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## **A Critical Discourse Analysis of PM Imran Khan interview with foreign broadcasters**

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### **Abstract**

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a group of methods applied to explore language and its discourse describing ideologies, and the construction, question, and consequence of inequitable power relationships

within society and groupings. This research emphasis to investigate Prime Minister of Pakistan Imran Khan's two foreign interviews. The research focuses on how language is employed in political speeches to produce, fight, and indicate uneven power relations. Likewise, this study attempts to discover out the relationship between political ideologies, power authority, persuasion, and CDA. Data for this study has been collected from Imran Khan's selected interviews by Dw. com and from YouTube and it's written transcription has been used. This study is established on the Fairclough's 3D model of Critical Discourse Analysis. It has been used to analyze the speeches. Research tools and design used in this study are qualitative. He's only attempted to hold on to his position. The results demonstrate that he proposes various structures of ideologies to rapidly influence the minds of public.

**Keywords:** Critical Discourse Analysis, Political Speeches, Ideologies, Fairclough's 3D Model, Power Relationships

## Introduction

In the field of politics, politicians use precise and correct wording that easily modifies people's thoughts based on their ideologies. They redirect the thinking of people from one ideology to another; they assault the psyche of people with words, and compel them to think about the way they show them or to do what they want people to do. Politicians employ language to achieve their own, politically defined goals and objectives. Critical Discourse Analyses (CDA) is a kind of discourse analysis exploration that predominantly examines the manner in which communal power misuse hegemony, disparities are worked, implied, reproduced, and assaulted by messages and chats in social and politically conscious situations (Van Dijk, 2004). It aims to demonstrate in what way ideological assumptions are buried under the curtain of selected language patterns in texts (Machin & Mayr, 2012). The CDA is also used to examine the news media, gender, political and institutional discourses (Wodak, 2001); and is also used to explore how various social-political groups are misrepresented and can be misrepresented.

According to Richardson (1987), the word critical is important since to read naively, non-analytically, is to be misled and confused. Being critical is not usually associated with being negative. Kendall (2007) defines critical as "creating dense arrangements of power relations and ideology manifestations through procedures. Van Dijk (2001) summarized the aims of the CDA as follows.

- a) CDA highlights topics linked to society and politics.
- b) CDA and DA perceive conversation differently.
- c) CDA informs us how discourse structure impacts society.
- d) It studies speech in the form of power.

That is why in the current study, CDA's framework is employed to examine the interviews in this research. There has been a lot of study done on Critical Discourse Analysis of Imran Khan's.

Waheed Shahzad (2021) analyzed in his study the victory speech delivered by Imran Khan (prime minister of Pakistan) on 26th July 2018 after the Election. The principle of the study was to examine various speech acts and to investigate the perlocutionary impacts of performed illocutionary acts. His speech was descriptive and qualitative. According to the findings, the most frequently performed speech acts in his victory speech are assertive and courteous, with elements of expressiveness in his speech. The least performed act is the declarative one. (Akram et al., 2020). Awais Rubbani (2019) worked for Pakistan's Prime Minister, Imran Khan, on the 28th of April, 2021, in which CDA approaches were used to investigate the three main stages of the CDA. It also explores issues such as gender, politics, ethics, the economy, and religion.

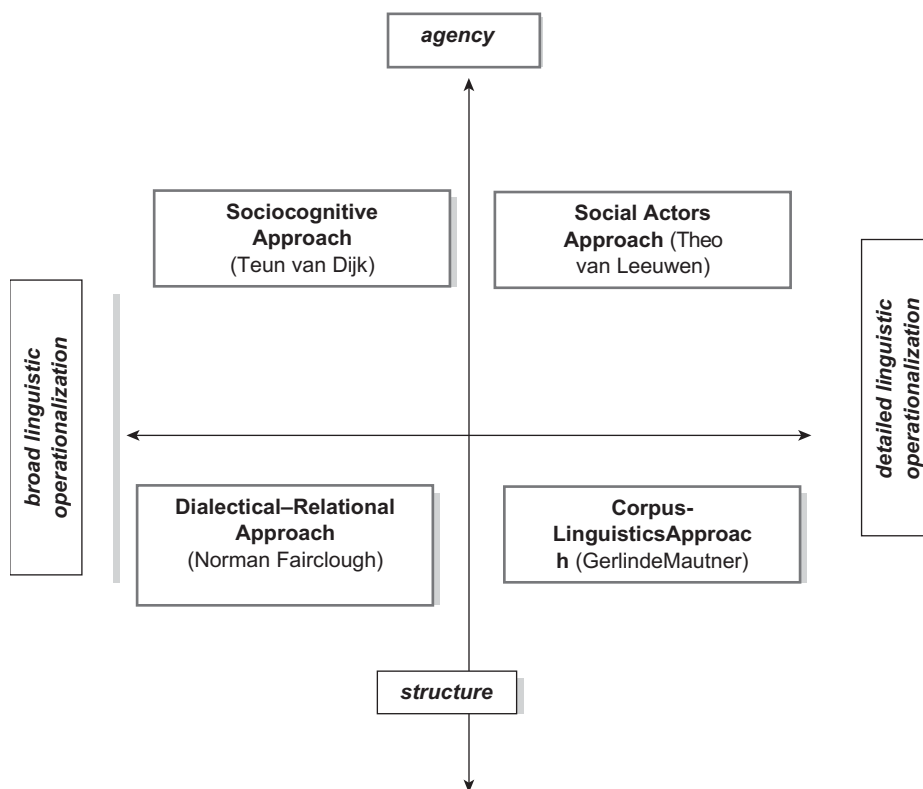
Arshad , Ahmed, Wahid, and Badshah (2020) the researchers have done the work on Imran Khan Speech on Islamophobia. The Speech was studied within the context of his ideological, cultural, and language background. The researcher investigated several indications of Van Dijk in the speech by Imran Khan. The researchers highlighted that Imran Khan has influenced the attitude of the people towards Islamophobia. A Critical Discourse Analysis of Imran Khan's Election Speech (2013) by Uzma Khalil in which she examined the Ideology which worked behind the given speech of Imran Khan. Theoretical Framework Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is helpful in multiple disciplines like education, social sciences, advertisement, gender, ideology, racism, literacy, political discourse, and many more. In all these domains, CDA focuses on power and authority, ideology, structure, and exploitation (Blommaert & Bulcaen, 2000). Each model of CDA has generally built on three stages: the first stage is the "descriptive" which is used to study the basic properties of a text or speech. The second step is 'interpretation", this stage is used to link discourse with interaction, used to relate the process with the generation of discourse. The final step is "explanation". This step is crucial than the other two stages, on the other hand, this step is not feasible without the first two stages on the other hand, this stage is not possible without the first two stages. This stage is used to figure out the link between interaction and social discourse. For example, it tries to reveal which societal determinants are essential for social interaction, production and their impact on the mind of audiences or readers (Fairclough N.)

### Literature Review

CDA is an approach through which a critic examines and analyses unequal power in discourses. It shows some examples of prejudice in social groups and tries to disperse awareness of these things among people. A modern institute of discourse analysis notes that it is concerned with the relationship between power and prejudice in political languages (Luke, 1995). According to Fairclough (1992), critical discourse analysis is a set of methodologies that are used to study texts and languages as social and ethnic practices. CDA is based on three broad theoretical frameworks: First, it is based on post-structuralism assumptions, that the text has a productive purpose in the formation and building of mankind's identity and action.

Secondly, it is from Bourdieu's social assumption that the practice of text and slang turn into "Embodied Forms" of "Cultural Capital" with "Exchange Value" on certain social grounds. Thirdly, it is from the assumptions of the cultural theory of Neo-Marxist that discourse is developed and in political economy and behind its use and wider hidden ideological purposes (Hall, 1996).

CDA Van Dijk (1977) suggests that a brief introduction to the concept of discourse is to treat it as text in context. According to Van Dijk, the CDA will review all written and spoken language from the standpoint of power relation imbalance and hidden connections of meanings with social practices. Halliday's perspective (1978) maintains the notion that a language is a social act and people communicate in a social setting. It aims to expose in what way ideological assumptions are veiled beneath the curtain of selected linguistic patterns in texts. (Machin&Mayr, 2012). Critics who use CDA methods to analyze political speeches may use different theories and concentrations, but they can be confident that they are required to analyze and study the reproduction of ideological concepts in language (Fairclough N., 1992). (Fairclough N., 1992). CDA is also used to examine media, gender, political and institutional discourse (Wodak, 2001) and is also used to explore how various social-political groups are misrepresented, and can be misrepresented.



## Power, Politics, and CDA

Politics is described as a social activity that is mainly an attempt to achieve power. Power can be defined as agreed cooperative policies accepted by some political organizations and institutes to search out the solution to social clashes, for both those who are enjoying power and those who are not but want to enjoy it (Chilton, 2004). Political innate features are struggling for benefits, persuading, manipulating, and the obligations of ideologies, praising friends (allies) and reflecting the bad image of adversaries (opponents). Foucault (Foucault, 1979) explained power as 'Power is everywhere, not because it embraces everything, but because it emanates from everywhere.' This viewpoint is not without criticism because it demonstrates the indefinite ability of power. Power is a concept that has different meanings for different people. Deceiving language methods indicates that significant usage of manipulative language is used to have projected outcomes notwithstanding disputes (Robinson, 1996). Fairclough grasps a conventional approach towards power and doesn't agree with Foucault. Fairclough (1995) added that Foucault sees power as an "omnipresent force" and a symmetrical relationship which is superior to all of the society and is not in the power of one specific group. On the other hand, Fairclough thinks that the relations of power are asymmetrical, empowering, and unequal that is under the control of a certain group or class. (McCarthy, 1991) argues that CDA requires us to study the language in contrast with "sentence-dominated models. CA explores the language beyond these standard notions and models and makes pupils eager to figure out the hidden aspects within the text. He also distributes power in many other ways, such as micro and macro (military and dominant organizations), the power of rich people (through money and resources), the power of teachers and parents (through knowledge, information, and authority), and group control. Dominant rulers are not authorized to observe the rules and regulations of the lower group (Van Dijk, 2004). Damico et. al. (2005) claims that individuals living in society link in regular life routines, and the interactions between them encompass not only the ways in which we have communications but also construct these exchanges associate with underneath societal characteristics such as power and harmony. In this approach, political leaders create their self-image in connection to others by bargaining power using cooperative methods to establish power hierarchy and social roles.

### Textual Analysis

#### Functions of Language

- Informational function
- Expressive function
- Phatic function
- Operative function
- Metalingual function

### **Societal Analysis:**

This interview is related to the relationship of Pakistan with neighboring countries. As we know about the ups and down of neighbor countries and Pakistan relationship in the history. The interview consists of only twenty-six minutes. The journalist asked about the duties to Imran Khan, and asked him how he handles all that, and inquired about the ties of Pakistan with other neighboring nations. So, Imran Khan telling her about the relations of Pakistan with Iran, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, the United States, and China. Imran Khan said that the social impact of Pakistan was very impressive and it was a well-growing economic country, and had very great potential. From the 1960s, I'm seeing since my childhood. His statement had a very impressive impact on the Pakistani nation because it's must sound like an achievement. Then he was talking about the relations of Pakistan with different countries in detail which also was a good thing and because of this statement, most of the Pakistani people come to know that how Pakistan build their ties with adjacent nations, and how to preserve it, and how other countries cope with Pakistan. Imran Khan said that the relation with Iran and Saudi Arabia both countries have good relation with Pakistan but have a military conflict between Iran and Saudi Arabia. Then there is Afghanistan. Pakistan is doing its extreme to get peace to Afghanistan. It is a country that has endured so much in the previous forty years. We pray that the Taliban, the Americans, and the Afghan government find peace. It is the beliefs of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) (RSS). The RSS, a political organization established in 1925, was influenced by the German Nazis, and its early leaders believed in racial superiority. Just as the Nazi ideology was built on hatred for minorities, which was very bad and unprofessional things that India has been doing. Then, the journalist asked about people who said there is also a human rights problem in Pakistan, so Imran Khan replied let's invite anyone from anywhere, and sees Pakistan's side of Kashmir, and likewise visits the Indian side then let them decide. Then a further discussion on the Kashmir Issue and they talking about the elections in Kashmir and some things about Imran Khan's last speech in the UN. Then discussions about western Issues and about Royal Family and all that, the social impact is that people come to know about that how Pakistan deals with different countries and how Imran Khan deals with that type of issue which can destroy the whole thing. In the history of politics after a long time, a man comes who is talking about Kashmir Issue continuously and talks about India who has great hate in their minds. After all this discussion, and after this interview people have positive remarks about Imran Khan and do support him.

### **The Speaking Model**

Hymes formed a useful model to aid the identification, and labeling of components of linguistic interaction stating that in order to successfully speak a language correctly; one must grasp not just its vocabulary and grammar, but also the context in which words are in use.

S: setting or place

P: participant

E: End (goal)

A: Act series

K: key (tone, manners spirit)

I: instruments

N: Norms of communication

G: Genre

### Comparison of both Interviews:

#### By using Function of Language

Table 1

#### Using Function of Language

Function of Language	Imran Khan 1 <sup>st</sup> Interview	Imran Khan 2 <sup>nd</sup> Interview
<b>Informative</b>	Imran Khan: When I was growing up, Pakistan had the fastest expanding economy in Asia, and it functioned as a growth model in the 1960s.	Imran Khan: A political settlement in Afghanistan would mean a sort of coalition government a government from the Taliban side and the other side. There is no other solution.
<b>Expressive</b>	Imran Khan: <b>Sadly</b> , yes. Consider the sort of media attention the Hong Kong protests are getting. The tragedy of Kashmir is much greater.	Jonathan: Thanks for giving us the time for interview, The USA military is finally drawn from Afghanistan after 20 years are you happy about that?
<b>Phatic</b>	There is no barrier, and the conversation is still continuing without any interruption.	Both interview going continuously without any barrier.
<b>Operative</b>	We are doing everything we can to ensure that relations between these two nations do not worsen. Another war cannot be tolerated in this region.	no use of operative function.
<b>Aesthetic</b>	No word used as aesthetic function	No use of aesthetic function
<b>Metalingual</b>	No use of metalingual function	No use of metalingual function

**Table 2***Descriptive Level Comparison Analysis*

<b>Hymn's Model</b>	<b>Imran Khan 1<sup>st</sup> Interview</b>	<b>Imran Khan 2<sup>nd</sup> Interview</b>
<b>S</b>	This interview was aired on 20 January 2020 and was conducted by Ines Pohl in Islamabad.	The interview was aired on Monday, June 21 at 3:00 am PST and was conducted by Jonathan Swan of HBO Axios.
<b>P</b>	Ines Pohl German Bureau Chief & Imran Khan	Jonathan Swan & Imran Khan
<b>E</b>	Position of Pakistan and the relations of Pakistan with different countries.	The position of Pakistan with America at the present.
<b>A</b>	Acts like the position and relations of Pakistan with neighbor countries	Islamophobia, Western society, Hijab etc
<b>K</b>	Smooth but with serious gestures.	Smooth but with serious gestures.
<b>I</b>	Formal discussion	Formal discussion
<b>N</b>	Imran Khan remained gentle through-out the interview and shared his thoughts as a spokesperson of Pakistani community.	Imran Khan remained gentle through, out the interview and shared his thoughts as a representative of Pakistan community.
<b>G</b>	Interview in political but with historical genre.	Interview in political but with historical genre.

**Conclusion**

The researcher used Fairclough model in which for the first step function of language, second step Hymes's speaking model and then societal effect which means explanation of the interview. The interview was conducted by Ines Pohl, DW's editor-in-chief, at the Prime Minister House in Islamabad, Pakistan. The interview was all about the current relation of Pakistan with its neighbor countries, and also related with the issue of Kashmir. The study showed that the India was not agreed to talk about the Kashmir issue while Prime Minister of Pakistan Imran Khan tried his best to resolve the issue but Indian PM Modi was not in favor to resolve this issue. The relation of Pakistan with other countries was in very stable condition, and there was no worry regarding the relations with other countries. Pakistan is trying his best to resolve the issue between Iran and Saudi Arabia. The researcher used the Fairclough model for the study of Imran Khan's second interview by which the study showed that the interview is very formal and in related to historical genre.

The interview was aired on Monday, June 21 at 3:00 am PST and was conducted by Jonathan Swan of HBO Axios. The interview was all about the current issue between Afghanistan and America. The Prime Minister of Pakistan clearly said to Jonathan that Pakistan will not give its region to anyone for the use of any war or unethical activity.

The first interview of Prime Minister of Pakistan Imran Khan was with Ines Pohl that was about the relations of Pakistan with its neighbor countries and issue of Kashmir. The interview was conducted by Ines Pohl, DW's editor-in-chief, at the Prime Minister House in Islamabad, Pakistan. The researcher has applied Fairclough model in this interview: Textual analysis, interpretation or descriptive analysis and societal effect (explanation). For the textual analysis, the researcher applied the Function of language on both interviews. The results showed that in the both interview Informative, expressive and phatic function is used and operative is used in only second interview while Aesthetic function and metalingual function is not used in both interviews, because aesthetic and metalingual function are those functions that the first one is use by the speaker for the sake of pleasure and poetic sense . As in the both interview nor Jonathan or nor Imran Khan used during conversation. The second step is descriptive analysis for this the researcher used the Hymes Model for further study. After using this model the result shows that the tone and style of PM Imran Khan was formal and serious because it's an interview that was based on the current situations between Pakistan and India related Kashmir issue, Iran-Saudi Arabia issue and the issue of Afghanistan-America in which Pakistan is playing the role of making peace between them. The study shows that Pakistan is making every effort to achieve peace. and don't want any war whether it's related to Kashmir issue or Afghanistan-America issue. The Prime Minister of Pakistan is doing his best and trying his all power to resolve all the issues that he is facing after becoming Prime Minister but other country is not agreed to solve the issue. So, the message is clear that Pakistan and Prime Minister of Pakistan Imran Khan wants freedom of Kashmir community and also the peaceful situation in Afghanistan. This all could be done if the other country wants to resolve if they not then this will go continue.

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