Critical Discourse Analysis of a political speech: A case study of Shahbaz Sharif speech at UN

Bakhtawar Rehman
M.phil Scholar, Department Of English
National University of Modern Languages
Email: bakhtawarrehman45@gmail.com
Muhammad Farukh Arslan
Lecturer, Department Of English
National University of Modern Languages
Email: farukhgill99@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper explores the complex relationship between language and ideology in political discourse, using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to analyze Shahbaz Sharif's speech. The goal of the study is to identify broader societal ramifications by investigating the way political leaders strategically employ language. The ideational and textual meta-functions are examined in this study using Halliday's Systematic Functional Grammar as its analytical basis. The analysis illustrates Shahbaz Sharif's language decisions by thoroughly examining material, mental, relational, and verbal processes. Based on statistical research, Shahbaz Sharif's lexical choices highlight word richness and complexity, providing insights into his communication style. The study also looks at textual and thematic meaning. The research offers a thorough summary of the speaker's issues, including everything from climatic variability and its repercussions to humanitarian disasters, modifications to national security frameworks, peace initiatives, and regional conflicts. The paper advances knowledge of political speech by highlighting the social consequences and power relationships inherent in language use.

Key words: Discourse analysis, Critical discourse analysis, Speech, Critical speech analysis

Introduction

Using Shahbaz Sharif's UN speech as a case study, this study uses Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to examine the complex relationship between language and ideology in political discourse. The goal of the study is to find wider societal ramifications through analyzing the strategic language use of political leaders. The analytical foundation is provided by Halliday's Systematic Functional Grammar, which focuses on ideational and textual meta-functions. Through statistical research, the analysis sheds light on Shahbaz Sharif's vocabulary choices and communication style by exploring material, mental, relational, and verbal processes. The study also looks at thematic and textual meaning, giving a thorough rundown of all the topics covered in the speech. Through this research, we are able to better comprehend political speech and the power dynamics and social repercussions that come with language use.

A variety of genres are included in political discourse, including press conferences, speeches, meetings, and reports about the political happenings. But in political discourse, speech discourse has got special attention from researchers. Political speeches are discourses that take the form of public addresses or orations made by government officials, other representatives of governments, or heads of a nation to clarify their idaologies, opinions, and policies. The pursuit of power in politics is necessary to enact particular social, political, and economic policies.

According to Titscher et al. (2000), discourse is a broad concept with multiple definitions that "integrates a whole pallet of meanings," encompassing a wide range of academic fields including sociology, philosophy, and linguistics.According to Fairclough (1989), the term "discourse" refers to the entire process of social interaction, of which a text is only a small part or segment that is influenced by other super-linguistic elements such the speaker, audience, and occasion.

Within the field of discourse studies, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is an interdisciplinary viewpoint that focuses on the ways in which power abuse is discursively perpetuated. This

includes themes like racism, sexism, and many forms of social inequality. It also looks at the opposition to this kind of dominance. Instead of being limited to a single approach in discourse studies, CDA/CDS uses a variety of approaches from the social sciences and humanities to look at important societal issues. Control is how power is conceptualized; control over context, language, or conversation patterns, for instance, could be used to indirectly influence people's thoughts.

The primary focus of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is the examination of public discourse in its diverse forms, including political speeches, ads, newspaper articles, and official documents. Investigating the connections between language, ideology, and power in these texts is the primary goal of CDA. It seeks to expose the ways in which particular ideologies and power systems are expressed and maintained through language. Furthermore, CDA aims to clarify the ways in which language creates and reflects social dynamics and power relations by understanding how linguistic dominance is both perceived and used in different types of communication.

One important linguistic idea connected to the critical discourse approach is Halliday's systematic functional grammar. Notable linguists who have supported and used systematic functional grammar in text analysis include Kress (1985), Chouliaraki and Fairclough (1999), and Fairclough (1992, 1995). This is due to the vital function that the SFG model plays in interpreting language expression across a variety of discourses. In fact, text analysis actively uses the systematic functional linguistic (SFG) model as a tool.

Systematic functional grammar (SFG): Grammatical description is the foundation of M.A.K. Halliday's Systematic Functional Grammar (SFG) framework. A text is generally described as "language that is functional," according to Halliday and Hassan (1989, p. 10), which includes both spoken and written language that communicates social meaning in a particular and realistic setting. Halliday's method goes beyond just putting words and sentences together; rather, it employs texts to examine how words and phrases are used and what they imply. The framework views a text as both a process and a result, taking into account two viewpoints at once. A text is considered a product when its linguistic structures are investigated. It is regarded as a process in terms of the semantic component or encoding meaning simultaneously. This dual viewpoint makes it possible to see how grammatical structures are the foundation for obtaining distinct meanings in different settings.

Ideational meta function: According to Halliday (1994), the ideational functions are those that are used as foundation for comprehending human experience as a form of resource for experiencing "reality." In another way, this function communicates both new information and unfamiliar parts to the listener.

Transitivity system will be used to explore ideation meta function. Ideation meta function includes following components.

(1) Material Processes: involves doing real-world bodily actions.

(2)Relational processes: conveys qualities, equivalency, and possession.

(3)Mental processes: includes all mental, emotional, and perceptual processes.

(4)Verbal processes: involves communication procedures.

(5) Existential: Processes of existing by an empty there in subject position.

(6)Behavioral processes: hybrid procedures that blend mental and material components.

Interpersonal function: "The interpersonal function incorporates all uses of language to express social and personal interactions", according to Huzhuanglin (1988). This covers all of the different ways the speaker enters and exits a speech situation.

The interpersonal metafunction, according to O' Halloran (2006, p. 15), "relates to a text's aspects of tenor or interactivity." Tenor, which parallels the significance of field in language analysis, includes three essential elements within the framework of systemic functional grammar: speaker/writer persona, social distance, and relative social position. In oral communication, the ideas of social distance and relative social statuses are exclusively relevant, although tenor and field can be applied to written content as well. Conversely, modalities and moods are essential elements in characterizing interpersonal functions. Within the field of social communication, modality encompasses a wide variety of attitudes and sentiments, from extremely positive to deeply negative. According to Huzhunglin's 1988 proposal, mood is crucial because it affects the roles that the speaker and the addressee take on in a communication setting. It illustrates the complex relationship between language, identity, and social relations by influencing the general dynamics and emotional tone of social encounters.

Textual meta function: O'Halloran (2006) asserts that the idea of the textual metafunction is closely related to the communication style and provides a thorough comprehension of the internal organization and communicative characteristics of a particular text. To elaborate, Coffin (2006, p. 245) presents vital characteristics that are crucial for evaluating the richness of a text's expression. These dimensions include textual interactivity, spontaneity, and communicative distance. A crucial component, spontaneity is impacted by a number of language characteristics, such as coordination, grammatical complexity, lexical density, and the usage of nominal groupings. Additionally, a study of communication distance entails a coherence analysis of the text, focusing on the way its elements flow together and the subtle use of abstract language. This holistic viewpoint emphasizes how important it is to comprehend not just the structural features of language use but also the dynamic interaction of linguistic elements in spoken and written conversation. It draws attention to the complex interrelationship between language's structure and function, which influences a text's overall efficacy in communication.

Literature Review

Discourse is the natural language in spoken or written context, particularly while considering entire texts.

Discourse analysis

Applications for discourse analysis can be found in many different domains. It is used in linguistics to study language change, sociolinguistic variances, and language acquisition (Chomsky, 1957). Discourse analysis is the study of how language is used in everyday situations to disclose certain identities or group connections. Examples of these objectives include humor, dispute, persuasion, flirting, and self-presentation. It covers more ground than just language analysis; it also includes real-world applications of communication(jones, 2012).

Discourse analysis is the term for a research methodology that looks at language data such as spoken or written texts as well as occasionally other data to see if it can provide evidence of phenomena that go beyond a single individual. Discourse analysis entails examining what was said, when it was said, and why it was said in addition to going beyond the literal meaning of words to comprehend the context of social interaction.

According to McCarthy (2000), the study of discourse analysis focuses on the interaction between language and the contexts in which it is used. The emphasis of discourse analysis is on the context of the text in addition to language patterns.

Critical Discourse Analysis

A problem-oriented, multidisciplinary research program with a range of approaches each with its own theoretical models, research techniques, and goals is known as CDA. A common interest in the semiotic aspects of power, injustice, and political-economic, social, or cultural transformation in society is what ties all approaches together. Rhetoric, text linguistics, anthropology, philosophy, socio-psychology, cognitive science, literary studies, sociolinguistics, applied linguistics, and pragmatics are just a few of the many fields that inform CDA.

CDA is based on a critical sociolinguistic approach that sees discourse as a place where power relations are negotiated and reproduced. This perspective is rooted in the writings of Fairclough and Van Dijk (Fairclough, 1989; Van Dijk, 1993). CDA aims to reveal hidden ideologies, inequities, and social structures ingrained in language use by drawing on Foucault's conceptions of power and discourse (Foucault, 1972).

A variety of techniques are used by CDA to examine written and spoken materials. Text analysis, discourse practice, and social practice are all included in Fairclough's three-dimensional framework, which offers a methodical way to show how language affects social power relations (Fairclough, 1992). Van Dijk's socio-cognitive method sheds light on the function of language in creating social reality by concentrating on the cognitive structures and social representations found in conversation (Van Dijk, 1998).

Applications for CDA can be found in many different sectors. In media studies, scholars analyze how language affects public views by using CDA to reveal power relations in news reporting (Richardson, 2007). According to Wodak and Meyer (2009), CDA demonstrates how politicians use language in political discourse to legitimize policies and establish ideologies. Furthermore, CDA has proved helpful in comprehending racism, discrimination, and identity concerns in a variety of social contexts (Hall, 1997; van Leeuwen, 1996).

Political Discourse Analysis

Studies on political speeches dated back to Ancient Greece (Chilton, 2004), when orators like Cicero believed that the power of speech lay in citizens' civic responsibility, as compared to others who considered that speeches replete with rhetorical talent amounted to nothing more than deception and the distorting of social realities. Political speech is a useful tool used by politicians to communicate their beliefs,views, principles, and opinions to the general public. In order to influence people and change opinions, they also manipulate language.Politicians, according to Woodward and Denton Jr. (Jasim & Mustafa, 2020), defend their attitudes, values, and beliefs in political speech. They use persuasive strategies in order to sway public opinion and advance specific actions for political purposes.

In politics everywhere in the globe, including Pakistan, language manipulation is an essential component. According to Alvi and Jalilifar (2011), "politicians strategically use political rhetoric to persuade people to act in the way they (politicians) want." Politicians spares no effort in using their language skills to persuade their intended audience and accomplish their political objectives. Bhatia (2006, p. 174–180), observes that "political discourse enables politicians to achieve their desired communicative purposes". According to Chilton (2004), language plays a major role in politics and that there is an inextricable link between language use and political activity.

About political speeches, van Dijk (1997) argues that the analysis of political discourse covers the political as well as communicative events or contacts, along with the speakers delievering speeches. Events like "cabinet meetings, parliamentary sessions, election campaigns, rallies, interviews with media, bureaucratic practices, and protest demonstrations" are significant in the the examination of political speeches, He (van Dijk, 1997) emphasizes the importance of the interaction between context and text . Political speakers have to clearly communicate their well thoughts and planned goals to the audience in order to elicit, influence, and persuade them for the desired purposes and meanings (Woods, 2006)

Methodology:

Analytical framework:

Critical discourse analysis of the text is done by applying Halliday's functional linguistic theory.

- Ideational meta function:
  Following main function will be analyzed in speech.
  1) Material processes: involves concrete acts that take place in the real world.
  2) Relational processes: conveys ownership, analogy, or qualities.
  3) Mental processes: includes perceptual, emotional, and cognitive processes.
  4) Verbal processes: Processes of communication.
  5) Behavioral processes: symbolizes behaviors that are hybrid in nature, integrating mental   and physical components.
- Textual meta function

Data sourse

Text of speech is taken from United Nations official website.

Research Question

1) What specific linguistic features and patterns, including material, mental, relational, and verbal processes, can be identified in Shahbaz Sharif's political discourse?
2) How do these linguistic choices contribute to the construction of his political message and communication strategy?

Data Analysis and Discussion

Lexical choices:

A thorough understanding of the main components of Shahbaz Sharif's UN speech can be obtained through statistical analysis. With 2,266 words, the speech's overall duration is implied, and its organizational structure is revealed by the 73 sentences. The average sentence length of 31.04 words suggests a complicated sentence structure, while the average word length of 5.21 characters suggests the ordinary word complexity. The great diversity in unique terms reflected in the lexeme percentage of 55.09% highlights the richness of the vocabulary used. Curiously, the most utilized word, "the," which is usually a stop word, acts as a notable point of emphasis.

Table 5.1
Statistic of sample Speech

Statistical Terms	Statistic

Number of words	2266
Number of sentences	73
Average word length	5.21 characters
Average sentence length	31.04 words
Lexeme percent of text	55.09%
Most frequently used word	the

As a whole, these figures highlight the quantitative elements of the speech and provide insightful information on Shahbaz Sharif's communication approach and the structure of his UN speech.

Transitivity Analysis

Rather than describing the verb and its object, transitivity provides an explanation for the entire clause (Thompson, 1996, p. 78). A clause, in Halliday's estimation, is composed of three elements: circumstances, participant, and process. Material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential processes are the six categories into which Halliday separates these processes.

Table 5.2
Transitivity in speech

Process Type	frequency	Percentage
Material	176	16.00%
Mental	13	1.18%
verbal	10	0.91%
Relational	39	3.55%
Modal	3	0.27%
Existential	0	0.00%

The most common "material" processes which include physical actions account for 16.00% of speech. "Relational" processes ,those having to do with links or relationships come next at 3.55%. "Verbal" processes, which deal with communication, make up 0.91% of all processes, while "Mental" processes, which are linked to cognitive tasks, are less common, accounting for 1.18%. "Modal" processes, which indicate necessity or modality, are less common (0.27%). Interestingly, the data does not include "Existential" processes, which denote existence or

occurrence. This breakdown provides a comprehensive view of the speaker's linguistic choices by illuminating the distribution of various action or condition types expressed through transitivity in the speech.

Ideational Meta functions
The depiction of the linguistic order we put on the unfolding of events as we experience it is observed by the ideational meta-function.

Material Processes
The material process consists of accomplishment and occurring. The agent (subject) and the objective or goal are the two primary components of the material process. The goal is the person who is impacted by the procedure, and the actor is the one who does it, typically a subject. It might be an inanimate thing or a human.

Table 5.3
Material processes in sample speech

Material type	frequency	Percentage
intransitive	176	16.00%
monotransitive	13	1.18%
ergative	10	0.91%
ditransitive	39	3.55%

The most common processes, intransitive ones, occur 176 times, or 16.00% of the dataset. Intransitive processes, which represent acts without a clear objective, have a verb and a subject but no direct object. There are 13 instances (1.18%) of monotransitive processes, which consist of a verb, subject, and one direct object. Ten occurrences (0.91%) of erroneous processes have a subject that can function as the sentence's agent or experiencer. Finally, ditransitive processes, which occur 39 times (3.55%) and denote activities with a direct and an indirect object, consist of a verb, a subject, and two objects. The table illustrates the different frequency of various constructions in the dataset and offers insights into the syntactic patterns of material processes in speech.

Examples
Ergative
An agent and a process are involved in the ergative construction, where the agent performs the action.
1) For 40 days and 40 nights, a biblical flood poured down on us..."
Process: poured
Agent: a biblical flood
2) "Our glaciers are melting fast, our forests are burning, and our heat waves have crossed 53 degrees C…"
Processes: melting, burning, crossed
Agents: glaciers, forests, heat waves
Intransitive
There is no separate object in the intransitive construction; instead, it is a process with an optional participant.
"Huge swathes of the country are still under-water…"
Process: are

Participant: Huge swathes of the country
"Life in Pakistan has changed forever."
Process: has changed
Participant: Life in Pakistan

Monotransitive

Affected person, an actor, and a process are all involved in the monotransitive structure.
"More than 1500 of my people have perished in the great flood…"
Process: have perished
Actor: More than 1500 of my people
Affected Participant: in the great flood

Ditransitive

Ditransitive material process involves a process, an actor, a recipient, and a theme.
"Cash transfers to the most affected, 4 million women heads of household, had begun weeks ago…"
Process: had begun
Actor: Cash transfers
Recipient: 4 million women heads of household
Theme: weeks ago

Mental process

Sensations and emotions are involved in the mental process. It has been further subdivided into four categories: perception, cognition, affection, and desires. In this process, the actors' philosophical and psychological associations with their actions are taken into account. Two terms are mostly discussed in the mental process. These are sensers and phenomena. Participants in this process are called sensers.

The entities that experience emotions are called participants. These emotions may be strong. A senser might also be someone who observes and considers another phenomenon. A phenomenon is something that a senser experiences, perceives, or thinks about. There are numerous clauses in this political speech that carry out mental operations. The mental process typically does not follow a continuous or progressive path.

Table 5.4

Mental- Type	frequency	Percentage
cognition	0	00.00%
perception	0	0.00%
reaction	0	0.00%
Mental active	8	0.73%
Mental passive	5	0.45%

The frequency of 0 for the cognitive, perceptual, and response processes in the table suggests that these particular mental processes are not mentioned or highlighted in the text under analysis. On the other hand, the frequency of mental active processes is 8, which represents 0.73% of all occurrences and represents times when the patient is actively involved in mental activity. Conversely, mental passive processes occur five times, or 0.45% of the total, indicating situations in which the individual undergoes or receives the mental processes instead of actively performing them.

Examples
Cognition:
 "my heart and mind have not been able to leave home,"
 "no words can describe the shock we are living through,"
"how the face of the country lies transformed"
These statements indicate the speaker's thoughts, awareness, and attempts to comprehend the situation.

Perception:
 "scale and magnitude of this climate catastrophe,"
"super storm that no one has seen in living memory."
These expressions involve perceptual processes, where the speaker observes and reports on external events.

Reaction:
 "my heart and mind have not been able to leave home"
"shock we are living through"
 The emotional responses reveal the affective or reactive mental processes.

Mental Active:
"scale and magnitude of this climate catastrophe"
"it is time to ask not what can be done but what MUST be done."
 These instances represent mental processes where the speaker is actively involved in expressing thoughts and advocating for a specific course of action.

Mental Passive:
"huge swathes of the country are still under-water"
"millions of climate migrants are still looking for dry land"
These instances involve mental processes that are undergone or received by the speaker rather than actively performed. The focus is on the impact and consequences of the events.

Relational Process
The relational process is a way of being that clarifies the intricate connections between specific abstract objects. The relationship between conventional values and their ideas is explained in more detail using this technique. The goal of linking two entities is aided by the relational process. Five subtypes of this process can be distinguished: possessive, circumstantial, identifying, attributive, and intense. Participants might express their possession of something through the possessive procedure. Within the context of the circumstantial scheme, the relative process involves inferring someone's conduct without providing concrete evidence.

Table 5.5

Relational Type	frequency	Percentage
identifying	0	00.00%
attributive	36	3.27%
circumstantial	0	0.00%
Possessive	3	0.73%

With a frequency of 0 and a percentage of 00.00%, the data indicates that the identifying relational meta-function is completely absent, indicating that there are no occasions in which entities are expressly identified in the speech. Conversely, the attributive relational meta-

function, which makes up 3.27% of the speech content, is common, with a frequency of 36. This kind entails giving entities attributes or properties. With a frequency of 0, which indicates that there are no occurrences in the speech, the circumstantial relational meta-function reflects the identifying type, yielding a percentage of 0.00%. Lastly, there are three instances of the possessive relational meta-function, accounting for 0.73% of the speech content, indicating occasions in which ownership or possession is indicated. With its succinct summary of relational meta-function distribution, this table sheds light on the linguistic techniques used in the speech.

Identifying:

"I have come here to explain first hand…"

Identifying processes involve presenting or specifying participants, typically through verbs like "identify," "introduce," etc. In this case, the speaker is identifying the purpose of being present, which is to explain the scale of the climate catastrophe.

Attributive:

"The impacts on the health and wealth of my country are beyond calculation at this point."

Attributive processes attribute qualities or characteristics to a participant. Here, the speaker is attributing impacts to the health and wealth of the country due to the climate catastrophe.

Circumstantial

"For 40 days and 40 nights, a biblical flood poured down on us…"

Circumstantial processes describe the circumstances in which an action or event takes place. In this instance, the speaker is providing circumstantial information about the duration and nature of the flood.

Possessive

"Pakistan's urgent priority right now is to ensure rapid economic growth…"

Possessive processes involve indicating possession or ownership. Here, the speaker is expressing the urgent priority of Pakistan, indicating possession or association with the country.

Textual analysis

In order to produce a message, this meta function takes into account the internal structure of a text. To persuade the audience, the entire content needs to be precise, logical, well-organized, and coherent (Wang, 2010). Following themes and information is conveyed in the speech

Climate Variability and Its Effects
- The speaker emphasizes how Pakistan was devastated by a biblical flood and a powerful storm.
- Emphasis on the necessity of justice and support for damages caused by climate change, as well as the global nature of the problem.

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Humanitarian Disaster and Rehabiliation
- Outlines the extent of the humanitarian situation, taking into account the number of dead, the displaced people, and the infrastructural damage.
- Difficulties managing the crisis and the requirement for outside assistance for recovery and rebuilding.

Changes in the National Security Framework
- The way that climate change affects national security and how traditional security issues are being replaced with environmental ones.

Peace initiatives and regional conflicts:
- Discussing regional crises and the need for a fair and long-lasting resolution, with a focus on the circumstances in Kashmir.
- Expressing the need for harmony with surrounding nations and highlighting the evolving notion of national security.

Humanitarian aid and Afghanistan:
- Worries about Afghanistan's economic difficulties and the necessity of positive involvement and financial assistance.
- A focus on preventing terrorism, civil war, and the value of providing international humanitarian aid.

Counterterrorism and the Victimization of the Nation:
- Vehement denunciation of terrorism in all its guises.
- Highlighting Pakistan's commitment to stopping cross-border terrorism and its role as a victim of terrorism.

Islamophobia and Discrimination Based on Religion:
- Concern over Islamophobia and prejudice against Muslims, especially in the wake of 9/11, is widespread.
- Criticism of how Muslims are treated in India and demands for action against Islamophobia.

Palestinian Rights and Middle East Conflicts:
- Worries about the wars raging in the Middle East, particularly those in Yemen and Syria.
- Advocacy for a fair and long-lasting settlement as well as support for the rights of the Palestinian people.

Afghanistan and Humanitarian Assistance:
- Concerns about the economic challenges in Afghanistan and the need for constructive engagement and economic support.
- Emphasis on avoiding civil war, terrorism, and the importance of international humanitarian assistance.

Counterterrorism and National Victimization:
- Strong condemnation of terrorism in all forms and manifestations.
- Highlighting Pakistan's role as a victim of terrorism and determination to combat cross-border terrorism.

Islamophobia and Religious Discrimination
- Global concern about Islamophobia, particularly post-9/11, and discrimination against Muslims.
- Criticism of India's treatment of its Muslim population and calls for measures to combat Islamophobia.

Middle East Conflicts and Palestinian Rights
- Concerns about conflicts in the Middle East, including Syria and Yemen.
- Support for the rights of the Palestinian people and a call for a just and lasting solution.

International Cooperation and UN Reform

- Pushing for changes in the UN, especially in the Security Council.
- Emphasis on promoting peace and prosperity, adhering to the UN Charter, and working toward international collaboration.

When taken as a whole, these themes provide a comprehensive overview of the speaker's issues, encompassing everything from the consequences of climate change to regional disputes, humanitarian emergencies, and the need for global justice and collaboration.

Conclusion

To conclude, this research piece delves into the linguistic nuances of Shahbaz Sharif's September 2023 speech at the United Nations by using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The study peels back the layers of language utilized by the political leader by navigating through the ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions using Halliday's functional linguistic theory. The research yields a number of important conclusions. The study clarifies the distribution of different action and condition types conveyed through linguistic, mental, relational, and material processes in terms of transitivity. Based on statistical research, Shahbaz Sharif's lexical choices highlight word richness and complexity, providing insights into his communication style.The study also looks at the referential metafunction, emphasizing the speech's thematic meaning. The research offers a thorough summary of the speaker's issues, including everything from climatic variability and its repercussions to humanitarian disasters, modifications to national security frameworks, peace initiatives, and regional conflicts. The textual analysis emphasizes how important it is to produce persuasive messages with accuracy, logic, and coherence.The results of this study add to our understanding of the complex interplay between political ideology and language. Shahbaz Sharif's discourse contains hidden ideologies, power dynamics, and social structures that can only be revealed through the use of CDA. The paper adds much to the discipline of political speech analysis by illuminating the linguistic techniques leaders use to express their viewpoints, beliefs, and policy stances. Essentially, a more sophisticated understanding of the function of language in political communication is offered by the critical analysis of Shahbaz Sharif's UN speech. The article's conclusion highlights the significance of ongoing study in this field and acknowledges the dynamic nature of political discourse and its effects on societal norms and public opinion formation.

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