

# Imran Khan's Speech as Prime Minister of Pakistan at UNGA 2021: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Linguistic Strategies under the Lens of Fairclough's 3D Model

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## Abstract

The study aims to unfold the linguistic strategies employed by the former prime minister of Pakistan Imran Khan in his speech delivered at the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly in the year 2021. However, the primary objective has been to explore the functions these linguistics strategies performed to convey the target meanings to the global audience. Fairclough 3D model has been employed as the framework of this study. Hence, the population of the study included the multiple speeches delivered by the former prime minister Imran Khan to UNGA throughout his tenure while the researcher selected a particular sample of only one speech given in 2021 through purposive sampling. The findings revealed the constant use of multiple linguistic strategies by the former prime minister to portray the positive image of Pakistan in front of the whole world by highlighting the importance of global peace.

**Keywords:** Political discourse, linguistic strategies, critical analysis, and Fairclough 3D model. **Introduction**

Critical discourse analysis is an interdisciplinary approach and a sub-field within linguistics to study the language used in different forms. It can also be understood as an advancement on the previously existing approach of discourse analysis. (Fairclough 1995) It aims to understand the meanings coded in that language and the way they play their role in creating different power-oriented roles in society. In its basic approach, it resembles Foucauldian discourse analysis, as both of them concentrate on power usage in its various forms in language and society, and how the employment of language generates different power relations within a society.

Further, this sort of analysis emphasizes the way text and discourse perpetuates, opposes, and abuses social authority, the fight for supremacy, and inequities that are present in many political and social contexts. Due to their definite stance, critical discourse analysts conduct dissident research to comprehend, expose, and combat social inequalities. (Dijk, 2011, pp. 2-4).

In the social and political context, critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily investigates how social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted through text and speech. Critical discourse analysts take an explicit position with dissident research because they want to comprehend, expose, and ultimately resist social inequality. 466; Van Dijk, 2011, p.

Fairclough (1999) created a difference between CDA and other conventional approaches because of its argumentative relations with other constitutive components of public activity (power, beliefs and values, social relations, institutions and rituals, and material practice) The term “Dialectical-Relational Approach” refers to the fact that language both internalizes and is internalized within these fundamental components of social life. With this regard, Fairclough presented a three-dimensional framework (1995) in which he constructed a relation among the three interrelated or interlinked aspects of discourse (sociocultural practice, talk practice, text) to three interrelated or interlinked cycles of investigation (depiction, translation, clarification). Fairclough’s framework, which is regarded as an essential component of his schematization, can be used to illuminate any text’s social and discursive nature. Besides, the three primary parts of his model of CDA are power, belief system, and mastery. From his perspective, power has tended to migrate or shift from material practice to discourse, but its internalization can be seen more frequently in discourse, even though it is still internalized in both. Both the language used by political leaders and the language used by mass media can be examined or viewed as a site or hub of power and struggle following his framework (1995) and analytical strategies (1992). Fairclough (2003), agrees with the idea that social events (text), social practices (order of discourse), and social structure can be used to identify the dialectic relationship between language and social reality.

The present study is based on the critical examination of the former prime minister of Pakistan Imran Khan’s speech delivered to the United Nations General Assembly in 2021 to dig out the linguistic strategies employed to portray the positive face of the country to the whole world and to convey the targeted meanings to the audience.

### **Statement of the problem**

Research has been scarce on the examination of socio-political ideology in the speeches delivered by the former Prime Minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan, before the United Nations General Assembly (Maqsood, 2022). The purpose of this research is to analyze the statements made by Pakistani political leader Imran Khan during his tenure as a member of the United Nations General Assembly, to conduct an objective examination. The purpose of this study is to investigate the linguistic methods and elements employed by Imran Khan to emphasize and justify specific aspects of world peace ( Akbar & Khan, 2023). Despite the extensive research conducted on the speeches delivered by world leaders at the United Nations General Assembly using critical discourse analysis, there has been a lack of political and social analysis specifically focused on former Prime Minister Imran Khan. Nevertheless, no examination has been conducted that is sufficiently appropriate to do such an analysis.

### **Significance of the Study**

The significance of this study rests in its investigation of how Imran Khan uses language to reassure people about international peace and handle the issue of islamophobia. It delves into the intricacies of political communication, uncovering the rhetorical devices and linguistic strategies employed by Imran Khan. This offers valuable insights into the dynamics of political discourse, potentially paving the way for further research on the role of language in shaping global narratives on sensitive topics such as Islamophobia

### Research objectives

This research aims to examine how Imran Khan's political language leads to the construction of creation realities and the spread of textual identities, to establish ideological positions. Hence, the secondary objective of this study has been to investigate the linguistic strategies employed by Imran Khan to emphasize and justify the elements of Islamophobia and global peace.

### Research Questions

1. What linguistic strategies Imran Khan has used in his particular speech delivered at the 76<sup>th</sup> session of UNGA to highlight the importance of global peace and islamophobia?
2. To What extent do these strategies enable him to convey his target meanings to the audience?

## Literature Review

To add up the authentication of the particular research, this section has been divided into two sub-sections. Through the first section, the researcher has attempted to throw light on some important aspects of discourse given by various theorists. The second section has briefly discussed a few studies previously done on political discourse analysis.

### 1 What is a discourse?

Discourse refers to a specific way of speaking, writing, or communicating that is guided by certain rules, conventions, and shared meanings within a particular context or community (Gee, 2004). It encompasses not only the words themselves but also the broader socio-cultural and historical setting in which correspondence happens. Discourse involves making use of language to convey information, express ideas, construct identities, and negotiate power dynamics.

The term Discourse originated from the Latin term "discursus," which is "conversation" or "speech". However, in contemporary academic and linguistic contexts, the concept of discourse has evolved to encompass a greater understanding of language use and communication. It's not limited to individual conversations or speeches but includes any form of communication that contributes to the creation of meaning and understanding within a given context.

Discourse is the formation of fragments of language that are organized systematically above as well as below the sentence level. The meaning of these segments is not confined to the sentence level it is beyond the sentence level (Van Dijk, 1985).

### Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis stands as a methodological cornerstone within the realm of qualitative research, with its lens sharply focused on the intricate interplay between language, communication, and the multifaceted tapestry of societal dynamics (Baskara, 2023). Rooted in the conviction that Speaking is more than just a vehicle of correspondence. This approach endeavors to unearth the latent complexities that underlie the expression of human thought, from the spoken word to the written script (Hall, 2005). Through a systematic exploration of these linguistic nuances, discourse analysis serves as a powerful tool for unearthing the often subtle yet profound connections between language and the broader social, cultural, and power structures (Freeden, 2013).

It is based on the understanding that language serves as an agent through which people not only interpret but create their models of reality (Simmons & Hawkins, 2014). According to this view, language is not a neutral medium but rather an actively changing construct that reflects and shapes social norms, values, and ideologies. (Tahir et al., 2021; Wardhaugh and Fuller, 2015). It is within this nitty-gritty interplay between language and context that conversation analysts swim, seeking to scrape away all the literal layers of meaning in words (Turner, 2012).

The systematic nature of discourse analysis underscores its commitment to unraveling the fabric of language and communication. Researchers meticulously examine spoken conversations, written texts, or visual media, analyzing linguistic features that extend beyond the literal meaning of words (Higgs et al., 2011; Kusumaningputri, 2019; Reaves, 2023). Tone, emphasis, pauses, and even the choice of particular words or phrases are dissected to unveil the hidden dimensions that give shape to the message being conveyed (Suler, 2011).

### Political Discourse

Politics have a strong resemblance with authority. Power is needed for making significant decisions, so that people's behavior, values, and existing resources can be restricted. This authority can be achieved in various ways; by use of physical force or by indirect coercion to the legal system. However, it is agreeable to use power through persuasiveness or through 'the fabrication of approval. To have authority, a philosophy should be created, and it is the thought that works as a social force for the politicians. It must be the leading ideology that makes it hard for the public to question this established dogma. Such a strategy to Influence individuals to act as per the interest of the predominant gathering would have been interesting as they work for hard tasks and live-in deficiency. The only reason behind the obedience of the people before the politicians is the social and economic position of the poor. The politicians use language as magic Language exerts a substantial influence on the political landscape of a nation. Political talk is truth be told, the talk of the legislators. Thus, discourse becomes political when it does all political acts such as leading political legislation and electoral campaigning Political discourse has a lot of sub-genres such as the language of diplomacy, the language of social conflict, and the language of parliament. Language cannot be checked as something separate from ideas; party-political language especially gives strength to the party's program that brings distinction among political leaders. While evaluating the text of political language, it is vital to take note of how language reflects the philosophical place of its client. The act of positioning and self-presentation is the most utilitarian purpose of ideology. Linguists preferred to use discourse

while referring to language in exercise. In studying discourse, their major center of attention is on written and oral utterances (Ali, 2021).

### Previous Studies on Political Discourse

Kazemian and Hashemi (2014) applied critical discourse analysis with Fairclough's CDA system to inspect the five speeches (2012) of American President Barack Obama, which collectively contain 19383 words. The analysis was undertaken based on Systemic Functional Linguistic Rhetoric. The goal of examining the speeches of President Barack Obama was to investigate the terms' frequency and their role of nominalization, methods of rhetorical, and modality. Modality aids the researcher in identifying the helpful and dominating methods deployed in political discourse (pp. 1178-1187). The study reveals that nominalization, tactics rhetorical, and modality are dominant in his talks. The examination of Barack Obama proves that two forms of ideational grammar metaphors (IGM) are used. Firstly, he employs the metaphor of entity (Prosper to prosperity) and second one is that being processed to the entity (Grow to growth). When the researchers critically evaluate the utterances under examination, they decide that there is an extensive usage of modal verbs and passive voicing. These were well-organized talks. They see the usage of multiple linguistic and rhetorical methods. The strategies make effectiveness to the remarks. They discover that there is propensity and priority for the application of nominalization, passivation, and modal verbs by political narrators. It is recognized that in Obama's speeches, the fundamental grounds for making his language appealing, strong, convincing, authentic, and ambiguous are present.

Wang (2010) conducted CDA of the speeches of President Barrack Hussain Obama (2008-2009). In his study, he noted that basic Talk Investigation is a prevalent way of assessing political discourse, especially public speeches in which the speaker elicits the audience's preferred reaction. According to him, speech is subject to change as social changes occur, at the same time discourse is used as a tool to activate communal changes that political figures aim for. Obama's political speeches (2008-2009) revolutionized the world of politics. Our social and political decisions were used persuasively by the" manner of speaking of the "battle on fear He talked about an account of globalization trend to discourse that is naturally formed by the happenings. His political rhetoric unfurled several sorts of reconfigured interactions and built identities at the public discourse level. The process of globalization is a phenomenon that is intimately tied to the circumstances that caused the speeches. He employed specific tactics to create connectivity among events and to legitimize his speech. In this way, he very carefully presented his feelings to the audience.

From the studies mentioned above, it has been proved that there is still a great need to examine the political discourse not only to investigate the language that has been used in such discourse but also to unfold the power dynamics being created through the use of language as well and the same fact has been the gap of this study itself.

### Methodology

The study is based on a qualitative paradigm. According to Kumar (2012), the qualitative research method can be perceived as one of the most flexible approaches of inquiry that always allows it's researcher to have an in-depth look at the phenomenon under investigation. While

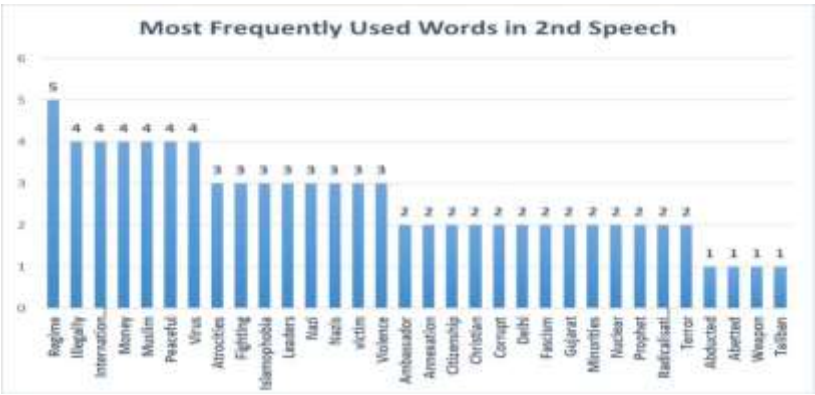
Fairclough's (1995) 3D model has been employed as the theoretical framework. As part of this, the speeches delivered by Imran Khan, the former prime minister of Pakistan to the United Nations General Assembly during his tenure have been considered as the population of the study and as far as the sample is concerned, the researcher selected one particular speech given in the year 2021 through purposive sampling technique. However, the data has been analyzed through the use of the textual analysis method.

Reporting Analysis

The analysis of Imran Khan's speech patterns has been conducted and the results have been graphed below, showcasing the frequency of the most frequently used words. The process of determining these commonly used phrases was carried out using the built-in features of Antconc software, as explained in detail in the methodology section. Figure 1 depicts a compilation of the most frequently used words in his initial address to the United Nations National Assembly. This information provides valuable insight into the language and messaging employed by Imran Khan during his speeches at these significant events.

As Khan delivered his speech at the 76<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations General Assembly, it was evident that the content had been meticulously crafted with careful attention given to the choice of words and phrases. His words resonated with a sense of intellectual depth and scholarly insight, conveying a clear message to the wider public. The use of language plays a crucial role in effective communication, and various levels of proficiency can be attained by utilizing a specific language in everyday conversations.

Figure 1: Frequency of words in IK's speech at the 76<sup>th</sup> session of UNGA



The figure mentioned above, tells its viewers about the most frequent words the former prime minister has used in his speech to throw light on some crucial circumstances the country is tackling and to highlight the importance of global peace.

Figure 2. Concordance of the word “Islamophobia” in the particular speech



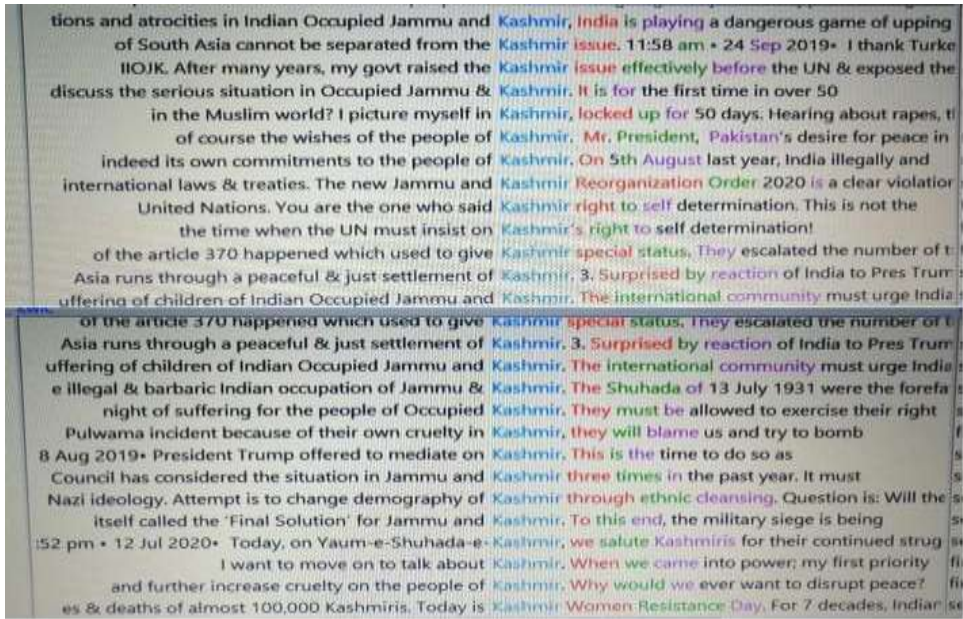
In his various speeches, the speaker made it a point to address Islam and the issue of Islamophobia. He provided in-depth explanations about the religion of Islam, with a particular focus on the topic of Islamophobia. He aimed to educate the global audience about the deep-seated feelings, emotions, and loyalty that Muslims hold towards their faith. His presentations and images provided a visual space in which to speak of Islam and reflect on how it is stigmatized outside society.

The discussion was opened up on how Islam has been wrongly connected with terrorism and mispresent. He stressed that there is no radical Islam, but the only version of this religion being widely practiced across all corners which abides by our Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in totality. Now to the Western conceptualization of Islamic radicalism following after 9/11.

He also pointed out how Westerners whitewash Islam and swallow up anti-Islam propaganda. Western societies became all the more fearful and distrustful of Muslims after 9/11. Nevertheless, Islam is - and always has been - a religion of peace that condemns terrorism in all its forms.

He wanted to clear the misconception of Muslims as a terrorist and want people to move towards each other. He aspired to unite communities and cultures through this act of shedding light on these issues around the world.

Figure 3: Concordance of the word "Kashmir"



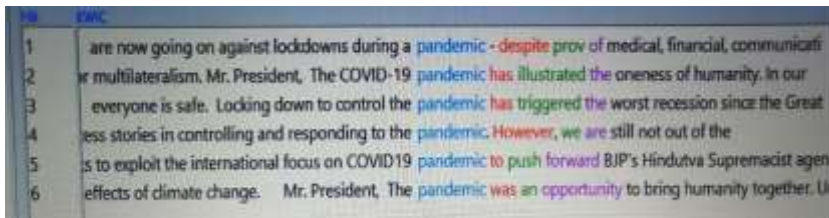
The problem of Kashmir has also been discussed with greater energy, faith, and fearlessness. He reminded the United Nations of the Kashmir resolution. He boldly discussed the violence and cruelty of the Indian government and army. The ceaseless and inhumane curfew in occupied Indian Kashmir was strongly condemned. He emphasized the resolution of the Kashmir issue and warned the United Nations about the escalating situation and its ramifications. The primary goal was to pressure India to withdraw the inhumane curfew and provide Kashmiris the right to self-determination. The higher frequency of Kashmir-related language in both addresses reflects the seriousness of Pakistan's Prime Minister, Imran Khan.

Figure 7: Concordance of the word “India”



He used the word “India” 15 times in his speech to highlight its inhumane treatment towards the poor Kashmiris and to draw the attention of the entire world towards the constant human rights violations that are being done in Jammu.

Figure 11: concordance of the word “Pandemic” in the second speech



The figures mentioned above clearly demonstrate the correlation between pandemics and climate change. In his particular speech, the speaker highlighted the adverse impact of climate change not only on Pakistan but also on the entire world. He emphasized the measures taken by his government to tackle climate change challenges, including reforestation in the province of KP. Moreover, in his second speech, he addressed the pressing issue of COVID-19, which is synonymous with a pandemic. It's worth noting that during his first speech, there was no pandemic outbreak, so he didn't touch upon this subject matter. However, during the pandemic outbreak, he informed the international community about his government's efforts to combat this virus and urged them to support economically struggling countries. The speaker made it clear that the concordance between these two global issues cannot be ignored and requires immediate attention from all nations worldwide.

#### Lexical interpretation of the data

The lexicon of everyday language encompasses words commonly used by ordinary individuals in their daily communication. Speakers often utilize these concepts to make their presentations more accessible and relatable to their audience. In his address, Khan included a diverse range of terms such as “freedom,” “hatred,” “fight,” “brave,” “insulted,” “blamed,” “curfew,” and “dream,” among numerous others, successfully conveying his message even though the words used seemed quite ordinary.

The problem of Kashmir has also been discussed with greater energy, faith, and fearlessness. On the one hand, the use of numerous professional phrases characterizes the speech of the Prime Minister of Pakistan as academic. On the other hand, many concepts are generally accepted in the political process and are also actively used in casual conversations. Hence, expressions such as “impunity,” “willful provocations,” “incitement,” “resilient coalition,” “subjugating,” “discriminatory laws,” “victimized,” and “marginalized” are used in this text. Therefore, concern is expressed about the current state of Muslims affected by Islamophobia. As a result, political terminology is pronounced in various moments filled with meaning. Phrases “scourge,” “RSS ideology,” “extremist,” “Nazis concentration” camps,” “genocide,” “Hindutva ideology,” radicalization”, “brute-force”, “draconian laws”, “state terrorism”, “plebiscite”, “a war crime” and “fascist totalitarian” appear in the speech. This is also necessary to reaffirm the radicalism of this state and strengthen the argument.

It is also possible to affirm the attitude of the former Prime Minister of the state of Pakistan to India, which is often mentioned in connection with the policy of the state. The latter is declared the state of the role of these two countries in its spread throughout the region. According to Khan, this is a shot by the Nazis at the Jews; meanwhile, the latter was also a state in the same region. Thus, this conversation is carried out with precise wording, “I am extremely pleased with this. Without any exceptions. The progress we have achieved so far falls short of what is necessary, and we must strive for even greater accomplishments in the future,” etc.

Given the significant impact of this speech, it cannot be ignored due to the profound transformation it brought about in the language. This article effectively emphasizes Pakistan’s ability to articulate a precise statement for its leader using the language commonly employed by world leaders, despite English not being a native language in Pakistan.

When examining lexical analysis, it is important to consider the inclusion of pronouns like “I,” “we,” “you,” and “they.” The Prime Minister skillfully utilized two different pronouns, specifically “I” and “We,” throughout his speech. He expressed his admiration for his government and highlighted the achievements they had made in positioning the nation as a leader in global affairs. We highly appreciate, value, envision, and wholeheartedly embrace our intelligent lockdown, acknowledging its significant benefits. This demonstration highlights the prime minister’s dedication to promoting unity among the population and guaranteeing transparency in the government.

#### Syntactic Interpretation of the Analysis

Upon doing a syntactical analysis of the speech presented by the United Nations, it was found that the speech employed a unique stylistic device called the periodic sentence. This was revealed after the delivery of the speech. Periodic sentences are characterized by their indirect nature. This is because they postpone the meaning and intention of the statement until the very start of the sentence. As exemplified by a specific case, this occurrence is unparalleled in history and bodes poorly for India’s future. It is widely recognized that the marginalization of individuals tends to foster extremism. The premier is employing this extraordinary rhetorical strategy to jolt the United Nations out of their enduring state of complacency on the war crimes perpetrated by India. This action is being undertaken to rouse the United Nations from its state of contentment and inaction. The premise that “the periodic sentence can be rhetorically effective” (Zheng, 2014) is validated by employing an extra example of a syntactical technique and its corresponding illustration. The speaker utilizes parallelism as a stylistic tactic to draw attention to the purpose of his discourse. Currently, we believe that international relations should prioritize partnership, following the principles of international law, rather than confrontation and pressure. This is our stance. The researchers’ decision to include this specific sentence within the phenomena of parallelism can be elucidated by explaining their choice. The precise description of the device can offer this explanation. Parallelism is the practice of using sentences or phrases with the same structures to establish a comparison between ideas, so highlighting their contrasts or similarities. Parallelism can moreover be employed to accentuate the resemblances amidst concepts. The objective of performing this action is to demonstrate the similarities and contrasts that exist between the conceptions.

## Semantic interpretation

Hyperbole is a rhetorical strategy that involves making exaggerated assertions or claims that are not intended to be taken literally. In Imran Khan's talks on Islamophobia and international peace, exaggeration is carefully used to heighten the effect of specific descriptions, making the situations more emotionally charged and drawing the audience in.

“Mob lynching by cow vigilantes and frequent pogroms...”

The usage of hyperbolic language, such as the phrases “mob lynching” and “frequent pogroms” serve to exaggerate the frequency and severity of violent acts. This form of exaggeration aims to create a vivid and terrifying image of the challenges faced.

“Breaching the demographic balance of an occupied territory is one rehearsed war crime.”

Calling demographic changes a ‘war crime’ is hyperbole: It amplifies what the act allegedly amounted to. This exaggerated claim contributes to the overarching narrative against activity in the West Bank.

“How brave the Indian-occupied Kashmiri people are!”

Calling the Kashmiris brave and ‘never submit’ far cry citing the tenacity of people. That hyperbole is designed to evoke a high emotional response from viewers.

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that intentionally exaggerates particular statements, accentuating their importance and urgency. This includes overblown descriptions of violence, which often amount to criminal allegations about traditional practice involving the people regaining control – anything likely to evoke an emotional response from readers. For example, Imran Khan employs hyperbole to elicit strong emotional reactions from his audience. One of the ways he forms such a strong bond with his listeners is by using over-the-top words to say what he means (words like urgent, worry, and care concern). This emotional investment in turn bolsters the persuasive power of his speech.

Imran blitz rams home the point which is a sharp reminder of how serious are the issues in question. Whether he is describing violent happenings, accusations of criminality, or people's bravery, the exaggeration adds another dimension to suggest that what has taken place matters greatly. In reality, Imran Khan's hyperbolic statements are more powerful because of the exaggeration in those words. Using this exaggerated positioning of the problems at hand, the speaker aims for their intended audience to worry or care more about something — and forces them thereby into agreeing with him.

Hyperbole has been used extensively in contemporary political speeches and debates, but it also once had an important role to play in historical linguistic analysis. Through studying patterns and variations of language usage, with particular attention to changing approaches to hyperbolic expression in a wider context over time, researchers can arrive at conclusions about different views on culture through the ages. Using this type of analysis, we can learn more about how language developed in the past and its reflection under different social as well as cultural circumstances.

## Findings & Discussion

Khan opened with a call for fairer access to Covid vaccines. He shed light on the scarcity of COVID-19 vaccines in third-world and developing countries, bringing to the fore how little importance is being given to them. He then spoke of the organically associated inequality in which developed countries wash dirty money from developing ones. He also highlighted the need for United Nations supervision to ensure that resources were fairly allocated among developing countries, referring to those states' persistent struggle with poverty and hunger. He also underscored the probable ramifications for all earthly creatures tomorrow if a great many other states further ignore climate change.

In his presentations, Imran Khan constantly employs the rhetorical strategy of "Strategic Repetition and Emphasis". One thing you can do to see this in progress is take a look at words by their frequency, and concordance. In political speech, such a strategy involves the deliberate and focused use of particular words or phrases over time to heighten their relevance on certain subjects. By foregrounding this practice, we also gain a sense of how public figures such as Khan use language to articulate political ideologies that they wish to present in the most favorable light possible; and keep their message on-point enough for maximum resonance with respect not only to specific issues but also among very large groups. This concept needs further exploration.

Systematic repetition in political oratory is not just an issue of superfluous, redundant words but it consists of a controlled attempt to increase the application of specific thoughts within the listeners. I need to remember that. There is a bevy of different goals. The next time they heard the word or phrase, it made cognitive sense for them to recall previously encountered text. This effect is a psychological phenomenon known as the mere exposure effect, and it simply explains that people tend to develop preferences for things with repeated exposure. To relay the maximum salience of these discussed subjects to audiences, speakers must maintain absolute linguistic precision. This could influence how the audience perceives those pivotal pieces in a larger political or social conversation. A speaker may use repetition to reinforce their perspective as a persuasive device and, over time, form the audience's belief/attitude in conformity with the speaker's stand.

The strategic repetition of terms like "India", [Kashmir] and [Islamophobia,] in Imran Khan's speeches serves several objectives within the model outlined above. The frequency with which Khan utters the terms indicates that these are an integral part of his political agenda and also a consideration for Pakistan's future direction in foreign policy. By a consistent method of solving these issues, Pakistan can generate support from both its public and as well global actors, hence magnifying the implying concerns being faced by the country at the international level. Khan uses a methodical approach in piecing the story together and repetition is one key way these concerns are persistently highlighted. He has the ambition to shape public opinion and fashion global perception with an end tyranny of propelling Pakistan forward. For instance, the word "India" was mentioned more times in Khan's second address than in his first. Is this just a ploy on his part to point out the growing tensions and communicate its relevance concerning these issues for those who listen? In addition, it is the continued reference to Kashmir and its people (Kashmiris) that points towards Pakistan's long-term policy on embittering relations over Jammu & Kashmir. The idea is to make sure the topic stays on top of global talks through this deliberate

push. You also judge its use as a rhetorical device by examining specifically how public discourse, media exposure, and global response developed & influenced due to doing it. Political-wise, Imran Khan is a fine example of someone who knows how to do it very well), they manage to convey their ideas by doing smart repetition. The problem is that Imran Khan's remarks are dissected in great detail -both at home and abroad. This method ensures these messages are not only read but will also be followed up on indefinitely.

Therefore, Imran Khan's speech is a remarkable combination of context sensitivity as his language also fits perfectly with specific geopolitical events or historical contexts that he is addressing. The vile Hindutva ideology of fascistic RSS-BJP leadership has spawned unprecedented hate-filled terror-viv-sect violence against India's 200 million strong Muslim population.

Terms like fascist and hate-filled were used against ideology without ignorance of culture. The figure of speech, that the term "Hindutva" is tailored to India based on its historical and cultural diversity. This linguistic choice illustrates the nuanced appreciation of Indian society and intuition for one's cultural roots.

#### Future implications

This work will provide ground for future researchers to undertake a critical discourse analysis of other politicians.

### Conclusion

So, this is how former Prime Minister Imran Khan employs language as a powerful tool to shape the story and support Pakistan at key geopolitical concerns throughout his UNGA speech. While his careful choice of words helps to package incendiary subject matters, like the war in Kashmir, it also aims to provoke emotions and thoughts amongst a global audience. By analyzing the language used by Imran Khan it becomes clear how these are stitched together to form a type of overall oration that not only delegitimizes alternative-based ideas but presents Pakistan as a moral guardian internationally.

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