DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF FIRST PARLIMENTARY SPEECH OF PAKISTAN PRIME MINISTER IMRAN KHAN

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ABTRACT- The present study Discourse analysis of first parliamentary speech of Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan explores what kind of language is used to describe the political goals of the Imran Khan speech? And what is the effect of the Imran Khan political discourse on the minds of the listeners? The analysis of political discourse is inherently important because of its many implications. Politicians are used to manipulate their views. Every word they speak has a rich meaning, which means it is done in a particular way. The researchers use qualitative research method and select first speech of Imran Khan as Prime Minister as sample for discourse analysis. The researchers imply Speech Act Theory and Persuasive Communication Model as a theoretical framework. Analysis shows that various special linguistic verbs are used to persuade people about the agenda of a speaker. The main idea of current research revolves around the Prime Minister words, which have a purpose and reason to persuade people about his ideology. Findings of the analysis show that Prime Minister uses a variety of speech actions. The most common functions of speech are Commissive, representative and, evaluation respectively. The researchers identify and analyze the function of speech to see and analyze why verbs are used. The findings of the study show that speaker want to attract the audience through a particular perspective, and persuade the audience to act and think clearly. Discourse analysis of political speech is a way of understanding politicians' philosophy, agenda, thoughts, and future goals.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Speech, Prime Minister, Imran Khan, Pakistan

I. INTRODUCTION

Members of the linguistic community use the human voice or a graphic representation of that voice for communication purposes in an organized and traditional way (Osisanwo, 1999). Language is a special feature of an individual, and thanks to this attribute of human personality, people can convey both material and immaterial. Language is an integral part of social and cultural construction. This allows people to create different versions of reality in social and cultural contexts based on infrastructure issues. Moreover, language is not a neutral means of communication and appearance. Language always mediates establishment in different ways with the help of different facts, identities and relationships (Foucault, 1983). Over the last few decades, there has been a major shift in interest in phrases and their components that extend beyond linguistic boundaries to include languages around the world to prevent the formation of linguistic knowledge (Drid, 2010).

In the world of the 21st century, the most important requirements for a country's prosperity are its economic growth, foreign policy, infrastructure and imports and exports. To increase the country's economic growth and standard of living, political leaders in developed and developing countries rely on their ability to communicate with other developing and developing countries and justify business ideas and proposals. The conversation of the country leaders conveys their views to the audience and agrees to accept the business proposal. Effective communication skills and strong communication strategies enhance business and commerce (Imani & Habil, 2015). Language helps promote and emphasize the power structure of society and reflects the interests of speakers and authors (Fiske, 1994). The relationship between power and language has been established by many researchers over the years, and the nature of this relationship is multifaceted. It is clear that language can provide strength on the one hand and weaken it on the other (Foucault, 1991; Fairclough, 1989).

In democracy, political parties provide the right way to work for the government. As a result, a majority or coalition government controls the government, with other parties acting as opponents and preventing the ruling party from abusing power. Citizens seek to communicate their wishes, needs and concerns to the government through political parties. Political parties are an essential and important means of acting as a bridge between society and government, and political parties are an integral part of democracy (Montero & Gunther, 2002). Political parties are also obliged to educate the public on how democracy works and to promote policies that provide voters with different policy packages. The basic need is to establish a political ideology and an elected political party in society, which is a fundamental method of political development.

Without political parties, it is impossible to achieve the goals and objectives of political development (Akhtar, 2011).

An organized political system presents an established system, government accountability, and social participation in administrative processes is an indicator of political progress. Political expansion is the process of reconstruction or modernization for the greater benefit of the people. The history of military dictators has been characterized by deception, institutional destruction, political conflict, moral and social barriers, rebellion, and national unity with violent ethnic and religious groups (Bakhsh, 2011). Pakistani troops are often accused of delaying institutional development. Moreover, when political legislators came to power, they did not provide stability and development due to ideological and structural instability. It gave an excuse for military intervention (Taj & Rehman, 2019).

The Parliament of Pakistan is a national two-dimensional legislative body consisting of the Senate called upper house and the Parliament called lower house (IFES, 2013). The Pakistani Senate, which represents a country's state / region, promotes awareness of equality, peace and harmony that are essential to the development and success of a country. Therefore, in Pakistan, the Senate has long emerged as an integral part of the Commonwealth for stability. Pakistan's first national Assembly was held on August 11, 1947 in Karachi, Sindh, under the supervision of the first governor-general, Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinna. Quaid-e-Azam unanimously elected the chairman of the parliament. Pakistan Constitution In 1973, a two-way legislative system called Majlis-e-Shura or Parliament was adopted. In 2002, the number of seats in Parliament increased to 342, of which 60 were for women and 10 were for non-Muslims (IFES, 2013).

Discourse analysis is a research method for analyzing the language written and spoken in its social context. The important thing is how to use the language in real life. When analyzing discussions, researchers can focus on goals and equipment in different languages. In this study, researchers try to elucidate, analyze, and infer some parts of Imran Khan first parliamentary speech political discourse. Political discourse, such as speakers and other forms of text, has a traditional organization characterized by language. Therefore, studying the essence of this language, which explains how it works in human communication, is a worthwhile effort. While many researchers analyze the discussion of the Pakistani Prime Minister's speech in various contexts, none have analyzed the first speech of Imran Khan first Parliamentary speech.

Research Questions
- What kind of language is used to describe the political goals of the Imran Khan speech?
- What is the effect of the Imran Khan political discourse on the minds of the listeners?

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW

Carlo (2020) conducted a research to analyse the political speeches of US President Donald Trump and former Italian Prime Minister Berlusconi conducted the survey. This study analyzes Donald Trump's speech and Silvio Berlusconi's speech to comprehend the resemblances and dissimilarities between two public figures from two different countries and cultures. Analysis of the two figures reveals that the commonly used names are the same and are related to the realm of political discourse. Some differences between the two politicians explained ideology, culture, history, language, and individual differences. Political discourse is always a matter of rhetoric and blessing. Differences in the socio-cultural nature of the audience are another factor that may be the subject of future research. Therefore, populism as a controversial strategy has always existed and has intensified in recent days after the frustration of societies suffering from "changes before the future, economy, ambiguity, and anxiety" (Naim, 2017). This does not mean that Trump and Berlusconi were same. Trump makes more difficult speeches than Berlusconi and certainly uses more general, emotional and legitimate language than Berlusconi, which fuels anger and fear.

Al-Majali (2015) conducted a research to explore the political speeches of the three deport Arab Presidents from 2010 to 2012. The researchers select the speeches of Zain Al-Aberdeen Bin Ali the president of Tuisian, Hosni Mubarik, president of Egypt and Muammar Al-Gaddafi, the president of Libya for analysis. The results of this study show that the political speeches made during the Arab Spring are, under normal circumstances, different from the daily lives of these presidents. Symbolic elements such as repetition, harmony, and enchantment were widely used, and the president's speech was removed from various political ideologies and strategies to intimidate opponents. Zhu & Wang (2020) researched to investigate the political speeches of US president Donald Trump and Foreign Minister of China Wang Yi in the general assembly. According to the classical three-dimensional analysis of critical discourse, analysis is done from a linguistic point of view on the text, the process of discourse, and the social process. The results of the survey show that: The first aspect of the linguistic text that mutually applies Martin's attitude shows that the leaders of the two countries use judgment rather than the other two positive resources. There is a big

difference of opinion between the two leaders on stability in governance and resources. On the other hand, contradictory ways show that the two leaders are using different resources in their statements.

Liu & Zhang (2018) carried out a research to analysis the debate about President Trump's victory has been examined in the context of themes and patterns of development. After a long and difficult election round, the new president delivered a triumphant speech in the US presidential election. This excludes the appointment and election of new presidents, the joy of results, and the end of new political ideologies. After a long and difficult election round, the new president delivered a triumphant speech in the US presidential election. Many of the winning themes of Trump's speech are unmarked and simple. This makes it easier for the audience to understand the subject and content of the first speech. At the same time, the speaker uses it to express his thoughts directly. He often uses "we" and "I" as the main theme in Trump's victory speech. Trump uses the term "we" to emphasize that he and all Americans belong to the same group and are rebuilding America together. The issue of "we" has repeatedly emphasized Trump's attitude towards all Americans. He emphasized the importance of the union as the new president. Trump has shown others that he has a new identity. Hirsch (2016) analyzed Donald Trump's triumphant speech: a concise rhetoric and found that Trump used 1,445 words and thanked family, friends, aides, and other important people in the United States. Half of the talks are about promises made to the nation, but there is no mention of how they can keep all their promises. Many researchers conducted research to investigate the relationship among power, politics and ideology (Wodak & Meyer, 2009, Weiss & Wodak, 2007).

Duran (2008) analyzed the argument between President George W. Bush and John Kerry. Bush and Kerry's speeches at the 2004 US presidential election before the Republican and Democratic National Conventions were grateful. The researcher divides his contradictory work into three parts. Introducing both presentations, designing class counter addresses, quantitative analysis of participants and behaviour. Doran said former president and Republican candidate George W. Bush gave a speech summarizing what happened over the past four years in the form of a positive experience. In addition, President Bush has suffered political debate as a Democratic candidate, demonstrating his position as a candidate for concerns in the United States, the Middle East, and the world. Meanwhile, Senator and Democratic candidate John Kerry made a speech stating that an American writer wrote about the house when Bush was in power for the past four years. He spoke to his enemies and, based on his moral values, regarded himself as a spokesperson for the current situation. Pu (2007) carried out a research to presents a practical interpretation of President George W. Bush's speech at Tsinghai University in 2002. He emphasized two important issues in his speech. In his first issue of Building Americanism, he argues that Bush uses powerful rhetoric to paint a clear and complete picture of American power and American values. He said Bush used a similar structure in two ways: he used the technique of convincing that all the bad images of Americans presented in the media were accurate, and he convinced the audience that this was always the case. Did not happen In other words, President Bush did not hesitate to criticize China's political and social system for its lack of trust, freedom, and justice. In this regard, he suggests that Bush's speech provokes two serious criticisms: First, the Bush administration criticized the differences with the Chinese. Second, he criticizes religious and spiritual freedom in China.

Ehineni (2014) conducted a survey to investigate a model of the Nigerian political manifesto. He used an important model to find the ideological use of this model by Nigerian politicians and persuade them to vote for the audience. This study reveals ideological flaws in the Nigerian politician's model. He experimented with the "will," "necessity," and "like" models used by politicians. This study shows that the model is not only a linguistic element, but also a very ideological tool. Researchers said politicians used models and other linguistic elements to persuade voters as an effective tool. Sarfo & Agyeiwaa (2010) conducted a study to analyze the important controversy between President Bush and Obama's speeches on terrorism. The main purpose of their research was to find the language resources that Obama and Bush used to introduce the concepts of terrorism and counter-terrorism. Research shows that they use both words and nouns as subjects to express terrorism and the fight against terrorism. According to the study, Bush and Obama used a number of verb phrases, nouns, adjectives, introductory sentences and phrases to combat terrorism and terrorism. The predictions of terrorism and the fight against terrorism were simple, complex and complex sentences. This study has a linguistic impact on the concept of terrorism. New trends in the concept of terrorism, especially in the field of linguistics, are a new impetus for further research.

Political speakers are free to motivate their target audience with provocative tones, gestures, body language, and expressions. The use of emotional tones in speech is more stimulating than political language, with each participant having a separate status among the audience, giving them a deeper understanding of the audience, communication, and commitment. The rise in political conditions in the late 1960s had a devastating effect on Pakistan's economy. Since the beginning of 1969, per capita growth has been negative. Bat's mission was to resume the recession and resolve the issue of redistribution of capital by the courts. Zahoor (2011) carried out a research to analyze economic reforms led by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Park came to

power in Pakistan's first national election. The country has made extraordinary efforts in its history, and half of Pakistan must play a leading role in times of unrest. No matter how hard the Bhutto administration tried to meet the needs of all its members, the reforms did not create a prosperous economic society. The graduates began to be called "women, gentlemen, and my young comrades." At the beginning of his speech, he briefed the audience on the plight of the country and reminded the audience that Indian Muslims were sacrificing for Pakistan. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto realized that people feel the importance of freedom and emotions in their homeland.

III. METHODOLOGY

Depending on the purpose of the study and the theoretical concept, there are many techniques for analyzing the spoken parts. On the other hand, there is a big difference between theory and methodology, and modern discourse and discourse analysts do so based on the structure and strategy of discourse, often described as an example of expression or social interaction. However, there is a consensus on the importance of studying different "environments" of speech, such as social, political, organizational, cultural and traditional contexts called context (Van Dijk, 2006). In addition to many aspects of linguistics, discourse, and sound analysis, they also focus on language, discourse, or the "self" (Starks & Trinidad, 2007). Conversations are often analyzed as relevant as well as answer to various survey questions (Johnstone, 2018). The researchers in this regard, examine policy texts that shed light on the structure and context of the first speech delivered by the elected Prime Minister of Pakistan.

A qualitative and quantitative approach to a study determines the direction of a particular study from start to finish. The main difference between the two paradigms is the way they collect and analyze numerical and non-numeric data. Qualitative approach is used in modern research because understanding unknown phenomena is the best option (Strauss & Corbin, 1990). The purpose of this approach is to obtain detailed information that can be difficult to measure and to help scientists better understand social reality.

The researchers use Speech Act Theory and Persuasive Model of Communication as a theoretical framework. Language is an essential resource for society. People not only use it for communication purposes, but also to exchange important information in the form of speeches and texts. However, the most common way of communicating through language is through language. During communication, the speaker performs certain actions that are sometimes misunderstood. Austin (1962) was the founder of the concept of Speech Acts in a language. It states that an action is the perception of the practical expression of a sentence and the purpose of the study is not the sentence but its publication, and thus it performs the action (p. 139). The concept of philosophy has been studied by various scholars and researchers in various fields, including anthropology, communication, computer science, economics, linguistics, politics and sociology, and the Law of Publication. Official linguists say that speaking tasks occur more frequently in language users and have nothing to do with their abilities, so they find the concept unnecessary for language theory. Searle (1969) claim that communication is a non-targeted activity and provides a partial analysis of human language. The theory of speech is directly related to the theory of action, because the process of speech is a process of principled behaviour. If we focus only on formal features, and not on the process of making speeches, it is tantamount to studying the economic system and ignoring its application and role in society. Terminology is one of the most fundamental problems in the theory of the speech act. Instead of using verbs, Allwood (1977) prefer the term "communicative actions". In response to the Allwood's term, Kasper (1977) argues that it is the most correct term due to its verbal and typographical style and its neutrality between verbal and non-traditional communication. Lyon (1995) also focused on the problem of terms, claiming that the terms used in the speech seem misleading as they appear "synonymous" rather than "expressive". He also argued that the term emphasizes the generation of words that affect audio inscriptions (p. 235-236).

In political discourse, the use of special and comprehensive pronouns is a way of achieving positive persuasive goals (Wilson, 1990). Candidate and Personal Conscience "We" states often play different roles in the political context. Complex or operational communication, specific communication, is very important and affects the interpretation of the audience. However, the text itself is not unique as a complete conclusion, but should also take into account the contextual explanations of any event. The psychological reality of the reader, the awareness of the situation and its impact on the media is also very important. Create, adapt, or emphasize sender behaviour and attitude is the central purpose of the message in any communication process. In this regard, the recipient is the person who chooses to rate, receive, or reject the message. From the late 1940s to the early 1960s, Howland of Yale University conducted research on persuasion and attitude changes. Hovland et al. (1957) find out the influences of success or failure of the persuasion by asking 'Who says what to whom and with what effect'. The study revealed that three variables found out in persuasion: (a) the communicator, (b) the communication, and (c) the audience.

Furthermore, four other steps are realized in the process of persuasion namely: focus, understanding, reception and retention. Based on these factors, they proposed the persuasive communication model.

IV.   ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Imran Khan was an international cricket player and current Prime Minister of Pakistan. After being elected, Imran Khan addressed his country on July 26, 2018. The beginning of his speech represents the community speech law that Mr. Khan began by promising his country. "My efforts are based on the best efforts to nurture these people, and all policies focus on human development," Kahn said, using speech methods to make people themselves. It gives people the first impression that they are deeply concerned about their development. After he expressed his concern, he acted asking "I want the whole nation to think that way." Where he shares his dreams and asks the country to think this way. The purpose of this guideline law is to cooperate as a nation. Therefore, I would like to say that Mr. Khan wants human development, but in this mission he needs the help of his country. May the whole country think and work positively for the development of the country.

He also explains his opinion as follows: "No country can prosper when small islands are rich and small are the great seas of the poor." This is a representative speech by Mr. Khan Use, who is among the great stones of the country classes (rich and poor) are developing. It reveals that the money is in the hands of only a few rich people, and that the rest of the country is suffering from its needs. Briefly, he draws attention to the dream of the country in the next sentence. "I always want the whole of Pakistan to be united, I want to make it clear who voted against us, I don't think anyone saw a personal attack like I did, but I forgot everything, It's all late, and in my case it's more still than me."

In the above paragraph, he constantly uses an artificial verb of speech which he thinks has been severely criticized in front of someone else. Opponents slammed him for what he said, but Mr Khan did not hate him. He forgot everything because his job is not to fight these people for personal haste. His job is not just to attack. However, they inform the public that their goal is to expand the nation. Developing this issue, he said: "We do not win any political loot. We must support the rule of law and take action against those who break the law. After showing his belief, he used a speech lawyer, where he promised that political exploitation was not his mission and he did not want to waste his time on it. Did. He wants to make a system. Those who violate the law will be punished. Therefore, his second promise is also a big step towards the country and its prosperity. So far, its expressions and promises can satisfy people. His speech can bring joy to the faces of the general public and when expressing concerns about the judiciary.

He said to show the true image of the country of his dreams. Responsibility begins with me, the minister after me, and then disappears. His remarks really inspire people to see their country as developed. In this statement, Kahn uses the missionary speech act again and the topics covered are very logical and positive. He promises the country to work on the development of a country free from corruption. Another promise is very impressive because it explains that the accountability process starts with it and then goes from top to bottom. Thus, in this way, it can create a system of justice like an Islamic state. He also mentioned a similar topic. "We will be an example of how the rule of law is the same for everyone. If the West is ahead of us, it is only because its laws and regulations do not discriminate ... This will be our basic guiding principle."

Mr. Kahn confronted the talks with the West and promised that his government would try to establish the same system as the West. He reveals how fair his judiciary is with everyone. Here, the speaker uses two characteristics of the language. The former commissioner and the subsequent commissioner will discuss and promise to implement these decisions for the development of the country. Arguing with the theme of economics is another way. The current situation and future plans aim to stabilize the country's economy: "The biggest challenge for us is the economic crisis. We have never had such a big budget deficit. It's all for us because that's how the economy works. Institutions show that it uses a common function of speech that it tries to present to the public. So they can understand what the previous government did in the economy. This means that he criticized the government even before he revealed his plans for the budget deficit. He argued that in order to deal with the current situation, we need to "create an environment in which Let me do business."This advice is an educational-speaking process. He also says:" I think our biggest asset is Pakistanis abroad. We will improve governance and invest here. "This is the common language that expresses the idea that Pakistanis can seek overseas help to establish a commercial sector, to develop domestic trade. It also encourages the Pakistani government to invest in overseas Pakistanis and uses the language in which it provides guidance.

Similarly, they went to discuss the next issue, which will be resolved, "Our other worrying thing is unemployment." he said. He uses the Act of Representative Speech to highlight the next title of his speech. "We are the second youngest population in the world, and people need jobs," he said. Mr. Khan uses the law of representative speech when he moves on his topic, so he needs to express his opinion first. He wants to

say that in the case of unemployment, previous governments did nothing for unemployed youth. That's why it creates a conversation for young people. Each country increases its development prospects. "Where Pakistan is today. I say we will rule Pakistan like never before. The public speaking law used by Mr Khan has positive hopes in people's minds. Nothing will be like the old house. Everything will meet the latest and most modern standards. The talk of this changing country also points to the new principles laid down by the new government. According to him, "We start with ourselves. All future rulers spend money on themselves. How do the elites of our ruling class spend money? How do you pay taxes? People don't pay taxes because they see our ruling class spending that money.

In the previous paragraph, Mr. Kahn clearly outlines the principles of punishment and taxation. They say they start with themselves. Clearly they pay first and then ask others. This should be the right way of life for democracy. But he has mentioned the previous administration and criticized them for spending on them because people do not pay taxes because they know how the elites spend their taxes. Therefore, Mr. Khan uses humorous speech in the first sentence and the representative speech method later explains his belief in the situation. Continuing the debate, "I promise the people to pay taxes. Reduce all expenses. The prime minister is ashamed to live in this big mansion. A country with so many poor people. They are taxes. Promised once again to the country so that it can be protected and used for the development of the country. This promise belongs to the Commissioner Speech Act. He did so immediately after the verdict. I am ashamed to be in the office of such a luxurious Prime Minister. It is a process of diagnostic speech. The speech then addresses foreign policy. "The next thing I want to talk about is that we have a huge foreign policy challenge. If there is one country today that needs peace, it is Pakistan." Expresses his real concern for this country. They formulate their views on foreign policy. These remarks are a common function of speech. He clarified that Pakistan needs to work hard.

To stabilize the country, Mr. Khan called for good relations with other countries. "We need to learn how China has saved 700 million people from poverty. One day we need to open borders with Afghanistan. We need mutually beneficial relationships with the United States, and India" He said. Letters, speakers suggest improving foreign policy by improving relations with other countries. Therefore, these three lines fall into the category of direct speech. In this proposal, Mr. Khan conveys to the world the message that the government is ready to discuss, but shares his plans for foreign policy development. Finally, I promise the people of Pakistan that we can prove to the people of Pakistan that we can safely change the system of government in our country and translate it into a system of governance that Make life easier.

He summarizes all promises at the end of his speech. He emphasized the need to balance people's lives and provide people with a better lifestyle. Their general dialogue gives the country positive hope. However, you may be asked if you want to fulfil all your promises during your term. This example shows that political speech is about interesting, representative and direct speech. This is because all politicians express their views on a particular situation and try to find a solution. They try to tell their audience that they will stick to the decision. Therefore, he promises listeners to keep this promise and sometimes gives advice and requests to help people follow certain rules.

V.   CONCLUSION

As the analysis shows, Prime Minister uses a variety of speech actions. The most common functions of speech are Commissive, representative and, evaluation respectively. Analysis shows that various special linguistic verbs are used to persuade people about the agenda of a speaker. Political discourse is uncommon, but it has some important implications. This is mainly used to make the viewer believe that it is true. One way to persuade people is that they are very honest and fair to the country and its people. When a speaker uses political discourse, he either acts on his words or explains what he will do in the near future. It also reflects the people and the will of the people. The use of the commissives speech act reflects the speaker's intention and commitment to the country. The speaker promises to work in a special way. The speaker intends to say something and tell the truth and believes it is true. The Diagnostic Speech Act reflects the moods and emotions of people speaking in political discourse.

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