Research Paper   Open Access

Interpersonal Analysis of Imran Khan's speech: A Study Based on SFG

Nadeela Ashiq[1], Nadia Bi Bi[2], Muhammad Ali Shahid[3] &[4]Muhammad Shaffaqat

[1]Scholar, University of Lahore Sargodha Campus, Pakistan
[2]Lecturer, University of Lahore Sargodha Campus, Pakistan:
[3]Principal, the Hope College of Science & Management, Sargodha, Pakistan
[4]Scholar, University of Lahore Sargodha Campus, Pakistan
Corresponding author: Muhammad Ali Shahid

ABSTRACT: The current study is inclined to analyse, from the standpoint of SFL, the speech of Imran Khan, the current Prime Minister of Pakistan, specifically dealing with the interpersonal meta-function of the speech on the Hallidayan Model. The study's goal is to examine how language is used for communication. The text of Imran Khan's speech, delivered at the World Government Summit in Dubai on February 10, 2019, is analysed in this study under the scope of interpersonal meaning; the source of the speech is https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=89Zg8JBxTfAThe study incorporated a mixed methodology of research: qualitative and quantitative to collect and analyse data from Imran Khan's speech. The researchers considered the Mood system of the clauses in Imran Khan's speech when analysing the propositional structure of his speech. As a result, the speech is divided into clauses (clause-complexes), with each clause analysed interpersonally. The mood system governs the fundamental structural characteristics of the sentence, such as whether the sentence chooses between Declarative, Interrogative, or Imperative forms. Declarative clauses naturally express statements, interrogative clauses express questions, and imperative clauses express commands. This study thoroughly elucidates the concept of mood and how readers require a solid understanding of the grammatical functions of language from traditional grammar to today. The research paper was formatted in APA Style Sixth Edition (American Psychological Association).

KEYWORDS : *SFL, Interpersonal Meta-function, Mood System: Declarative, Interrogative and Imperative, APA Format.*

INTRODUCTION

This study aims to scrutinize language, which is used for communicative purposes. It analyzes a speech by Imran Khan about Systemic Functional Grammar particularly dealing with the interpersonal Metafunction of the language. Nowadays, communication like delivering a speech in front of the public has become a significant part of our lives and one essential thing deals with communication itself is language. Ramelan (2003) states, "man speaks the language". He makes use of language for communicative purposes and conveys his ideas to other people. It is the miracle of language that a man communicates and cooperates with other people otherwise it would have been a mission impossible". It is perceivable then that language is very functional in communication.

Talking about the function of language in communication, there is a theory of language in which the function of language plays the central role regarding discursive purposes. However, to make the narrower study, this only focuses on Interpersonal Semantics. Gerot and Wignell (1995) state that Interpersonal Semantics is described as semantics that gives vent to a speaker's intent and observation.

In this study, the text that analyzed under the scope of interpersonal semantics is Imran Khan's speech, which was delivered at the Dubai summit some months ago. Imran Khan's speech itself began with the story of how from a cricketer, he has become Prime Minister of Pakistan. It was, then, focused on four things; Invest in Pakistan, Power corridor, State of Medina and painful reforms.

The researchers analyzed the propositional structure of Imran Khan's speech by dissecting the Mood system and its functionality in the clauses. In doing so, the speech is divided into clauses (clause-complexes), in which each clause is analyzed interpersonally.

Language is a system that enables speakers to create semantics by selecting relevant options. A system is the integrated unit of an entry condition and a group of output characteristics. An output by a system is the entry condition of the other one. The system network has emerged when many subsystems are conjoined together.
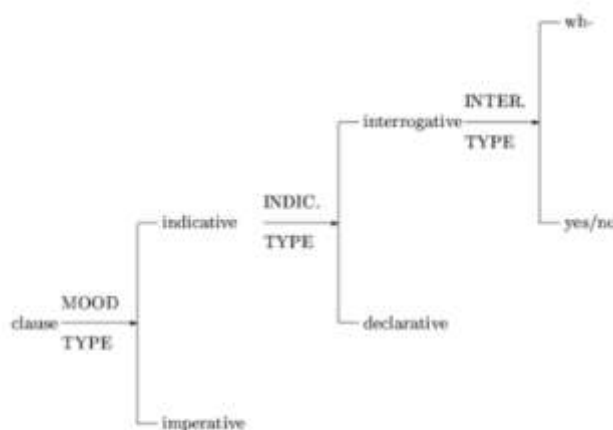
Fig 1.1: A Fragment of a System Network Diagram

The theory on of language, SFL is altogether consumer orientated. It is systemic because it advocates that language a web of the subsystem, which is conjoined together for the sake of reasonable interpretations. Language is taken as a web of sub-systems or interconnected sets of choices for making semantics. The functionality of language is apparent from the point that its system service, the focus is on the 'marks' functions leave on structure and organization.

The semantics is revealed through language in congeal physical setting. Systemic Functional Grammar by Halliday (1985) the systematic interchange of semantics by the people through language. The theory of SFL defines the semantic of the physical setting and the language through those semantics is expressed to the people by the people. The choice of people concerning language and its semantics is contingent on the congenial physical setting in which the action is being taken place.

The paradigmatic choice between grammatical substitutes and between lexical replacements is expressing in systems Lexicography is taken as a thesaurus. The obvious portrayal of paradigmatic choices differentiates Systemic Functional Grammar from other approaches to grammar. The system depicts the semantics of the given context, which is apprehended through the patterns of language. The rule of realization portrays the degree of paradigmatic choice in the patterns of language. The procedure of realization tells the mapping from "physiology" to "anatomy", from "chain" to "choices", from "function" to form". System network in linguistics is related to the system network used in the description of human languages. The procedural web of communication is a conception method to define the arrangement of options accessible to the language in use.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

M.A.K. Halliday developed a Systemic Functional Linguistics approach to language, grounded on the works of linguists; Bronislaw Malinowski and J.R Firth, followed by Downing & Lock (2006), Ojo (2011), and Mathieson (2014). Bronislaw Malinowski was acknowledged as the father of Functionalism. He was not satisfied to merely record about a language, beliefs, customs and so forth but rather understanding the 'context of the situation. Malinowski (1935) stated: "Our task is rather to show that even the sentence is not a self-contained, self-sufficient unit of speech. Exactly as a single word is saved in exceptional circumstances semantics less, and receives its significance only through the context of other words, so a sentence usually appears in the context of other sentences and has semantics only as part of the larger significant whole. I think that it is very profitable in linguistics to widen the concept of context so that it embraces not only spoken words but the facial expression, gesture, bodily activities, the whole group of people present during an exchange of utterances and the part of the environment on which these people are engaged." It reflects the relationship of SFL towards Functionalism.

In the forerunners of Linguistics J.R. Firth (1957) was another figure of paramount importance that cannot be ignored. He introduced the rubrics in Great Britain and gained the status of the discipline. He was best known for his original idea on phonology and the study of semantics. Concerning Systemic Functional Linguistics, Firth advocated the linguistics should be the study of semantics. The notion of context of the situation is has been borrowed from Malinowski and applied to his linguistics model. JR Firth created SFL, but Halliday made developments in it. SFL has spread to several institutions in Australia, the UK and Canada. Firth thought; systems referred to possibilities subordinated to structure. Halliday took the notion of the system from Firth. Halliday liberated the dimensions of choice from the structure.

Michael Halliday, an internationally famous scholar from the late 1950s, contributed a lot to theories of language. He became famous for evolving SFL, transformed views about language by choosing a central concept of his theory. He focused on J.R.Firth's approach to modelling grammar; the approach was called "Scale and Category Grammar". In his systemic theory, the choice is between structures rather than theory. There is great emphasis given to functions of language in SFL, as to what language is used for rather than structures of language or the manner of its composition. Eggins (2010) maintains that we are in bondage to construct bits of language that make sense.

1.2   OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Following are the objectives of the study:
i.   To investigate the Interpersonal semantics that is realized in Imran Khan's speech.
ii.   To analyze the types of mood in identified clauses from speech.
iii. To inspect the mood system in the clauses of speech.

1.3   RESEARCH QUESTIONS

There are the following research questions:
a.   How are interpersonal semantics s accomplished in the speech?
b.   What are the kinds of mood present in Imran Khan's speech?
c.   Which mood systems are realised in clauses of speech?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ye (2010) investigated the ideologies present concerning the conquest and virgin edict. Ye concentrated on Interpersonal Metafiction analysis to examine some ideological key constituents like Pragmatism, Liberalism, ethnic and religious diversity embedded in speech. The research revealed the sway of positive Declarative and imperatives. The modal operators that were mostly used: will, can, must. In his speech, he has frequently used the first-person Pronoun 'I' followed by second person Pronoun 'you', encrypting his political obligation and liability. It also points towards the American people's supportive comprehensiveness.

Dhiah (2011) conducted a study about the interpersonal semantic of the proclamation of Barack Obama's entitled INTERPERSONAL SEMANTICS OF BARACK OBAMA'S SPEECH AT UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA: THE STUDY OF BARACK OBAMA'S ATTITUDES AND JUDGMENTS TOWARDS INDONESIA through Mood system and appraisal system proposed by Halliday. The findings were an understanding of Obama's judgments and attitudes towards the Indonesian people.

Pertiwi (2011) studied the interpersonal semantics analysis of the prologue text in Blatty's novel ***The Exorcist*** and its relationship with the plot of the story. The theory of Appraisal was also applied in this study. The result of this study was about the importance of understanding the interpersonal semantics of prologue in such kinds of the novel to grasp the plot of the story of that novel.

Ayoola (2013) examined interpersonal meta-function in political adverts. The investigation did not expose anyone correlation between Lexico-grammar and interpersonal meta-function of a clause. The study also uncovered that ideology and judgment of communicators in political agenda are signalled by lexical choices and grammatical structures, which displays the socio-economic and political context of the advertisements. The study clarifies the interpersonal semantics determined by contextual constituents.

Noor, Muhabat, Ali and Kasabian (2015) worked on the last speech of Holy Prophet PBUH for the systemic analysis of the mood in clauses titled SFL Mood Analysis of the Last Address of Muhammad (PBUH). The findings suggested that there was functional, structural semantics grounded in clausal Mood classification in the clauses of the address.

The above-mentioned studies give the writers an impetus to think that it is important to analyze the Interpersonal semantics in IMRAN KHANS speech to find out the intended goal of the study.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The theoretical angle of worldview triggers and apprises the style of research. A study claims that design research uses multiple tools, methods, and techniques to uncover problems with the underlying cause. It is based on theory and how it operates. This section provides tools, methods, sources, data collection, and data analysis for enriching research for investigation. The structure of the research holds the thesis together as a cohesive whole. Halliday's model of Systemic Functional Grammar (1985) is used to analyse data in the form of clauses in speech. The SFG links language and its functions in a specific social setting. This kind of grammar emphasises semantics and emphasises the interconnectedness of form and meaning. British Linguist Michel Halliday established the groundwork for SFF research, which was subsequently furthered by other researchers.

Systemic linguist spreads four main theoretical claims.
i.   Language is functional
ii.   Its function is to make meaning in the social setting

These meanings are subjective to the social and cultural context in which they are implemented.

i.　　　The process of using language is a semiotic process,

ii.　　　SFL is an approach designed to analyze English texts.

The researchers implementing SFL to analyse the data has planned to study data, the researchers created aid from the eminent theory first proposed by M.A.K. Halliday. In SFL, the main component of the examination is a text, which is a clause. For the study, the writer used the mood and modality system of manageable chunks to analyse the interpersonal semantics of the clauses. The writer was able to identify the clauses by identifying the components of Residue: subject, finite, predicator, complement, adjuncts.

CLAUSE				
MOOD		RESIDUE		
SUBJECT	FINITE	PREDICATOR	COMPLEMENT	ADJUNCT

Table. 3.1

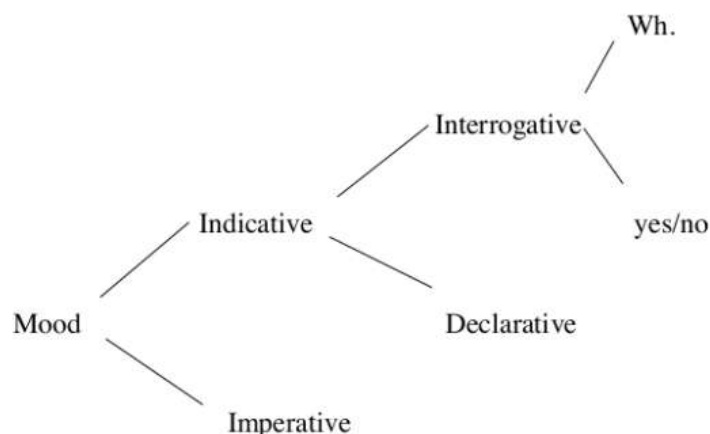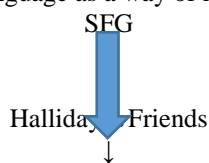The writer also identifies the types of clauses as imperative, Declarative, Interrogative, indicative.

Fig. 3.1 Mood Types

After exploring the interpersonal metafunction through the mood modality, the writers shared their findings to reveal Imran Khan's intent in delivering the speech. The investigators finally draw their conclusions about Imran Khan's interpersonal semantics. Grammar is a tool of language. Guidelines use language rules to govern themselves. Grammar-bunged systemic functional linguistics (SFL) approaches Grammar. It looks for words with semantics this aims to be more applicable than its predecessor does, which was strict and solely focused on the formation of words. SFG offers many structures that are functional and applicable in real life. SFL is the theory of language, which treats language as a way of making semantics, considering social settings.

SFG

Halliday　Friends

Language as a resource of semantics

Within the course of conversation, interpersonal semantics is realized in the mood system. The text of the conversation provides meaning through the Mood system. Functional Grammar has its bank of patterns with different word classes:

Mood Block				
Subject	Finite	Residue Block		
		Predicator	Adjunct	Complement

The subject is accountable. Within a conversation, the subject takes on the role of an actor. Clarity is provided by finite statements and clauses. In other words, mood blocks refer to their originators. According to Devy (2010), Qualitative research studies have the goal of collecting information on the status of phenomena. The nature of the situation is determined by the timing of the studies. They were discovered in a laboratory setting. The goal is to verify if any variable, condition, or situation is regulated. The researchers downloaded Imran Khan's speech from the internet. Then, this text was parsed into clauses and bite-sized chunks. Dividing the speech into clauses (clause complexes). Once all clauses were found, they were analysed in terms of interpersonal semantics through the Mood system. Information is presented in the form of clauses. Systemic
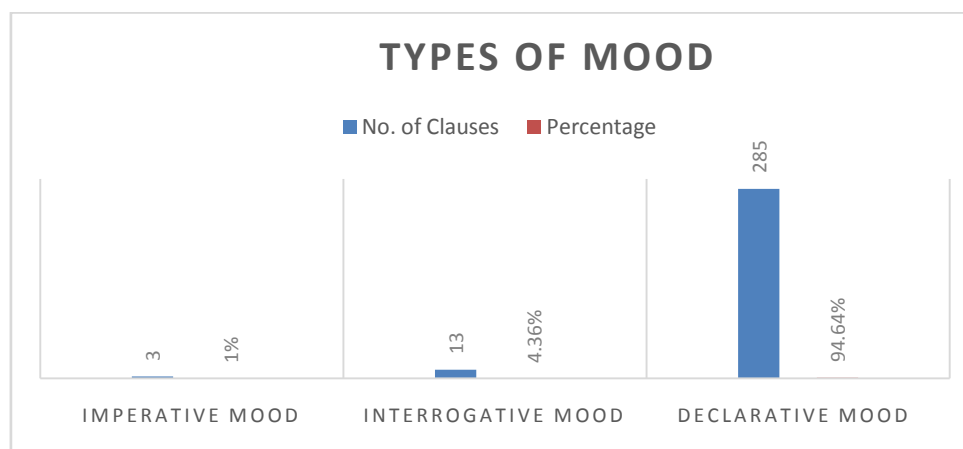
Functional Linguistics used the Mood system to analyse this speech. In a study of interpersonal semantics, clauses became the unit of analysis. The mood and modality system was also used in this study. The mood modality framework and interpersonal pronouns are used to analyse clauses individually.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The propositional structure of Imran Khan's speech conformed to the Mood system of the clauses in the speech. Analyzing the data interpersonally divides the speech into clauses. Concretely, it has been done for the convenience of the readers to understand, albeit unobtrusively. The function of this language is to talk about the world around and inside us while also shaping our interpersonal relationships. One's speech craft has an exceptional impact on many cultures. Speaking forcefully and conveys a clear message to the audience and readers. Certain leaders had a natural speaking ability that helped them advance to high-ranking positions, such as President, Prime Minister, or Governor. The study analysed Imran Khan's speech at the Dubai summit some months ago, concerning interpersonal semantics. His speech began with a story about how he went from a cricketer to the Prime Minister of Pakistan. It was four things, with an emphasis on Power Corridor, State of Medina, and painful reforms. The interpersonal metafunction of language is realised through interactions in language. Semantics rests on three primary bases: representational, interpersonal, and textual The MOOD system sheds light on the interpersonal meta-function of language. Researchers selected a speech by Imran Khan as the Prime Minister of Pakistan and examined his interpersonal meta-function of language. Therefore, by using SFL theory this work tries to explain the interpersonal features of speech by Imran Khan. Three mood systems were put to use in the study three-mood systems are imperative, interrogative, and declarative. The Mood system is utilised by the research to help analyse the data.

Type of Mood in the Clause	Number Clauses	Percentage
Imperative	3	1
Interrogative	13	4.36
Declarative	285	94.64
Total No. of Clauses: 298		

The type of Mood in all three clauses use in the speech and No. of Clauses with percentage can be shown in the chart as:

The Chart illustrates the Imran Khan delivered a speech containing 298 clauses in all. These clauses are placed in three types of Mood system. Verb small number valuing just 1% fall in Imperative Mood System. While Interrogative Mood System too occupied 4, 36% of the whole speech. The rest of the speech of Imran Khan is in Declarative Mood System. It occupies a huge magnitude worth 94.64%.

The Imperative Mood system displays Imran Khan's authority and mastery of language manipulation. The clauses "Let me first congratulate you" and "Let me just give you a supporting example" manifest that Imran Khan is well aware of the personality in front of which he is delivering his speech. He knows well how to take an impressive start to his speech. The verb "Let" show the politeness and civility manipulation between the lines.

The interrogative Mood system used by Imran Khan demonstrates Imran Khan wants to bring the conflicted matters into the light. Therefore, he is raising questions to filch the attention of authorities and the audience. During his speech, Imran Khan raised many questions as Clause: 5. what was an international sportsman cricketer. Interrogative, Clause 6, How did he end up in politics Clause 7? Then how did he become a Prime Minister? Clause 41, but what happened to the common person? Clause: 63. Why don't they pay taxes? Clause: 70. So, why would people pay taxes? In addition, of course than the level of corruption, Clause: 77.

Why they went ahead? Clause: 78. How their governments were accountable? Clause: 79. How there was meritocracy? Clause: 80. Above all, how there was human development? Clause: 102. So, what is the point of having great talent? Clause: 123. Now, why do I say the state of Medina? Clause: 127. In addition, what were those principles?

The declarative Mood system is the soul of speech. As most speeches, sermons and presentation consist of declarative mood, so did Imran Khan in his speech. Approximately, 92% of the total speech consists of declarative mood. The declarative mood gives the speech flow, felicity and smoothness and the information become clear, lucid and easy to understand. Therefore, this mood system provides the debater with desired aims and objectives of speech, sermon or presentation. It is the case with Imran Khan's speech, in Imperative Mood, he grasped the attention of the audience, in Interrogative Mood, he put forward the conflicts and in Declarative Mood, he clarified the conveyed and clarified the message. To sum, all three moods are inter-connected to convey effective information.

CONCLUSION

Following Systemic Functional Linguistics, Imran Khan's speech formed the basis for this research. Every perspective and opinion is viable in the Mood system through Systemic Functional Linguistics vibrations. Because the mood system governs the interpersonal function of grammar, the research, following Systemic Functional Linguistics, tried to delve into how Imran Khan, the former captain of the Pakistani cricket team, used the mood system to convey the Interpersonal Semantics of his speeches. Language is a means for speakers to build meanings using relevant options. Entry condition and output topologies comprise the system. One system's output can be used as an input to another system. Subsystems are connected to form a network of systems.

This study elucidates the concept of mood; the readers must understand grammar up to the present day. The mood entry requirement is the independent clause and the two moods of the system are indicative and imperative. That opens the door to other readers and researchers to ponder about that interpersonal relationship is linked to the exchange of information. In the English mood system, there are more options than decisions to make. Also, the present research reaches the conclusions that readership of the text examined can utilise the terminal punctuation marks to judge the function of a clause concerning the interpersonal role of language where a declarative statement is used in place of an interrogative. Systemic Theory of Functional Linguistics-based SFG is wide-ranging. The researchers would analyse only interpersonal Metafunction IMRAN KHAN's speech with mood modality and personal pronouns. Clause structure will be investigated using the MOOD system of clauses in speech. Interpersonal Metafunction language, e.g. Noor Aini Dhiah (2011), Ye (2010), Ali, Bahram FakherMuhabat, Mehwish Noor, Moazzam Kasabian (2015), Ayoola (2013). The researchers think it will aid in studying a speech of a Pakistani leader. The work uses the existing knowledge framework to make advancements in the field.

This study will increase critical thinking and improve inspection skills. This study will study the mood and modality of Imran Khan's speech as prime minister of Pakistan. The students who desire to do this kind of analysis for other languages will also benefit from this research. Systemic Functional Grammar's perspective is that through different views exist; it is still noteworthy to note that it is only Systemic Functional Grammar that sees mood as a system of language that carries the interpersonal function of language. Additionally, Eggins (2010) demonstrated that wants, another function of a mood structure, is connected to the optative mood in the imperative mood. This study shows that there is no difference between volitive and optative, because the type of clause identified by Ojo (2011) and Osisanwo (2006) as a volitive mood, and found by Crystal (2008) as an optative mood, are identical. In a nutshell, the study in agreement with Bayer (1988) notes that there are two major mood systems – indicative and imperative.

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