



Original Article

A Stylistic Exploration of ‘MeToo Harassment Narratives’ by Pakistani Women Journalists

Mamona Yasmin Khan¹ & Kainat Jameel²

¹Professor of English, Department of English, The Women University Multan, Email: mamona.6231@wum.edu.pk

²Scholar, Department of English, The Women University Multan, Email: kainatjameel02@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

*Stylistic Analysis,
Harassment Narratives,
#MeToo, Women
Journalists, Pakistani*

*Corresponding Author:

Mamona Yasmin Khan
mamona.6231@wum.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

The present study delves into the stylistic analysis of #MeToo harassment narratives of Pakistani female journalists. The analysis employs Leech and Short's (1981) stylistic framework to analyse lexical categories, grammatical structures, figures of speech and cohesive devices in order to explore how the language reveals the personal and emotional experiences of the narrators. The narrators use simple language that is, however, evaluative. Systemic critiques are amplified by figures of speech. Sentence complexity and the use of cohesive devices are further underscored. This study illustrates how linguistic patterns and stylistic choices may turn personal testimonies into compelling tools of advocacy and help enlarge discourses on gender equality and systemic reform in the media industry.

Introduction

What if the sound of silence was screaming for justice? In the seminal work of John Cage on silence and sound, he says that silence itself is considered a form of expression. As a voice that has been raised against the subaltern voices, and in the shadows of Pakistani media landscape where powerful voices are often silenced behind the closed door, #MeToo movement has become a global conversation about harassment and abuse. The discussion in this case is led by female journalists of Pakistan, who are using their own narratives of harassment to do so. These narratives tell us something about the larger societal and professional challenges that women face in the media industry. The purpose of this study is to stylistically analyse the #MeToo harassment narratives of Pakistani female journalists. Gill & Orgad (2018) indicate that the narratives of the female journalists echoed the worldwide #MeToo movements that are challenging the discussions of sex and power globally and trying to shift power relations at workplace.

These narratives have a great impact since they break the taboo of gender-based violence and show people sometimes unreported situations in a society that does not always perceive of speaking out of harassment as a good thing or silence. Furthermore, these narratives are also used to hear subaltern people, and to give back the power to female journalist by telling their own experiences (Davis, 2019). By delving deep in workplace harassment in an industry where men rule, these women are teaching us what it takes to blow the whistle, and how they are changing public perceptions of gender-based violence. By adopting the stylistic analysis of the harassment narratives, we can get to know how language conveys subtle emotional and psychological states (Leech & Short, 2007). The stylistic analysis explores the tone, grammar, vocabulary, and narrative flow to find out how linguistic choices determine meaning and emotion, or fear and frustration (Simpson, 2014). Such stylistic features indicate the journalists' attempt to present the psychological or mental toll that harassment in a hostile workplace, while maintaining professionalism. The tone, structure, diction and figurative language of the harassment narratives reveal the emotional and psychological complexities of the narrators.

By sharing their experiences of harassment, they (women) can speak back to the long-established media practice of a male-dominated society. In that sense, their testimonies can be also understood as a kind of resistance to some people as well as to other social and professional systems. For Pakistani female journalists, language is a powerful tool to articulate the harassment experiences, express emotions and assert identities and power. Through stylistic choices like charged diction, broken sentences, and metaphors, their narratives employ a shift from vulnerability to empowerment. This is part of their resistance to oppression and the challenge to societal expectations, and language is a way reclaim their voices and their identities.

Problem Statement

Stylistics is an important study for the analysis of discourses across lexical categories, grammatical structures, figures of speech, and cohesion. Although many researchers have studied harassment narratives in detail, but none of them made an attempt to examine them stylistically. Through stylistic analysis of linguistic features of these narratives such as sentence structure, metaphor, and repetition, the narratives transcend personal testimonies to criticize patriarchal norms while reflecting the intersection between gender, art and culture in shaping social norms. This study fills this gap by stylistically analysing these narratives.

Significance of the Study

The present study is significant because it offers a new dimension for analysing the style of any narrative through word choices made by the narrators. A deep analysis of lexical categories (like nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs and their subcategories), grammatical categories, figures of speech and cohesion and context open new dimension for the researchers and the readers.

Research Objectives

Following research objectives were framed by the researchers:

1. To explore the use linguistic patterns and stylistic choices by the Pakistani Female journalists in their #MeToo harassment narratives
2. To investigate what do these linguistic patterns and style reveal about their personal and emotional experiences

Research Questions

1. How do Pakistani female journalists use linguistic patterns and stylistic choices in their #MeToo harassment narratives?
2. What do these linguistic patterns and stylistic reveal about their personal and emotional experiences?

Literature Review

Leech and Short (2007) defined stylistic analysis that examines the aspects of the expression of meaning and emotion i.e., the ways we express meaning and emotion using sound, metaphor and sentence structure. It deals with the idea of “style” which is selecting out of particular linguistic forms so that the reader can perceive in depth. Stylistics is a linguistic principle applied to literary texts. In the context of harassment narratives, the use of metaphor, repetition and euphemistic language are important, because they show emotions and sociocultural influences. In addition to dissecting linguistic elements, they explore their interplay and interaction with cultural contexts, suggesting how these weighs within the linguistic development. In harassment narratives, the linguistic devices such as code switching, irony, lexical borrowing, sentence fragmentation constitutes layers of meaning, particularly in a multilingual society such as Pakistan. The stylistic features of these narrators show a psychological and emotional state of narrators that symbolize the suppressed voice or trauma. As Hershcovis et al. (2021) suggest, linguistic choices can either sustain or challenge "network silence" that stifles harassment talk. Karami et al. (2021) studies of workplace harassment narratives demonstrate shifts in linguistic frameworks that correspond to the evolving stylistic elements which articulate resistance and resilience. When these narratives are analysed stylistically, one can go beyond their depth, to find more deep, emotional, and cultural dimensions which make them powerful weapons of resistance and self-expression. Global comparison of harassment narratives shows that there are both universal and culturally specific stylistic elements. Metaphors, repetition, and framing harassment as a battle allow journalists to represent themselves as the active agents, and their emotional toll as the active agent, in the struggle against harassment. Linguistic choices are highly influenced by cultural factors: Pakistani journalists choose cultural and religious idioms; Ghanaian narratives reflect family honour and community reputation. These differences illustrate the importance of stylistic analysis to understand that how normative culture influences harassment narratives and the use of language as a source of resistance. Davis et al. (2023) in their article examined the workplace harassment of female police officers, finding that the systemic problems such as hierarchical power dynamics and the acceptance of harassment as normal in police culture. Themes including fear of retaliation and lack of accountability perpetuate a “code of silence” are identified by the study. The research reveals systemic barriers, but lacks a stylistic analysis of harassment narratives that might have offered deeper insight into how linguistic and rhetorical strategies both reflect and resist these challenges. They conclude that the study underscore the need for systemic work on safer, more equitable workplaces. Moreover, gender challenges which all female journalists face in the media industry across the globe, with particular reference to Pakistan, include harassment, discrimination and economic and social constraints. The studies of Iqbal et al. (2020) and also of Cheema (2021) show that there is no institutional support and deep-rooted patriarchal norms which hinder women for reporting harassment. Euphemistic language, metaphors, veiled narratives are frequently used by female journalists to talk about

their experiences in order to avoid backlash. In addition to that, Claesson (2024) explores structural barriers inside media organizations particularly related to gendered-based online violence, arguing that the latter requires systemic modifications, mental health support, and more solid institutional regulations. Ali and Pasha (2022) and Jamil (2023) analyse the sensationalized and victim blaming portrayals of violence against women in the media that perpetuate patriarchal norms and silence the survivor's voices. They stand up for ethical, responsible reporting with structural solutions to harassment and survivor's support. But women in Pakistan are increasingly speaking out against harassment, using the media as a vehicle to push back against social norms, claim their rights and demand change in the working cultures and broader society's attitudes towards women. In 2006, Tarana Burke started the movement of #MeToo, that gained a lot of attention for victims of sexual harassment to share their experiences and fight for justice. In fact, it has given people, especially women, the ability to fight back against harassment and change the system. Using metaphors, tone and sentence structure, the narratives capture trauma and resilience and show how the linguistic shift occurred from victimization to empowerment. High profile cases including Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy and Meesha Shafi highlight how the movement has been a pedestal for women to speak up, about the struggle and sexually harassment. Drewett et al. (2021) and Fleetwood (2019) analysed how personal narratives and social media have enhanced and made more hearable the voices of marginalized people and generated collective awareness of harassment. Field et al. (2019) reveal how media often portrays men as dominant figures, even for sexual violence which undercut the movements aims. According to Boateng and Lauk (2021), Ghanaian female journalists face pervasiveness of sexual harassment in newsrooms. The study explores how imbalance of power and cultural norms underwrite coercions, silences and self-censorships, and how societal barriers and victim blaming continue an abuse cycle. Iqbal et al. (2020) compare the harassment of female journalists in Pakistan and England, with the finding that verbal harassment is more common in Pakistan and that the societal and cultural barriers that exacerbate the problem are further heightened. To address cross cultural challenges women, face in journalism, the study recommends media advocacy, policy enforcement and workplace reforms. Joshi (2023) reveals the prevalence of entrenched patriarchal norms of verbal, emotional and financial harassment of female journalists in Karnali. According to Joshi, safe and equal environments and structural changes are necessary for gender friendly environments. While these studies offer useful information about the harassment faced by female journalists worldwide, they do not discuss the stylistics of harassment narratives, which this research seeks to fill. Language in online harassment narratives serves as a sociolinguistic window into the history, culture of communities. Studies of Qureshi et al. (2020) and Anderson (2012) reveal how harassment is addressed (using sociolinguistic framework) and how victims are marginalized. But these narratives are often riddled in euphemistic language, metaphors, and storytelling to speak about taboo topics, to disrupt power dynamics, and to open empathy. According to Clair et al. (1996) and Mendes et al. (2018), the use of digital platforms is visualized to offer survivor spaces to share their experiences, amplify other marginalized voices and participate in activism against systemic injustices.

Despite the fact that digital narratives have enabled survivors around the world, there is a huge gap when it comes to understanding the linguistic features of harassment narratives. This study seeks to fill this gap by examining how victims use stylistic elements such as tone, repetition, and metaphor etc. to convey victimization and resistance within cultural and

professional contexts. This research, through the lens of Leech & Short’s framework looks at the interplay of language, empowerment, cultural resistance in expressing these experiences.

Methods and Materials

This present study seeks to analyse the harassment narratives of Pakistani female journalists, with regard to stylistics, as defined by (Toolan et al., 1983) as an attempt to investigate that how language helps to gain the artistic accomplishment. This research is a qualitative study that collects data so that it may be measured and given to statistical treatment to support or disprove “alternate knowledge claims” (Wilson & Creswell, 1996).

Theoretical Framework

Geoffrey Leech and Mick Short’s 1981 book, “Style in Fiction” provides a stylistic framework by which we can methodologically examine the language used in literary works. By means of literary analysis and linguistic principles, they attempt to discover the manner in which language produces meaning and effect in texts. The framework is useful for assessing #MeToo harassment narratives of Pakistani female journalists. For the analysis, the checklist of linguistic and stylistic categories provided in Leech and Short (2007) will be used. This checklist provides a “Systematic Basis” for the extraction of relevant linguistic data in order to carry out stylistic evaluation. The elements that constitute the levels are lexical, syntactic and semantic and the figures of speech. The list is selective, the detail removed, but it allows the readers to employ linguistic survey to access the text’s significant and relevant elements (Leech & Short, 2007).

Table 1:

Leech and Short’s checklist of stylistic markers

Lexical categories	Grammatical categories	Figures of speech	Context and cohesion	and
General	Sentence types	Grammatical scheme	Context	and
Nouns	Sentence complexity	Lexical scheme	cohesion	
Adjectives	Clause types	Phonological schemes	--	
Verbs	Clause structure	Tropes	--	
Adverbs	Noun phrases	--	--	
--	Other phrase types	--	--	

Thus, this study will use Leech and Short’s stylistic analysis framework to demonstrate through the use of stylistic features i.e. how these Journalists highlight their harassment experiences, resist oppression, and assert their identities. Geoffrey Leech and Mick Short look at lexical, syntactic, semantic elements, figures of speech and cohesion on their checklist to understand how linguistic choices give meaning.

Data Analysis

The narratives will be analysed according to Leech and Short’s (1981) framework. The checklist is given in table 2:

Table 2:

Checklist for stylistic markers

Stylistic Categories	Contents
Lexical Categories	<p>General: Simple-complex, formal-colloquial, idiomatic phrases, dialect-register, rare vocabulary.</p> <p>Morphological Categories: Noteworthy categories (e.g., compound words, words with particular suffixes).</p> <p>Semantic Fields: Belonging to different semantic fields.</p> <p>Nouns: Abstract-concrete, nouns referring to events, perceptions, processes, moral qualities, social qualities, proper names, collective nouns.</p> <p>Adjectives: Types: Frequent, attribute (physical, psychological, visual, auditory, colour, referential, emotive, evaluative).</p> <p>Attributes: Restrictive or non-restrictive, gradable or non-gradable, attributive or predicative.</p> <p>Verbs: Types: Stative (states) or dynamic (actions, events).</p> <p>Categories: Movements, physical acts, speech acts, psychological states or activities, perceptions.</p> <p>Transitivity: Transitive, intransitive, linking (intensive), factitive, non-factitive.</p> <p>Adverbs: Frequency, semantic functions (manner, place, direction, time, degree), significant use (conjuncts like “so,” “therefore,” “however,” disjuncts like “certainly,” “obviously,” “frankly”).</p>
Grammatical Categories	<p>Sentence Type: Simple, compound, complex.</p> <p>Sentence Complexity: Analysis of complexity levels.</p> <p>Clause Type: Main, subordinate, relative.</p> <p>Clause Structure: Analysis of clause arrangements.</p> <p>Noun Phrase - Verb Phrase: Examination of noun and verb phrases.</p> <p>Other Phrase Types: Analysis of various phrase types.</p> <p>Word Classes: Categorization of word classes.</p>
Figures of Speech	<p>Foregrounding Features: Formal and structural repetition, anaphora, parallelism.</p> <p>Phonological Schemes: Rhyme, alliteration, assonance.</p> <p>Tropes: Metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, etc.</p> <p>Deviation: Use of non-standard or unexpected forms.</p>
Cohesion and Context	<p>Logic Link Between Sentences: Analysis of logical connections.</p> <p>Linguistic Clues: Clues related to the addresser-addressee relationship.</p>

The analysis of the narratives will be based on table 1.

Category 1: Lexical Categories

General

The narratives are predominantly simple, which indicates that there is a need for clear and direct communication. Complex terms like “engendered misogyny” are sparingly used, indicating the clarity should be accessible to all the readers. It is evident that there is a mix of formal and colloquial expressions. Formal terms like “professional integrity”, “gender sensitivity” strengthen the authority of the narratives, while colloquial terms like “thrown out of the window” make the experiences recognisable. Idioms such as “crossed the line” and “hit a wall” imparts the emotional state. The narratives are largely professional and use little of the regional dialect, thereby retaining a national relevance in the register. From time to time, rare vocabulary is used, such as “engendered”, to bring attention to critical points.

Category 2: Morphological Categories

The narratives emphasize core themes like gender equality, by using compound words such as “workplace harassment”. These combinations in one sentence summarize complicated problems. The suffixes “-ment” in “harassment” and “-ity” in “disparity” are both morphologically concrete words that illustrate the abstract concepts at the heart of the narratives’ critique.

Semantic Field

The narratives range over a variety of semantic fields, but are particularly concerned with workplace dynamics, violence and threats, and social constructs. The “colleagues” and “assignments” are professional, “harassment”, “threats”, and “misogyny” are from the semantic field of systemic violence. Terms such as “freedom”, “discrimination”, and “equality” not only lay the way to getting a personal experience from social construct, but also playing a role in tackling general societal issue.

Nouns

The narratives are able to create emotional and thematic impact because their combination of abstract and concrete nouns is in balance. Abstract nouns like “discrimination”, “equality”, and “freedom”, reveal systemic issues whereas concrete nouns such as “office”, “phone”, and “colleague”, ground the stories in, more or less specific realities. The narratives are contextualised by proper names like “PTI” and “Punjab”, in socio political and geographical terms. The terms “colleagues” and “media houses” convey the idea that people share similar experiences especially women journalists.

Adjectives

Environments, emotions, and judgments are described with adjectives. Evaluative adjectives such as “toxic”, “unsafe”, and “unjust” reveal critical perspectives on workplace dynamics. The physical descriptors like “visible scars” and psychological terms like “traumatized”, are the kind of vivid imagery that heighten experience and deepen emotional resonance. Gradable adjectives like “unsafe” allow for varied intensity, while restrictive adjectives as in “harassing colleagues” narrow the focus to targeted subjects.

Verbs

Dynamic verbs dominate the narratives emphasizing the struggles of women journalists. The words like “reported”, “challenged”, and “resisted” demonstrate power and determination. The narratives also include stative verbs like “felt” and “feared” which expose emotional states. Transitive verbs like “filed complaints” reflects direct actions of the narrators, while intransitive verbs like “persisted” reveal the ongoing struggles of the narrators.

Adverbs

Adverbs are also seen in the narratives to emphasize persistence, courage, and temporal context. Frequency adverbs like “often” and “regularly” emphasize how often or regularly, harassment challenges occur. Adverbs of manner like “reluctantly” and “bravely” add nuance to actions. Temporal adverbs (always, never), and adverbs of degree (extremely, deeply) put descriptions of experiences in time, or increase their emotional description. Moreover, logical connectors like “however” and “therefore” ensure coherence and context.

Category 3: Grammatical Categories

Sentence Type and Complexity

Simple, compound, and complex sentences form a mixture of clarity and depth in the narratives. Simple sentences like “I lost my job due to this” reveal urgency. Compound sentences like “I filed a complaint, but nothing happened” juxtapose actions and outcomes. Complex sentences, such as “although I persisted, the harassment did not stop” capture and reveal insights of challenges and resistance.

Clause Types

One of the main clauses found is “I was threatened”, convey the primary message of the narrative, while the subordinate clause, “because I reported the story” provide the general explanation that why this happened. Descriptions become more specific with relative clause “who constantly harassed me”.

Phrase Types

Adversity and resilience are emphasized by the use of noun phrases like “hostile work environment” and verb phrases like “persisted against all odds”.

Category 4: Figures of Speech

Foregrounding Features

Recurring challenges are highlighted by the use of repetition and parallelism. For example, the phrase “harassment at work” is constantly repeated in the narratives, highlighting the prevalence of harassment. Similarly, parallel structures like “faced threats online”, “faced threats in the office” highlights the evidence of gendered violence.

Tropes

Metaphors are also used in most of the narratives, such as, “glass ceiling” highlights the systematic barriers while personification in phrases like “fear paralyzed me” indicates the emotional and mental toll.

Deviation

At some point in the narratives, the narrators have used candid tone as in “thrown under the bus” which introduces informality.

Category 5: Cohesion and Context

Logical Links

Logical connectors are heavily used such as “however”, “because”, and “therefore” maintain coherence between the sentences which builds the narrative flow.

Linguistic Clues

Pronouns like “I”, “we” emphasize a shared narrative voice, which effectively binds the narrators with the audience. For example, the phrase such as “women journalists” underscore the shared nature of these narratives.

Discussions and Findings

The stylistic analysis of the harassment narratives of Pakistani female journalists illustrate the ways of articulating Pakistani female journalists’ experiences and their fight by the use of language and stylistic devices used within the #MeToo narratives. Simple and direct language make the messages clear and easy to understand though the use of adjective such as “toxic” and “unsafe”, reveals the hostility faced by women. Concrete nouns like “office” for workplace, and “colleague,” provide realism to the narratives while dynamic verbs such as “resisted” show how they fought harassment and “reported” for fighting the menace. This brings on a personal connection to certain stative verbs like “feared” which metaphorically puts the audience in their own emotional and vulnerable position. These linguistic features do not only report the narrators’ self and emotional vulnerability but the women as survivor agents as well. The stylistic analysis tried to depict the hardships they have gone through, their attempts to stand for themselves and to resist the patriarchal norms, as an attempt to rewrite their professional and personal selves. Findings are summarized in table 3 below.

Table 3:

Stylistic Analysis of Lexical Categories

Lexical Category	Subcategory	Findings and Examples
General	Simple and complex vocabulary	Vocabulary is predominantly simple for clarity with occasional evaluative terms like “toxic” and “unsafe”
	Colloquial and formal language	A blend of formal terms like “professional integrity” and colloquial expressions like “thrown out of the window”
	Idiomatic phrases	Idioms such as “hit a wall” and “crossed the line” convey emotional states
	Rare vocabulary	Terms like “engendered” adds depth to systemic critiques

Nouns	Abstract and concrete nouns	Abstract: “freedom”, “discrimination”; Concrete: “office”, “colleague”, “phone”
	Proper nouns	Specific references such as “PTI”, “MQM”, and “Punjab” provides socio-political context
	Collective nouns	“colleagues” and “media houses” emphasize shared professional experience
Adjectives	Evaluative adjectives	Words like “toxic”, “unsafe”, and “unjust” highlight critical perspective
	Psychological and emotive adjectives	“Frustrated”, “terrified”, and “resilient” reflect emotional depth
	Physical and visual adjectives	Descriptions like “visible scars” and “crowded spaces” add sensory images and emotional resonance
Verbs	Dynamic and stative verbs	Dynamic: “reported”, “resisted”; Stative: “felt”, “feared”
	Transitive and intransitive verbs	Transitive: “filed complaints”; Intransitive: “persisted”, “survived”
	Verbs of perception and action	Highlight external struggles (“challenged”) and internal emotional responses (“understood”)
Adverbs	Adverbs of frequency and manner	Frequency: “often”, “regularly”; Manner: “reluctantly”, “bravely”
	Temporal and degree adverbs	Temporal: “always”, “never”; Degree: “extremely”, “deeply” reveals the adversity
Figures of Speech	Tropes	Metaphors: “glass ceiling”; Personification: “fear paralyzed me”
	Repetition and parallelism	Repeated phrases like “harassment at work” highlight recurring systemic issues, while parallelism emphasize patterns of gendered violence
Grammatical Feature	Sentence complexity	A mix of simple, compound, and complex sentences balances clarity, urgency, and reflective depth
Cohesion and Context	Cohesive devices	Logical connectors like “however”, “because”, and “therefore” reveals coherence and narrative flow

These narrative show strong and significant linguistic choices that show resemblance to the personal and emotional experiences of the narrators. The frequent use of evaluative adjectives and emotive language shows how hard things are for them, and with the use of concrete and abstract nouns they stand out against the reality of systems. First, through dynamic verbs, the analysis shows their active resistance to harassment and power, while stative verbs and

adverbs of manner build layers of emotional vulnerability and determination. Their experiences are multifaceted, thus are mirrored by grammatical diversity from simple, direct sentences to the complex reflective ones. Cohesive devices facilitate a collective narrative voice, converting separate narratives into a shared voice of systemic reform. Taken together, these linguistic patterns not only represent a unique but also power and advocacy tool for change in the media industry.

Conclusion

#MeToo harassment narratives of Pakistani female journalists are stylistically analysed to show how language is tightly woven to narrate victimization, resistance and empowerment. These narratives maintain emotional depth while maintaining clarity using evaluative adjectives, dynamic verbs, metaphors, and cohesive devices as they reflect the many (often conflicting) struggles these women faced. Their vulnerability and resilience are expressed with the blend of simple and complex sentence structure, allowing personal testimonies to become a collective voice disorienting patriarchal values and combative with systemic wrongs. This study brings into focus how linguistic choices influence harassment narratives of Pakistani female journalists and show the power leveraged by them as advocacy and systemic reform instruments in the media industry.

References

1. Ali, S., & Pasha, S. (2022). News Media Representations of Domestic Violence Against Women in Pakistan. *Media and Communication Review*, 2(2), 1-22.
2. Anderson, K. E. (2012). Sexual Harassment Discourse in Egypt: A Sociolinguistic analysis. The University of Texas at Austin. https://repositories.lib.utexas.edu/bitstream/2152/22514/1/anderson_thesis_20122.pdf
3. Adler, M., Vincent-Höper, S., Vaupel, C., Gregersen, S., Schablon, A., & Nienhaus, A. (2021b). Sexual Harassment by Patients, Clients, and Residents: Investigating Its Prevalence, Frequency and Associations with Impaired Well-Being among Social and Healthcare Workers in Germany. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(10), 5198. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18105198>
4. Boateng, K. J. A., & Lauk, E. (2021). Proclivity of sexual harassment and blame attribution in journalism: Experiential narratives of Ghanaian female journalists. *Observatorio (OBS)**, 15(2). <https://doi.org/10.15847/obsobs15220211776>
5. Claesson, A. (2024). “I Really Wanted Them to Have My Back, but They Didn’t”—Structural Barriers to Addressing Gendered Online Violence against Journalists. In Routledge eBooks (pp. 112–131). <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003544517-7>
6. Clair, R. P., Chapman, P. A., & Kunkel, A. W. (1996). Narrative approaches to raising consciousness about sexual harassment: From research to pedagogy and back again. *Journal of Applied Communication Research*, 24(4), 241–259. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00909889609365455>
7. Cairns, K. V. (1994). A narrative study of qualitative data on sexual assault, coercion and harassment. *Canadian Journal of Counselling and Psychotherapy*, 28(3), 193–205. <https://cjc-rcc.ucalgary.ca/article/download/58502/44001>
8. Cheema, I. (2023). The other #MeToos. <https://global.oup.com/academic/product/the-other-metoo-9780197619872?cc=us&lang=en&#>

9. Cho, S., Crenshaw, K. W., & McCall, L. (2013). Toward a field of intersectionality studies: theory, applications, and praxis. *Signs*, 38(4), 785–810. <https://doi.org/10.1086/669608>
10. Davis, H., Lawrence, S., Wilson, E., Sweeting, F., & Poate-Joyner, A. (2023). ‘No one likes a grass’ Female police officers’ experience of workplace sexual harassment: A qualitative study. *International Journal of Police Science & Management*, 25(2), 183–195. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14613557231157185>
11. Drewett, C., Oxlad, M., & Augoustinos, M. (2021). Breaking the silence on sexual harassment and assault: An analysis of #MeToo tweets. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 123, 106896. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2021.106896>
12. Fleetwood, J. (2019). Everyday self-defence: Hollaback narratives, habitus and resisting street harassment. *British Journal of Sociology*, 70(5), 1709–1729. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-4446.12699>
13. Fasting, K., & Sand, T. S. (2015c). Narratives of sexual harassment experiences in sport. *Qualitative Research in Sport Exercise and Health*, 7(5), 573–588. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2159676x.2015.1008028>
14. Field, A., Bhat, G., & Tsvetkov, Y. (2019). Contextual Affective Analysis: A case study of people portrayals in online #MeToo stories. *Proceedings of the International AAAI Conference on Web and Social Media*, 13, 158–169. <https://doi.org/10.1609/icwsm.v13i01.3358>
15. Fairclough, N. (2013). Language and power. In *Routledge eBooks*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315838250>
16. Gill, R., & Orgad, S. (2018). The shifting terrain of sex and power: From the ‘sexualization of culture’ to #MeToo. *Sexualities*, 21(8), 1313–1324. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1363460718794647>
17. Guillén-Nieto, V. (2024b). *The language of harassment: Pragmatic Perspectives on Language as Evidence*. Rowman & Littlefield.
18. Hershcovis, M. S., Vranjes, I., Berdahl, J. L., & Cortina, L. M. (2021). See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil: Theorizing network silence around sexual harassment. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 106(12), 1834–1847. <https://doi.org/10.1037/apl0000861>
19. Hardies, K. (2023b). Prevalence and correlates of sexual harassment in professional service firms. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2022.1082088>
20. Iqbal, I. (n.d.). Violence against media personas: A comparative study of women journalists in Pakistan and England. Retrieved from <https://vc.bridgew.edu/jiws/vol24/iss1/10>
21. Iqbal, I. (2020). Harassment faced by female journalists: A cross border comparative analysis. *International Review of Social Sciences*, 8(10).
22. Jamil, S. (2020). Suffering in silence: The resilience of Pakistan’s female journalists to combat sexual harassment, threats and discrimination. *Journalism Practice*, 14(2), 150–170. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786.2020.1725599>
23. Jamil, S. (2023). The growing norm of sexual harassment in Pakistan’s mainstream and ethnic news media. *Media Asia*, 50(3), 397–417. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01296612.2023.2180199>
24. Joshi, K. K. (2023). Abuse and harassment of female journalists in Karnali. *KMC Journal*, 5(2), 44–58. <https://doi.org/10.3126/kmcj.v5i2.58229>

25. Karami, A., Spinel, M. Y., White, C. N., Ford, K., & Swan, S. (2021). A systematic literature review of sexual harassment studies with text mining. *Sustainability*, 13(12), 6589. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13126589>
26. Keyton, J., & Menzie, K. (2007). Sexually Harassing messages: Decoding workplace conversation. *Communication Studies*, 58(1), 87–103. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10510970601168756>
27. Leech, G. N., & Short, M. H. (2007). *Style in fiction: A linguistic introduction to English fictional prose* (2nd ed.). Pearson Education.
28. Mendes, K., Keller, J., & Ringrose, J. (2018). Digitized narratives of sexual violence: Making sexual violence felt and known through digital disclosures. *New Media & Society*, 21(6), 1290–1310. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1461444818820069>
29. Moitra, A., Hassan, N., Mandal, M. K., Bhuiyan, M., & Ahmed, S. I. (2020). Understanding the challenges for Bangladeshi women to participate in the #MeToo movement. *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction*, 4(GROUP), 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3375195>
30. Mubashir, M., & Jameel, K. (2023b). Stylistics Analysis of lexical categories in “Annabel Lee” by Edgar Allan Poe. *Global Language Review*, VIII(IV), 20–32. [https://doi.org/10.31703/blr.2023\(viii-iv\).03](https://doi.org/10.31703/blr.2023(viii-iv).03)
31. Prabhu, G., Pandey, V., Jeyavel, S., & Greeshma, R. (2022). Would you mind sharing your story? A narrative exploration of incivility experiences in the Information Technology workplace. *Information Technology and People*, 36(3), 1160–1178. <https://doi.org/10.1108/itp-10-2021-0759>
32. Qureshi, S. F., Abbasi, M., & Shahzad, M. (2020). Cyber harassment and women of Pakistan: Analysis of female victimization. *Journal of Business and Social Review in Emerging Economies*, 6(2), 503–510. <https://doi.org/10.26710/jbsee.v6i2.1150>
33. Simpson, P. (2004). *Stylistics: A resource book for students*. Retrieved from <http://ci.nii.ac.jp/ncid/BA67604031>
34. Schlieff, M., Stefanidou, T., Wright, T., Levy, G., Pitman, A., & Lewis, G. (2023). A rapid realist review of universal interventions to promote inclusivity and acceptance of diverse sexual and gender identities in schools. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 7(4), 556–567. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-023-01521-z>
35. The Express Tribune. (n.d.). *The Express Tribune*. Retrieved from <https://tribune.com.pk/meesha-shafi>
36. Täuber, S., Loyens, K., Oertelt-Prigione, S., & Kubbe, I. (2022). Harassment as a consequence and cause of inequality in academia: A narrative review. *EClinicalMedicine*, 49, 101486. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2022.101486>
37. Widdowson, H. (2014). Stylistics and the teaching of literature. In *Routledge eBooks*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315835990>
38. Waisbord, S. (2018). The vulnerabilities of journalism. *Journalism*, 20(1), 210–213. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884918809283>
39. Zakaria, R. (2017, December 27). Understanding harassment. *DAWN.COM*. Retrieved from <https://www.dawn.com>