

THE IDEOLOGY BEHIND POLITICAL DISCOURSE: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF NAWAZ SHARIF'S SELECTED SPEECHES

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Abstract

The study attempts to analyze the transitivity choices in selected (two) speeches of ousted Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan. The main focus is to know how political leader employs language for representing the experience and reality of the world around him and in what way the experiential meaning can be recognized. Moreover, it also attempts to investigate the distribution of material, relational and mental processes with special reference to their communicative functions. The study is based on Halliday's Transitivity Framework. The experiential aspect of discourse under ideational metafunction, is realized by taking account of the material, relational and mental processes. Both quantitative and qualitative methods are used to process the results. It is also concluded that the material process holds up the highest percentage followed by relational and mental, which shows that Sharif talks about tangible things and concrete projects, rather than talking about certain future flimsy promises, which cannot be observed or long-going. It is further revealed that he is highly dependent on his government or political members to take any decision. He personally makes very few promises to the public to persuade, rather he has been seen as reliant on others. It shows that language strategies and philosophies (of an individual) are not explicit, rather they are hidden in language ideology, which is transferred through communication unconsciously.

Keywords: *Hidden Meanings, Political Ideologies , Transitivity Analysis*

1. Introduction

Political addresses can be studied from two perspectives one for the linguistic and secondly from a political point of view. From the perspective of linguistics, the language of a political text is examined for investigating the linguistic choices made by the addresser to express political ideology. It also attempts to explore persuasive strategies to investigate a politician's ideology and political perspective and for sustaining his government (Martin, 2012). Every politician uses language, that is unique, differs in style and in a linguistic pattern. It expresses the perception and intention of the person and serves the political function. Political speeches are used to accomplish goals and instigate mass in different circumstances (Medhurst, 2010). This study is intended to analyze the transitivity choices within the political discourse of ousted Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif during his third time in public office. It is an attempt to recognize how the Ex- Prime Minister discussed the issues and political activities during his government from the perspective of experiential meaning. The main focus is on distribution of three major processes i.e. material, relational and mental in the selected speeches of the influential political figure from the year 2013 to 2017. For exploring the language employed by Ex-Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's speeches, transitivity model is used in which types of processes and participants are scrutinized. It takes account of transitivity choices and linguistic patterns to reveal the three major processes frequently used, to investigate the speaker's representation or reflection of experiences and realities of outer and inner world.

Though it is a political discourse, yet it does not aim to make political conclusions nor does it inherit any administrative quality to talk about the success or failure of Nawaz Sharif. The main prominence is to recognize the experiential meaning in the political discourse of ousted Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif by using Transitivity Model.

1.1 Rationale to choose Nawaz Sharif's Speeches

Among many other striking and influential political figures of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif used linguistic patterns in a very sensibly way for persuasive strategy, because immediately after General Election 2013, Nawaz Sharif was facing various challenges especially after holding the office for the third time. Throughout his previous government, he became controversial personality in Pakistani politics. So, he constructed his political discourse for persuasive strategy by preferring experiential aspect i.e. to signify the experiences and ongoing events around him. Moreover, he is the only prime minister in the history of Pakistan who has been elected three times by heavy mandate and every time his government has been ousted.

1.2 Objectives

- To recognize the experiential meaning in the selected speeches of ousted Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.
- To evaluate the communicative functions of material, relational and mental processes in Sharif's speeches.

1.3 Theoretical Underpinning

The current study is assembled on transitivity model, which is the main concept in Systemic Functional Grammar. SFL theory is a linguistic model developed by Michael Halliday in 1976, which looks at the language from the functional viewpoint.

According to Halliday & Matthiessen, (2004) "metafunction of language are interpersonal, textual and ideational". This study is planned on experiential metafunction (ideational; constructs human experience in the context of culture). Experiential meaning is identified by taking into account of process and participants within the clauses on which the language is built in any discourse. It reflects the representation or construal of world. It can be easily detected by reviewing the structure of the sentences within any transcripts. The ideational function mainly consists of transitivity and voice in which transitivity includes six processes called material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal and existential. Amongst these processes, material, relational and mental processes are considered as primary whereas verbal, behavioral and existential processes are classified as secondary. The focus is only on material, relational and mental as it is generally observed that these three processes are frequently employed in political speeches.

1.4 Rationale for Applying Transitivity

In political discourse, the syntactic structures are built up in a unique way for making meaning and are used for persuasive purposes. In the analysis of political discourse, Halliday's transitivity model can be effectively used as a means of uncovering the hidden meanings coded under the linguistic constructions by the speaker.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The present study would be significantly beneficial in the field of linguistics as it provides useful source for exploring the function of language employed in political discourse of Ex-Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. It provides clear interpretation of processes employed in political text of Nawaz Sharif's speeches, and it explores the transitivity choices of Sharif's speeches to recognize the experiential aspect of ideation metafunction. It is significant for society by providing clear view about how politicians construct the text of their speeches to get political views of speaker or addresser.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

The study is only limited to political discourse of ousted Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif

1.7 Delimitation of the study

One of the delimitation of this study is that it only focuses Nawaz Sharif political discourse. Second delimitation is the time duration that is from 2013 to 2017. This study entirely focuses on one of the metafunction of language that is the ideational metafunction with special reference on experiential aspects.

2.1 Research Procedure and Methodology

The design of the study involves combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis. Qualitative method was adopted to provide description of the whole process type within the sample speeches. It also investigated the active participants that took the main role in occurrence of sensing, being and doing. Qualitative analysis was used for the purpose to recognize the experiential meaning in Sharif's speeches, when he acted as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Antconc was used for the quantitative analysis. And for the qualitative description and analysis, first of all, the identification of all the material, relational and mental clauses was done, followed by the calculation of three different types of processes. Secondly, the author identified the process types of the chosen clauses by adopting the criteria set by Halliday. Thirdly, the number of each process type was calculated, and then the percentage of each type of process was assessed.

Qualitative analysis was implemented to read between the lines and explain the functions of three most important process types. The descriptive analysis was done by taking examples from the source text and there was some discussion on components especially participants and processes type. In the end, the communicative functions of three major processes were explained.

The analysis was also done in line with the three steps used by Kondowe (2014) and this method was based on the various phases. Firstly, the text was analyzed and was divided into its constituent's clauses. Secondly, the processes were identified and marked by assigning different codes. Further, the participants were analyzed and then their frequencies were calculated. So, basically it involved the following steps'

- Distribution of selected speeches into Sentences Isolation of the Process Types and Actors
- Examination of the Varieties of Process and Actors to Realize the Experiential Meaning.
- Quantitative Analysis of Material, Relational and Mental Process.

The first selected speech was given by Nawaz Sharif during CPEC initial inaugural stages. CPEC speech has been represented by S1 and every clause is numbered as C1, C2 and so on. Similar method is used for second speech. It is represented as S2, with clauses C1, C2 etc

2.2 Sampling

The method used for studying the political discourse in this paper is Purposive Sampling. Purposive sampling is based on judgments of the researcher. It is significant in reviewing the particular features and concentrate only on the very specific aspect of the text. It equipped the research with valuable information for studying selected characteristics.(Cresswell & Plano Clark, 2011)

Only two speeches were selected as the sample of this study. The text of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif is taken from the official website of Pakistan Muslim League -

<http://pmo.gov.pk/pmspeeches.php> and is downloaded from You Tube through Internet Download Manager (IDM). The speeches were translated by using Transcribewreally

Two of the speeches are as follows.

- Address of Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif at International Cooperation, Beijing, China, 14.05. 2017.
- Mian Nawaz Sharif Address to Nation 22.4.16.

3 A Detailed View of Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is first established by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday in 1960. SFL is constructed on previous works of some noticeable linguists such as Bronislaw Malinowski and J.R. Firth. Over the period of time, it is widely used in various disciplines as in linguistics and sociology. Nowadays, it is useful in discourse analysis, as it is as great source of inquiring about the function performed by the language.

The theory is named systemic because it provides regular set of choices that users of language utter, under certain kinds of linguistic pattern in their general talks. These patterns in text and conversation can be constructed keeping in mind the situation and circumstances, which is commonly termed as context. These patterns can produce meaning and can be used to perform various functions.

The term “functional” denotes that language carries out boundless convenient purposes in a variety of situations and are integral in every language. These functions are ideational, interpersonal and textual. It is called systematic because of its systemized modelling of grammar and vocabulary, which is used as a driving force of unconscious language choice.

SFL treated language as significant in construing the reality of the world around it. In this regard, social context seems to have a great influence on it, which is gained by means of social environment and functional organization of language. One can deduce the meaning by investigating the linguistic choices. SFG is apprehensive with realizing meanings. Thus, Systemic functional grammar (SFG) deals with a system of social semiotic and generally centers of function that the language performs while exchanging information or during conversation.

Functional Grammar looks on language in terms of its functions, and these are influenced by different situations. Utterances are context dependent and the speaker chooses the linguistic expression out of the wide range and variety available in the context and situation. So, the situation and context give the unique meaning to the language expressions according to SFL (Christie 2002).

The main argument of the transitivity system is that our most powerful conception of reality consists of “goings on” of doing, happening, feeling, being (Kondowe, 2014, p.176). In this study, the analytical tool is Transitivity system of SFG. The basic orientation of SFG is meaning which enables this system to be capable of being used as codification, exploration and interpretation.

In the analysis of political discourse, Halliday’s transitivity model can be used as a means of uncovering the hidden meanings coded under the linguistic constructions by the speaker. Van Leeuwen (2012) argues that in the analysis of political discourse, relatively small attention is paid to grammatical phenomena

By using transitivity process one can achieve the evidence about how one can perceive or visualize the world by exploring the process of doing, being and analyzing inner consciousness. It assigns semantic roles and indicates actors on the basis of the nature of the processes.

SFL basically refers to the function of language, inner organization, semantic and context. It not only depends on the use of language but also considering the internal organization (structure) of language. It explains that internal structure of the clause is responsible for exploring function of language in relation to context. Therefore, SFL is the most inclusive theory of language. The unique feature of this theory is that it enables the linguist to realize the meaning within the discourse by analyzing the clauses at syntactic and semantic level.

Martin (2016) claimed that “the description of grammar as a meaning making resources is the most distinctive feature of SFL and this distinguishes SFL from the rest of the theories of language.”

Six processes comprise the transitivity system: material, mental, relational, behavioural, linguistic, and existential. The word 'process' is used here in a broad sense to refer to all phenomena and everything that can be articulated verbally; this may be an event, physical or otherwise, condition, or relationship. (Kondowe 2014).

The demonstration of reality is realized by three main pillars, which include processes with participants and the circumstances. First one is also recognized as process of doing. It represents the impression that some entity “does” something, which may be done to some other entities. It can be detected by the action verbs which are responsible for describing an event or action.

Second is Relational process as the name specified refers to the relations between two entities or things. Most commonly an abstract relationship that shows some kind of association that is present between two entities. Thompson (2004) describes “relational processes as the process of being in the world of abstract relations.”

Third is Mental process deals with the inner feelings of humans and can feel through our senses. It includes the perceptive, cognitive, emotive and desiderative sense. Sharififar and Rahimi (2015) states that this process includes perception, cognition, affection and desire verbs like , know, think, feel, hear, see, like, hate, please, and etc

3.1 Review of Earlier Studies Based on Transitivity in the Field of Political Discourse

Many studies have been conducted on political statement by Bitz (1981), Chaffee (1975), Garber(1981), Swanson and Nimmo (1990), and Thompson (1978). Some of the prominent linguists of political discourse analysis are Chilton, 2004, Wilson,1990 and Wodak who delivered great work on political discourses. Wang (2010) based his study on the political speeches of Obama on the basis of Transitivity and modality. From the transitivity analysis, it is predicted that material processes are made, up to highest percentage. It is realized that Obama used modal verbs, simple tense and first person pronoun to make his speech easily comprehensible for masses and also to influence people. Adjei and Mensa (2016) analyze the use of language in farewell address of President J. A. Kufuor's. By using transitivity model, it is revealed that the material processes are used maximally in the address and the existential processes are used minimally. Further, it is explored that pronoun “I” was employed as the major actor in the material process and suggested that Kufuor's construed the world by representing his past records by communicating his bitter political ordeals and atrocities.

Similarly, Liping (2014) designed his study on Winston S. Churchill's Speech to analyze experiential metafunction by using transitivity model. The findings reveal that Churchill address contained 37.5% material and 26.1% of relational processes. It highlights that main purpose of Churchill's Speech was to encourage British people to support his choice of assisting Russia and struggling against Hitler.

Zhang (2017) applied transitivity model on an inaugural speech of American President Donald J. Trump's. Like other researches, it also revealed the highest percentage of material processes in the address. He illustrates that the function for which process of doing was employed is used to refer to the unappealing affairs of the states and the plans and strategies. It reflects the determination and ambition of a new leader.

Alvi and Baser (2011) apply transitivity analysis on one of the speech of Benazir Bhutto. The study explores that she has employed linguistic choices quiet impeccably according to the situation. The material process is used more frequently than mental and relational process. It reveals that the semantic function of each process type varies according to the context. The analysis discloses that she is more fretful about the emotional and physical involvement of Halliday speaks out language as a 'social semiotic system' so that functions of language are determined by its uses. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) affirm that this system comprises of three main components that are Process, Participants, and Circumstances. Process within the sentence can be recognized by a verbal group and participants realized by the nominal group involved in the process.

Among the linguists of recent times, Farhat (2016) and Adjei, Mensah & Okoh (2015) applied transitivity on the discourse of political figures. It is of significant importance for present study as they set the basis for further discussion in the selected speeches.

The study focused on the principal types of processes i.e. material, relational, and mental processes. Firstly, the speeches are thoroughly reviewed and parsed into segments. Each clause of the speech is investigated and processes along with the circumstances and main participants are marked. Consequently, the processes were interpreted to acquire descriptive analysis.

The above reviewed literature explains that transitivity model as Systematic Functional Linguistics has been used and applied to reveal the hidden ideologies, embedded in the discourse of many politicians, but to our best knowledge, not a single research has been carried out on Pakistani's male politician, to reveal his ideology and deep intentions through SFL. So, Nawaz Sharif is one of the famous Pakistani politician, who is alive and is the president of a leading political party and is still very active in Punjab.

4 Analysis of Material Process in the selected Speeches

4.1 Analysis of Material Process on the theme CPEC. While discussing the theme of CPEC. In Speech 1, out of 24 materials process 13 clauses used, Pronoun as "I" and "We". Other than this, it is not necessary that actors in the material process are always persons or living entity but inanimate entities also function as active participant in the goings-on of something. The use of inanimate actor is used to indicate the main doer, and "it" is also used. Consider the clauses 4, 16 and 17 "it" anaphorically refers back to the project of OBOR abbreviated as One –Belt-One – Road.

Example 1

S1C4. OBOR (Actor) will construct (Material Process) critical paths in coming years in the field of economic as well as in commercial and financial collaboration; it also accelerates collaboration among businesses and also among people.

Example 2

S1C16. It (**Actor**) makes (**Material Process**) win-win enterprises promising for all the members

Example 3

S1C17. It (**Actor**) will speed up (**Material Process**) economic development of developing countries; yield dividends for international investors.

In above Examples “It” acts as main participant and come along with the processes i-e build, makes, and accelerates. The above sentences demonstrate CPEC as the participant that built economic cooperation and will connect people to accelerate the economic growth of the nation.

It is a strategy to highlight the projects indirectly giving credit to him as the project of CPEC reflects back to those who implement it. The wide use of material processes in describing actions demonstrates that Nawaz Sharif address expresses action and success, which is in reality utilized for persuasive strategies. All these concrete, tangible actions make his speech more powerful and convincing as language influences the thought of the listeners. So, Process along with the “Actors” is used to build text of speech to encode specific meaning and for persuasive purposes.

Example 4

S1C41. We (**Actor**) have shaped (**Material Process**) an enabling environment for the CPEC to take off.

Example 5

S1C44. In pursuance of this vision, we (**Actor**) are also bridging (**Material Process**) the gap between economic growth and social development by focusing on poverty alleviation, education, health, and gender mainstreaming.

Example 6

S1C48. Today, I (**Actor**) give (**Material Process**) you a rising, confident and secure Pakistan – a Pakistan that is now increasingly perceived as a turnaround story, and a winner.”

Example 7

S1C50. Before I conclude, I (**Actor**) must emphasize (**Material Process**) that OBOR has gained wide traction.

Then, in Examples 4-7 (Clause 41, 44,48 and 46), there transition shift of leading participants; first by using “We” and then by “I” . The material process is used for describing and explaining the fruitful results of this economic project with China.

The systematic shift of actors throughout the speech is a unique way to use variety of participant. “OBOR” act as the animate participant. Along with this “it” and “we” also performed the role of Actors in the material process in the theme of CPEC and then finally “I” as seen in above examples. It is a way to bring into the spot light one of his influential project, which is indirectly giving credit to government or to a single individual who is at the leading position and controlling people/followers of his part.

4.2 Analysis of Material Process on his loyalty and defending against his allegations. The ousted Prime Minister Sharif addresses nation and adopts a persuasive strategy to restore the support of the people. The main purpose is to defend all the allegations imposed on him by opponents and Panama Cases. In a very deliberate manner referring to past incidence and discussing the present-day efforts to prove himself free from all allegations by giving emphasis on doing and on-going actions to gain people confidence and defending himself all the accusations made on him.

Example 8

S2C9. But in all these, the hardest time was that when I (Actor) was deported (Material Process) and forced to stay away from Pakistan.

Example 9

S2C12. Then not only I (Actor) came (Material Process) back but win election.

In above two examples he is stating the bad experience of the past. He discusses his exile period and coming back to the country and the trial to face the accountability. In this text, Nawaz Sharif expresses his past experience and how he recovers from this worst experience. He very sensibly used “I” in the above clause to describe his return and successfully tries to win the vote of confidence.

Example 10

S2C26. We (Actor) for the first time published (Material Process) directory of tax paper.

Example 11

S2C29. We (Actor) displayed (Material Process) on FBR website, so that people know that who is paying how much tax.

Processes of doing in the above clauses give explanation of all the practical steps to prove his innocence. Further, he shows his hopefulness that by the grace of ALLAH our government will complete his five years and in Examples 12 and 13 referred his government for economic growth within the country.

Example 12

S2C89. When our government (Actor) by the grace of Allah will complete (Material Process) the five years then they know it.

Example 13

S2C90. Then according to our promise we (Actor) will be successful (Material Process) in providing the fruit of economic development.

In Examples 12 and 13, Nawaz Sharif used “I” for indicating him as a courageous leader who never get frightened and in the next clause denoting the leading role by stating that I got the chance to successful and emerge as a head of the country.

Example 14

S2C100. Alhamdulillah, I (Actor) never do (Material Process) politics with fear.

Example 15

S2C103. I (Actor) have been selected (Material Process) by sensible people of Pakistan and after God I will be only answerable to people of Pakistan.

Example 16

S2C105. He (Actor) will make (Material Process) Commission for investigation on this matter.

Example 17

S3C110. I (Actor) will accept (Material Process) the recommendations.

Use of material process in the address to Nation, Nawaz Sharif uses material processes to enlist all the actions which were taken to clear the allegations of corruptions and Panama accusation. This text also demonstrates what the government faced in the past and successfully recovered from it and again gains political achievements. All the negative features are very thoughtfully concealed and reflect positive self-image of Nawaz Sharif’s government. All these examples of material processes made his justifications and developmental actions more convincing and show persuasiveness strategies.

4.2 Analysis of Relational Process in the Selected Speeches.

4.2.1 Analysis of Relational Process on the theme of CPEC

In this speech, he uses relational process 13 times in giving importance to the economic project. In contrast to other speeches, the focus is changed as his audience spread on national as well as international. Presently, he is addressing in international conference.

Example 18

S1C9. Ladies and Gentlemen, “One Belt-One Road” is (**Relational Process**) an inter-continental mega-project that integrates infrastructure, energy, trade, telecommunications, investment and industrial development.

Example 19

S1C15. International investors from all over the world are (**Relational Process**) pouring their resources into it.

Example 20

S1C21. Let me make it very clear that CPEC is (**Relational Process**) an economic undertaking open to all countries in the region.

“CPEC” is the Carrier, the verb “is” used as the process, and the words “An Economic Undertaking” is referred as “Attribute”. Therefore, in this clause, Sharif defines the positive impact of China- Pakistan corridor not only on Pakistan, but on the overall region.

Example 22

S1C47. Our growth rate is (**Relational Process**) rising and the Pakistan Stock Exchange is one of the five best performing stock exchanges in the world.

In the above clause, Sharif uses relational process to describe the economic development due to the China Pakistan corridor. Thus relational process is utilized in political text to describe the positive outcomes of one of the mega project of the ruling party.

Example 23

S1C49. It is (**Relational Process**) now an emerging economy, with even greater capacity to absorb new investments and equities.

Example 24

S1C52. It is (**Relational Process**) about connectivity.

Example 25

S1C53. It is (**Relational Process**) about emancipation

The above three Examples 23, 24 and 25 are Attributive Relational Clause. In these clauses “It” acts as the carrier and refers to CPEC and “is” relational process and “about connectivity” and “about emancipation.” Further, it also provides the way by which Relational and Attributive process are found and identified

Processes play significant part in inferring meaning, signified by Nawaz Sharif. The Relational processes identify both types of relational processes and exhibit the convincing and persuasive functions to win the heart of the masses and imparting his positive image for gaining popularity.

4.3 Analysis of Relational Process on the theme of his loyalty and on defending allegations against him..

Example 26

S2C23. The details of our all assets are (**Relational Process**) cleared in the form of income Tax Bank Return.

In Example 26” all asserts” is a carrier and has given the attribute “cleared “he declares him free from all allegations. In clause 45,” the Pakistani media “is a carrier having associated with the feature of “international” means globally renowned.

Example 27

S2C45. My dear country fellows, Pakistani media is (**Relational Process**) an independent media.

Example 28

S2C74. A commission was (**Relational Process**) constituted in 2014 whose job was to check out corruption in election.

Example 29

S2C91. This is (**Relational Process**) the reason that people lust for iqtadar(government) is seem to be a failure.

Example 30

S2C95. Although our vision is (**Relational Process**) to make Pakistan save, prosper and bright country

He also outlines a number of visible entities in Examples 28, 29 and 30. Using relational processes, he assigns specific attributes to himself. In Example 29 “lust of iqtadar” is the carrier and Sharif during his speech gives attribute feature “failure” to the desire.

4.4 Analysis of Mental Processes in the Speeches

4.4.1 Analysis of Mental Process on CPEC. On the theme of CPEC, mental process is used to admire the mega project of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and OBOR. In Example 32, the inclusive “we” with the verb “see” contributes the perfect reflection of Sharif’s feeling towards the advantages of this mega project. It is one of the ways to first express his thought on the matter.

In Example 33, Pakistan is used as sensor. In most of the cases, it is promoted that sensor should have been conscious to feel but here the use of inanimate sensor is acceptable as sometimes we can give human feelings to the inanimate entity and mental process “believes” along with the phenomenon “that the most powerful impact of OBOR will be on the lives of poor and marginalized people” illustrates the complete function .Once again Mian Nawaz Sharif discussed the developmental projects by using transitivity choices signified here by the mental process, which performs the persuasive strategy to influencing the people thought.

Example 31

S2C24. As OBOR unfolds across continents, we (**Sensor**) see (**Mental Process**) it fostering inclusion, creating tolerance, and promoting acceptance of cultural diversity.

Example 32

S2C26. We (**Sensor**) see (**Mental Process**) it as a powerful tool for overcoming terrorism and extremism.

Example 33

S2C27. Pakistan (**Sensor**) believes (**Mental Process**) that the most powerful impact of OBOR will be on the lives of poor and marginalized people.

Analysis of Mental Process on the issue of Allegations. On this specific theme, the speaker is addressing the nation and clause 2 depicts that he wants to gain people’s trust. In clause 2 “I” is used as a human sensor that sense the desire of “want’ with the phenomenon “to gain your trust”.

**Example 34**

S2C2. At this time, I (**Sensor**) want (**Mental Process**) to gain your trust

Example 35

S2C8. I(**Sensor**) have seen (**Mental Process**) many ups and downs in life.

Example 36

S2C10. Me and my Allah (**Sensor**) know (**Mental Process**) that how I spent these 8 years in the memory of my country. Then, Allah brought that time.

Example 37

S2C13. Rather, you (**Sensor**) express (**Mental Process**) your confidence and gave me the responsibility to serve the country for third time.

Example 38

S2C28. So that people (**Sensor**) themselves know (**Mental Process**) who is giving how much tax.

In Example 35, the process of perception and clause started with “I” representing the fact that sensor have seen many ups and down in life. In Example 36, there are two sensors “me” and “my Allah”. In Example 37,” you” refers to whole nation as previously discussed that the speaker is addressing the Nation.

Example 39

S2C92. I (**Sensor**) am not grief (**Mental Process**) on this but on the issue that nation precious time has been wasted and was faced inexcusable loss

Example 40

S2C99. But I want to tell all these people that am not afraid of all these jackals.

In Example 39 (Clause 92), “*I am not grief*” expresses emotive sensing of ousted Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. In Example 40 (Clause 99), it has two part “*I want to tell-*” and “*I am not afraid*” first applying the desiderative category of sensing “want” second part use the sub – category of sensing “not forget”. The sensor wants to make it clear that all opponents are just jackals in front of him and he is not afraid of them. These examples assert mental process as the persuasive strategy by which Nawaz Sharif expresses his feeling to his followers or masses. This act of showing his feeling by using mental process enables addressers or listeners to perceive that their beliefs are understood and supported

4.5 Quantitative Analysis

From Table 1, it is observed that material processes occupy the highest percentage in both speeches of Nawaz Sharif. On the theme of CPEC, the material process holds up 56.09%, relational processes 31.7% and mental process 12.19 %. On the theme of defending against allegations, the occurrence of material process was 49.1%, relational processes 31.57% and mental processes were insignificant with 19.29 %.

Table 1:

Showing Percentages of Material, Relational and Mental Process.

Themes	Material	Relational	Mental
CPEC	56.09%	31.7%	12.19%
Defending Allegation	Against 49.1%	31.57%	19.29%

5 Discussion

5.1 In what way the experiential meanings are recognized in the selected speeches of the ousted PM, Nawaz Sharif?

The selected speeches are analyzed to recognize the experiential meaning in political text of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. In simple words this study is conducted to explore the construal or representation of events and happening around the inner and outer world in Sharif's political text.

The experiential meaning comes under the heading of ideational meaning while studying metafunction. Experiential meaning can be expressed by the events and happening within the discourse, and it determines the realities of the world around and within the ousted PM Nawaz Sharif's discourse, and it can be recognized by the participants, goals and circumstances.

Participants are the main doer or active participants that take active part in performing any action in the discourse. Circumstances represent what happened or will be going on in future, while the goals are the direct effectives.

By applying transitivity analysis, the text of the speeches is investigated and it is explored that overwhelming majority of clauses occupied the material process. The experiential meaning can be expressed by material process. It means that Sharif represents the reality of the world within him and around him by extensive use of material process, where main participants are "I", "We" and "it". Very strategically, he has used the inanimate actor as the main doer to intensify the significance of the actor, who is responsible for achieving the set goals of Pakistani people. OBOR (it) has been attributed with the potential to create "critical paths", which will increase the economic growth in future, and is liable for yielding multiple opportunities for investors. Here, Sharif effaces himself, and gives credit to his crew (government), by projecting the idea which is actually proposed or wished by the public or previous government, yet he takes credit ultimately. This shows that here Sharif very tactically puts himself in the background, and burdens the OBOR accountable later on, if it does not come out fruitful, because it is projected by the government and the individual cannot glorify himself, but indirectly he is representing himself as strong pillar of government, under whose leadership this project has been initiated. This shows that he wants to work in collaboration with the other members of his parliament and is highly dependent on them. The discourse diagnoses that "it" shows that he doesn't want to work alone, nor he wants to take the responsibility. This is the reason, the use of "we" is very frequent in his speech too. "We" is usually associated with the inclusiveness (Halliday, 1994). So, the use of pronoun "we" once again emphasizes the unity with the parliament plus the faith winning of audience (public), because here it means "we together". He is motivating the people ideologically. Moreover, he credits himself and his administration as the main source of all the development, keeping aside the strides of the previous government. Wherever he has used "I", he has used in the background of promising, but dependent acceleration of Pakistan on CEPEC. While battling with the allegations, he consciously avoids the pronoun "we" and sticks to "I" and uses it in the context of his past to bring reality in the present. and uses the verbs "deported", "forced", "came back". He portrays himself as standing alone; a warrior, who is not afraid of allegations, and is hopeful for future. At the end he again frames himself in "we" and "our" for

the success of his government. Further, he extends his confidence in the public by nominating himself as a part of them, who would never disappoint him.

Most of the material processes in the chosen texts of speeches reveal the developments taken by the government under the supervision of Former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to bring peace and to improve the standard of the people. Process of doing is also employed to discuss the developmental projects for example CPEC, installments of power plants and extension of motorways to facilitate the people, and above all, actions and initiatives taken to end the terrorism in the country.

One very special feature, which is noticed, while analyzing the material process, is the use of verbs. The words like “shaping”, “bridging”, “giving”, “rising”, “emphasizing” and “displaying”, show the speaker on the giving end and executing authority. Apart from telling the common mass that he is like them, he has unconsciously maintained his exclusiveness by using such relation with the process of actors.

Therefore, Sharif reflects actions for describing the political challenges faced by him and also uses persuasive strategy to gain the confidence of the citizens and to show his loyalty to Nation. Sharif has used material process to gain the confidence of his people. He speaks about his vision and goals and persuades them to rally behind his government for the implementation of future targets, and for his security and prestige. It is important to note that material process has been used for the setting up of new projects and vision and goals. It is not a prelude to the previous achievements or success.

5.2 Communicative functions of material, relational and mental processes.

The three processes that are taken into account in the present study are the great source of communicative act, and they perform specified communicative purposes.

The material processes were used to explain the doings and the events of the government of Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif. As mentioned earlier in the examples that material processes predicted and clearly reflected the projects and plans of actions which the administration of Pakistan Muslim League (N) took during that specified time period or was taking place at that time or will be occurring in near future, but very skillfully Sharif associates and disassociates himself at the same time, by not positioning himself as the sole actor to make the processes and circumstances happened and accomplished. So, ultimately he cannot be made responsible for any shortfall or failure in the implementation. This is the power of communication that at one side he is arousing and generating trust and vote power by talking about the new plans but actually he is playing a word game.

In the selected speeches, the material processes were sensibly used to highlight the positive image of Sharif government and to build good image of Sharif by displaying the strategies, developments and projects in their political speeches.

Relational processes are used in his speeches for the specific purposes to identify two identities and to show relationship between two things. It enhances the relationship between two entities as in Speech 1, the relational process is used to explain the significance of CPEC and OBOR. Further, the relational process is used to elaborate the impact of government efforts to show their accountability and their commitment and concern towards the citizens of Pakistan.

In relational process, the carriers are OBOR, international investors, CPEC, growth rate, it, our assets, Pakistani media, commission, this, and our vision. The relational process explains and identifies one experience with another. In all the relational clauses, he has identified and related the progress of economic and financial growth with the acceleration and correct

application of CPEC project. He does not project himself as the soul carrier of the fiscal bloom. He uses the carrier “it” for Pakistan that is dependent on OBOR and is identified as the mega project and a project of rising economy. He has used his self only once in the speech to clarify that its (OBOR) impact can be observed in all regions of Pakistan. So, again PM words can be seen in relation with the application of the project, where he has the authority to exercise as authoritative figure, but cannot exercise it alone. He needs external assistance. Similarly, in the second speech he does not show himself the paragon of power and authority. This is vividly clear from the use of carriers, where again only once he has used “our” not even “I” to pray for the prosperity of the country and nation. It seems that Nawaz Sharif was never sure of his power and he was not an authority figure, rather he was highly dependent on others for the continuity of his government and the sustenance of his seat as well, which is ultimately his power. He identifies himself with the people and portrays himself just like a common lay man to gain sympathy.

In text of the speech, where he is expressing peace and security, the communicative purpose is to emphasize the government efforts on the issue of terrorism and to bring peace in the country. The main stance is to highlight the significance of CPEC in the region, and further he carries the theme of defending the allegations against him. Sharif addresses the nation to clarify all his fears and points and makes efforts to show his accountability in front of the public and not in the court.

Mental process involves cognition, emotional decoding and involvement of one human to experience the phenomenon. In the speech of Sharif, he has given cognition to OBOR and CPEC, considering it as important as a human power. He used “we” as sense to see the future, that again manifests inclusiveness. While defending himself from the allegations, he has extensively used the word “I” which shows that he knows that though the whole structure of parliament has been represented by him and he is dependent on them, and he is showing solidarity with them unconsciously, yet unconsciously he is aware that if such allegations are proven right then wholly and solely he will have to see the consequences and turmoil. That is why the mental process like “want” and “express” are a form of request and explanation of his self to the public. Further, sensor clarifies that he is not afraid of anything as he is not guilty of anything and it’s just a device, played by the opponents to waste the time. But the deep analysis through transitivity model reveals through the earlier discussion that he feels himself weak and for the first time he senses himself alone and not the part of the government as he is seeking help from public, by clarifying and defending himself. Otherwise the mental process must have been done collectively as earlier and he wouldn’t have been asking for the request to have faith in him.

6 Conclusion

In this current study, two selected speeches of ousted Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif are investigated by considering the transitivity choices. Few of the main outcomes of the study are abridged as follows.

The experiential meanings can be realized by three major process types i.e. material, relational and mental. These three major were explored from the political text with quite diverse frequency. Material processes take up the largest proportion in all the clauses. Relational processes used in second highest and mental clauses have been least employed in text.

Most of the unpleasant political experiences and encounters in his speeches are represented in material processes. These events are concrete, physical and tangible, and action is passed on from the actor to the goal. The process of doing is also employed to describe Sharif’s

past political experience and to describe the developmental accomplishment done by government. This act of experience and knowledge sharing is indicative of the fact that Sharif organized his political text from the perspective of influencing the mind of the people and to gain popularity among masses.

It is concluded that former PM Nawaz Sharif organized his political text by preferring process of doing which explains that verbs and nominal group are frequently used to give the impression of reality and by discussing the ongoing events and happenings around him. Process of doing is most repeatedly used to describe the actions that the Sharif administration take, which shows the determination and ambition of him and his administration. He also practices relational processes to plan a new dream for Pakistan. The third highest process employed in the speech indicates the attitudes of the ousted Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to the situations and his belief, intention and plan for future prosperity and progress of Pakistan for the purpose of influencing the mind of the people and convince the audience to accept his perception.

The use of Actors "I" and "We" in material process reflects that former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif preferred these actors and he expresses himself as an active actor, as language of politicians influence the way we think about the events happening around us and the words they choose are crucial part of their persuasive process. Moreover, his minimum use of "I" also indicates that he is highly defendant on his government to take any political decision and he feels himself strong in his own crew.

The use of these kinds of syntactic and grammatical pattern perform a specific function and is used for making meaning. On the whole, through the transitivity analysis of Sharif's political text, it is concluded that the process of doing is used consciously and preferred over the relational and mental processes. The two processes (relational and mental) hold second and third highest percentages in both speeches. It is estimated that Nawaz Sharif constructs political discourse by employing material, relational and mental processes that reflect the experiential function. It is consciously used as a persuasive strategy to gain political aims and to make his speech convincing and vivid. The research suggests that transitivity analysis is critical for speakers to express their experiences, or to "reflect their views of reality," as Bloor and Bloor (1995, p.107-109) put it. This corroborates Halliday's (1985b, p.101) argument that "transitivity determines the many sorts of processes acknowledged in the language, as well as the structures used to represent them." The above quotation and discussion demonstrate that using the transitivity method to analyse clauses enables the listener/audience to ascertain how human people convey their experiences and ideas in the world. The research established that language patterns may produce certain meanings and ideologies that are often obscure to both the listener and the speaker. This suggests that the transitivity system has been very perceptive in identifying the participants, how the speaker/writer positions himself in relation to the others, and whether they participate actively or passively in the conversation. Additionally, the analysis was utilised to deduce the relationship between meanings and wordings that contribute to the address's arrangement of linguistic elements. In summary, transitivity demonstrates how speakers/writers encode their mental representations of the world in language and how they account for their experiences in the world.

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