

An Investigation of Implanting of an Ideology Through Lexical Expressions/Choices: A Systematic Functional Linguistics Analysis of Imran Khan's Speeches

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Abstract

The study investigates the implanting of an ideology through lexical choices/expressions within the discourse of Prime Minister of Pakistan Imran Khan. An adopted version of systemic functional linguistic is applied to investigate the lexical choice/expressions in order to reveal that how Imran Khan used his choices of words/ expressions in his speeches particularly delivered in General Assembly in the year (2019,2020,2021) respectively. This is carried out through the examination of textual meta-function, Theme and Rhyme, and the types of themes applied in his speeches delivered in United Nations General Assembly respectively. The findings of the study revealed that the Ideational Metafunction have a maximum occurrences and also greater percentage as compared to other Metafunction, as Themes as lexical choices and Lexical entries are an area of study which invites a great deal of attention and concentration on technical grounds. It appeals to researchers and learners to unfold hidden from common perception structures and entries which instill ideology or intention of utterances of the speakers/writers. The most dominant types of themes and rhyme used by Imran Khan in his speeches was Ideational theme, which he delivered at 74TH ,75TH ,76TH sessions 2019,2020,2021 delivered at United Nations General Assembly. The most dominant type of theme found by the researcher in three selected speeches was Ideational theme. In his first speech the researcher found 24(55.81%), secondly number of data found in his second speech which was delivered at United Nations General Assembly 75th session 2020 were 41 in

total number out of which 24 (58.53%) was Ideational Theme, Thirdly the total number of data found in his third selected speech which was delivered at United Nations General Assembly 76th session 2021 was 43 in number. Out of which 25(58.13%) was Ideational theme. It means that Imran Khan's speeches are mostly relying on his suggestions and his way of speaking in public. Moreover, Imran Khan was actor or first 15 pronouns in his every speech. He himself planned what to highlight on International platform. The use of "I", "we" as first person pronoun and "our" as a possessive pronoun in his speeches, to show his power, ideology and power relations at the International Platform, In addition to it he also used modal adjuncts, conjunctive adjuncts, conjunctions, finite verbs, paratactic, hypotactic conjunction in his three selected speeches.

Keywords

Ideology, Lexical Expressions/Choices, Systematic Functional Linguistics.

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Introduction:

The purpose of this research is conducted to investigate the implanting of an ideology through lexical choices/expressions within the discourse of Prime Minister of Pakistan Imran Khan. An adopted version of systemic functional linguistic is applied to investigate the lexical choice/expressions in order to reveal that how Imran Khan used his choices of words/expressions in his speeches particularly delivered in General Assembly in the year (2019,2020,2021) respectively. This is carried out through the examination of textual meta-function, Theme and Rhyme, and the types of themes applied in his speeches delivered in United Nations General Assembly respectively. Chapter one is the introductory chapter and it carries the general information about the study.

Aim and objective of the study

To investigate theme and rhyme as the lexical choice in creating the powerful discourse of ideology in the selected speeches of Imran Khan Ex Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Explore the types of themes as the language resource by applying Systemic Functional linguistic in instilling the ideology by social construction.

Research Question

What are themes and rhymes as the lexical choice/uses that enable language to encapsulate ideology in the discourse by applying systemic functional linguistic as framework?

Which types of themes are used to maintain the particular utterances and source of ideological goals?

Literature Review

Systemic Functional Linguistic

Systematic functional linguistic is a language approach established in the 1960, by M.A.K Halliday (Farhat, 2016). It was first discovered in the United Kingdom and afterwards in

Australia. The link among language and its function, particularly in social settings, is the subject of this study. Also known with other names such as systematic functional grammar, Hallidayan Linguistics and also systematic linguistic. There are three main strata that make the linguistic system in systematic functional linguistic meaning (semantics), sounds (phonology) and wording or lexico-grammar (syntax, morphology and lexis). "SL [systemic linguistics] is perhaps the most advanced structural - functional method to language, and it is openly functionalist in nature. SFL, in contrast to most other techniques, tries to combine fundamental structural information with unmistakably social factors in a single complete account. Systematic functional linguistic, like other functionalist frameworks, is intimately concerned with the objectives of language use. What is this author (or speaker) attempting to achieve? What linguistic methods are accessible to them, and how do they make their decisions? are just a few of the issues that systemicists frequently ponder. According to functional linguistic they described three main functions of a language, firstly the use of language is being functional, as it generate and make meaning, secondly their meanings are modified and influenced by the social and cultural context in which they are exchanged, thirdly it is the process of making meaning by choosing. The systematic functional linguistic approach is currently used in schools and educational institutions for novel teaching and learning strategies. It is also used by scholars in context of discourse analysis. In the work of Systematic Functional Linguistic (SFL) Halliday, characterized language as collection of meaning rather than Collection of Words and sentence. In addition, it also identifies how language can be utilized to Attain. SFL, according to Halliday, Bloor, and Eggins as well as other linguists, is a fresh and in-depth method for analysing language-related issues systematically. Language, in their opinion represents, Systematic functional linguistic as a functional and social reality that encompasses not only the focus on text Structure but also the function and meaning associated with text (both spoken and written). Among these linguistics scholars, Halliday has spent the most time working on systematic functional linguistic (SFL). According to Steiner (2018), it is an approach that generated the ideas that questions can be addressed and difficulties might occur in terms of theoretical development in a socio-cultural context (Katwazel et al, 2021). Halliday analyzed lexico-grammar in to three meta-functions, ideational, interpersonal and textual. In addition these three meta-functions explain different aspect of world and are with variety of different aspects of the world. It is also concerned with different modes of meaning of clauses.

Ideational Metafunction

Ideational meta-functions include experiential and logical meta-functions are part of the Ideational meta-function. By examining the relationship between clauses and how the language in clauses is used, the logical aims to identify the logical connectivity between different types of text elements, while the active learning looks into how speakers of a language demonstrated their perspectives of historical facts and the entire universe round the each other. According to Matthiessen and Halliday (2014), experience is conveyed through language and knowledge is formed primarily through the concept of the ideational meta-function. According to Haratyan (2011), when evaluating a sentence, one may infer the author 's purpose and content from the text since an individual's ideational role is to communicate genuine experiences within the framework of location and time, it is crucial to investigate it from several aspects because it encompasses other constituents, processes, participants, and conditions that must be critically

examined. As a result, Halliday (1976) argued that while examining a clause, it is necessary to examine it based on six Ideational processes, which he classified into two primary groupings as major and Minor. (Material, relational, and Mental activities) and the minor group consists of (verbal, behavioral and existential processes)

Interpersonal Metafunction

Gwilliams and Fontaine (2015) defined interpersonal meta-function as a method to determine relationships in the inner structure of phrases, and they covered different linguistic terminology such as subject/complement, finite and predicate in their work. Furthermore, he stated that mood structures can express interpersonal processes. Taking the aforementioned viewpoints of the researchers as a whole, one could conclude that interpersonal meta-function facilitates language consumers' usage language and linguistic features in interpersonal interactions including language-related communication.

Textual Metafunction

According to Hasan (2009), people can determine what is in a particular text by interpreting the context from the standpoint of an instanced scenario. Furthermore, in a broader sense of its comprehension is the cultural context, in which the context of the language used in a broader sense of its comprehension is the cultural context, which is the context of the language, used in the social cultural view. According to Hodgson-Drysdale (2014), textual process is integrated with meta-functions (ideational and interpersonal) to construct coherent spoken or written texts. It means that the textual process can include both sorts of spoken speech of humans and written ideas, and that in order to properly examine both, textual meta-functional principles must be applied. In contrast Gwilliams and Fontaine (2015), said that the textual meta-function is interconnected not only with the construction of the text but also with its importance was also mentioned, and the 'Theme' was identified as the key aspect of the clause that reflects the experiential meaning of the clause as its first element. Additionally, "Grammatically, textual meta-function at the clausal level enjoys Theme," claims Haratyan (2011).

Ideology

The concept of ideology refers to the way we perceive, think, foresee, anticipate, talk, or wrangle. In the past, the concept of ideology was associated with the area of psychology however, it is today regarded as ambiguous, and it is typically associated with political dogma ideology is someone's or a group's faith or belief in something. Likewise, it is a set of concept based on judgments and attitudes that support specific forces. Inside a society in order to advance or stabilize their interests and their power ideology plays crucial role (Susilowati, Ulkhasanah, 2021) Despite the fact that ideology plays a crucial role in framing and creating language, little research has been done into the phenomena and the impact it has on the authenticity, validity, and legitimacy of language with an ideological stamp. Albeit the research had been undertaken in many other fields and areas of knowledge and information, but it remains deficient in language. The Complexities of this phenomenon, as well as its consequences and implications for building good Communication, insist for more research.

Research Methodology

The current study carried by using qualitative research methods. The data for the present study

are an unprocessed, raw, and unstructured collection of facts and statistics. The researcher legitimately received the data for analysis from the data source. The research strategy, research design, and theory that the researcher chose to use for analysis of the study are all based on the data. The major data source for the current study is the text of Imran Khan's transcripts of various political speeches. In this study, the researcher used a paper as a data gathering technique. A documentary technique was used to collect the data. The speech document had been read and evaluated in order to identify the theme and rheme. The following are the techniques for administering data from Imran Khan Ex Prime minister of Islamic Republic of Pakistan speeches. The analysis of the Data of current study is based on (Miles, Huberman and Saldana, 2014).

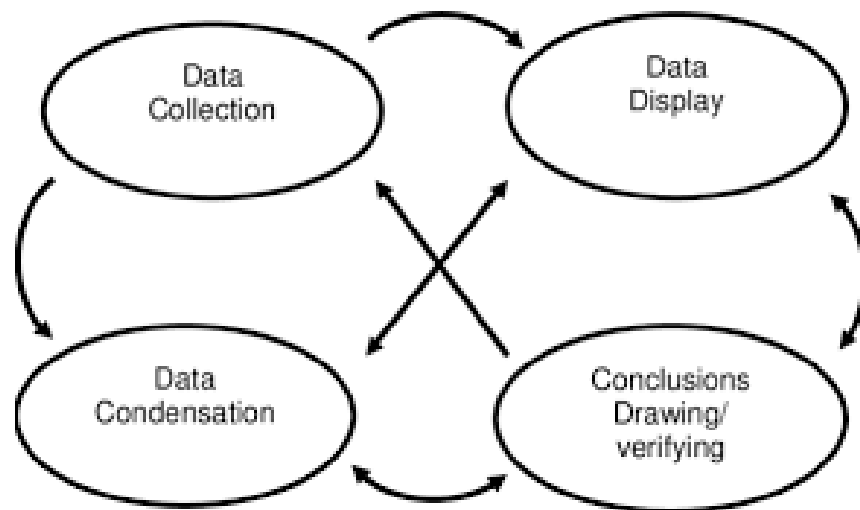


Figure no.1 Data analysis Interactive Model (Miles, Huberman, Saldana, 2014)

The data in this study were analyzed using a data analysis technique. Data condensing, data displaying, data checking, and conclusion are all included.

Findings and Discussion

First Selected Speech Delivered at United Nation General Assembly 74th Session 2019

The first selected 74th session UN speech of former Prime Minister Imran Khan, total 43 clauses occurred having ideational, textual and interpersonal themes.

Ideational Theme

The data of ideational theme found in a selected speech by Imran Khan, the former prime minister of Pakistan, which was delivered at the United Nations General Assembly's 74th session, in 2019.

Corruption (Theme) is impoverishing the developing world (Rheme)

The aforementioned is a nominal group since the theme is an unmarked current issue, but the dependent clause that needs another clause is that impoverishing the developing world is a theme that follows rheme.

Ideas (Theme) without funding is mere hallucination (Rheme)

The aforementioned example demonstrated an ideational theme in the source stage; ideas are the first component of this phrase. This particular case is regarded as a nominal group since the topic is unmarked. Without financing, the current hot topic is nothing more than a delusion, according to the dependent clause. The sentence exemplified a straightforward sentence with one independent clause and one dependent clause.

Textual Theme

Because of cricket (Theme) which is followed with great passion in the subcontinent (Rheme)

From the example above, it showed conjunction adjunct as a bond morpheme which requires another word to be complex sentence. In addition to it, it also showed that “because” at the beginning of the sentence and “which” as a relative pronoun, “which” as a relative pronoun describes something previously mentioned in the sentence. And “of cricket” is topical theme group in the example above, meanwhile “followed with the great passion in the subcontinent” was rheme in above example.

And by this (conjunction) where I want the United Nation (theme) to take the lead invoking this will (rheme)

The literary theme of the phrase was evident in the aforementioned case. "And this place," one of the clause complexes' shared following words. Additionally, the conjunction "And by this" at the beginning of the clause indicates that a new action is going to be taken. Then, in the example above, the theme "I want the United Nations" provided details on the clause's subject and contained the first nominal group in the sentence. The rheme that follows the theme in the preceding example is "to take the lead invoking this will."

Interpersonal Theme

What (wh element) I know of the west (theme) they wouldn't stand for 8 billion animals to be locked up (rheme)

From example above the WH element was used in the above sentence “what”, showed WH element in interpersonal theme, which showed the “information”, that the speaker has about something, particularly about the west, and “I know of the west,” is the first clause and “they wouldn’t stand for 8 billion animals to be locked up”, is rheme, which is referred to dependent clause.

We do (topical finite theme) not have money to hire lawyers worth millions of dollars (rheme)

From the above example “we” showed the first person plural pronoun, “do” as a finite in interpersonal theme. So in this sentence Topical and finite are theme and rest “not have money to hire worth of million dollars”, is rheme.

The Most Dominate Theme and Rheme in First Selected Speech

The table below shows the amount and percentage of theme and rheme found in the speech of former Pakistani prime minister Imran Khan that was given during the 74th meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in 2019.

Table no: 1

No	Types of Anomaly	Amount	Percentage
1	Ideational	24	55.81%
2	Textual	10	23.25%
3	Interpersonal	7	16.27%
Total	43	100%	

Second Selected Speech Delivered at United Nation General Assembly 75th Session 2020

The second selected 75th session UN speech of former Prime Minister Imran Khan, total 41 clauses occurred having ideational, textual and interpersonal themes.

Ideational Theme

The covid 19 pandemic (topical theme) has illustrated the oneness of humanity (rheme)

The aforementioned example demonstrated theme in a source stage. The first thing mentioned in this phrase is "the COVID 19 epidemic." As the theme is unmarked Topical theme, this example belongs to nominal group. Meanwhile, the dependent sentence "Has shown the oneness of humanity" called for another clause. Due to this, it displayed a rheme that complemented the subject.

Pakistan (theme) contribution to carbon emissions is minimal (rheme)

The aforementioned example demonstrated the conceptual topic at a source stage. The first component in this phrase is "Pakistan." As the theme featured an unmarked topical theme, this example is from the nominal category. Meanwhile, the dependent sentence "contribution to carbon emission is modest" is used. One dependent clause and one independent clause were used to demonstrate a basic phrase.

Textual Theme

Because (conjunction adjunct theme) of the increased threat of nuclear, climate change and sadly the rise of authoritarian regimes (rheme)

From the example above, it showed conjunction adjunct from the word "because", which required another word to be a complex sentence. In addition to it the word "because", in the beginning and "of the increased nuclear, climate change", is a topical theme in above example. Meanwhile "and sadly the rise of Authoritarian regimes", is Rheme in above sentence, as it showed as a dependent clause.

Yet (conjunction adjunct theme) we have decided to take the lead as we consider addressing change a universal responsibility (topical rheme)

In above example "yet", is used in the beginning which is coordinating conjunction, it creates the equal relationship between part of a sentences In this example the parts of the sentences are related, but they are not dependent on each other, in other words parataxis (equality among the sentences).

Interpersonal Theme

I (topical) had (finite) highlighted the tremendous damage that the illicit financial from the developing Rich countries and offshore tax heaven cause (rheme)

From the aforementioned example, "I" demonstrated topicality; the group that made use of the personal pronoun "had" as a finite in interpersonal theme. The aforementioned sentence's main themes are finite and current.

My parents, Mr. President (vocatives theme) were born in colonial India (rheme)

From example above vocatives in interpersonal theme is used such as “my parents”, and “Mr President” both showed vocatives in interpersonal theme. It is an item typically (but not typically) can be any personal name or addressing someone in a clause. It may come more or less anywhere in the clause.

The Most Dominate Theme and Rheme in Second Selected Speech

The table below shows the amount and percentage of theme and rheme found in the speech of former Pakistani prime minister Imran Khan that was given during the 75th meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in 2020.

Table no: 2

No	Types of Anomaly	Amount	Percentage
1	Ideational	24	58.53%
2	Textual	8	19.51%
3	Interpersonal	9	21.95%
	Total	41	100%

Third Selected Speech Delivered At United Nation General Assembly 76th Session 2021

The third selected 76th session UN speech of former Prime Minister Imran Khan, total 43 clauses occurred having ideational, textual and interpersonal themes.

Ideational Theme

The word (theme) is facing triple challenge of the covid 19 (rheme)

The theme comprises the unmarked topical theme, which denotes the issue is stated about which the speaker is expressing his concern, as seen in the example above, which uses ideational theme in a source stage. Meanwhile “is facing triple challenges of the covid 19”, is considered as a dependent clause and is rheme in the above example.

Pakistan (theme) contribution to global emissions is negligible (rheme)

As the subject is described in the example above, it was demonstrated that Pakistan is the initial element theme in a primary or source stage. Meanwhile “contribution to global emissions is negligible”, referred to dependent clause. It showed simple sentence as it consists of one independent clause and one dependent clause.

Textual Theme

And at a (conjunction adjunct) minimum the recommendation of security general's facti panel (topical) should be implemented (rheme)

In the phrase where the conjunctive adjunct is employed to combine the other parts of the text in a clause complex, the example above demonstrated the textual theme. The topical subject in the preceding phrase is "recommendation of security general's facti panel," which contains details about the clause's topic that are contained in the clause's first nominal group. In the meanwhile, the phrase "shall be implemented" is rheme.

But (conjunction) sustainable peace in South Asia (topical theme) is contingent upon the resolution of Jammu Kashmir (rheme)

From the aforementioned illustration, it was clear that the conjunction utilized in the phrase had a literary topic. In the case above, the literary theme is "sustainable peace in South Asia.". "Upon the resolution of Jammu Kashmir" is a dependent clause and is a rheme in above example.

Interpersonal Theme

What (wh element) the East India company (topical) did to India (rheme)

From the example above wh element is used in above sentence in interpersonal theme "what" have the meaning as the questioned is being asked from the international community that "what the East India company did to India?" The East India Company is the first element in the first clause and "did to India" is rheme which referred to dependent clause.

The virus (topical) does (finite) not discriminate between Nation and people (rheme)

The Virus" demonstrated Topical group "does", as a finite in Interpersonal theme in the aforementioned example. The above sentence's themes are finite and topical. According to the rationale given above, we insert information linking a clause to the one preceding it at the beginning of a clause. Rhetoric is sometimes employed to develop sentences or promote news. Rhetoric of Information cannot stand alone; it needs the initial information to link the subsequent information.

The Most Dominate Theme and Rheme in Third Selected Speech

The table below shows the amount and percentage of theme and rheme found in the speech of former Pakistani prime minister Imran Khan that was given during the 76th meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in 2021.

Table no: 3

Types of Anomaly		Amount	Percentage
1	Ideational	25	58.13%
2	Textual	7	16.27%
3	Interpersonal	11	25.58%
	Total	43	100%

Conclusion

Following conclusions were drawn based on the research findings, and they are as follows: Imran Khan, the former prime minister of Pakistan, made speech 1 during the 74th session of the UN General Assembly in 2019. In all, 43 pieces of data were discovered in this address. In the speech Ideational theme was 24(55.81%), Textual theme was 10(23.25%) and Interpersonal theme was 7(16.27%) present. There were 41 total data found from the second speech selected by the researcher, which was virtually delivered by Imran Khan Ex Prime Minister of Pakistan at United Nations General Assembly 75th session 2020. In the speech Ideational theme was 24(58.53%), Textual theme was 8(19.51%), and Interpersonal theme was 9(21.95%) present. The Total data obtained from the Imran Khan 3 speech selected by the researcher, is 43 in number. This speech was also virtually delivered at United Nations General Assembly 76th session 2021. In the speech Ideational theme was 25(58.13%), Textual theme was 7(16.27%), and Interpersonal theme was 11(25.58%) present. Based on the data from three speeches, it was determined that the theme is the element that appears first in the sentence and is one of several elements in a certain structural configuration that, when considered as a whole, organizes the clause as a message. Themes as lexical choices and Lexical entries are an area of study which invites a great deal of attention and concentration on technical grounds. It appeals to researchers and learners to unfold hidden from common perception structures and entries which instill ideology or intention of utterances of the speakers/writers. The most dominant types of themes and rheme used by Imran Khan in his speeches was Ideational theme, which he delivered at 74TH, 75TH, 76TH sessions 2019, 2020, 2021 delivered at United Nations General Assembly. The most dominant type of theme found by the researcher in three selected speeches was Ideational theme. In his first speech the researcher found 24(55.81%), secondly number of data found in his second speech which was delivered at United Nations General Assembly 75th session 2020 were 41 in total number out of which 24(58.53%) was Ideational Theme, Thirdly the total number of data found in his third selected speech which was delivered at United Nations General Assembly 76th session 2021 was 43 in number. Out of which 25(58.13%) was Ideational theme. It implies that Imran Khan's lectures are mostly based on his concepts and public speaking expertise. Ridwan Kamil was also the actor or first pronoun in each of his speeches. He chose for himself what would be highlighted on an international stage. The use of "I", "we" as first person pronoun and "our" as a possessive pronoun in his speeches, to show his power, ideology and power relations at the International Platform, In addition to it he also used modal adjuncts, conjunctive adjuncts, conjunctions, finite verbs, paratactic, hypotactic conjunction in his three selected speeches.

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