used to show Indian power and hegemony in the media discourse on and off the field.

References

- Anthony, L. (2023). *AntConc* (Version 4.2.2) [Computer Software]. Tokyo, Japan: Waseda University. Available from <https://www.laurenceanthony.net/software>
- Baker, P., Gabrielatos, C., KhosraviNik, M., Krzyżanowski, M., McEnery, T., & Wodak, R. (2008). A useful methodological synergy? Combining critical discourse analysis and corpus linguistics to examine discourses of refugees and asylum seekers in the UK press. *Discourse & Society*, 19(3), 273-306. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0957926508088962>
- Bell, D. (1960). *The End of Ideology. On the Exhaustion of Political Ideas in the Fifties*. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press.
- Bendor, J., & Hammond, T. H. (1992). Rethinking Allison's Models. *The American Political Science Review*, 86(2), 301–322. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1964222>
- *British broadcasting corporation*, (2024). Britannica.com. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/British-Broadcasting-Corporation>
- Bunck, J. M. (1994). *Fidel Castro and the Quest for a Revolutionary Culture in Cuba*. University Park, Pennsylvania: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1994.
- Fukuyama, F. (2006). *The End of History and the Last Man*. New York Free Press.
- Grant, S. (2014) Bolsheviks, Revolution and Physical Culture. *International Journal of the History of Sport*, 31(7), 724-734.
- Hargreaves, J. (2000). *Heroines of Sport. The politics of difference and identity*. London: Routledge.
- Hassan, S. (2023). The representation of Afghan refugees in Pakistani Urdu and English blogs: A corpus-assisted discourse analysis. *Corporum: Journal of Corpus Linguistics*, 6(1), 64-78. <https://journals.au.edu.pk/ojsrcr/index.php/crc/article/view/351>
- Hern, M. (2013). *One Game at a Time. Why Sports Matter*. Oakland, CA: AK Press.
- Heywood, A. (2003). *Political Ideologies. An Introduction*. Third edition. London: Palgrave Macmillan
- Hoberman, J. (1984). *Sport and Political Ideology*. Austin: University of Texas Press.
- Müller, J.-W. (2009). The triumph of what (if anything)? Rethinking political ideologies and political institutions in twentieth-century Europe. *Journal of Political Ideologies*, 14 (2), 211-26.
- Lilja, M. & Vinthagen, S. (2014) Sovereign power, disciplinary power and biopower: resisting what power with what resistance? *Journal of Political Power*, 7(1), 107-126, DOI: [10.1080/2158379X.2014.889403](https://doi.org/10.1080/2158379X.2014.889403)
- Weber, M. (1993). *Power, Domination, and Legitimacy*. Routledge.