An Insight into Attitude of Govt. of Pakistan and Tehreek-e-Labaik Pakistan Reflected in Imran Khan's Speech

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Abstract- This article represents the critical discourse analysis of Imran khan's speech delivered on the 19th of April 2021 after the clashes between the police and TLP protestors. It explored attitude of government towards TLP's protest through discursive strategy. The study investigates the speech according to the standards of 3D model of CDA. Furthermore, it highlights the social and political inequalities in the light of the model. The findings of the study show in detail the discursive practice and strategy, it highlights the ideology of unity and explicitly indicates that the prime minister wants to achieve the same objectives as that of TLP but the clash is in the way both parties want to achieve their goals. This study can help in exposing the truth of political discourse which can in a way help in social change.

Keywords: CDA, TLP, political

I. INTRODUCTION

The term discourse has a few definitions. In the investigation of language, discourse regularly alludes to the discourse examples and use of language, lingos, and worthy explanations, inside a local area. It is a subject of investigation of people groups who live in confined zones and offer comparative discourse shows. The examination is an interaction of assessing things by separating them into pieces. discourse Analysis essentially implies to the etymological examination of associated composing and discourse. The significant concentration in Discourse Analysis is the utilization of language in a social setting. This article presents a Critical Discourse Analysis of Imran khan's Speech on 19th April 2021, by applying Fairclough 3D Model.

CDA explicitly thinks about how language functions inside institutional and political speeches just as explicit discourses uncover plainly or all the more regularly, secretive disparities in friendly connections. Language use in discourse and composing is viewed as a social practice, which'implies a dialectical relationship between a particular discursive event and the situation(s), institution(s), and social structure(s) which frame it' (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997: 258). So this is a two way process in which discourse is considered to be something which is shaped by the society and constructed by the society as well.

Since discourses are so persuasive, they can assist with creating and replicate inconsistent force relations between various nationalities, social classes, sexual orientations, ages, and expert gatherings. CDA of the chose discourse features the connection among language and force. It brings up how Imran Khan in front of the nation challenges the TLP and their method of protest, he also highlights his own strategy to deal with the problem and tries to persuade the nation and TLP to adhere to his will and idea. The enticing idea of the discourse is uncovered through CDA.

Statement of the problem

The analysis of the language needs to be done that is used by the Prime minister of Pakistan. The linguistic choices that the speakers have made will be analysed in detail in order to find out he motifs behind them. the whole emphasis is DA and CDA is that language is a very basic and essential tool to exert power and to also retaliate to the power that is being applied on him through the dominants groups in the society. The focus is on how the speaker has tried to highlight the misuse of power by the TLP protestors and has tried to promote his own ideology in the minds of the people and push his objectives and agenda forward. Every aspect of the discourse made by the prime minister will be analysed to show how the state wanted to exert its power on the people or a specific group of people (TLP).

Research objectives

The main research objectives are to explore:

- the text which gives us an insight into Imran khan's stance on the issue,
- the language of the speech that shows the socio/political relations between the government and TLP.

Research questions

1. How do the text/ stylistic strategies reflect the mind set of Imran Khan regarding the issue?

2. How does the language used by Imran khan reflect the socio/political relation between the TLP and the government?

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW

Van Dijk (1998) is of the view that CDA specifically talks about the examination of any speech whether composed or spoken from the viewpoint of verbose practices in a general public like authority, mastery, imbalance of essential rights, and racial segregation. Its concern is to look at the effort of these practices regarding financial and political viewpoints.

Fairclough (1993) says that CDA is a sort of investigation of speech that delivers odd connections among various social and ethnic gatherings. He revolves around text and consecutive occasions and afterward relates them with more extensive socio-social

the point of view of the talk of individuals which uncovers lopsided and philosophy force relations. He investigates how power is practiced in the public arena through the authoritative disposition and philosophical content of the elite.

Fairclough (1992) clarifies three phases for the investigation of discourse. In the primary stage, CDA examinations the individual experience and information on the speaker by taking a look at his convictions. Besides, what social relations mean for the talk, and thirdly, the speaker understands the truth and personality. He is of the view that etymological decisions in speech are like lexical determination and syntactic examples additionally uncover the social foundation and character of a speaker. He contends that the language shapes talk and distinctive socio-political perspectives which leads towards the effort of force relations. Fairclough (1992) is of the view that individuals having a place with a particular social arrangement have diverse social and expressive standards which are uncovered through their speech. This shows that there is a solid tie between the social and phonetic factors. The great reason for CDA is to investigate the content in the light of the social hypothesis of language working of philosophical and political cycles.

As per Brown and Yule (1985) language isn't just utilized for the portrayal of things rather it is utilized for getting things done too. CDA examinations the utilization of the language in a genuine setting and how language uncovers its social, social, and ethnic foundations. They are of the view that the decision of lexical and syntactic highlights of a language addresses the wide socio-social foundation of the speakers. Basic talk examination revolves around how their language reflects verbose practices in the double relations.

Halliday (1978) sees with respect to this idea that language is viewed as a social demonstration since individuals impart in a social arrangement. Language and society are reliant upon one another instead of straightforwardly connected as far as correspondence. It is the language (text) that shapes and develops our characters. The equivalent is the situation in our specific circumstance.

Individuals who are familiar with English are thought about socially and socially predominant on the grounds that they communicate in the language of socially and politically prevailing individuals. For this situation, the phonetic variable appears to turn into the personality of that specific class.

As indicated by Fairclough (1995a), etymological examination of speech practice in the socio-social foundation is known as literary investigation. Here the phonetic investigation is the examination of the content at lexical, syntactic, linguistic, and jargon levels. Attachment, intelligibility, and association of the content are additionally remembered for this investigation. This investigation revolves around the content by keeping in see all speech rehearses.

Fairclough (1992) characterizes intertextuality as the trait of any content in which the content conveys the chunks of different writings which become a piece of that content. The bit that was taken from other content turns into a total piece of the first one whether it discredits the thought given in the first content or acknowledges. He partitions intertextuality into two sorts which are 'show intertextuality' and 'constitutive intertextuality'. The principal type alludes to the utilization of citations in the writings to approve and verify the contention. Certain statements are remembered for the rearranged commas while composing a paper or discourse. This sort of incorporation of different writings is considered to show intertextuality. The other is identified with talk structures which lead to novel content creation. Fairclough says that this sort of text can be investigated by doing its etymological examination.

Gee (1990) and Sampson (1980) put a contention that CDA deliberately deciphers discourse with the assistance of different methodologies by keeping in see socio-political and monetary settings. Here, social semiotics assumes a critical part in

the understanding of talk in light of the fact that the examination would be done based on friendly factors in that particular setting.

Fowler (1996) says the point of view of CDA is to deliver the information on abuse and knowing, the ascending individuals with respect to any speech in a socio-social setting. He is of the view that experts should zero in on the portrayal basic direction rather than analysis of talks. Scrutinize from the CDA viewpoint would address the social, efficient, and political foundations of discourse.

Corson (1995) says that basic speech investigation applies certain methods like printed and expressive highlights to discover the social relations, personalities from the phonetic point of view. Discourse whether they uncover social issues like predominance, authority is reflected through text or it is the talks identified with instructive frameworks like schools, official archives that are managed by the investigation of the content.

Carroll (2004) is of the view that Critical discourse gives us a few measurements to the examination of a book or discourse as it capacities as a hypothetical structure (hypothesis) and technique (how to utilize information for the investigation). Basic speech investigation delivers both the viewpoints which sociological and post-current viewpoints for the examination of speech.

The sociological component is identified with the utilitarian part of language in the developments and clarification of social relations. It revolves around the utilization of etymological highlights in talk and how force and authority impact social relations.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research design

Imran khan's speech made on 19th April is analysed applying CDA. The focus of the CDA will be on the syntax, cohesion and coherence to show its impact on the listeners. The researcher commitment is the investigation of the text-based systems and translation of social, expressive, and delegate esteems in the discourse with an extraordinary spotlight on more extensive socio-political and financial viewpoints.

3.2 Data Source

The data sources are the elements through which the researcher aims to conduct his research. The research elements on which the researcher will conduct his research is the speech of prime minister Imran khan which he made on the 19th April 2021 in which he addressed the nation on the conflict between the government and TLP.

3.3 Data sampling

Sample is the specific part of the research population. The sample of the research includes the major points of the speech made by Imran khan. The authentic translation of the speech's major points is collected from one national and one international newspaper which are Al-Jazeera and the nation.

3.4 Tools used in the study

The researcher has selected 3D model suggested by Norman Fairclough (1992).He has presented three angles in his model for the basic investigation of any speech or text. This model comprises text, socio-social practices, and desultory practices in the general public. Text is analysable as financial and political variables impact the rambling practices in the public arena. Fairclough (1989) portrayed the goal of this methodology as a commitment to the overall raising of awareness of shady social relations, through emphasizing upon language.

3.5 Data Analysis

The researcher has taken a Basic speech examination (CDA) as the hypothetical structure of this task. CDA investigates the speech basically and uncovers the social practices like predominance, authority, misuse exploitation of the persecuted ones. CDA is an interdisciplinary field that carries sociologies and phonetics to a similar stage. Its subjects of conversation are connected with nationality, the domineering disposition of high towards low, sexual orientation segregation, strength, philosophy, digressive practices, and sexual orientation. The boundary of examination is the lone language and uncovers how talk shows verbose practices in a social arrangement. The subject of this article unmistakably addresses the issues on which CDA bargains on the essential premise. The theme conveys factors like social, social, political disparity, and philosophy which are the core issues discussed about by CDA. This hypothetical system gives a total base and representing the investigation of the previously mentioned factors in Imran khan's discourse.

3.6 Data description

Moral ethics are considered cautiously while directing this research. As this exploration is simply subjective in its nature, there is no collaboration with human subjects. There are no meetings in this examination that could prompt moral issues. The researcher has accepted CDA as a technique for this undertaking. The idea of the examination is simply subjective as the discourse is dissected based on Fairclough's 3D Model. CDA has likewise been taken as an approach at a more extensive range for the investigation

IV.   DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Table 1: Discursive practices

Discursive formation	Normalising discourse	Eliminating discourse
''Muslim countries should work collectively to counter Islamophobia, saying this would be more effective than holding protests in the country.''	Discourse of Islamic unity	Discourse of propaganda
''Pakistan was built on the principles of Islam''	Discourse of Islamic democracy	Discourse of secularism Discourse of fundamentalism

"The West has made this an issue of freedom of speech and if we send back the French ambassador, some other European country will follow suit,"	Discourse of antagonist	Discourse of protagonist
'Violent protests in Pakistan will not make a difference to France'	Discourse of nationalism	Discourse of anti-nationalism
"TLP believes it is the only party in the country that loves the Holy Prophet (PBUH)."	Discourse of anti-Islamic political parties	Discourse of leftist
"The party have held protests before too but it did not make a difference to France".	Discourse of antagonist	Discourse of protagonist
"I know the West better than anyone else, so I know how to deal with the problem too,"	Discourse of superior knowledge	Discourse of dictation and suggestion Discourse of fundamentalism
"The government believes in approaching the heads of all Muslim nations so that a collective strategy could be formulated to deal with Islamophobia."	Discourse of Faith and unity Discourse of proper narrative	Discourse of propaganda Discourse of misinformation

	Discourse of nationalism Patriotic discourse	Discourse of anti-nationalism
'violent protests and clashes with the police will only hurt the country and provide fodder to Indian websites and other enemies of the state to capitalise on the situation.''		
"We coped with the coronavirus situation in the country and have steered our economy towards betterment. Let's not sabotage this process by holding the country hostage to violence."	Optimistic discourse Nationalistic discourse	Anti-national discourse Pessimist discourse

The language of a politician can be used to achieve many purposes, to analyse a politicians discourse many discursive elements have to be considered and given attention some of which are following.

1) How are people named and alluded to phonetically?

2) What attributes, qualities, characteristics, and highlights are credited to them?

3) What argumentation plot is utilized by lawmakers to legitimize a lot the rejection, segregation, concealment, and misuse of others?

4) What are the contentions behind the marks referenced in point three?

5) Are the particular marks explained clearly? Are these heightened or alleviated? Is it a decent method of positive self-portrayal and negative portrayal?

6) Use individual stories and tales to stretch their proficiency

7) Use style fitting to their inclinations

In total, politicians are webbed in the specialty of enthusiastic abuse of their beneficiaries. They utilize all the great lexical words to legitimize their energy and genuineness. Besides, all the negative kind of things like feelings of dread, outrage, and disdain is ascribed to resistance by utilizing negative jargon.

Considering these questions, the discourse analysisis explained here.

The speech made by prime minister Imran khan can be divided into three major sections firstly he talks about the current situation at hand secondly he tells the nation specifically that where they are wrong and

in the end he gives the solution of the issue and explains in detail how the government plans to handle them.

Imran khan uses the discourse of Islamic unity and ideology is the start of the speech reminding the nation and to all the listeners that **"Pakistan was built on the principles of Islam"** by making this statement he has indirectly brought everyone's attention to the fact thatbecause I am the premier of an Islamic state hence it my legal, moral and religiousobligation to do everything accordance to the principles and rules of Islam. By doing this he has portrayed a positive and soft image of himself and his government not only in front of his nation but all the Islamic world. After making his point and making his stance strong that he is on the right side he goes on to give the suggestion for the solution of the problem, he produces the discourse of Muslim unity, he suggest that all the Islamic countries of the world needs to work together to counter the issue of islamophobia, by doing this he not only makes an appeal to all the Islamic world leaders that we need to unite in this matter if we are to succeed, he points out that it is not the responsibility of one Islamic state but the responsibility of all the "Ummah" as a whole.

After briefly discussing his idea of how he plans to tackle the problem, he points out all the issues in the way the general public and the leading Islamic opposition party is trying to solve the issue at hand, he first points out the core reason due to which everything happens that is-**"The West has made this an issue of freedom of speech"**, so he explains that sending the ambassador of France back will not solve the problem because on the basis of freedom of speech someone will do it again, he then uses some strong vocabulary puts emphasis on what he saying that-

"I guarantee that if we do this, if Pakistan does this, then this same thing will happen in another European country on the issue of freedom of expression."

Clearly pointing out to the failed strategy of the opposition, he uses very strong persuasive words like guaranteeing on the fact that if I do what you are suggested it will not work out, indirectly posing a question that what will we do then if that's happens and as he has briefly suggested his solution he is urging convincing them to listen on and adhere to what he has to say.

Now that he has made his point he feels himself to be in a better position and thus directly attacks the opposition-**"TLP believes it is the only party in the country that loves the Holy Prophet (PBUH)."**

By making this statement he also suggested that we too equally love the Holy Prophet (PBUH) if not more than equally as anybody else. He criticises the opposition party that we are in the same boat and we need to use our senses in order to resolve this issue. By doing this not only he projects a positive image of himself, he marginalises TLP. He then completely bulldozes the TLP by saying that, they have done many protest before as well on the same subject, did it make a difference? Clearly one dose not have to be Socrates to infer the answer is no. so just like before the prime minister supported his point that the path you have taken will not produce you any results.

He then uses the background knowledge to convince the public and give them examples from his personal experience-**"I know the West better than anyone else,** by doing this he reminds the people of his background and the life he has sent there and therefore is in a much better position to tackle the issue at hand.

He then gives historical examples of the holocaust to further strengthen his stance and explain how he plans to achieve his goals.

"Western nations had understood that questioning the Holocaust hurt the sentiments of the Jewish community, and that it needed to treat the issue of insulting Islam's Prophet Muhammad in a similar manner."

Through diachronic and synchronic discourse he explains how the objective will be achieved and the matter settled once and for all.

In the end he winds up the discussion with optimistic discourse by relating it with a current pandemic and explains how Allah has been very merciful on Pakistan and if we unite and work with a proper strategy we will again be blessed by the Almighty.

V.   CONCLUSION

To sum up all the data analysis and after carefully critically analysing the different types of discourse produced by the primer of Pakistan we have come to a detailed understanding of the stance of Prime Minister Imran Khan and his socio-political relation with that opposition party TLP. His discourses such as religious, national, optimistic and antagonistic discourse clearly shows his stance regarding the situation he too is against islamophobia and blasphemy, but he is clearly against the TLP when it comes towards the practical way finding a solution to the problem. He is clearly looking for a long term solution rather than temporarily igniting heat and eventually reaching no end. In this blasphemy crisis the prime minister is antagonist, hopeful to achieve his objectives through unity and mutual co-operation. He suggests that the situation in hand is universal for the Islamic world and not limited to Pakistan.

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