



Editorial Rhetoric and Policy Agenda Setting in Select Nigerian Newspapers, 2014-2023

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ABSTRACT

Background: Newspaper editorials play significant role in democratic societies by influencing public opinion and shaping policy discourse. Despite the growing body of research on agenda setting, limited studies have examined the rhetorical mechanisms through which editorials influence policy priorities in Nigeria.

Objective: This study investigated the rhetorical discourse structures and persuasive appeals employed in selected Nigerian newspaper editorials and examined their influence on policy agenda setting between 2014 and 2023.

Method: The study adopted a quantitative content analysis design complemented by rhetorical analysis. A total of 240 editorials published in selected Nigerian newspapers between 2014 and 2023 were purposively sampled and analysed.

Results: The study identified the use of deliberative, judicial, and epideictic rhetorical discourse structures in framing policy concerns. Logos emerged as the dominant persuasive appeal, followed by ethos and pathos, indicating a strong preference for evidence-based reasoning and institutional credibility in editorial advocacy.

Conclusion: The study concludes that newspaper editorials remain influential instruments of policy agenda setting in Nigeria. Through the strategic deployment of rhetorical structures and persuasive appeals, editorials amplify public concerns, shape audience perceptions, and contribute to policy discussions despite the increasing prominence of digital media platforms.

Unique Contribution: This study provides fresh empirical insight into the relationship between editorial rhetoric and policy agenda setting in Nigeria. It extends agenda-setting scholarship by demonstrating how rhetorical discourse structures and persuasive appeals function as strategic tools for influencing policy debates and public understanding of governance issues.

Key Recommendation: Newspaper organizations should strengthen editorial advocacy through balanced, evidence-driven arguments while policymakers should pay closer attention to editorial discourse as a valuable source of public concerns and policy feedback

Keywords: Agenda Setting, Editorial Rhetoric, Newspaper Editorials, Policy Agenda, Media Persuasion, Public Discourse.



INTRODUCTION

Numerous concerns confront societies daily that require urgent policy attention, yet many of these public concerns go unnoticed by policymakers due to limited media coverage (Zoaka, 2025). Issues do not automatically receive government consideration. Oji (2024) notes that events are filtered, prioritized, and amplified through institutional communication processes known as agenda setting. The media play a central role in this process by promoting the salience of issues through various news outlets, including newspaper editorials (Olugbenga, 2019; Odoemelum et al., 2013). Media gatekeepers determine which issues move from local, national, or international discourse into sustained public debate. As a critical stage in policy analysis, agenda setting shapes government decisions regarding which matters deserve priority attention and resources, thereby forming the foundation for policy formulation and implementation (Landauer, 2021).

Furthermore, Macaulay et al. (2020) conceive newspaper editorials as important media channels that provide thought-provoking insights into public discourse and influence policy processes. As institutional opinion pieces, editorials interpret national issues, evaluate government actions, and recommend policy directions. According to Duyile (2026), editorials are analytical writings that explain issues, criticize policies, and propose solutions through logical, concise presentations of facts and opinions designed to guide readers' understanding and decision-making. Similarly, views editorials as persuasive journalistic essays intended to inform, persuade, and stimulate insight through reasoned argument and rhetorical appeal. Through these functions, editorials serve as a critical interface between policymakers and the public.

The persuasive capacity of editorials reflects the enduring influence of rhetoric. According to Oliinyk (2021) there are two foundational traditions of rhetoric. The first, rooted in the works of Aristotle (4th century BC), conceptualizes rhetoric as the art of persuasion, in which the speaker's primary task is to influence the audience. The second tradition, associated with the Roman orator Quintilian (1st century AD), explains rhetoric as the art of speaking gracefully, emphasizing refinement and elegance of expression. While differing in emphasis, both traditions underscore the strategic use of language to shape perception and judgment. In contemporary media discourse, these rhetorical traditions are evident in structured arguments, evaluative language, micro-linguistic compositional structures, and persuasive appeals as employed in newspaper editorials.

Through consistent emphasis and persuasive framing, editorials contribute to policy agenda setting by shaping the salience of issues in public and media debates (Olorunisola & Martins, 2013). Agenda setting explains how media emphasis (media agenda) influences the issues perceived as important by the public (public agenda) and, in turn, policymakers (policy agenda). The media agenda reflects issues prioritized by the media, the public agenda concerns issues salient to citizens, and the policy agenda refers to issues addressed by decision-makers. Empirical studies suggest that Nigerian newspaper editorials have played a notable role in influencing policy discourse, particularly on governance-related issues such as corruption, security, and education (Kilonzo & Ojebode, 2023; Nwosu, 2016). Nwosu (2016) observes that editorials have drawn sustained attention to corruption and accountability, while Kilonzo and Ojebode (2023) demonstrate the press's contribution to shaping public opinion and policy



responses to national issues. Nigeria has witnessed an array of policy debates and reforms since independence, however, the period between 2014 and 2023 provides a rich context for examining patterns and consistencies in rhetorical strategies employed by newspaper editorials to influence audience understanding on issues within the time frame, ranging from the build-up to the 2015 general elections, economic recessions, security challenges, anti-corruption initiatives, the COVID-19 Pandemic, the #EndSARS protest, and the transition to a new administration in 2023. Editorial influence on public views, and ultimately on the policy agenda, according to West & Turner (2014), depends on its rhetorical ability to persuade and convince the target audience.

Despite the centrality of rhetoric to editorial writing, there is a paucity of studies investigating the effectiveness and technical intricacies of this skill in influencing readers' understanding, interpretation, and attitudes towards contemporary issues. Most journalism studies adopt communication or political economy perspectives, focusing on issue reporting with limited attention to the utilization of linguistic rhetorical discourse structuring, thereby creating a gap in understanding the rhetorical mechanisms in editorial writing. Consequently, this study aims to examine the editorial rhetoric of selected Nigerian newspapers and its influence on policy agenda setting. Specifically, it seeks to:

- i. examine the policy issues most frequently covered by the selected Newspaper editorials between 2014 and 2023
- ii. determine the rhetorical discourse structures employed by the selected newspaper editorials to frame issues in Nigeria between 2014 and 2023
- iii. identify the persuasive appeals used in the selected newspaper editorials to influence policy agenda setting during the period under study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Rhetorical Structures in Editorial Writing

Rhetoric, as conceptualised by Aristotle and later scholars as the strategic use of language to persuade audiences (Valentino & Nardis, 2013). In academic writings on political narrative, framing, conversation, and discourse, strategic communication or deliberation, scholars highlight the strengths of various rhetorical strategies for persuasion (Ezeifeke, 2025; Oji, 2024; Kilonzo & Ojibode, 2023). Similarly, Zoaka, (2025) emphasizes the centrality of editorial writing to democratic policymaking, as it enables actors to construct meaning, build consensus, and legitimize action with rhetorical devices. Ezeifeke (2025) states that rhetoric has the capacity to discover persuasive elements in each situation and deploy them effectively to provoke immediate or future action. According to D'Angelo and Kuypers (2010) rhetoric is goal-oriented communication, whether oral or written, designed to influence attitudes and behaviors. Within editorial discourse, rhetoric manifests through framing devices, evaluative language, appeals to authority, emotional cues, and logical reasoning. Aristotle (2007) classifies rhetorical discourse with relevance to editorial writing. At the same time, judicial rhetoric focuses on past actions and is commonly employed in condemnatory or accusatory editorials. Epideictic rhetoric centers on



praise or blame in the present and is characteristic of commendatory editorials. Deliberative rhetoric, which focuses on future action, is dominant in policy-oriented editorials that urge or discourage specific policy choices.

The Aristotelian triad of ethos, pathos, and logos underpins the rhetorical modes of appeal employed by editorials: ethos invokes credibility, expertise, or moral authority; pathos appeals to emotions such as fear, hope, or outrage; and logos presents evidence-based arguments and logical reasoning. The balance among these modes of appeal depends on the editor's purpose and target audience (Soho, 2024). Fundamentally, editorials are rhetorical texts structured to persuade readers toward particular interpretations and actions. They are opinion write-ups typically defended through discernible argumentative structure (Landauer, 2021). Additionally, Oji (2024) states that it is the function of editorials to formulate the opinions of newspapers, which are usually supported by a series of arguments. This view becomes realistic when a media organization evaluates an event or situation as deserving attention and writes an editorial to provide audiences with insights. Landauer (2021) evidently identifies the elements of generic structural abilities, the sequence and rhetorical figures used in editorial writing, and the use of metaphors and macro-level linguistic structures in influencing and persuading readers' attitudes towards issues. In the same vein, Guanah et al (2015) compare how rhetorical devices differentiate editorials from other writing conventions as well as the effect of language use. From the foregoing, the agenda-setting role is significant as it utilizes rich rhetorical structures of deliberative, epideictic, and judicial to amplify, analyse and interpret national issues while using persuasive appeals of ethos, pathos, and logos to convince, motivate, and shape audience opinion about issues (Bonyadi & Samuel, 2013; Ireri, 2012).

Deliberative rhetoric seeks to persuade audiences about what should or should not be done concerning public matters. Every editorial begins by clearly identifying the issue under discussion, then presents the newspaper's position on it. This establishes the argument's direction and signals to readers whether the editorial supports, criticizes, or questions a policy, event, or public action. Through this strategy, the editorial immediately frames the issue and determines the lens through which readers are expected to understand subsequent arguments. By explicitly supporting leadership achievements, national values, democratic principles, or public service, and condemning corruption, injustice, incompetence, or unethical conduct. Through praise and criticism, editorials reinforce societal norms and moral judgments. (Olugbenga, 2019).

Judicial rhetoric relies heavily on the presentation of evidence and logical reasoning enhance credibility and persuasiveness. Facts, statistics, expert opinions, historical references, legal provisions, or documented events are included. Evidence serves as the foundation upon which arguments are justified and helps create the impression of rational and informed analysis. This rhetorical structure strengthens the newspaper's authority and encourages readers to perceive the editorial stance as objective and legitimate rather than merely emotional or biased. Editorials employing judicial rhetoric often investigate government decisions, public controversies, scandals, or policy failures by presenting evidence intended to justify condemnation or approval.



Collectively, these rhetorical structures enable editorials to shape public understanding, define societal priorities, and influence policy discourse.

Editorial Agenda Setting and Policy Influence

Agenda setting refers to the media's capacity to influence the salience of issues in the public and policy domains by determining which issues receive sustained attention and prominence. Ogunyombo (2015) refers to Agenda setting generally as the capabilities of the media to capture the importance of an issue in the mind of the public. Ezeifeke (2025) contends that a lot of times, these publics may be unsuspecting of this move by the media. The central premise of agenda-setting is that while the media may not dictate what people think, it significantly shapes what people think about. Through repeated coverage and emphasis, the media elevate certain issues above others, thereby structuring public discourse and political priorities.(Oji., 2024). In the context of public policy, agenda setting functions as a bridge between public concerns and governmental action. Media emphasis on specific social, economic, or political problems often precedes policy deliberation and intervention. McCombs (2004) argues that policy agendas are frequently reactive to media agendas, particularly in democratic societies where policymakers are sensitive to public opinion and media scrutiny. Thus, the media operate as an intermediary institution that signals urgency, relevance, and legitimacy to policymakers.

Within Nigeria, agenda setting plays a critical role given the country's pluralistic media environment and complex governance challenges. Issues such as corruption, security, education, and economic reform often gain policy traction following sustained editorial advocacy and media attention (Nwosu, 2016; Kilonzo & Ojebode, 2023). Editorials, in particular, perform a normative function by interpreting issues and prescribing policy directions rather than merely reporting events. Editorial writers shape public priorities through interpretative and persuasive content, Kilonzo (2023) highlights the critical role of editorial as shaping democratic engagement. Ileri (2017) identifies key mechanisms through which editorial agenda setting operates, these include; issue prioritization, interpretative framing, advocacy function, repetition, emphasis, and normative positioning. These strategies influence debates on governance, economic reforms and democratic process. Rogers and Dearing (1988) identify three types of agenda setting : public agenda setting, in which the public's agenda is the dependent variable (the traditional hypothesis); media agenda setting, in which the media's agenda is treated as the dependent variable ("agenda building"); and policy agenda setting, in which elite policy makers' agenda are treated as the dependent variable ("political agenda setting"). For instance, when we watch, listen or read the news, we observe a pattern of reportage that usually calls our attention to issues that we may likely have to pay more attention to. In the broadcast media, such 'issues of relevance' are captured as the "the major news highlights/headline news". In some instances, these issues are presented as special reports within the news bulletin, aimed at drawing a special attention from the audience to such news elements. In the print media, these issues are those mostly presented on the front pages as headline news. These issues may also be presented as special reports in the form of features, reviews and analysis. We may also notice the frequency of reportage of such issue, which most time is significantly higher. In the broadcast media, often times, analysts on the particular issue are invited during major news bulletin to discuss the issue,



all in a bid to set an agenda for that issue the media perceive as the most important. However, it must be noted that the agenda-setting power of the media resides in more than the amount of space or time devoted to a story and its placement in the broadcast or on the page. Also, important is the fact that there is significant consistency between media sources across all media in the choice and type of coverage they give an issue or event. This consistency and repetition signal to people the importance of the issue or event. Thriving news media do not just relay but uncover relevant information. In uncovering this information, the agenda setting theory establishes a correspondence between the information the media provides and the influence on the public. The correspondence here lies in the link between the public “thinking process” which inadvertently, turn out to be the “media’s thoughts”. Explaining the concept of agenda setting, Oji (2024) states that the media may not tell us what to think, but the media certainly tell us what to think about. Essentially, agenda setting describes a powerful influence of the media. For instance, during the build up to the 2015 general elections in Nigeria, the All Progressive Congress’ “Change Agenda” as a campaign theme for the party during the election, seem to naturally sleek into the media agenda which later became the public agenda. Although, as at the time of writing this paper, the general influence of this agenda set by the media during the election was still being studied, personal= observations from public discourse and social media interactions reflect a significant influence of this agenda among majority of the electorate

Newspaper Editorials as Institutional Voice

Newspaper editorials constitute a distinct genre of journalistic writing that articulates the official position of a newspaper on matters of public concern. Unlike news reports, editorials are overtly opinionated, normative, and persuasive. Editorial boards composed of senior editors and writers who collectively determine the newspaper’s stance on topical issues (Ukonu, 2005) usually produce them. Editorials perform several interrelated functions. First, they interpret complex issues, providing context and explanation for readers. Second, they evaluate policies and actions, often commenting on government performance or endorsing policy initiatives. Third, they persuade audiences by recommending courses of action and mobilizing public support or opposition. Through these functions, editorials contribute to informed public discourse and democratic deliberation. The editorial page also serves as a space for broader opinion discourse, incorporating columns, guest essays, letters to the editor, reviews, and editorial cartoons. Zoaka (2023) notes that this multiplicity of voices enhances the deliberative quality of the editorial page while reinforcing the newspaper’s ideological orientation. Consequently, editorials occupy a central position in shaping a newspaper’s identity, credibility, and influence. In Nigeria, editorials have historically functioned as platforms for elite discourse and policy advocacy. Ukonu (2005) describes editorials as a “melting pot” of journalistic forms, incorporating investigative reporting, interpretative analysis, advocacy, and commentary. This hybridity enables editorials to draw upon factual reporting while advancing normative arguments that influence policy debates.



THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Anchored on Agenda setting Theory, the study is supported by the Framing Theory. Collectively, these frameworks explain how editorial discourse influences public perception and policy priorities. Maxwell McCombs and Donald Shaw propounded Agenda Setting Theory in 1972 following their study of the 1968 United States presidential election. The theory explains that media may not successfully tell people what to think, but it significantly tells people what to think about. Issues that receive frequent and prominent media attention are perceived by the public as important. The media, therefore, set the public agenda by selecting, emphasizing, and repeating certain topics. Critics argue that the theory assumes audiences are passive and easily influenced by media content. It also neglects interpersonal communication and individual differences that may shape audience perceptions independently of media influence. This theory is relevant to the study as it explains how media coverage and emphasis on specific issues influence public awareness, perception, and discussion of the subject under investigation. It is useful in examining how media prominence shapes audience attention and priorities

In policy contexts, agenda-setting explains how sustained media attention shapes policymakers' awareness and prioritisation of issues. Repeated editorial focus on governance challenges such as corruption or insecurity can elevate these issues onto the policy agenda. McCombs (2004) argues that media agenda-setting extends beyond public opinion to influence elite decision-making, particularly in environments where political actors rely on media signals.

Erving Goffman introduced framing Theory in 1974, it explains how media shape audience understanding of issues by selecting certain aspects of reality and making them more prominent in news reports. The way information is presented influences how audiences interpret events, people, and issues. The theory is criticized for lacking a universally accepted definition of "frame" and for being difficult to measure empirically. Some scholars also argue that audiences may interpret media frames differently based on personal experiences and beliefs. It is however applicable to this study as it clarifies how media organizations strategically present and interpret issues through specific angles, language, and emphasis to influences audience perception and understanding of the issue.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a quantitative content analysis design complemented by rhetorical analysis. This approach enabled an in-depth examination of editorial rhetoric, focusing on rhetorical structures and modes of persuasion used to influence policy discussion. 240 editorials addressing corruption, security, and education issues were purposively sampled across *Daily Trust*, *This Day*, and *The Guardian* newspapers published between 2014 and 2023 based on the selected Newspapers' national reach, regional representation, ownership diversity, and accessibility to archival/ digital content. The period spans two political administrations with differing ideological orientations providing context for examining editorial-policy engagement. Using three coding categories: Policy issue themes: (Corruption, Security, Education) Rhetorical strategy: (Judicial, Epideictic, Deliberative), and Mode of Persuasion: (Ethos, Pathos, Logos,) data were sourced



through systematic newspaper monitoring, academic library archives, and official online repositories of the selected newspapers.

Table 1 Newspapers Editorials Population (2014 – 2023)

| Year | Daily trust | This Day | The Guardian | Total |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 2014 | 317 | 317 | 317 | 951 |
| 2015 | 317 | 317 | 317 | 951 |
| 2016 | 318 | 318 | 318 | 954 |
| 2017 | 317 | 317 | 317 | 951 |
| 2018 | 317 | 317 | 317 | 951 |
| 2019 | 317 | 317 | 317 | 951 |
| 2020 | 318 | 318 | 318 | 954 |
| 2021 | 317 | 317 | 317 | 951 |
| 2022 | 317 | 317 | 317 | 951 |
| 2023 | 317 | 317 | 317 | 951 |
| Total | 3172 | 3172 | 3172 | 9516 |

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The total population of newspaper editorials between 2014 and 2023 was 9516.

RESULTS

Table 2: Policy Issues most frequently prioritized in the newspaper editorials under study

| Newspapers | Year | Themes | | | | Total | % |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|---|
| | | Corruption | Security | Education | Total | | |
| Daily Trust | 2014-2023 | 26 | 38 | 21 | 85 | 35.8 | |
| This Day | 2014-2023 | 28 | 31 | 20 | 79 | 32.1 | |
| The Guardian | 2014-2023 | 23 | 34 | 19 | 76 | 32.1 | |
| Total | | 77 | 103 | 60 | 240 | 100 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 2 presents the most frequently prioritized issues in the 240 sampled editorials across the three Newspapers. Security **received substantial total editorial attention (103)**, Corruption amounted to 77 editorials while **Education recorded the least frequency of 60 editorials**.



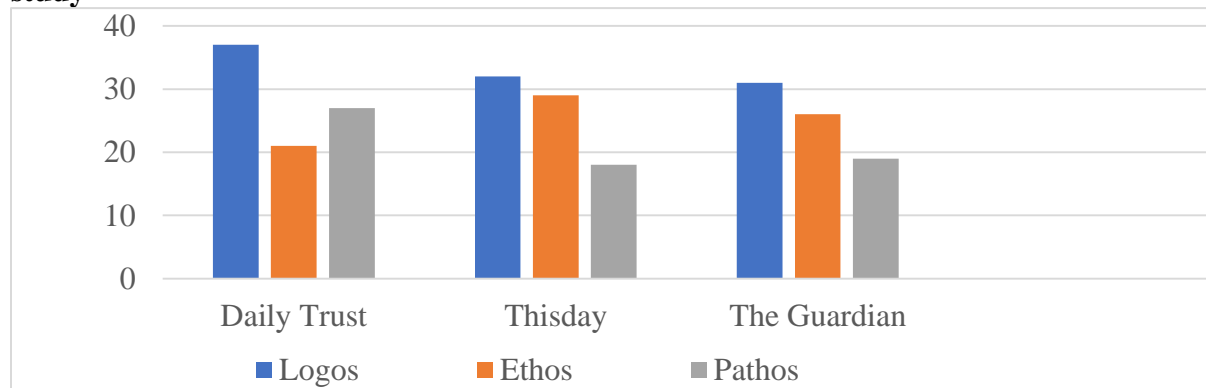
Table 3: Rhetorical structures employed in editorial writing within the study period.

| Rhetorical structures | Daily trust | This Day | The Guardian | Total | % |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Deliberative | 21 | 23 | 27 | 71 | 29.7 |
| Epidictic | 23 | 19 | 15 | 57 | 23.7 |
| Judicial | 41 | 37 | 34 | 112 | 46.6 |
| Total | 85 | 79 | 76 | 240 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 2 presents rhetorical structures utilized in the sampled Newspaper editorials, Judicial rhetoric was used most dominantly, accounting for 46.6% (112) of the editorials, 29.7% (71) of the editorials employed deliberative rhetorical structure, while Epidictic rhetoric stood at 23.7% (57).

Fig.1: Frequency Distribution of Mode of Persuasion employed in 240 editorials under study



Source: Survey, 2025

Figure 1 shows the distribution of persuasive appeals identified in the 240 sampled editorials across the three newspapers. out of 85 *Daily Trust* editorials, 37 utilized logos, 21 Ethos, and 27 Pathos. For *This Day's* 79 editorials, 31 were logos, 29 ethos, and 19 pathos. Of the 76 editorials from *The Guardian*: 30 utilized logos, 27ethos.



DISCUSSION

Resulting from this study, findings have drawn attention to the deliberate technicalities employed in the medium of newspaper editorial for on policy agenda setting even with the digital evolution and hybridization arising from digitalization.

Findings align with the first objective of this study, revealing sustained editorial engagement with policy themes with substantial attention devoted to security issues, which recorded the highest frequency as the most prioritized policy issue in the 240 editorials of the three newspapers under study, indicating a high level of issue salience. From the perspective of Agenda setting Theory, this sustained editorial focus suggests an attempt to elevate these issues to positions of policy importance, thereby reinforcing the agenda setting role of Nigerian newspapers' editorials.

Furthermore, the second objective established that Nigerian newspaper editorials deploy judicial, deliberative, and epideictic rhetoric strategies to shape public discourse, thereby influencing the policy agenda. Judicial (legal) rhetoric was predominantly used to evaluate past government actions, assign responsibility, and demand accountability. Editorials on tertiary education policies, for instance, framed employment embargoes as policy failures responsible for labor deficits in universities and polytechnics. The presentation of Facts, statistics, expert opinions, historical references, legal provisions, and logical reasoning enhances credibility and persuasiveness. This evaluative framing amplified calls for reform by situating policy debates within a framework of justice and moral obligation. Deliberative rhetoric focuses on proposing solutions, encouraging action, and persuading policymakers to adopt or revise public policies, this was especially prominent in editorials addressing security and education such as *This Day's* "Save Nigerians from Kidnapping" (4 January 2023) urging decisive government interventions to curb insecurity and *Daily Trust's* "Lift Employment Embargo on Tertiary Institutions" (22 March 2023) evaluating the negative consequences of staffing shortages and proposed policy reversal as a viable solution. The use of epideictic rhetoric is revealed in editorials that praise societal values or condemn government inaction. Such rhetoric served as a moral compass, reinforcing norms of accountability, justice, and educational development. By foregrounding ethical judgment, editorials strengthened public expectations of responsible governance and institutional responsiveness. According to the framing theory, these rhetorical choices construct different meanings around issues and influence audience interpretations and evaluations.

Additionally, Nigerian newspaper editorials relied extensively on Aristotle's modes of persuasion, logos, ethos, and pathos, to reinforce agenda setting influence. Logos was identified as the dominant persuasive mode in editorials prioritizing factual evidence, statistics, expert analyses, and logical reasoning. Education-focused editorials frequently drew on empirical data linking educational investment to socio-economic development, thereby strengthening rational appeals for policy reform. Ethos was created through the institutional credibility of newspapers and the strategic use of authoritative sources, including academic studies, government reports, and expert commentary. This reliance on credibility aligns with the Aristotelian premise that audiences are more receptive to arguments advanced by trusted and knowledgeable sources.



Pathos was employed particularly in security-related editorials for vivid depictions of human suffering caused by terrorism and kidnapping to evoke empathy and moral urgency, thereby increasing audience receptiveness to proposed policy interventions.

These findings corroborate Ezeifeke (2025) Submission that editorials employ rhetorical devices such as evaluative language, reported speech, and modal verbs to foreground particular meanings and manage argumentative trajectories. Similarly, Kilonzo and Ojebode (2023) assert that rhetorical structures enhance issue salience and is supported by observed variations in modal usage across newspapers.

CONCLUSION

The study demonstrates the significance of newspaper editorials to policy agenda setting in Nigeria through rhetorical structures that enhance understanding and readers' opinion formation on issues, thereby influencing public discourse and policy priorities on critical national issues. The study contributes to agenda-setting scholarship by foregrounding the rhetorical dimension of editorial influence.

Ethical clearance

Ethical consent was sought and obtained from the participants used in this study. They were made to understand that the exercise was purely for academic purposes, and their participation was voluntary.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Authors' Contributions

The author solely conceived the study, including the design. Mr. Uwude Jude assisted in the collation of the data, while the author handled the analysis and interpretation. The author also wrote the initial manuscript. The author has critically reviewed and approved the final draft, and is responsible for the content and similarity index of the manuscript.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Use Disclosure

During the preparation of this manuscript, the author used Grammarly for language editing, grammar correction and readability improvement. The author carefully reviewed, revised, and



verified all outputs generated by the tool and take full responsibility for the accuracy, originality, and integrity of the manuscript content.

Data availability statement

The datasets on which conclusions were made for this study are available on reasonable request.

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