

## CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF SHEHBAZ SHARIF AND IMRAN KHAN SPEECH AT UNGA

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the goals and underlying motives behind the speeches given by Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif. To achieve this, a method called Critical Discourse Analysis will be employed to examine how language interacts with the social and political contexts in which these speeches are delivered. Various aspects such as politics, economy, and religion are explored. This qualitative research will utilize a corpus-based analysis and apply Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to analyze Imran Khan's speech from September 27, 2019, and Shehbaz Sharif's speech from September 23, 2022. The outcomes of this study are based on Fairclough's CDA model, which encompasses three primary stages. By using Fairclough's model, people can better understand and interpret the content of these speeches. The research reveals the efforts made by both political leaders to present a positive portrayal of Muslims and Islam to other countries and the international media. It is important to acknowledge that this study has limitations due to data availability. Nevertheless, it can serve as a valuable resource for future researchers interested in conducting further investigations on Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).

**Keywords:** Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Imran Khan, Shehbaz Sharif, Corpus-based, Fairclough Model, three stages, qualitative, prove helpful

### INTRODUCTION

#### Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis or discourse thinking is an approach to analysing written or spoken language in a social context. The main aim is to comprehend the utilization of language in practical real-life scenarios. Language performs various roles within society, spanning political institutions, education, religion, and diverse fields. The pervasive nature of language often makes it challenging to fully grasp its profound impact on society.

#### Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis investigates the concealed and overt social and political norms and values, aiming to shed light on ideologies, hegemony, dominance, and social power within the context of society. It is an interdisciplinary approach that encompasses critical linguistics, which is synonymous with critical discourse analysis. By

evaluating discourse, it explores the functioning of language and how individuals perceive and interpret messages within their social and textual contexts.

#### Political Discourse

Politics is a complex and multifaceted concept that involves many aspects of society, including power, decision-making, governance, and public policy. While power is certainly an important aspect of politics, it is not the only one. Power can be defined as the ability to influence or control the behavior of others, and it can take many forms, such as political power, economic power, military power, or cultural power. And if we talk about political discourse So here Political discourse refers to the exchange of ideas and opinions about political issues and policies between individuals or groups.

### **Fairclough Model**

The Fairclough model of discourse analysis, developed by Norman Fairclough, is a framework for studying language use in social contexts. It consists of three dimensions: text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice. The model involves three stages: description, interpretation, and explanation. It emphasizes the connection between language and power and aims to uncover hidden meanings and power relations in language use. By applying the Fairclough model to political speeches, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the role of language in social interactions.

### **The Language of the Pakistani Politicians**

The language used by Pakistani politicians at the UNGA is typically measured and diplomatic, reflecting the formal nature of the proceedings and the need to maintain good relations with other member states. This paper is going to show how language creates and sustains strength relations and conceptual constructions of society inside the framework of critical discourse analysis CDA model of Fairclough.

### **Selection of the Speeches**

In this research, a qualitative method has been applied. The Researcher has selected two Speeches by two different politicians Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif at UNGA through two different periods. The researcher also analyses the language of both Speeches by using Fairclough Model. CDA Plays an important role in understanding the message. We understand the hidden meanings of both Speeches through the Critical Discourse Analysis Model of Fairclough.

### **Statement of Problem**

There are many political speeches of different politicians, but the problem here is that people will not understand the hidden meaning and message of different politicians in different Speeches. Here we will see a gap between the audience and politicians because the audience does not understand the hidden meaning and their persuasive strategies. Another thing is that politicians focus on global problems on international platforms(UNGA). There are some slightly different topics on which politicians also

focus due to different periods and different situations.

### **Objectives**

This research paper aims to achieve the following objectives.

To Investigate the impact of vocabulary, grammar, and lexical form on the effectiveness of discourse and their role in conveying the intended message.

To examine the relationship between specific linguistic choices in discourse and their ability to reveal hidden meanings and intentions, while exploring the influence of Speech Act Theory, as proposed by Austin and Searle, on discourse interpretation.

To analyse how the social context, including social practice and historical period, shapes the comprehension, reception, meaning, and impact of a discourse.

To compare and contrast the topics and linguistic features of two speeches to identify their similarities and differences.

### **Research Questions**

There are some important research questions in these speeches (Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif).

How does the choice of vocabulary, grammar, and lexical form collectively influence the effectiveness of discourse and contribute to conveying the intended message?

To what extent do specific linguistic choices within a discourse reveal hidden meanings and intentions, and how does the application of Speech Act Theory, as proposed by Austin and Searle, impact the interpretation of discourse?

How does the social context, including social practice and historical period, influence the understanding, reception, meaning, and impact of a discourse?

What are the similarities and differences in topics and linguistic features between the two speeches when comparing and contrasting them?

### **Significance of Study**

Politics is a means of power to implement certain political, economic and social concepts. Political discourse research helps us understand how politicians use language to persuade and manipulate the public. Political discourse research is important

for promoting transparency, accountability, and informed decision-making in politics. It helps us better understand how power is exercised, how issues are discussed, and how politicians communicate with the public. Research on political speeches is very important because these studies help in understanding the real and hidden messages of politicians. After reading this study you will be able to understand the message of Imran Khan and Shahbaz Sharif's speech at UNGA and their main purposes and the hidden message in both speeches .

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Tahsin (2019) conducted a discourse analysis on the speeches given by Prime Minister Imran Khan during his foreign visits to explore how he successfully created a discourse of hope for the economic recovery of Pakistan. The Prime Minister's discursive practices, as identified by the author, encompassed a range of techniques such as employing particular terminology, repeating key phrases, cultivating a positive self-image, using figurative language, employing an active voice, maintaining coherence, and making allusions. The researcher used discourse analysis as a method to examine the language used in Prime Minister Khan's speeches and the way he framed the issues related to Pakistan's economy. The analysis aimed to reveal how Prime Minister Khan's speeches contributed to shaping the narrative of Pakistan's economic recovery and how he was able to create a positive discourse around it.

Wang (2010) took a study. The main focus of this study is centred on a critical aspect. Using CDA theory SFG, the research analyzed Barack Obama's speech by examining the transitivity and modality of his slogan "Change has come" aimed at restoring public confidence. Obama's language was uncomplicated and incorporated religious aspects, which helped to bridge the gap between him and his audience. Consequently, his political speech was able to easily win public support and enhance their confidence in him.

Negma (2015) said that discourse serves not only as a platform where power is put into action, practiced, and upheld, but it also serves as a platform where power can be contested, interrogated, and opposed. The writer acknowledges discursive practices and examines political and textual discourse within the

framework of the 3D model. In other words, the author examines how power operates in discourse and how discourse can be used to challenge and resist power dynamics in society.

Iqbal (2015) analyzed pre and post-election speeches delivered by renowned political figures in Pakistan with the objective of examining the rhetorical techniques employed in these speeches. These techniques encompassed repetition, modality, positive self-representation, negative portrayal of others, ethnicity, and figurative language. The research employed qualitative content analysis to explore the linguistic implications of these devices. The results indicate that politicians utilize persuasive techniques to secure agreement, convey their ideologies, and assert authority, while emphasizing that the effectiveness of rhetorical devices depends on the specific context.

Bayram(2010) started that how language and perception are connected. The goal of the research is to examine the language used by Turkish Prime Minister Tayyip Recep Erdogan and how it reflects his ideology and linguistic background. The research sought to analyze the language used by Erdogan in his speeches and public appearances and to draw connections between his use of language and his political beliefs and values. The findings of the study suggested that Erdogan's language is strongly influenced by his conservative and nationalist political ideology, as well as by his background as a speaker of the Turkish language. The research also highlighted the importance of analyzing language to gain a deeper understanding of the perspectives and beliefs of political leaders.

Blommaert and Bulcaen (2000). Critical discourse analysis. The paper provides a detailed explanation of Fairclough's CDA model, discussing its key strategies such as ideology, inequality, and power, and how it aims to analyze language's role in shaping these elements. The paper also discusses the three-dimensional model, which includes the description of language choices and patterns, interpretation of the cognitive aspects of language, and explanation of language's social impact, including hegemonic processes and ideological effects. Essentially, language is essential in all aspects of life, as it helps us understand people's beliefs, intentions, and ideologies through their communication.

### **Research Gap**

Upon conducting a literature review, we identified a research gap regarding the analysis of political speeches in Pakistan. While many researchers have studied Imran Khan's speeches, no one has focused on using critical discourse analysis and conducting a comparative analysis between Imran Khan's and Shehbaz Sharif's speeches. This highlights a significant gap in previous research as people may not fully understand the hidden meanings and persuasive strategies used by politicians in their speeches, resulting in a disconnect between the audience and politicians. This research aims to bridge that gap by exploring similarities and differences in topics, vocabulary, grammar and hidden meaning in both Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif's speeches at UNGA. Additionally, politicians tend to focus on global problems when speaking on international platforms such as UNGA, with some variations in topics depending on the context and period.

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

#### **Theoretical framework of the Research design and methodology**

This paragraph describes a research study that uses a qualitative approach and the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) model of Fairclough. The study involves three stages: description, interpretation, and explanation. The description stage focuses on identifying and describing the language used in discourse, while the interpretation stage analyzes the social and political implications of the language. The explanation stage aims to draw broader conclusions about the connections between language use, social structures, and power relations. The study analyzes speeches by Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) using data from the Internet. The purpose is to analyze the ideology and motive behind both speeches, employing the Fairclough model as a theoretical framework.

#### **Qualitative Research Methodology**

The rationale for choosing the qualitative method is that in this method, collected data are analyzed using techniques such as thematic analysis, which involves identifying patterns and themes in the data. One of the key characteristics of qualitative research design

is that it is subjective and interpretive. This means that the researcher plays an active role in interpreting the data and making sense of the findings. Across-the-board, qualitative research design provides a way to explore complex topics in-depth and understand the perspectives and experiences of those involved.

#### **Sampling**

The Researcher has selected two different speeches at different times. The Samples for this Corpus-based study are taken from Imran Khan's Speech at UNGA delivered on 27th September 2019, taken from the internet and Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif's speech at UNGA 77th Session on 23 September 2022.

#### **Research Tool**

In this research, the researcher applies the CDA model of Fairclough. This model is the tool of this whole research. After applying this model, we understand the whole message and hidden meaning of our two famous politicians in two different speeches in two different periods. And all people know that Fair-Clough model is a framework used to analyze written or spoken language in different contexts.

#### **Data Collection**

For this research, information obtained from the internet was used, which included Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan's speech from 2019 at UNGA and Shehbaz Sharif's Speech in 2022 at UNGA. The Fairclough model was employed as a theoretical foundation to examine the objective or intention behind the speech.

#### **Limitations**

This study has some limitations as it only analyzed two political speeches using the Fairclough model of CDA. It means the findings are limited to those two speeches only. However, future researchers can refer to this study as a reference for analyzing other political speeches in a better way to understand the messages conveyed by politicians.

#### **Findings:**

Norman Fairclough suggests that discourse can be divided into three stages. The first stage involves describing language in terms of its vocabulary, grammar, and lexical form. The second stage



involves interpreting language to uncover hidden meanings and intentions, which can be further explored through Speech Act Theory, a theory developed by Austin and Searle. The third stage involves explaining language by considering its social context, social practices, and the period in which it was used.

### **Description Stage**

Fairclough's analysis involves three stages, with the first stage being "Description." In this stage, researchers analyze vocabulary, lexical form, and grammar in two speeches given by politicians Shehbaz Sharif and Imran Khan. The vocabulary used in both speeches is similar, but the difference lies in the level of formality. Imran Khan uses mix vocabulary and sentence structures, while Shehbaz Sharif employs more standard vocabulary. Both speeches also contain a mix of active and passive voice sentences, and researchers identified declarative, imperative, interrogative, and assertive sentences in both speeches. However, Imran Khan gives equal time and focus to all the topics discussed, while Shehbaz Sharif primarily focuses on flood victims. Additionally, the speech structure is important in conveying the intended message. Imran Khan's speech begins with topics related to money laundering and ends with Kashmir, whereas Shehbaz Sharif's speech starts with climate change and ends with Islamophobia. The structure of a speech plays a crucial role in how the message is conveyed, and the choice of the structure depends on what type of message the speaker wants to convey.

### **Vocabulary (Imran Khan Speech)**

The vocabulary used in these paragraphs is a mix of formal and informal language. The language used is primarily informative and persuasive, with the speaker trying to convey their message effectively to the audience. The vocabulary used is largely related to political and social issues, with specific terms related to climate change, corruption, poverty, and Islamophobia. The speaker also uses words and phrases related to international relations, such as "world leaders," "UN," "rich countries," and "poor countries." Additionally, there are instances where the speaker uses religious terminology, such as "Almighty" and "Prophet (PBUH)." Overall, the vocabulary used in these paragraphs is appropriate

for the context and effectively conveys the speaker's message.

### **Vocabulary (Shehbaz Sharif Speech)**

The vocabulary used in these paragraphs can be described as formal, authoritative, and emotionally charged. It exhibits a range of complex words and phrases that convey a sense of importance and urgency. The language is elevated, with a focus on conveying the gravity of the situations discussed, such as resilience, challenges, violations, brutality, catastrophe, suffering, and loss. Additionally, there is the use of technical terms related to politics, conflicts, and climate change, emphasizing the seriousness of the issues at hand. The vocabulary choices aim to create a persuasive and impactful tone, appealing to reason and emotions to convey the speaker's message effectively.

### **Analysis of Both Speakers Lexical Forms (Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif)**

Imran Khan's speech contains a range of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs that convey his message. The nouns used include "forum," "world leaders," "problems," "urgency," "climate change," "funding," "Pakistan," and "glaciers," among others. These nouns indicate the global context and the specific issues he addresses. The verbs employed, such as "stand," "discuss," "realizing," and "carry out," demonstrate actions and initiatives he advocates for. Adjectives like "difficult," "urgent," and "corrupt" describe the nature of the problems and his critical stance. Adverbs like "really," "mainly," and "easily" provide additional context and emphasis. In Shehbaz Sharif's speech, the nouns used encompass various subjects, including "Mr. President," "Pakistanis," "challenges," "time," "policy," "peace," and "territory." These nouns outline the context and issues he addresses. Verbs like "rebuilding," "act," "condemn," "attack," and "address" convey actions and responses he calls for. Adjectives such as "resilient," "brutal," and "dire" describe the circumstances and situations discussed. Adverbs like "fully," "ruthlessly," and "immediately" provide additional emphasis and context. Both speeches effectively use a wide range of lexical forms to convey their respective messages and evoke specific emotions and reactions.

### **Speech structure (Imran Khan Speech)**

The speech is organized in a way that the speaker first introduces himself and the context in which he is speaking. Then, he proceeds to discuss four main issues: climate change, corruption, money laundering and Islamophobia. He provides specific examples and facts to support his arguments and makes calls to action to address these issues. The speech ends with a personal anecdote that ties together the different themes discussed. Overall, the structure of the speech is well-organized and effective in conveying the speaker's message.

### **Speech structure (Shehbaz Sharif Speech)**

The speech follows a structured format with interconnected paragraphs that cover a range of topics. It begins by acknowledging the challenges Pakistan faces and expressing optimism and resilience. The speaker emphasizes the necessity of shifting focus from the 20th to the 21st century, particularly in terms of national security and the global response to environmental concerns. Moving forward, the speech explores specific priorities such as fostering economic growth, establishing peaceful relations with neighboring countries, and resolving the Jammu Kashmir dispute. The speaker highlights the detrimental impact of terrorism on Pakistan and vehemently condemns it, underscoring the sacrifices made to combat this menace. Additionally, they address the issues of Islamophobia, conflicts in the Middle East, and the significance of the United Nations in promoting peace. The speech concludes by emotionally recounting the devastating consequences of climate change on Pakistan, emphasizing the immediate need for international support and action to tackle this critical situation.

### **Types of Sentences (Imran Khan Speech)**

#### **Analysis of imperative sentences of Both Speakers (Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif Speech)**

Both Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif employ imperative sentences to express their strong suggestions and commands. Imran Khan emphasizes the need for immediate action from international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, the IMF, and the Asian Developing Bank, to halt what he describes as "plunder." He also asserts his right to address climate change, underscoring the significance of the issue. Khan further insists on

holding wealthy nations accountable for their substantial greenhouse gas emissions. On the contrary, Shehbaz Sharif urges the prevention of adverse consequences such as civil war, terrorism, drug trafficking, and the influx of refugees. He specifically directs India to take credible measures to establish a conducive environment for constructive engagement. Moreover, Sharif suggests peaceful negotiations and discussions as the path to resolving differences, highlighting the importance of peaceful coexistence and dialogue. Both speakers employ imperative sentences to express their concerns, expectations, and suggestions, using verbs like "must" and "let" to stress the urgency and necessity of their directives.

#### **Analysis of Declarative Sentences of Both Speakers**

In their declarative sentences, both speakers, Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif, address important issues and express their viewpoints on various matters. Both speakers express concerns about important issues affecting their country and the world. Imran Khan emphasizes the consequences of climate change, economic disparity, corruption, and the need for political will from rich countries. Shehbaz Sharif, on the other hand, highlights the urgency of economic growth and poverty alleviation in Pakistan, while criticizing India's actions in the context of Jammu and Kashmir. These declarative sentences reflect the speakers' perspectives on these issues and indicate their priorities and proposed solutions.

#### **Analysis of Interrogative Sentences of Both Speakers**

In their respective speeches, both Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif raise important questions addressing various issues. Imran Khan's questions primarily revolve around the differentiation between moderate and radical Muslims, the legality and ethics of tax havens and secret accounts, the urgency of global leaders in addressing pressing issues, and the allocation of funds for the population in the context of plundered money. He also highlights the issue of Islamophobia and its causes. On the other hand, Shehbaz Sharif focuses on the international community's response to the UN's appeal for humanitarian and economic assistance to Afghanistan, implying a need for timely and positive

action. These questions collectively shed light on concerns related to religious understanding, financial transparency, global leadership, social issues, and international cooperation.

### **Analysis of Exclamatory Sentences of Both Speakers**

Both speakers use exclamatory sentences to emphasize the importance and urgency of the issues at hand, with Imran Khan highlighting the need for collective action and accountability, while Shehbaz Sharif calls for India's understanding and highlights the broader impact of the calamity. Overall, both speeches aim to raise awareness and prompt immediate action on climate change and its consequences.

### **Analysis of Conditional sentences of both Speakers**

In their conditional sentences, both Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif present hypothetical conditions and their potential consequences. Imran Khan emphasizes the need for action to prevent catastrophic outcomes, such as a huge catastrophe if nothing is done or a crisis arising from increasing wealth inequality. He also highlights the unpredictability of situations when nuclear-armed countries engage in a conventional war. On the other hand, Shehbaz Sharif emphasizes the importance of global cooperation and immediate action on shared agendas to avoid conflicts related to environmental issues. He also expresses hope that certain actions will lead to concrete measures by international organizations and states, aiming to combat Islamophobia and promote interfaith harmony. Both speakers use conditional sentences to convey the significance of taking specific actions to address pressing issues and their potential impact on the future.

### **Analysis of Simple sentences of both Speaker**

The simple sentences spoken by Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif, two prominent figures in Pakistani politics, offer insights into their views on different issues. Imran Khan's sentence addresses the pressing issue of climate change, highlighting Pakistan's position as one of the top 10 nations affected by this global challenge. On the other hand, Shehbaz Sharif's sentence is directed towards a person of authority,

suggesting a formal setting or political discourse. He acknowledges the difficulties they face and emphasizes the need for hope as a powerful force to combat darkness. This statement reveals his concern for the environmental impact on his country and the urgency to address climate change. Overall, these simple sentences demonstrate the speakers' awareness of critical issues and their differing perspectives on climate change and the role of hope in navigating difficult situations.

### **Analysis of Compound Sentences of both Speakers**

Both Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif utilize compound sentences to convey their ideas succinctly and effectively. Imran Khan's compound sentences emphasize his determination to address urgent global problems despite challenges in his country and the potentially catastrophic consequences of inaction. On the other hand, Shehbaz Sharif's compound sentence highlights the urgent priority of Pakistan to achieve economic growth and alleviate poverty and hunger, while emphasizing the need for a stable external environment to enable policy momentum. Overall, these compound sentences serve to present contrasting ideas, stress urgency, and introduce conditional statements, enhancing the impact of their speeches.

### **Analysis of Complex sentences of both Speakers**

Both speakers, Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif, use complex sentences to convey their thoughts. In Imran Khan's speech, he expresses his optimism, attributing it to the powers bestowed upon humans by a higher power. He further states his desire for the United Nations to take the lead in harnessing these powers. Shehbaz Sharif, on the other hand, discusses a long-standing dispute and identifies the denial of the neighbouring people's inalienable right to self-determination as the core issue. Both speakers employ complex sentence structures to provide additional information and express their viewpoints effectively.

### **Analysis of Compound complex sentences of both Speakers**

Both speakers utilize compound-complex sentences to express their viewpoints on the contentious relationship between India and Pakistan. Imran

Khan's sentence focuses on questioning the credibility of India's claims, while Shehbaz Sharif's sentence emphasizes the need for a peaceful resolution and cooperation between the two nations.

#### **Analysis of direct sentences of both speakers Speeches**

In their direct sentences, Imran Khan highlights the urgency of the climate crisis, Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change, the need for immediate action, and his optimism in tackling the issue. He emphasizes Pakistan's efforts in planting a billion trees and calls for accountability from rich countries for their greenhouse gas emissions. He also raises the issue of wealth disparity and capital outflow from poor countries to rich ones. On the other hand, Shehbaz Sharif addresses the importance of peace in Afghanistan and the resolution of the Kashmir conflict for long-lasting peace with India. He expresses his concern for the flood-affected areas in Sindh and Balochistan and the devastating impact of the climate catastrophe, with one-third of the country submerged. Both speakers stressed the need for global cooperation and action to address critical issues affecting their respective countries.

#### **Analysis of Indirect Sentences of both Speakers**

Both Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif, speaking indirectly, expressed their perspectives on various issues. Imran Khan emphasized the significance of funding for materializing ideas, implying that without financial support, ideas remain mere illusions. He also stressed the necessity of collective global efforts, highlighting that addressing problems requires collaboration from multiple nations. On the other hand, Shehbaz Sharif focused on Pakistan's pressing priorities, such as achieving rapid economic growth and alleviating poverty and hunger. He also emphasized the denial of neighboring people's right to self-determination as the root cause of a long-standing dispute. Furthermore, Shehbaz Sharif mentioned Pakistan's endeavors to promote the rights of Afghan girls and women, particularly in education and employment. Lastly, he expressed deep concerns about conflicts in the Middle East, specifically in Syria and Yemen, illustrating Pakistan's active involvement and sincere interest in the region's stability.

#### **Analysis of active sentences of both speakers**

Both speakers address significant issues in their active sentences. Imran Khan focuses on the growing disparity between rich and poor countries, the unequal treatment of money laundering, and the plundering of poor nations by elites. He emphasizes the alarming increase in national debt, the challenges of debt servicing, and the difficulty in retrieving corrupt leaders' assets. Shehbaz Sharif prioritizes rapid economic growth, and poverty alleviation, and expresses concern about India's repression in Kashmir. He highlights conflicts in the Middle East, Pakistan's victimhood to terrorism, and calls for peace and conflict resolution. Both speakers shed light on critical matters such as economic inequality, corruption, terrorism, and regional conflicts from their unique perspectives. Overall, active sentences serve to make the speakers' messages more direct, impactful, and persuasive, allowing them to effectively convey their concerns, opinions, and calls to action.

#### **Analysis of passive Sentences of both Speakers**

The passive tense is used by both Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif in their speeches to emphasize actions, describe observed or affected parties, and highlight the consequences of events or actions. The passive tense allows them to shift the focus from the subject acting on the object or receiver of the action, thereby emphasizing its importance. In Imran Khan's speech, passive sentences are used to highlight the urgency of the situation and the impact of climate change. They also describe actions taken or observed by others and emphasize the potential consequences of inaction. Similarly, in Shehbaz Sharif's speech, passive sentences are used to describe actions carried out by others and to emphasize the impact of those actions. They also highlight the consequences of natural disasters. Overall, the passive tense plays a crucial role in drawing attention to significant actions, describing affected parties, and emphasizing the outcomes of events or actions discussed in the speeches.

#### **Time and focus of Speech(Imran Khan Speech)**

The writer appears to have given roughly equal time to each of the topics mentioned in the speech,



including climate change, corruption, and Islamophobia. Each topic is given a separate section, and the speaker discusses each topic in some depth, sharing his perspective and ideas for how to address these issues. However, it is possible that the speaker have given more or less emphasis to certain topics in the actual speech delivery, as the written transcript may not fully capture the emphasis or tone of the speech. The sentences are mostly declarative and are a mix of simple, compound and complex structures. The speaker uses both active and passive voice in their speech, as well as direct and indirect speech. The tone of the speech is informative and persuasive.

#### **Time and focus of Speech (Shehbaz Sharif Speech)**

In his speech, Shehbaz Sharif places significant emphasis on addressing the needs of flood victims. Furthermore, the structure of his speech plays a crucial role in effectively conveying the intended message. Shehbaz Sharif's speech begins by highlighting the pressing issue of climate change, followed by addressing the plight of flood victims, discussing the situation in Afghanistan and the role of Kashmir, and concludes by shedding light on the important topic of Islamophobia. While each topic is covered, Shehbaz Sharif allocates more time and attention to climate change and the challenges faced by flood victims, recognizing their significance and urgency. The speech focuses on highlighting Pakistan's challenges and advocating for key issues. It emphasizes the resilience and commitment of the Pakistani people, stresses the importance of national security and peace for economic growth, criticizes India's actions in Kashmir, discusses counterterrorism efforts, raises concerns about Islamophobia, supports peaceful resolutions to Middle East conflicts, highlights climate change impact, and calls for international cooperation for global peace and prosperity.

#### **Prououns (Imran Khan speech)**

The pronouns used in the Imran Khan speech can be categorized as follows:

#### **First-person pronouns:**

"I," "we," and "us" are used to refer to the speaker(s) or the group they represent. These pronouns express the perspective or experiences of the speaker(s).

Example: "I stand here at this forum of world leaders where we have a chance to discuss the problems the world is facing."

#### **Second-Person Pronouns:**

"you" is used to directly address the audience or the person being spoken to. It creates a sense of direct communication.

Example: "This is the time when you, the United Nations, must urge India to lift the curfew..."

#### **Third-person Pronouns:**

"he," "she," "they," and "it" are used to refer to individuals or groups mentioned in the text. These pronouns are used when talking about someone or something in a more distant or objective manner.

Example: "Mr. Modi is a 'life member' of RSS. An organization inspired by Hitler and Mussolini. They believed in racial superiority..."

Overall, a combination of first-person, second-person, and third-person pronouns is used to convey the speaker's viewpoint, address the audience, and refer to other individuals or groups in the context of the paragraphs.

#### **Demonstrative Pronouns:**

- this (this forum, this book, this racial superiority)
- these (these corrupt leaders, these secret accounts)

#### **Relative pronouns:**

- where (where we have a chance)
- which (which was a welfare state)
- that (that is the Islam of Prophet)
- who (who provoked Muslims, who are watching this)

#### **Possessive pronouns:**

- my (my country, my optimism, my government)
- our (our water, our countries, our people)
- their (their spies, their pilot)

#### **Interrogative pronouns:**

- what (what is radical Islam)
- how (how will an average American differentiate)
- why (why is there Islamophobia)

### **Pronouns(Shehbaz Sharif Speech)**

#### **Personal Pronouns:**

- Examples: I, we, you, he, she, they, us, our, their, them, my, your, his, her, their, etc.
- Example sentence: "I am fully committed to fighting this battle for our survival."

#### **Demonstrative Pronouns:**

- Examples: this, these, that, those
- Example sentence: "This is the biggest manifestation of our commitment."

#### **Possessive Pronouns:**

- Examples: mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs
- Example sentence: "The sacrifices made by our soldiers have been unprecedented."

#### **Relative Pronouns:**

- Examples: who, whom, which, whose, that
- Example sentence: "People in Pakistan ask why, why has this happened to them."

#### **Interrogative Pronouns:**

- Examples: who, whom, whose, what, which
- Example sentence: "It is time to ask, not what can be done, but what must be done?"

#### **Reflexive Pronouns:**

- Examples: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
- Example sentence: "Our Armed Forces, with the support of our people, have broken the back of terrorism within Pakistan."

These are some examples of pronouns used in Shehbaz Sharif Speech

### **Analysis of pronouns of both speakers speeches**

An examination of pronoun usage in the speeches delivered by Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif demonstrates how they strategically employ pronouns to express their viewpoints, address the audience, and refer to individuals or groups. Both speakers utilize first-person pronouns like "I" and "we" to convey their perspectives and experiences. Second-person pronouns such as "you" are used to directly engage with the listeners and establish effective communication. Third-person pronouns like "he," "she," and "they" are objectively employed to refer to groups. Demonstrative pronouns like

"this" and "these" indicate specific objects or concepts, while relative pronouns such as "where," "which," and "that" connect phrases or clauses. Possessive pronouns like "my," "our," and "their" indicate ownership or association. Additionally, interrogative pronouns like "what," "how," and "why" are utilized to pose questions. Reflexive pronouns like "myself" and "themselves" are also present in these speeches to emphasize the involvement or actions of the speaker or specific groups. In summary, the diverse use of pronouns in these speeches effectively conveys messages, engages the audience, and highlights important points while maintaining originality.

### **Phrases, Clauses and Rhetorical Questions (Imran Khan speech)**

#### **Analysis of phrases, clauses and Rhetorical questions of both Speakers Speeches**

Phrases, clauses, and rhetorical questions play crucial roles in both Imran Khan's and Shehbaz Sharif's speeches. The speakers utilize phrases to emphasize key points and evoke a sense of importance. These phrases set the context, provide vivid descriptions, and highlight the urgency of the issues at hand. Similarly, the clauses in their speeches serve to elaborate on viewpoints, provide supporting evidence, and offer detailed explanations. They help establish the significance of the problems being discussed and emphasize the need for collective action and international cooperation. Rhetorical questions, on the other hand, engage the audience and encourage critical thinking. They challenge the status quo, highlight the consequences of inaction, and provoke reflection on potential solutions. By employing these linguistic devices, both speakers aim to capture attention, convey their concerns effectively, and persuade the audience to take action.

#### **Interpretation Stage**

The second phase of the Fairclough model involves "Interpretation" which aims to comprehend the purpose and intention behind the text or speaker's words. This stage delves into identifying any hidden motives and meanings conveyed through the speaker's mind. It includes the concept of "Member resources" which means first interpreting the

meaning and then understanding the purpose behind it. Additionally, this stage encompasses the "Speech Act" which includes various types of cognitive aspects such as acts of assertion, prohibition, promise, etc. The primary aim of both speeches is to dispel the negative stereotypes associated with Islam and convince other nations that Islam is not a violent religion. The speakers also want to highlight the problems faced by Muslims worldwide and stress the importance of granting them their basic rights. Furthermore, their conversation reveals an underlying motive to create a positive image of Islam and Pakistan among other national leaders. The speeches include various types of speech acts such as assertive, commissive, declarative, directive, and expressive.

#### **Purpose, Intention and hidden Meaning of Speech(Imran khan speech)**

The main objective of this speech is to challenge and eliminate the harmful prejudices linked with Islam, while persuading other countries that Islam is a religion of peace, rather than violence. In addition, the speakers aim to shed light on the various challenges encountered by Muslims across the globe and emphasize the significance of upholding their fundamental rights. Moreover, their discourse unveils an underlying intention to cultivate a favorable perception of Islam and Pakistan among leaders from other nations. In this speech, the speaker addresses three main issues: climate change, corruption, and Islamophobia, while also discussing the situation in Kashmir. The hidden meaning behind the speech is a plea for global attention and action. The speaker emphasizes the urgency of addressing climate change, particularly the impact it has on vulnerable countries like Pakistan. They call for collective efforts from world leaders to tackle this global problem. The speech also highlights the detrimental effects of corruption on developing nations and urges rich countries to take responsibility and prevent capital flight through corruption. Additionally, the speaker addresses Islamophobia and emphasizes the need to dispel misconceptions and stereotypes about Islam, as well as the importance of promoting tolerance and understanding. Finally, the speaker raises concerns about the situation in Kashmir, expressing worries about human rights violations and the potential for

conflict between nuclear-armed nations. They call on the United Nations to intervene, ensure the lifting of the curfew, and uphold Kashmir's right to self-determination. Overall, the hidden meaning of the speech is a plea for justice, compassion, and global cooperation in addressing pressing issues affecting humanity. The speakers additionally aim to draw attention to the challenges encountered by Muslims globally and emphasize the significance of ensuring their fundamental rights. Moreover, their discussion uncovers an underlying intention to cultivate a favorable perception of Islam and Pakistan among leaders of other nations.

#### **Purpose Intention and hidden meaning of Speaker's Speech (Shehbaz Sharif Speech)**

During a conversation, it becomes evident that there is a deep-rooted motive to cultivate a favorable perception of Islam and Pakistan among other national leaders. The intention behind this motive seems to revolve around promoting understanding, dispelling stereotypes, and fostering goodwill between different nations and cultures. By emphasizing the peaceful tenets of Islam and highlighting Pakistan's contributions to various fields, the participants seek to counter negative preconceptions and project a more accurate and positive image of both Islam as a religion and Pakistan as a country. The purpose and intention of this speech are to address the urgent issues and challenges faced by Pakistan, particularly focusing on the long-term battle for survival and rebuilding the nation. The speaker emphasizes the need for hope, resilience, and unity among Pakistanis to overcome these trying circumstances. The speech highlights the importance of peace and stability in South Asia, with a particular emphasis on resolving the Jammu-Kashmir dispute for sustainable peace in the region. Additionally, the speech calls for international cooperation in addressing the economic growth, terrorism, and humanitarian needs of Afghanistan. The speaker also condemns terrorism in all its forms and urges the international community to combat Islamophobia and promote interfaith harmony. Furthermore, the speech expresses concerns about conflicts in the Middle East, particularly the Israeli-Palestinian issue, and calls for a just and lasting solution. Finally, the speech highlights the devastating impact of climate change

on Pakistan, particularly the recent floods, and emphasizes the need for global action to address climate-related challenges and support affected communities. The speech primarily focuses on addressing pressing issues faced by Pakistan, such as the need for resilience, peace, stability, economic growth, and the impact of climate change. The speaker's intention seems to be conveying the challenges and priorities of the country while advocating for cooperation, dialogue, and international support to overcome these challenges.

#### **Analysis of Cognitive aspects of both Speakers**

Both speakers employ cognitive speech acts to convey their messages effectively. In Imran Khan's speech, he asserts his points confidently, emphasizing Pakistan's achievements, addressing corruption, and urging rich countries to take action. He also prohibits certain actions, such as money laundering, and makes promises to fight corruption and achieve environmental goals. On the other hand, Shehbaz Sharif asserts the need for economic growth and peace in Pakistan, prohibits actions by India and Israel, and promises a consistent commitment to peace and women's rights. These cognitive aspects in both speeches contribute to the speakers' arguments, emphasize their intentions, and engage the audience in their respective causes.

#### **Analysis of Speech Acts of Both Speakers Speech**

Speech acts play a significant role in both speakers' speeches as they serve multiple purposes. Imran Khan utilizes assertive speech acts to present factual information about climate change, money laundering, and radical Islam, establishing the basis for his arguments. His commissive speech acts create a sense of commitment and determination towards environmental initiatives and fighting corruption. The declarative speech acts in his speech inspire hope, appeal to shared values, and call for global cooperation. His directive speech acts highlight the need for the United Nations to take the lead in addressing critical issues. Additionally, his expressive speech acts evoke emotions, creating empathy and emphasizing the devastating impact of climate change and terrorism. Similarly, Shehbaz Sharif employs assertive speech acts to convey his vision for economic growth and express concerns about conflicts and climate change. His commissive

speech acts demonstrate his commitment to rebuilding Pakistan and promoting the principles of the United Nations. The declarative speech acts in his speech establish the truth about Pakistan's challenges and the consequences of terrorism. His directive speech acts guide the audience's understanding of necessary actions, while his expressive speech acts evoke emotions, emphasizing the suffering and transformation experienced by the country. Overall, speech acts serve to inform, persuade, inspire, and emotionally engage the audience, allowing both speakers to effectively communicate their messages and advance their respective agendas.

#### **Explanation Stage**

The last phase of analyzing a text is "Explanation," which involves studying the social context in which the text was written or spoken. This includes identifying the era, period, and social issues being discussed in the text. For instance, a text may be about topics like colonialism, racism, gender discrimination, or feminism. In addition to identifying the social issues, it is also important to examine how they may have changed over time. In the case of two speeches given by Pakistani leaders, Imran Khan spoke at the UN General Assembly's 74th Session in September 2019, while Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif spoke at the General Debate of the 77th Session in September 2022. Imran Khan delivered his speech verbally, without any written script, while Shehbaz Sharif referred to his written notes during the speech. Both leaders addressed various social issues such as climate change, money laundering, Islamophobia, the Kashmir flood, and the situation in Afghanistan. However, there were some differences in the social issues discussed between the two speeches. Shehbaz Sharif focused on the flood in Kashmir, while Imran Khan spoke about money laundering. Nevertheless, both speeches centred on the issue of discrimination against Islam and Muslims.

#### **Social Context of Imran Khan speech**

The social context of this speech can be described as a global forum of world leaders where the speaker, representing Pakistan, addresses various pressing issues. The speech focuses on three main topics: climate change, corruption and economic inequality, and the Kashmir conflict. The speaker calls for



international cooperation, accountability, justice, and the protection of human rights.

### **Social Context of Shehbaz Sharif Speech**

In his speech at the UNGA, Shehbaz Sharif addresses various social issues, including the resilience of Pakistanis, the Kashmir dispute with India, the fight against terrorism, Islamophobia, conflicts in the Middle East, and the devastating impact of climate change on Pakistan. His speech reflects Pakistan's concerns for peace, stability, and development while emphasizing the need for global cooperation and action on these pressing social challenges.

### **Social Issues(Imran Khan Speech)**

This speech addresses several key social issues. Firstly, it highlights the urgency of addressing climate change and the devastating impact it has on countries like Pakistan. The speech also emphasizes the detrimental effects of corruption on developing nations and the need for accountability and measures to prevent capital flight. Additionally, it raises concerns about Islamophobia, calling for a better understanding of Islam and the rejection of stereotypes and discrimination. The speech further focuses on the conflict in Kashmir, condemning human rights abuses, curfews, and militarization, while advocating for self-determination and international intervention to prevent a potential nuclear crisis. Overall, the speech underscores the need for global cooperation, justice, and respect for human rights in addressing these pressing social issues.

### **Social Issues of Shehbaz Sharif Speech**

In the speech, various social issues are addressed. It begins by highlighting the resilience of the Pakistani people amidst challenging circumstances. The urgent priority is stated as rapid economic growth to lift millions out of poverty and hunger. The changing definition of national security is discussed, urging world leaders to unite in addressing 21st-century challenges, including conflicts like the Jammu-Kashmir dispute, advocating for peaceful resolutions. The country's determination to defeat cross-border terrorism and the call for global cooperation in combating major terrorist groups are emphasized. The speech also raises awareness of the global issue of Islamophobia and discrimination

against Muslims, condemning terrorism in all forms and promoting interfaith harmony. Concerns are expressed regarding conflicts in Syria and Yemen, emphasizing the need for peaceful resolutions, as well as a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Palestinian question. Lastly, the devastating impact of climate change on Pakistan, including melting glaciers, forest fires, heatwaves, and floods, is highlighted, stressing the importance of justice, assistance, and building resilience in the face of this climate catastrophe.

### **Time and era of Imran Khan Speech**

During the 74th Session of the UN General Assembly in September 2019, Imran Khan delivered an impromptu speech without relying on a prepared script. Notably, he allocated equal time to various subjects covered in his address, such as climate change, corruption, Kashmir and Islamophobia. The writer of the piece appears to have provided relatively balanced coverage of these topics, dedicating separate sections to each and delving into them with substantial depth. Throughout the speech, Khan offered his own perspective and proposed solutions to tackle these issues.

### **Time and era of Shehbaz Sharif Speech**

In September 2022, Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif delivered a speech during the General Debate of the 77th Session. During his address, Shehbaz Sharif made use of written notes as a reference to ensure the accuracy and coherence of his points. Shehbaz Sharif, initiated his speech by discussing climate change and the challenges posed by floods. He then shifted focus to the situation in Afghanistan before concluding with remarks on Islamophobia. Notably, he devoted more time to addressing climate change and the plight of flood victims, highlighting their significance.

### **Discussion and Comparison**

#### **Similarities between Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif's speech at UNGA**

The two speeches were delivered at the UN General Assembly, a forum where world leaders can discuss worldwide problems and interests. Both speeches were centred on Pakistan's stance on pressing global concerns like poverty, conflict, climate change, and human rights. Additionally, both speeches could

have emphasized Pakistan's contributions to the international community and its dedication to promoting worldwide peace and stability.

The following main points have been identified that are common in both speeches Imran Khan's and Shehbaz Sharif's speeches UNGA.

Climate change

Islamophobia

Kashmir Issue

### **Kashmir Issue**

Both politicians address the issue of Kashmir and share similar views on topics such as peace and the rights of the Kashmiri people. However, their speeches also highlight the harsh reality of India's cruelty and injustice towards Muslims and Kashmiris. This injustice has resulted in the loss of lives of many Muslims and Kashmiris and has disturbed the peace of the Muslim world. A clear example of this cruelty is the curfew that restricts the rights of the Kashmiri people and disrupts their peace. Additionally, these conditions have negative effects on the economy, causing poverty and contributing to climate change. This injustice towards Islam and Muslims is a concerning issue that needs to be addressed. Both speakers expressed concern over the repression and human rights violations against Kashmiris by the Indian forces. They both highlight the tense situation in the region, which has escalated after the revocation of Article 370, and they criticize India's actions in Kashmir. Both speakers also call for the international community to take action, with Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif specifically calling for the UN's intervention and for Kashmir to be given the right to self-determination. Therefore, the main similarities between these speeches are the shared concerns about human rights violations and the need for international intervention to resolve the conflict.

### **Climate Change**

Both leaders talk about climate change and tell how much it affects Pakistan badly. Both tell us the alarming situation of changing climate in Pakistan and also tell how other countries will affect by this climate change example is "What Happened in Pakistan Will not Stay in Pakistan" They also give some facts and figures like Climate change becomes Pakistan 10 most climate vulnerable list of countries.

Eighty per cent of our glaciers are melting at an alarming pace, our forests are burning, and our heat waves have crossed 53 degrees Celsius making us the hottest place in the desert. Both speeches address the issue of climate change and its impact on Pakistan. They both highlight the urgent need for action to mitigate the effects of climate change. Both of these politicians emphasize the importance of international cooperation in addressing this global issue. They also mention the importance of holding wealthy nations accountable for their contribution to greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, they both mention the efforts made by their respective governments to combat climate change, such as the planting of trees in the KP province.

### **Islamophobia**

The two political leaders discussed the issue of Islamophobia and how it had been portrayed by Western media in Pakistan since the 9/11 attacks. They emphasized that Islam is not a violent or negative religion, but rather a peaceful one. They mentioned that Muslims practiced their religion by wearing a hijab and following its teachings. The West had failed to understand this and had unfairly labelled Muslims as terrorists. The leaders stressed that no religion promoted violence and that the negative perception of Islam was a result of misunderstanding and misconceptions created after the 9/11 attacks. Both speakers also mentioned discrimination against Muslims, including attacks on mosques and the banning of the hijab. They both expressed concern over the marginalization of Muslim communities and how it could lead to radicalization. Additionally, they both argued that no religion taught violence and that it was unfair to equate Islam with terrorism. Both speeches also called for action to combat Islamophobia and promote interfaith harmony. Finally, both speakers provided examples of how Islam had been misunderstood in the West, leading to prejudice and discrimination against Muslims.

### **Differences Between Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif's Speech at UNGA**

The speeches were given at different sessions of the UN General Assembly, with Imran Khan speaking at the 74th Session in 2019 and Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif speaking at the 77th Session in 2022. This

means that the global issues and concerns being discussed may have been different. The speakers were different, with Imran Khan being the Prime Minister of Pakistan in 2019 and Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif being a Pakistani politician in 2022. This may have affected the focus and tone of their speeches. In his speech, Shehbaz Sharif consistently maintained a polite tone, employing a refined manner of communication. He adhered to a written script, ensuring a measured and composed delivery. On the other hand, Imran Khan employed a dynamic speaking style, alternating between polite expressions and selectively emphasizing specific words to amplify their significance. By raising his pitch at strategic moments, he effectively conveyed the importance of certain matters.

The following topics are different from Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif speech at UNGA due to time period differences

Money laundering (Imran Khan speech part)

Flood (Shehbaz Sharif speech part)

Corruption (Imran Khan speech part)

RSS (Imran Khan speech part)

Nuclear power fight (Imran Khan speech part)

Afghanistan (Shehbaz Sharif speech part)

Terrorism (Shehbaz Sharif speech part)

#### **Money laundering (Imran Khan speech part)**

Imran Khan discusses the issue of money laundering and corruption, highlighting the fact that the wealthy become even richer while the poor become increasingly impoverished. This is a significant problem for developing nations as their elites are exploiting their resources. As a result, the gap between the rich and the poor continues to widen, exacerbating inequality. Imran Khan recommends that international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, must develop strategies to prevent and put an end to this exploitation. If left unchecked, this inequality will result in a severe crisis between the rich and the poor.

#### **Flood (Shehbaz Sharif's speech part)**

Shehbaz Sharif, in his speech, highlighted the devastating impact of the flood that had hit Pakistan and affected a significant part of the country's population. The flood had not only caused damage to various infrastructure and industries, such as roads, schools, hotels, and farms, but had also impacted the

lives of millions of people, their crops, animals, and properties. Shehbaz Sharif emphasized that the consequences of this flood are permanent, and the lives of the people of Pakistan will never be the same again.

#### **Corruption (Imran Khan Speech part)**

These lines highlight the issue of corruption in poor countries and how it leads to a significant wealth transfer from developing to developed countries. Corrupt politicians are transferring billions of dollars to tax havens and purchasing expensive properties in Western countries, leaving the developing world impoverished. The growing difference between rich and poor countries is primarily due to this corruption crisis, which could lead to a severe global crisis if not addressed. The speaker calls upon international organizations like the World Bank, IMF, and Asian Development Bank to find a way to prevent this plunder and ensure that poor countries are not left behind.

#### **RSS (Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh) (Imran Khan speech part)**

This paragraph appears to be a critical commentary about the RSS (Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh), a right-wing nationalist organization in India. The writer is addressing the President and provides some information about RSS and its association with Mr Modi, who is a "life member" of the organization. Imran Khan alleges that RSS is inspired by Hitler and Mussolini and believes in the racial superiority of Hindus, resulting in hatred towards Muslims and Christians. Imran Khan also mentions the role of RSS in the murder of Mahatma Gandhi and the 2002 Gujarat riots. Furthermore, the Congress party's statement about terrorists being trained in RSS camps is also mentioned. Overall, the writer portrays RSS as a hate group responsible for violence and discrimination against religious minorities in India.

#### **Nuclear Powers fight (Imran Khan speech part)**

The paragraph discussed the situation in Pakistan at the time and the potential for conflict between the two nuclear-armed nations. The author expressed concern that if a war were to break out, the international community would hold Pakistan responsible. He also highlighted the responsibility of the United Nations to promote justice and humanity,

as they were created to do in 1945. He referenced the appeasement of the market and the possibility of a conventional war escalating into a nuclear one. Imran Khan then posed a hypothetical situation in which a smaller country was faced with the choice to surrender or fight. He did not make a direct threat of nuclear war but acknowledged the concern.

#### **Afghanistan (Shehbaz Sharif speech part)**

It addresses the difficulties faced by Afghanistan and the importance of international assistance to tackle them. The economy and banking system in Afghanistan is not functioning, which has left many people without the means to support themselves. Pakistan, a neighboring country, is interested in promoting a peaceful and prosperous Afghanistan where all citizens are respected regardless of their gender, ethnicity, or religion. Pakistan is striving to promote education and employment opportunities for Afghan women and girls, but it believes that positive engagement and economic aid, rather than isolation, would be more beneficial in achieving positive outcomes. Pakistan is calling on the international community to respond to the UN's appeal for humanitarian and economic aid to Afghanistan, including releasing the country's financial reserves to restore its banking system. Pakistan is also concerned about terrorist groups operating from Afghanistan and believes that they must be effectively and comprehensively addressed with the assistance and cooperation of the interim Afghan authorities.

#### **Terrorism ( Shehbaz Sharif speech part)**

The President of Pakistan strongly condemns terrorism in all forms and acknowledges that it is not tied to any particular religion. He explains that poverty, unemployment, deprivation, injustice, and ignorance fuel terrorism, which is often promoted by vested interests. Pakistan has suffered significantly from terrorism, with over 80,000 casualties and 150 billion dollars in economic losses over the past two decades. Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif often tells their friends that people they see limping on the streets in Pakistan may have been victims of terrorism in the past. They believe that many different types of people, such as soldiers, doctors, mothers, teachers, students, and traders, have sacrificed their lives for the well-being of Pakistan

and to defeat terrorism. He feels that this peace, which was achieved after many sacrifices, is not just important for Pakistan but for the global community. They are proud of their country's commitment to defeating terrorism wherever it may be.

#### **Conclusion**

The examination of Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif's speeches at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) using the Fairclough model of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) yielded valuable insights into the linguistic tactics and discourse methods utilized by these political leaders. The analysis follows the three stages of the Fairclough model: Description, Interpretation, and Explanation. In the Description stage, the vocabulary, grammar, and structure of the speeches are examined. It is found that both speeches cover similar topics but differ in vocabulary and sentence structure. Shehbaz Sharif uses more standard vocabulary, while Imran Khan uses more informal terms. The structure of the speeches also varies, with different emphases on topics.

The Interpretation stage involves understanding the intentions, purposes, and hidden motives of the speakers. Both speakers aim to convey a positive image of Islam and Pakistan to other nations. They also address climate change and advocate for basic rights. The speeches contain various types of speech acts, such as assertions and expressions.

The Explanation stage involves analyzing the speeches in their social context. The speeches were delivered at different sessions of the UNGA, addressing different social issues. Imran Khan delivered a verbal speech, while Shehbaz Sharif read from a script. Both speeches discuss discrimination against Islam and Muslims .

The analysis highlights the differences and similarities between the speeches, revealing the approaches and messages of the speakers. Both speeches emphasize Pakistan's position on global issues and its dedication to promoting peace. However, the timing, speakers, and specific topics covered in the speeches contribute to distinct perspectives within Pakistan's political landscape.

Overall, the critical discourse analysis of Imran Khan and Shehbaz Sharif's speeches at the UNGA using the Fairclough model of CDA has furnished a comprehensive understanding of the linguistic



strategies and discourse practices employed by these political figures. It emphasizes the significance of critically scrutinizing political discourse to unravel the underlying power dynamics, ideological positioning, and how language is employed to shape perceptions and advance political agendas.

#### **Limitations and future researches**

This study is subject to certain limitations. Firstly, it only focuses on the analysis of two political speeches using the Fairclough model of CDA. As such, the findings and conclusions drawn are limited to this special context. Secondly, the sample size of two speeches may not fully capture the diversity and complexity of political discourse. To overcome these limitations, future researchers can build upon this study and expand their investigations to encompass a broader range of political speeches. By incorporating a larger and more diverse sample, a deeper understanding of the messages conveyed by politicians can be attained. Such research endeavours will enable people to gain enhanced insights into political communication.

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#### **APPENDIX**

##### **Videos and Transcript**

Imran Khan Speech 74th Session at UNGA (September 27th, 2019) Retrieved September 27th, 2019 from <https://www.brecorder.com/news/524851>

Shehbaz Sharif speech 77th Session UNGA (September 23rd,2022) Retrieved September 23rd, 2022 from <https://youtu.be/PBX56KUACZY>.