

Research Article

The Frequency of Words as Per Furlough's Model on Imran Khan's Speech in United Nations General Assembly

¹Muhammad Rashid, ²DR.Mian Shah Bacha

Abstract

The objective of this research study is to analyze the Imran Khan's speech delivered in the United Nations General Assembly by applying the Fairclough's 3D model. Transcription of Imran Khan's speech at United Nations General Assembly has been taken as data for research. A quantitative research methodology was used in the study to expose levels of transitivity. Clause is the basic unit for analysis in transitivity. All the clauses of the whole speech have been tabulated. All the themes in the speech like the theme of money laundering, climate change, Islamophobia and Kashmir issue have been examined in this research study. Participants, process types and circumstances have been investigated deeply. However, in this research article; the focus has been upon the frequency of words as nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Here, the frequency of nouns has more than the frequency of other words and such frequency has been done through the process of participants, process types and circumstances which has clearly and systematically conveyed the ideas to the supposed readers.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Fairclough's 3D model, Systemic Functional linguistics, U N General Assembly

Background of the Study

Imran Khan has been elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan in the general election 2018. After assuming the oath he attended the 74th session of United Nations General Assembly. UN General Assembly is one of the central policy making organ among the six principal organs of the United Nations Organization established in 1945 under the charter of UN, which provides a forum for multilateral discussion of international problems to its member countries covered by the charter. It conducts sessions annually since its establishment in which leaders of the member countries participate to discuss world's political, economic, legal and social issues. It was its 74th session in which Imran Khan participated as prime minister of Pakistan and delivered a speech which is going to be under discussion as per CDA in this research thesis.

¹MPhil Research Scholar, Department of English, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Sheringal, Dir Upper, KPK, Pakistan

²Head, Department of English, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Sheringal, Dir Upper KPK, Pakistan:
Corresponding Author Email: bachamsb@gmail.com

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This research study employs the quantitative method by adopting the approach of a critical discourse analysis which is under impact of Halliday's Perspectives.

Discourse Analysis

Language is a means of communication. Language helps us to present our thoughts and ideas in front of others. It reflects cultural identity. It plays various roles in a society which can be observed in education, religion, institutions, politics and a number of other areas. Language performs various functions in a society. Language has a primary role in covering the idea of political orators, staged-managed and pre-planned goals to the audience in order to provoke, prevail, and persuade the audience toward the intended goals and meanings (Woods, 2006).

Language is not independently powerful; it obtains power through the use of powerful politicians and orators etc. This elaborates why the language utilization of those influential people can be studied with close scrutiny. Power is signified, for instance, by grammatical forms within a text or a text's genre (Renkema, 2009). The language of action in a certain context is called discourse. Discourse is language in action, and inspecting it requires attention both to language and to action (Hanks, 1996). Discourses are used in everyday texts to build power and knowledge, to develop new knowledge and power relations and to express one using words (McGrigor, 2003). Linguists' interest in discourse in recent times is gradually shifting from the traditional focus on the linguistic structure of text to how texts figure in the social process. opinion leaders courts, government, newspaper editors and etc, play a central role in determining issues in the society and setting the boundaries of what is talked about and how it is talked about (Henry, F., & Tator, C, 2002).

Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis is a modern approach to the study of language and discourses in social institutions. Drawing on poststructuralist discourse theory and critical linguistics, it focuses on how social relations, identity, knowledge and power are constructed through written and spoken texts in communities (Luke, 1997)

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a branch of a critical theory of language which sees the use of language as a form of social practice. Almost all social practices are attached to particular historical contexts and are the means by which existing social relations are reproduced or contested and different interests are served. It is the questions pertaining to interests - How is the text positioned or positioning? Whose interests are served by this positioning? Whose interests are negated? What are the consequences of this positioning? That relates discourse to relations of power. Where analysis seeks to understand how discourse is implicated in relations of power, it is called critical discourse analysis.

(Fairclough N. , Critical Discourse Analysis, 1995), Fairclough model for CDA consists of three interconnected processes of analysis tied to three interconnected dimensions of discourse. These three dimensions are

1. The objects of analysis, including verbal, visual or verbal and visual texts.
2. The processes by means of which the object is produced and received (writing, speaking and designing / reading, listening and viewing) by human subjects.
3. The socio-historical conditions which govern these processes.

According to Fairclough each of these dimensions requires a different kind of analysis

1. Textual analysis (description),

2. Process analysis (interpretation),
3. Social analysis (explanation).

Systemic Functional Grammar

For critical discourse analysis (CDA), is an important theory, which has been appreciated by many renowned linguists like Kress and Fairclough, is Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG). This theory has the major function in the critical analysis, interpretation and explanation of linguistic expression in different discourses. Systemic Functional Grammar treats language as fundamental for interpreting human experiences. Systemic Functional Grammar regards function of language and semantics as basics of communication process (Thompson, 2013). It seeks to explore the working of language within social context. The central point in this approach is the "context of situation". We can discern the undercurrent meanings through linguistic choices. Functional Grammar looks at language in terms of its functions. Halliday writes, "Language has developed in response to three kinds of social-functional needs. The first is to be able to construe experience in terms of what is going on around us and inside us. The second is to interact with the social world by negotiating social roles and attitudes. The third and final need is to be able to create messages with which we can package our meanings in terms of what is new or given.", (Halliday, 1994).Halliday categorized functional linguistics into three sections.

1. Ideational Function

It interprets human experience through the means by which we make sense of reality. The change of experience is interpreted through grammatical units. These experiences can be of both types internal and external. Internal consists of mental faculties, emotions, perceptions etc. and external consists of happenings and doings. It reveals the process types, the contextual value of field, subject matter, and context in which language is implicated.

Interpersonal Function

This function of language shows the connection between speaker and addressee and it is about textual aspect of interactivity. It displays the relationship of speaker and reader, their social status and social distance etc.

Textual Function

This is the third met function of Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) which is related to the internal association, organization and communication nature of a text. It consists of textual naturalness, communicative distance and interactivity. Systemic Functional Grammar uses systems in language as tools to discern the hidden meanings of a text.

Transitivity analysis falls within the domain of ideational function to interpret our experiences, both internal and external, in terms of process type, participants, and circumstances. In transitivity analysis the process types are determined by the verbs of each clause of the sentence. There are six process types:

Material Process

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The material process is a process of “happenings and doings”. One who performs action is “doer” and the object of the action is the “goal”. In this process the Actor is the key participant. Material process can be probed with what the actor does or what happens.

Mental Process

The mental process is consists of “perception, affection and cognitive abilities”. Its central participants are “senser” one who is involved in the process of sensing that is the “phenomenon”.

Relational Process

This is the process of “having” and “being”. It can be divided into two subtypes e.g. attributive and identifying. “Carrier” and “attribute” are the participants of the attributive clauses while “token” and “value” are considered the participants of identifying clauses.

Verbal Process

This is the process of “saying” that has sayer, receiver and verbiage as its participants.

Behavioral Process

This process is a hybrid process it almost combines mental and material process. This process involve verbs that are clearly psychological and a part of material which permits the progressive and the clause can be probed with “What did the Behavior do” “Behavior” is its major participant.

Existential Process

This clause depicts the process of existence or happening and “existent” is its only participant. Circumstances are the indispensable part of each process type. These circumstances are comprehended by prepositional and adverbial phrases. These circumstances can be classified as: Extent, Location, Manner, Cause, Contingency, Accompaniment, Role and Matter.

Research Questions

The major research questions of this research are given in the following.

1. What are the main ideological points in Imran Khan's speech?
2. Do all the ideas, language and style cohesive in the speech?
3. What are the most frequently used lexical words in the speech?
4. What is the frequency of transitivity in the speech?

Significance of the Study

The main significance of this research study is to find out the socio political and the religio-ideological interpretation of Imran Khan's speech at very renowned forum of world leaders. The use of 3D model and SFG has particularly been applied upon the speech, thus, enabling the political analysts, strategic experts and above all the linguistics students, experts and teachers to understand the speech from linguistic point of view. This study will help greatly the researchers for analysis from Discourse analysis point of view.

The study will be a practical and demonstrative procedure for the coming researchers for similar researches upon the political and religious discourses.

Literature Review

In this part of the research a systematic review of the concept “Critical Discourse Analysis” will be investigated which could be helpful to find a unified base for the analysis. A number of scholars and researchers have done their studies to explore similar cases will also be discussed vibrantly. It has been tried to bind a strong theoretical basis to make further grounds clear.

Historical Development of Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis has its origin in the late decades of twentieth century. Its foundation was established by “Critical Linguistics” in 1970s.

The compliment of earliest attempt to analyze discourse critically goes to a group of literary theorists and linguists at the East Anglia University in 1970s (Fairclough N. , 1995 b).

The most significant attempt was the appearance of the Critical linguistics (CL). It was basically a linguistic approach to text analysis. It was developed in the United Kingdom by Kress, R. Fowler, B.Hodge and Tony Trew, and first applied in the monograph *Language and Control*. The practitioners of Critical Linguistics consider language to be a social act through which different functions are performed. In their attempts, they aimed to isolate ideology in discourse and show how ideology and ideological processes are manifested as systems of linguistic characteristics and processes.

Different theorists and linguists researched on different topics and in various situational contexts for many years, the limitations of Critical Linguistic have been identified and were argued for the need to develop a new model for critical linguistic analysis. One major aim to develop a new research model for critical linguistic analysis is the struggles and contradictions that characterize the modern world and its multifaceted political phenomena that cannot be explained by using such uni-directional methods and doing analytical justice to the many complex political changes. One of the prominent linguists who exposed the limitations of CL was Norman Fairclough. However, Fairclough (1995b, p.28) acknowledges the considerable role of CL in the development of critical discourse studies. He criticizes the earliest works of CL as they did not adequately focus on the interpretive practices of audiences.

Fairclough (1995b, p. 27-28), claims that Critical Linguistics practitioners have assumed that audiences interpret a text in the same way as analysts do and that, thus, texts tend to be interpreted by CL analysts without considering the interpretive practices of audiences. Furthermore, Fairclough (1995b, p.28) adds that the earlier contributions in CL were very thorough in terms of grammatical and lexical analysis but were lacking in intertextual analysis. It has been argued that analysis of texts should be concerned with both linguistic representation and language as a social semiotic practice, which is complicated and multifaceted and, thus, requires the use of intertextual and interdisciplinary research methods.

As an attempt to overcome these limitations and more, a successful seminar was held in January 1991 at the University of Amsterdam to which many well-known linguists, such as van Dijk, Norman Fairclough, Ruth Wodak ,Theo van Leeuwen and Gunther Kress have contributed

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a lot, but the approach of CDA got true momentum in the late 1980s and early 1990s with Tuen van Dijk initiation of the journal "Discourse and Society" in 1990 apart from the publication of a number of important books in the field, as in case of, Discourse Approaches to culture, society and politics. And thus CDA recognized itself a renowned school of critical analysis.

Since its initiation, various scholars, with a different set of concerns, have labeled the critical analysis of discourse differently. In the linguistics domain, Fowler et al. preferred to call it Critical Linguistics (CL), while the same theory with certain developments became van Dijk's Critical Discourse Studies (CDS), and finally, linguists such as Fairclough, Wodak and Meyer preferred Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). In view of the above, it can be claimed that CDA is a modified version of CL as they share certain theoretical principles. However, CDA expands the linguistic analysis of discourse. It considers the significance of the socio-political and social-cultural context wherein the discourse is embedded.

Definitions and principles of CDA

After presenting a historical glance of the CDA developments, the present section pursues its definitions, aims and principles. CDA has been defined differently by scholars with a diverse set of concerns. By integrating these, a definition of CDA as a branch of qualitative social science that examines discursive phenomena and structures, employing various methods and approaches to examine language, can be concluded. As such CDA is neither a toolkit for analyzing discourse (written, spoken or visual) nor a discrete academic discipline for answering certain research questions. It is a problem-oriented interdisciplinary research movement that uses a variety of approaches, each with different theoretical models, research methods and agendas. (Fairclough, N., Mulderrig, J. & Wodak, R., 2011)

Analytically, the CDA is a research enterprise that critically analyses the relationship between language and society (Wrbouschek, 2009) and studies the way ideologies and inequalities are created and (re)enacted through texts produced in social and political contexts. To that end, CDA essentially has an agenda to promote enlightenment and emancipation by making the implicit explicit. It is concerned with analysing opaque as well as transparent structural relationships to expose social inequalities, such as dominance, discrimination, power and control, which are expressed, signalled, constituted and legitimised in language. In so doing, the CDA sheds light on the linguistic dimension of social and cultural phenomena and the processes of change in late modernity.

Moreover, CDA distinguishes itself due to its way of viewing (i) the relationship that exists between society and language and (ii) the relationship that exists between the practices being analyzed and the analysis itself. Therefore, on the whole the objective of CDA is to connect linguistic analysis to social analysis examining the general principles of CDA, it can be assumed that CDA's center of attention is critical investigation of diverse social problems, such as domination, extremism, discrimination, sectarianism etc. These different socio-political phenomena are implicitly created, reinforced, propagated and practiced with the help of certain ideologies that create and are created by discourse. CDA understands language as a social practice that is used to create power and dominate. Therefore, CDA investigates language not in isolation but in its social context to understand and expose power relations, domination and subjugation. The context might be social, psychological, political or ideological because

discourse shapes and is shaped by society. Hence, it can be said that different social problems are (re)produced by discourse, as discourse cannot exist without social meaning and there is a strong relationship between language and social structure.

CDA highlights these relationships between language, discourse and society to develop a better understanding of the problems under investigation. As one major aim of CDA is also to investigate the sites of power difference, domination, and subjugation in discourse, the CDA aims to expose and resist these dominating ideologies. In doing so, CDA analysts consider various linguistic, social and political factors and intertextual references alongside with the fieldwork and anthropology wherein a discourse is manifested. This is to keep the problem under investigation open-ended for further investigations. The main principle in CDA is not to impose one reading of a piece of discourse. Indeed, other interpretation or reading is considered possible, and any other way of looking at the discourse is also possible.

Fairclough (1992) explained three phases for the analysis of any discourse. In first phase CDA analyses the personal experience of the speaker according to his beliefs. In the second stage, the influence of social relations on the discourse is analyzed and in the third and last phase, speaker realizes about the identity and the reality. He says that linguistic choices within a discourse as lexical selection and syntactic patterns also reveal the identity and social background of a speaker. He further says that it is the language which shapes discourse and different socio-political views which leads towards the exertion of power relations.

(Fairclough N. , 1992) Fairclough is of the view that people belonging to a particular social group, have different expressive and relational norms which can e exposed through their speeches. This proves that there is strong bind between the linguistic and social variables. The main target of CDA is to analyze the text in the light of social theory of language functioning of political and ideological processes.

It is a branch of linguistics that explicitly identifies and searches the traces of ideological and cultural meaning in written and spoken discourses.

According to (Rahimi,F & Riasati,M.J, 2011) Critical Discourse Analysis is fundamentally concerned with analyzing opaque as well as transparent structural relationships of dominance, power, control and discrimination as manifested in language.

According to (Widdowson, 2007) , “Critical Discourse Analysis is an approach that is concerned with the use and abuse of language for the exercise of socio political power, ideology and social belief.”

Research Methodology

Different researchers and scholars either use qualitative or quantitative methods to conduct the research. In quantitative method data is elaborated with the help of quantities given in the form of graphs, tables and different kinds of formulas to calculate the ratios and means etc, whereas in qualitative technique the data is examined and discussions are made in the form of passages. As this study is based on Imran Khan’s speech, quantitative technique will be adopted to interpret the data.

Research Framework

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Fairclough 3D model has been used to interpret Imran Khan's speech and all its components of the model has been applied upon the speech. Norman Fairclough's 3D model of Critical Discourse Analysis on account of its appropriateness and applicability has been applied to the text. It sees discourse as a text, as a discursive practice and as a social practice; he has designed three dimensions of his dialectical-relational approach to Critical Discourse Analysis which are description, interpretation and explanation.

Text Analysis (Description)

The first step of 3D model which deals with discourse under study as a text that focuses on the labeling and identification of formal linguistic features related to textual structures, vocabulary and grammar is text analysis. It is the first analytical attention of Fairclough's Model which includes the linguistic analysis. Linguistic analysis contains the analysis of the vocabulary, sound system, grammar, semantics and cohesion organization beyond the sentence level.

Text is a form of data which is used for linguistic analysis. All the description of grammar is based on text. The term "Text" refers to a sample of language in any medium spoken or written that makes sense. When people write or speak they construct text with which readers and listeners connect and interpret, hence text is a process of making meaning in a context. Text can be interpreted from various perspectives. For the linguistic analysis Halliday's Functional Linguistic Theory of Grammar clarifies the meaning making resource. For the description of text, the most noticeable dimension of language is its compositional structure that is identified as constituency. Constituency means the larger units of language consist of smaller ones.

Process Analysis (Interpretation)

The second stage of 3D model of CDA is interpretation. It talks about the participants' practices of text production and consumption or broadly speaking, discourse production and interpretation in which discourse is taken as a discursive practice. It shows the relationship between discourse processes and the text. Reading is a product of an interface between the properties of the text and the interpretative resources and practices which bear upon the text. The range of potential interpretations will be constrained and delimited according to the nature of the text.

Social Analysis (Explanation)

This is the third stage which treats discourse as social practice. Discourse is analyzed as a social practice of the processes of social struggle. It is associated with the dialectic of social structures. This stage is a relationship between socio-cultural reality and discourse. The immediate condition, from which a text is evolved, is important for the authentic interpretation of the text. In this analysis language is the center of attention that shapes a text. The key belief of this framework is "Discourse is an integral part of social life

The Frequencies of Lexical Words

Lexical words are those which contain the main semantic information in a text. They fall into four main lexical word classes: noun, adjective, verb and adverb.

Nouns

Words that name places, things, persons or abstractions are called nouns.

Adjectives

Words that modify nouns and adding to their meanings

Verbs

Words that express the action, state or process in the clause is known as verbs.

Adverbs

Words or phrases that modify verbs in terms of manner, place and time

Table 1: The Frequency of Lexical Words

Token				Frequency				Percentage			
Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs	Adverbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs	Adverbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs	Adverbs
Mr. President	poor	know	Now	21	10	19	35	1.62	0.77	1.46	2.70
Muslim	Rich	think	then	43	9	9	13	3.32	0.69	0.69	1.00
Pakistan	different	hope	there	22	2	3	42	1.70	0.15	0.23	3.24
RSS	worst	want	here	9	2	12	6	0.69	0.15	0.92	0.46
Kashmir	difficult	look	actually	22	3	7	3	1.70	0.23	0.54	0.23
Prophet	best	thought	already	13	2	7	3	1.00	0.15	0.54	0.23
United Nations	clear	radicalised	always	10	2	4	3	0.77	0.15	0.30	0.23
Islam	critical	blamed	specially	14	2	7	5	1.08	0.15	0.54	0.38
Terrorist	nuclear	feel	last	10	2	6	2	0.77	0.15	0.46	0.15
Terrorism	developing	face	another	10	4	3	3	0.77	0.30	0.23	0.23
West	political	treated	again	9	4	5	9	0.69	0.30	0.38	0.69
UN	importa	tell		3	4	4	124	0.23	0.	0.30	9.5

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	nt								30		9
England	Indian	ask		3	7	4		0.23	0.24	0.30	
Modi	Western	decided		10	14	3		0.77	0.49	0.23	
peace	quite	talk		2	4	4		0.15	0.30	0.30	
country	a lot	explain		9	4	12		0.69	0.30	0.92	
countries	free	understand		17	4	8		1.31	0.30	0.61	
Human being	equal	believe		7	4	5		0.54	0.30	0.38	
people	racial	repeat		35	5	3		2.70	0.38	0.23	
Islamophobia	supposed	accept		10	6	2		0.77	0.46	0.15	
Climate change	Pakistan	facing		4	4	3		0.30	0.30	0.23	
world	Kashmir	thinking		25	6	3		1.93	0.46	0.23	
ethnic		happen		2	104	4		0.15	8.04	0.30	
result		fight		2		4		0.15		0.30	
leaders		spend		10		5		0.77		0.38	
leadership		depend		4		3		0.30		0.23	
freedom		start		8		12		0.61		0.92	
Religion		send		14		5		1.08		0.38	
United state		keep		2		3		0.15		0.23	
film		going		6		16		0.46		1.23	
time		come		13		9		1.00		0.69	
war		live		10		8		0.77		0.61	
justice		forcing		6		3		0.46		0.23	
Madina		left		3		7		0.23		0.54	
state		lifted		11		2		0.85		0.15	
Money		Pick up		14		3		0.30		0.23	
God		died		3		4		0.23		0.30	
debt		Went up		4		2		0.30		0.15	
Pulwama		make		2		8		0.15		0.61	
community		killed		9		3		0.69		0.23	
society		made		3		3		0.23		0.23	

struggle		must		4		17		0.30		1.31	
curfew		should		7		5		0.54		0.38	
soldiers		can		2		16		0.15		1.23	
troops		could		5		4		0.38		0.30	
right		would		6		18		0.46		1.39	
Bloodbath		Will be		4		18		0.30		1.39	
market		forcing		2		2		0.15		0.15	
Christians				3		317		0.23		24.5 1	
Jews				2				0.15			
Climate change				5				0.38			
bomb				3				0.23			
groups				7				0.54			
action				5				0.38			
reaction				3				0.23			
radicalisation				2				0.15			
law				4				0.30			
cricket				3				0.23			
power				6				0.46			
children				3				0.23			
attack				10				0.77			
party				3				0.23			
citizen				3				0.23			
pain				7				0.24			
campaign				4				0.30			
Number				4				0.30			
jet				3				0.23			
problems				7				0.54			
election				8				0.61			
minorities				4				0.30			
glaciers				5				0.38			
relationship				4				0.30			
rape				2				0.15			
impact				2				0.15			
consequences				3				0.23			
Self determination				4				0.30			
status				3				0.23			
poverty				2				0.15			

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crisis				2				0.15			
thing				12				0.92			
nothing				3				0.23			
government				5				0.38			
trees				4				0.30			
rivers				4				0.30			
development				3				0.23			
forum				3				0.23			
movement				2				0.15			
Hitler				2				0.15			
civilization				4				0.30			
Security forces				2				0.15			
constitution				2				0.15			
Afghanistan				6				0.46			
superiority				4				0.30			
bank				4				0.30			
issue				5				0.38			
plunder				3				0.23			
ideology				2				0.15			
mindset				2				0.15			
women				5				0.38			
agenda				2				0.15			
family				2				0.15			
cause				5				0.38			
India				15				1.16			
gun				4				0.30			
death				3				0.23			
arrogance				3				0.23			
Jewish				4				0.30			
warning				2				0.15			
response				3				0.23			
understanding				2				0.15			
hate				2				0.15			
US				6				0.46			
anything				4				0.30			
someone				3				0.23			
England				3				0.23			
End				2				0.15			

9/11				8				0.61			
Nine hundred thousand				6				0.46			
cleansing				2				0.15			
				648				57.84			

Frequencies of Lexical Words

Lexical words	Frequency	Percentage
Nouns	748	57.84%
Adjectives	104	8.04%
Verbs	317	24.51%
Adverbs	124	9.59%

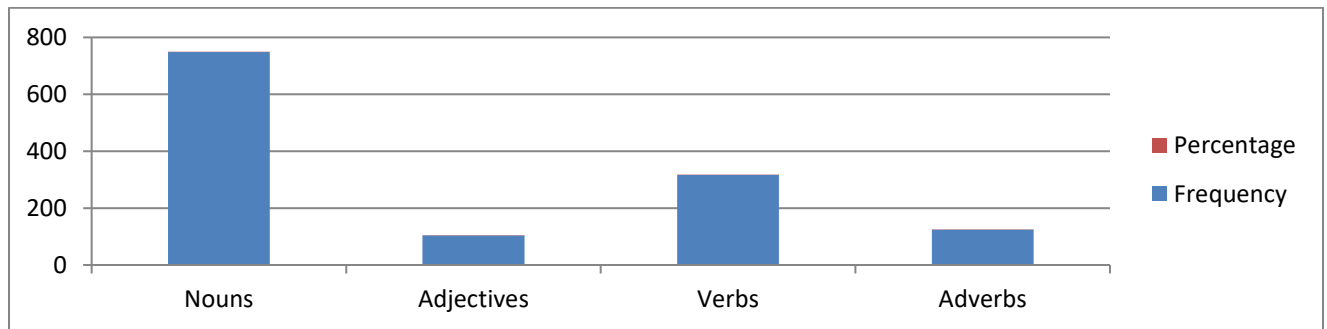


Figure 1. Over all Frequency of Lexical Variations (Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs and Adverbs)

The graph above shows that the prime minister used nouns more than other lexical word and this shows importance of issues described by them.

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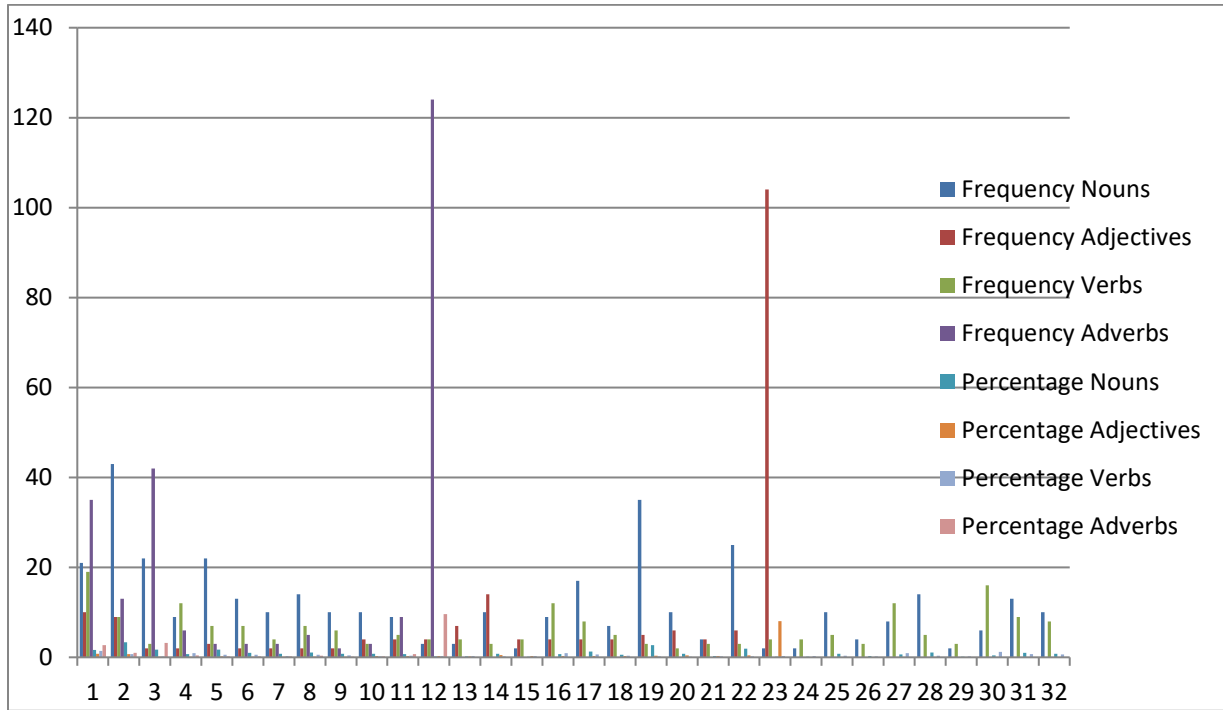


Figure: Graphical Data Representation of Table 1 (Frequency of Lexical Words, Nouns, Adjectives, verbs, adverbs)

The graph shows that the premier has used nouns most frequently with an average of 57.84 percent in his speech followed by verbs 24.51 percent, 9.59 adverbs and 8.04 adjectives.

Lexical Choices

Imran Khan’s speech comprises of around 5600 words. This long text includes many parts like ‘preamble of the speech, Climate change, Money laundering, Islamophobia and Kashmir issue

The lexical choices used in Imran Khan’s speech are quite easy and simple. The sentence structure of his speech is declarative. He has given information with full details in order to make his speech comprehensible for the world community.

In table 1, frequency of important lexemes is reported to indicate the choices made in the use of language by Imran Khan.

Imran Khan has begun his Speech with “Bismillahi Ramani Rahim” and a verse of the Holy Quran “Eiakanabudu Wa Eaka Nasta’een” and Say “La Ilaha Illa Allah” is the sign of his Islamic Identity.

The Prime minister has repeated the noun “Muslim” most frequently 43 times, the word “Religion”14 times, the word “Islam” 14 times, the word Prophet 13times,the word Madina 3 times and the word God 3 times in his speech which shows his firm religious beliefs and his representativeness as a leader of Muslim Umma in the forum of world leaders.

He has used the Nouns Pakistan and Kasmir 22 times each respectively which means that Imran khan has given the same and equal status to Kashmir with Pakistan.

He has quoted the events of the past to relate them with the present so that world community understands the historical background of his points which shows his art of speech.

The example of a film, made in New York, called “Death Wish” in which a decent guy does not find justice and decides to pick up a gun, and he goes around shooting muggers and the whole cinema cheers him on.

He has also quoted the case of Abu Bakar, the fourth Khalifa of Islam with a Jewish citizen.

He has used acronyms like UN (United Nations), KP (Khyber PukhtoonKhwa), US (United States), SDG (Sustainable Development Goals), FATF (Financial Action Task Force), IMF (International Monetary Fund), RSS (Rashtria Swayamsevak Sangh), and RSPCA (Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). He has also used numeral numbers like 70000, 1.3, and 1.2 in his speech.

CONCLUSION

It has been concluded that most of the research questions have been answered. In his speech Imran Khan has used certain words very frequently in order to achieve some particular objectives. It holds all those fundamentals which a speech must have to publicize the ideology in a stylish manner. It looks to be syntactically well-ordered with frequent repetitions highlighting the core ideology of the speaker. The main agenda and objectives of the speaker were found in the speech are:

Imran Khan wanted to draw the attention of world leaders towards Climate Change, to stop money laundering, to change the mindset of World leaders regarding Islam, to clear misunderstanding of non-Muslim world about Islam, to expose the RSS Nazi ideology of hate and its Fascist policies in Kashmir, to reveal the mind set of Indian on Kashmir. To make public the suppression of Kashmiri people, to disclose Indian supporting of terror inside Pakistan. To damage the Indian image and to ask the UN to play the role for what it was created.

The critical analysis of Imran Khan’s speech is made, using systematic functional linguistics (SFL) by Halliday. In his address to the United Nations General Assembly Imran Khan conveyed his thoughts systematically and categorically. He began his speech with climate change, an issue of global concern and money laundering, a problem of third world or developing countries and then moved towards the issue of islamophobia, and Kashmir. Imran Khan used a very apparent and distinguishing style in the United Nations and made the world leaders sit and think about these problems especially the urgent and critical issue of Kashmir. Imran Khan tried to express his experiences of the real world. Lexical choices and ideational meta-function has been analysed critically. The most frequently used processes were Material process and relational processes which represents the physical actions and experiences of Imran Khan.

The most dominating and most influentially process was material process used by Prime Minister Imran Khan in his speech. Imran Khan used the material process to demonstrate what types of issues the world is facing, what is going on inside Kashmir what is happening there with Kashmiri people and he tried to inform the international community that how Indians treat the people of Kashmir They are spreading abhorrence against Muslims.

For this purpose, he mostly used Material verbs to transfer his message and the information by telling the actions of “Doer” and the process of happenings. Physical actions of “Doer” are declared by the addressee through different clauses”. Material processes illustrate how the speaker is presenting the happenings to the world leaders in United Nations General Assembly. It is illustrated from the result that Prime Minister Imran Khan has used material

The Frequency of Words as Per Furlough's Model on Imran Khan's Speech in United Nations General Assembly

process repeatedly in his discourse. Language can be observed clearly with the help of this research study. The research findings can be helpful for the reader to know about perception and representation of realities of the political leaders and their artistic style. Political, religious and motivational leaders use language as a useful functional unit, and thus language as a tool, these leaders make different ideologies and then present them to the audience. This research helps to understand the importance of systematic functional linguistics (SFL) in CDA. It also make easy for the students, researchers and scholars to analyze and interpret the representational and experiential elements of political discourse through SFL.

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