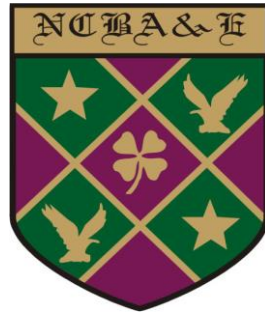


**A SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF INTERVIEWS OF EX-PRIME
MINISTER IMRAN KHAN WITH FOREIGN BROADCASTERS**



**MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY
IN
ENGLISH LINGUISTICS**

Submitted by

Muhammad Umair

Registration No.: 2223388

June 30, 2024

Supervised by

Dr. Faiqa Abdul Khaliq

M.Phil English Linguistics

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS & HUMANITIES

FACULTY OF ENGLISH

**NATIONAL COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION &
ECONOMICS (NCBA&E)**

ABSTRACT

The study analyzes Imran Khan's use of language to carry out various communicative activities in his interviews with journalists Jonathan Swan, a political reporter at Axios in Washington, and Ines Pohl, who works as a Washington bureau chief for Deutsche Welle. Khan addresses topics including foreign policy, governance, and extremism in both interviews by using both defensive and assertive speech acts. While Swan's interview focuses on defending internal policy, Pohl's illocutionary acts seek to reshape Pakistan's international image. The study is qualitative and has descriptive approach. The study shows how Khan modifies his rhetoric to influence public opinion and establishes political narrative. The data were collected from the internet and were matched with the printed version of interviews on 19 January 2022 and 21 June 2021. The data was analyzed according to speech act theory given by John Austin in 1962, which was later developed by John Searle in 1969. The selection of sentences were made through purposive sampling technique. Khan's directive-focused approach helps him build a solid reputation as a leader at home, but it also puts him at risk of upsetting adversaries outside who prefer a more hands-on approach to moral and human rights issues. The texts are from two interviews and references John Austin's theory. In addition, these interviews include all varieties of illocutionary activities by Imran Khan: directives 38%, expressive 8%, commissive 10%, representative 25%, and declarative 18%. According to the analysis, Khan modifies his communication style based on the viewpoint of the interviewer in an effort to influence public opinion and perceptions around the world.

Keywords: Speech Act, Imran Khan, Interviews

DEDICATION

To,

First, I am thankful to Allah Almighty and without Allah I was not able to do my work completely. This document is dedicated to my parents and teachers for their unconditional encouragement and help in shaping me into true professionals throughout my lives.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of ALLAH, the foremost Beneficent, the foremost Merciful, and His final messenger, **HOLY PROPHET MUHAMMAD (SAW)**.

I would like to sincerely thank **Dr. Tahir Niazi**, head of English department, **Dr. Faiqa Abdul Khaliq**, my supervisor, and NCBA&E management for her invaluable support, thoughtfulness, direction, and administration throughout the completion of this project. I am incredibly appreciative that you provided me with the means to conduct research and all the necessary resources during my academic term. I will dedicate my greatest duty of gratitude to my guardians, whose unwavering and loving support served as a constant source of inspiration for me throughout my studies. Without their tireless efforts, immeasurable sacrifices, prayers, and favors, this accomplishment would not have been possible.

DECLARATION

I, Muhammad Umair, S/O Mukhtar Ahmad, a student of “M.Phil. English Linguistics”, at “Department of English”, National College of Business Administration And Economics (NCBA&E), Lahore, hereby declare that this thesis titled, “**A Speech Act Analysis of Interviews of Ex-Prime Minister Imran Khan with Foreign Broadcasters**” is my own research work and has not been submitted, published, or printed elsewhere in Pakistan or abroad. Additionally, I will not use this thesis for obtaining any degree other than the one stated above.

I fully understand that if my statement is found to be incorrect at any stage, including after the award of the degree, the University has the right to revoke my M.Phil. Degree.

Signature of Student: _____
Name of Student: _____
Registration No.: _____
Date: _____

PLAGIARISM UNDERTAKING

I solemnly declare that the research work presented in this thesis titled, “**A Speech Act Analysis of Interviews of Ex-Prime Minister Imran Khan with Foreign Broadcasters**” is solely my research work, and that the entire thesis has been completed by me, with no significant contribution from any other person or institution. Any small contribution, wherever taken, has been duly acknowledged.

I understand the zero-tolerance policy of the HEC and National College of Business Administration and Economics (NCBA&E), Lahore towards plagiarism. Therefore, I as an author of the above titled thesis declare that no portion of my thesis has been plagiarized and that every material used from other sources has been properly acknowledged, cited, and referenced.

I undertake that if I am found guilty of any formal plagiarism in the above titled thesis, even after the award of MPhil. Degree, the University reserves the right to revoke my degree, and that HEC and the University have the right to publish my name on the HEC/University website for submitting a plagiarized thesis.

Signature of Student: _____

Name of Student: _____

CERTIFICATE OF RESEARCH COMPLETION

It is certified that this thesis titled, “**A Speech Act Analysis of Interviews of Ex-Prime Minister Imran Khan with Foreign Broadcasters**”, submitted by Muhammad Umair, Registration No. 2223388, for M.Phil. Degree at “Faculty of English”, National College of Business Administration and Economics, Lahore, is an original research work and contains satisfactory material to be eligible for evaluation by the Examiner for the award of the above stated degree.

Supervisor’s Name _____

Signature

Designation

Faculty

National College of Business Administration and Economics (NCBA&E) Lahore.

Co-Supervisor’s Name

Designation

Faculty

University Name _____

Signature

Date: _____

CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINERS

It is certified that the research work contained in this thesis titled “**A Speech Act Analysis of Interviews of Ex-Prime Minister Imran Khan with Foreign Broadcasters**” is up to the mark for the award of “Master of Philosophy in English Linguistics”.

Internal Examiner

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

External Examiner:

Name: _____

Date: _____

Dean/HOD

Faculty of English

National College of Business Administration and Economics (NCBA&E) Lahore.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

OFFICIAL STAMP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
DEDICATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
DECLARATION	iv
PLAGIARISM UNDERTAKING	v
CERTIFICATE OF RESEARCH COMPLETION	vi
CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINERS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.1.1 Speech Act.....	4
1.1.2 Pragmatics	8
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	9
1.3 Significance of the Study	10
1.4 Research Objectives.....	10
1.5 Research Questions	10
1.6 Delimitations of the study.....	11
1.6.1 Justification for choosing Imran Khan Interviews	11
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	12

2.1 Pragmatics.....	14
2.1.1 Scope of Pragmatics	15
2.1.1.1 Deixis	16
2.1.1.2 The Cooperative Principle.....	17
2.1.1.3 Implicature	18
2.2 Speech Act	20
2.2.1 Speech Act Classification	21
2.2.1.1 Austin’s Classification of Speech Act.....	21
2.2.1.2 Searle’s Classification of Speech Acts.....	22
2.2.2 Types of Speech Acts in Terms of Directness	23
2.3 Theories on Speech Act	24
2.4 Speech Act and Conversation	34
2.5 Speech Acts and Social Issues	36
2.6 Critical Review on Speech Act Theory	38
2.7 Felicity Condition	40
2.8 Discourse.....	41
2.9 Political Discourse	43
2.10 Context.....	44
2.10.1 Context of Situation	45
2.10.2 Context of Socio-culture	46
2.11 Speech Event.....	47

2.12 Speech	47
2.12.1 Definition of Speech.....	47
2.12.2 Speech Situation Aspects	48
2.12.3 Classical Rhetoric Speech	49
2.13 Memory.....	52
2.14 Style	52
2.15 Delivery.....	54
2.16 Language and Politics	54
2.17 Previous Research Work.....	55
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH DESIGN	62
3.1 Research Methodology	62
3.2 Theoretical Framework.....	63
3.3 Sampling	65
3.4 Research Instrument.....	66
3.5 Procedure of Data analysis.....	66
CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS.....	68
SECTION 1.....	68
4.1 Austin Speech Act Theory	68
SECTION 2.....	85
4.2 Searle’s Speech Act Classification	85
4.3 Actual percentage result.....	100

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION.....	101
5.1 Crux of 1 st Interview	101
5.2 Crux of 2 nd Interview	102
5.3 Identification of the Speech Act used in the interviews	102
5.3.1 Findings of Research Question 1	102
5.3.2 Findings of Research Question 2	103
5.4 Results or Discussion.....	104
5.4.1 Objectives of Research Question 1	104
5.4.2 Objectives of Research Question 2	105
5.5 Limitations	106
CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND FUTURE DIRECTION.....	109
6.1 Conclusion	109
6.2 Suggestions	111
6.2.1 English Linguistics Students.....	111
REFERENCES.....	113
APPENDIXES	121

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Percentage Flow Chart	100
---------------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This chapter talks about the study's introduction in this section. This chapter consists of six parts. They are Background of the study, and Statement of the problem, Significance of the study, Research objectives, Research questions and Delimitations of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Political communication is all about the meaning behind a speaker's words. Politicians have different intentions when they give speeches - they inform, inspire, assure, accuse, promise, and more. That's why the Speech Act Theory is important for this analysis. It helps us understand how linguistic features are used by speakers to convey meaning in their speeches. This study aims to investigate the various categories of speech acts and their overlaps. The speech acts, both direct and indirect, that are at play behind Imran Khan's inaugural speech Pakistan's Prime Minister Politicians' speeches primarily focus on convincing others of their statements relies heavily on the role of speech acts. By analyzing the speech acts in political addresses, researchers can discern the intentions of politicians. The approach and criteria for searching deeply into the discourse and elaborating on what is stated are laid forth in speech act theory. To put it another way, this theory aims to investigate how speakers employ language to elicit desired responses and how listeners derive desired meaning from uttered words.

J.L Austin introduced Speech Act theory which was taken further by Searle, and Bach and Harnish. In all, Austin (1962) has three classes of speech acts: the locutionary act as part of the definition of performing a speech act; which gives rise to an illocutionary act and which may yield a perlocutionary act. That act of producing that utterance by a speaker is called locutionary act. The illocutionary act is when a forces convention occurs, by a

speaker producing or saying an utterance. The perlocutionary act is the effect on actions, feelings, and thoughts in a listener.

Cook (1992). Bullock (2003) has looked at all of the rhetorical devices used by George W. Bush as president. His goal was to persuade people to support the war in Iraq and to support the involvement of America in that war. When Ronald Regan called on the people of the globe and West Berlin to take action against communism,

Skoniecki and College (2004) had looked at the address of the American president. Additionally, Adegobi (2005) investigated political discourse. This study has presented a variety of strategies to use language to advance and protect group and individual interests as well as to undermine adversaries' objectives.

Politicians frequently participate in appraising the worth of their own or their adversaries' efforts in the sphere of political interviews, traveling through a tapestry of events subject for argument. Clearly, self-portraiture and the creation of a favorable image are of primary importance to these politicians. Within the scope of political conversation, the political interview is the definitive form. Martinovski (2006). Politics discussions are a distinct and very relevant genre of political communication. In every interview, the interviewer acts as the public's voice, asking questions that reflect public attitude. However, the respondent's role pivots on articulating personal opinions and staunchly defending their perspectives. By articulating a precise stance, the politician underscores its subjectivity, acknowledging that it may not lay claim to absolute accuracy but remains an expression of their personal viewpoint. Lauerbach (2007).

George W. Bush's speech and the power dynamics in it were studied by Rudyk (2007). The speech looked at how the honorees were affected by the Iraq War and the abuse of power in the United States of America. Bush's speech is being studied by Pu (2007) at

Tsinghua University in China. The researcher looks at rhetorical and linguistic techniques that work well. In Baadu (2009:1), Wardhaugh asserts that language is a system of vocal symbols employed in human communication. Since humans can use communication to build relationships with other people and groups as well as to learn a great deal, communication plays a crucial role in daily life. Additionally, human communication can transmit a message or knowledge that is beneficial to other people. Information or messages can be spread via a variety of media, including newspapers, television, magazines, and news. People will occasionally give speeches in order to share information or ideas they have.

In his 2009 book, Adetunji (2009) compared and contrasted Olusegun Obasanjo, president of Nigeria, and George W. Bush's "Second Inaugural Address" in terms of speech acts. Hosni Mubarak's speeches were the subject of a speech act analysis by Asadu (2013) to ascertain the psycho-social state of Egypt. The study employed Austin's felicity requirements to examine the ex-president Hosni Mubarak's public statements. The study has found that the former president's speech acts (SAs) are unintentional.

In addition to identifying the speech acts employed in the textual advertisement, Simon and Cartis (2015) also categorized and evaluated those speech acts. A corpus of 84 written advertisements that were chosen from a variety of periodicals and newspapers were subjected to a quantitative examination for this reason by the researchers. The study found that several macro and micro speech acts are used by advertising to achieve their objectives.

John Kerry and George W. Bush's speeches were pragmatically evaluated by Suhair, Safwat, and M. Hashim (2015) to identify the various speech actions each speaker used.

Sameer (2017) examined the inaugural speeches of presidents El-Sadat (1970) and El-Sissi (2014) in his article titled "Analysis of Speech Act Patterns in Two Egyptian Inaugural speeches." The study's goal was to investigate any variations that might exist between speeches of the same type that were made in the same culture but at various times. The findings revealed that there were only a small number of variations between the two speeches, and those differences were primarily due to the social and political environments in which they were delivered. As in El-Sadat's speech, commissive is a most frequently done act since he had a very difficult political time, in contrast to El-Sisi, who frequently displayed assertiveness in his speech. According to Richard Nordquist (2020), "Speech act theory is a subfield of pragmatics that studies how words are used not only to present information but also to carry out actions."

1.1.1 Speech Act

"In trying to express them, people not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform actions via those utterances," Yule (1996). Speech acts are actions that are performed with spoken words. In human life, language is essential. It was once used for everyday communication with people. Since they can express what they want and expand on what they want to say, it must be crucial. Furthermore, you can convey your ideas, emotions, and feelings with this language. These days, if you can understand what the other person is saying, you must speak to each other aloud. It produces the best communication results. Verbal communication is typically referred to as the act of communication, or what is called the speaker's utterance. It indicates that individuals produce grammatical structures and utterances that concentrate on individual words as well as on the manner in which they produce the utterances. Speech actions, or writing and speaking acts, are studies of purpose. Furthermore, the message of the speaker's aim is the most crucial aspect of speaking in order for the listener to

comprehend what the speaker is trying to convey. When information is communicated and the listener understands what the speaker is implying, communication is successful. Speech acts are what we do in real life when we apologize, ask questions, grumble, and welcome, commend, decline, and so forth. Speakers frequently demand of their audiences that they understand the task or communicative intent of the expressions they make and that they behave accordingly. As a result, it is crucial to consider the story's overall meaning because novels can serve as a medium for interpersonal communication. Finding the message contained in each utterance is the goal of speech act analysis. The speaking action is used, and students in the English education department will learn how to apply it when they converse with one another. If the speaker and the listener communicate without using speaking action, there will be misunderstandings. Utilized speech acts are especially important in messages because they are communicative acts. A speech act is successful if the listener determines it based on the speaker's aim and attitude. Philosopher J.L. Austin developed the speech act in 1955, and John R. Searle devised it for his book *How to Do Things with Words*. Austin's definition of the act of speech is the action we take. Create such expressions; offer advice, pledges, invitations, demands, forbiddances, etc. Speech acts are expressions that fall into one of the following categories: Locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts are the three sides. Despite Searle's assertion that a variety of factors are used to categorize illocutionary behaviors, He divides the speech act into five different groups. They are directives, commissive, expressive, representatives, and declaratives.

Kreidler (2002: 26–27) defines an utterance as an act of writing or speaking; it is a distinct occurrence that takes place at a certain time and location and involves at least one person the one who makes the utterance but typically involves multiple people. These hypotheses suggest that utterances are frequently employed in talks involving two or more

people at a specific time and location. With the sentence's definition, things are much different. On the other hand, a sentence, according to Kreidler (2002: 27), is a construction of words (in English or any other language) in a specific sequence that is significant (in that language). Human communication is facilitated by languages. According to Kiuk & Ghozali (2018), since language is a tool used by humans to communicate with one another, language is an integral part of all human endeavors. Language is a means of verbal communication that people use to express themselves and transmit their intentions. This includes spoken and written language. Speech acts are among the languages that can be employed (Yule, 1996:5 in Kiuk & Ghozali, 2018). According to Santoso, Sujatna, and Mahdi (2014), language serves as a tool for personal expression of the speaker's attitude toward the information being conveyed. The idea is that speakers use language to not only convey emotion but also to demonstrate it when appropriate.

Speech acts are defined by (Suprijadi, Lisdawati, Fauziah, & Supartini, 2016) as actions performed using language. Speech acts are the behaviors that speakers frequently perform with their words, such as informing, persuading, or expressing emotions. According to Nordquist (2019) people make utterances to express themselves. These statements, also known as speech actions, are made up of words and grammatical constructs that perform particular tasks during the utterances. In linguistics, a speech act is researched and related to the speaker's goal as well as the particular consequences it produces on the listener. Essentially, the goal of the speech act is to get the audience to react. Since speech acts might be "requests, warnings, promises, apologies, greetings, or any number of declarations," they are essential for communication. According to Safwat&Hashim (2015), "Political speech can be seen as a means of establishing and maintaining social relationships, expressing feelings, and selling ideas, policies, and programs in any society,". They go on to say that "political speech is not just about putting up public claims. Politics

is the topic. It involves using words to carry out actions. According to Saeed (2009:12–13). Language is the medium through which individuals communicate on a regular basis. They make utterances in specific settings when they employ language. Speaking or writing a sentence generates an utterance. Furthermore, according to Byon (2006), "speech acts demonstrate the rules of language use in a speech community and reflect the fundamental values and social norms of the target language." Speech acts involve language functions, and speeches are delivered by the speaker with the intention of the listener understanding the meaning of the language used. In the speech, things are accomplished via the use of language. The selection of language is influenced by various elements, including the type of situation, social norms, traditions, and culture.

Austin (1962) proposed the speech act theory which was later established by Searle in (1969). It is a trilateral theory composed of:

- **Locutionary act:** An expression that produces literal meaning.

"The locutionary act is the act of actually producing an utterance with specific references and meaning," according to Lodge et al. (1997, p. 168).

- **Illocutionary Act:** An expression that has social function.
- **Perlocutionary Act:** An expression that has an effect to do something.

A locutionary act, or the basic act of producing an utterance or a meaningful language expression, is the first act of a speech act. Most of the time, we don't just make coherent speech out of thin air. An utterance is produced with a certain goal in mind. The illocutionary act is the second component. The utterance's ability to communicate makes that possible. Unless we intend for our speech to have an impact, we never make a speech

with a purpose. It is further divide into 5 types like directives, commissive, representative, declarative and expressive. The third dimension is the perlocutionary act. Yule, G. (1996).

The Speech Act idea was made by J.L. Austin in 1962 and later expanded by Searle in 1969. This idea is what we're using for this study. Austin says it happens because the speaker wants it, while Searle explains it's because of how the listener understands it. Hence, Searle (1969) categorizes the illocutionary acts into five classes:

- **Assertives:** Make speakers swear that what they are saying is true, for example, by using the verbs "state," "claim," "report," or "announce."
- **Directives:** These are declaration that force or shape the behavior of others to conform to propositional elements. It is typically used to convey instructions to the listener to perform a specific action, request, instruction, or advice.
- **Commissives:** Commit speakers to a future action by having them promise, offer, swear, or otherwise commit to doing something.
- **Expressives:** Count as an expression of a certain mental state, such as thinking, saying you're sorry, wishing you luck, etc.
- **Declaratives:** These words are used to proclaim something and make it happen, including declaring someone guilty, quitting, firing, accepting, or starting a war, among other things.

1.1.2 Pragmatics

Pragmatics, anchored in speech act theory, serves as the cornerstone in understanding the functions and nuances of language. This theory acts as a crucial tool,

enabling the interpretation of varied interactions. Pragmatics delves into the mechanisms by which speakers or writers convey meaning and how recipients comprehend and interpret this conveyed significance. As per Yule, G. (1996), pragmatics encompasses four key domains:

- Study of speaker meaning is known as pragmatics.
- Contextual meaning is known as pragmatics.
- Pragmatics focuses on how less is spoken but more is conveyed.
- How people express relative distance is known as pragmatics.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Imran Khan has been an influential personality throughout his life, and he has faced many challenges as a cricketer and a politician. By investigating the speech acts and their implications in this specific political discourse, this research contributes to the broader field of pragmatics and political communication, providing valuable insights for scholars, practitioners, and policymakers. This research is aimed at finding out the layers of speech acts, overlapping of the categories of speech acts. But this analysis's linked to the bit of the interviews in which he talked about the government policies and strategies to tackle all the problems related to the country. As these dignitaries were mainly needed to so that people can start believing whatever they are saying and here the speech acts plays a greatest role in doing so. Using speech act analysis in speeches of dignitaries, we can sense their pre-planned intended meaning behind the interviews. That's why the researcher chose the interviews. There has been a lot of work done on speech act analysis. Despite this, there is no research on the speech act analysis of these Imran Khan interviews from a pragmatic point of view.

1.3 Significance of the Study

Language is vital for everyone; political leaders need to be skilled at illocution in order to survive and thrive. Any nation that wants to maintain political stability and democracy must have political speeches. Language can be used to establish dominance and authority, claims Taiwo (2009). Voters may be inspired to argue, revolt, and cast ballots as a result of the leader's captivating speech, which holds the attention of the audience. Political speech has its roots in the ideas of ancient Greek thinkers such as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and Sophist. By defining the speaker's utterances in interviews, the researcher expects that this study can help readers better comprehend pragmatics. Practically speaking, the researcher expects that this study will serve as a guide for future students. Alternatively, the author could encourage more investigation into the topic of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts in additional speeches or interviews. Therefore, the goal of this study is to investigate the actual meaning of his remarks.

1.4 Research Objectives

1. To delineate and arrange the forms of speech acts used by Imran Khan and to explore their impact on the persuasive and communicative purposes of his interviews.
2. To examine overlaps and intersections across the categories of speech acts in Imran Khan's interviews.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What are the categories of speech acts employed by Imran Khan in his interviews and how do they contribute to the persuasive and communicative goals of the interviews.

2. How do the categories of speech acts overlap and intersect in Imran Khan's interviews.

1.6 Delimitations of the study

The interviews with Imran Khan will be the main focus of the current study. Only interviews that were performed during the premiership were used in this study. Working on these interviews is essential if you want to learn more about "Imran Khan," a person who, despite losing the chair, is still influential. Two interviews were chosen for this reason, and they are listed here.

- On Sunday, January 19, 2020, Ines Pohl conducted the first interview with Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan.
- The second interview was conducted by HBO's Jonathan Swan and aired on Monday, June 21, 2021, at three in the morning PST.

1.6.1 Justification for choosing Imran Khan Interviews

Selecting interviews of Imran Khan conducted by Ines Pohl and Jonathan Swan for a thesis focuses the research on two high-quality, internationally significant, and thematically rich discussions. The justification for limitation of these two interviews like contrasting interview style and platform, international and domestic policy focus, critical moments in leadership, depth and thematic relevancy and accessibility and analytical clarity and cross culture perspective. The thesis can retain its analytical depth and clarity by concentrating on these two interviews with Jonathan Swan and Ines Pohl. These interviews are sufficient to discuss the major topics of leadership, communication, and policy within a condensed and focused academic framework since they enable a comprehensive examination of Imran Khan's political rhetoric across various media and international platforms.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

Chapter 1 introduces us about the statement of the problem, background of the study, research questions and objectives, and the significance of the study. The study is limited to the interviews with Mr. Imran Khan. Further, the selected interviews on which the work will be done will be discussed in the next chapter.

A literature review is a type of academic writing that shows knowledge and comprehension of the body of research on a particular topic in a given context. The term "literature review" refers to the critical assessment of the material that is included in it.

In media interviews, speech acts are also shaped by power dynamics and politeness strategies. Imran Khan, as a politician, must navigate the delicate balance of appearing authoritative while also showing respect to foreign broadcasters. His use of politeness strategies, such as indirect requests or mitigated criticism, helps manage face-threatening acts, especially when discussing sensitive international relations.

A speech act analysis of Imran Khan's interviews with foreign broadcaster's highlights how political language functions in the media. Through a mix of assertive, directives, commissures, expressive, and representative, Khan uses speech to negotiate power, influence public perception, and manage Pakistan's international relations. These speech acts are not just about communication but about performing political authority, constructing identity, and shaping both national and global narratives.

Various political speeches across the globe have been analyzed and researched upon using the speech act theory of Austin (1962) and Searle (1969). The interviews of multiple Pakistani political leaders have been investigated through the lens of Speech Act Theory. However, only a specific portion regarding critical situation with other international countries and domestic issues related to Pakistani audience in ex-Prime Minister Imran

Khan's interviews has been researched upon using Speech Act Theory. However, there is a lack of a thorough analysis of speech acts in Imran Khan's interviews. This creates a gap in our understanding of the strategic use of language and its influence on audience perception. Therefore, this research report aims to fill this gap by conducting a thorough speech act analysis of Imran Khan's interviews which he delivered on 2020 and 2022 respectively.

Humans produce utterances, with grammatical words and structures to express themselves. These are also known as speech acts, and they DO things. A speech act is essentially an action performed by a speaker to get a reaction from his listener. Requests, warnings, pledges, and apologies, welcome: interpreting the speech act that a variety of declarations and statements are examples of speech acts. Language is how people communicate their emotions, passions, and feelings. Language, moreover, can preserve a row of relationships of no matter kind and categorize: social relationship, political relationship, personal relationship, interpersonal relationship and even intrapersonal or extra personal. The study analyzed the linguistic and rhetorical tools used by Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan in his interviews with Jonathan Swan and Ines Pohl to persuade the audience on various socio-political issues. Imran Khan effectively conveyed his message to the world through his practical approach. He used formal and measured language in his speeches. As a representative of the Muslim world, his interviews addressed important social and political issues such as the environment, corruption, religion, and terrorism, particularly related to the Kashmir conflict. He employed various persuasive strategies, including Aristotelian techniques like ethos, pathos, and logos, as well as approaches like stating facts, repetition, charisma, and rhetorical devices. Imran Khan understood how and when to use persuasive strategies, and he had the power to captivate the audience with his confident body language.

- **Political Speech Act**

When Khan asserts facts about Pakistan's economic situation, regional security, or domestic policy initiatives, he is not just providing information. These assertives serve a political strategy of presenting himself as a competent and authoritative leader. For instance, in asserting that Pakistan's economic struggles are due to external debt or global financial conditions, he frames the issue as a problem caused by forces beyond his control. This can shift blame away from his leadership and emphasize that Pakistan's challenges are shared by other nations, thus garnering empathy from international players. Audience Influence: International audiences are likely to view these assertions as responsible and logical, aligning Khan with other global leaders facing similar challenges. Domestically, these assertive reinforce the idea that Khan is working within difficult circumstances and is a victim of external pressures, thus deflecting criticism of his economic policies.

2.1 Pragmatics

In Pragmatics, a Speech Act is an utterance that can be defined with reference to the intentions of the speaker and the effect it has on listener. Speech act is in the words of Austin- (1962) the action performed in saying something. Speech Acts are the fundamental or basic units of linguistic optional communication (Searle, 1969).

The study of pragmatics is contextual language use. It deals with the process of conveying messages or meanings to another party through the application of various conventions and tactics (Crystal, 1996). According to Crystal (1991), pragmatics has advanced significantly to take into account the variables that influence a speaker's language choice in social situations. It also looks into how this decision affects other people. A set of (often traditional) laws and concepts that limit people's speech patterns are outlined and presented by pragmatics. Rather than following the formal laws of language, pragmatic

principles govern the meanings of many statements, which can vary greatly. According to Chilwa (2016), pragmatics is a valuable academic field of study within the field of linguistics. This is due to the fact that it provides fascinating insights into the real roles that language plays in interpersonal communication. Formal semantics does not account for social meaning; pragmatics does. As a result, it provides fresh perspective on how to comprehend literary materials, which aids in the development of teaching and learning methodologies. Pragmatics is the study of meaning as it is conveyed by a speaker (or writer) and understood by a listener (or reader), according to Yule (1996:3). The pragmatics analysis will focus more on the meaning behind people's statements than on the structure of individual words or sentences. It entails interpreting what individuals intend in a given situation and how the situation affects what is said. The pragmatic approach also looks at how listeners can interpret a speaker's intended meaning by drawing conclusions about what is said. It all boils down to how much of what is acknowledged as being transmitted even when it is not spoken. He summarizes pragmatics as the study of the interactions that exist between language forms and their users. It also aligns with the definition of pragmatics given by Stilwell Peccei (1999) in Cutting (2002:2), which is the study of how words mean in context, analyzing meaning components that can be explained by understanding the social and physical world, sociopsychological variables affecting communication, and the time and place in which words are written or spoken.

2.1.1 Scope of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a discipline of linguistics that includes deixis, the cooperation principle, implicature, presupposition, and speech acts, among other topics.

2.1.1.1 Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:54), deixis focuses on how languages encode or grammaticalise aspects of the speech event or context. As a result, it also addresses how the analysis of the utterance context affects how utterances are interpreted. However, Yule (1996:9) describes deixis as a technical term describing a fundamental function of speech. It has to do with the ability to point with words.

Additionally, Yule (1996:10–15) classifies deixis into three categories, which are as follows:

- **Person Deixis**

Deictic expressions that denote persons are known as person deixis. The pronouns for the first person (I), second person (you), and third person (he, she, or it) fundamentally divide it into three parts. It is not simple to learn these deictic terms, nevertheless. It is necessary to pay great attention to what is truly going on during conversation transitions. To sum up, person deixis is concerned with how individuals address themselves and are addressed in return as speakers. It addresses the need for people to draw closer or maintain a certain distance. In certain nations, the application of this deictic term varies due to linguistic differences.

- **Spatial Deixis**

Deictic statements that denote the locations of people and objects are the focus of spatial deixis. There are many different words that are utilized these days, such as this, there, and here. People must become acclimated to the mental and physical differences in each speaker's definition of location in order to learn spatial deixis. Because speakers may project themselves into expected locations even when the place is altered due to the

existence of technology it is referred to as a deictic projection. A deictic projection akin to this one can also be employed in direct speech to symbolize the identity, location, and emotions of another person or object. When someone is not physically or mentally close enough, they will say, "That woman over there," and receive a different kind of care. In conclusion, it is thought that spatial deixis has to do with how people project the locations of objects or people that are mentioned. The terms "here," "there," "this," "that," and many more now have distinct meanings based on who talks, when they speak, and the physical and psychological relationships between the speaker and the addressee.

- **Temporal Deixis**

Deictic statements that denote the moment the speaker speaks and the moment their voice is heard are the focus of temporal deixis. The vocabulary used to illustrate temporal deixis is diverse, and its interpretation will change depending on the context in which the statement is made. Temporal deixis, like all facets of deixis, ultimately refers to participant-role. Additionally, the interpretation that is known at the relevant utterance time determines the phrases. The psychological underpinnings of spatial and temporal deixis appear to be comparable. In English, there is another kind of temporal deixis that is not well known. It is determined by the present tense and past tense choice of the verb. To sum up, temporal deixis plays a role in the existence of time. It exists in both the distal and proximal forms. When using the present tense to express distance from current time as well as distance from current reality or facts, the proximal form serves as the close speaker function. On the other hand, the distal form can be employed as the away speaker function.

2.1.1.2 The Cooperative Principle

According to Yule (1996:37), a cooperative principle is the idea that you should only participate in conversations when it is necessary to further the agreed-upon goal or

direction of the discourse you are currently having. It results in the development of four maxims, or sub-principles. The cooperative principles contain the following maxims:

- **Maxim of Quantity**

The idea behind a discussion is that it should be as instructive as necessary (for the goals of the exchange at hand). Being more or less informative than necessary is not necessary.

- **Maxim of Quality**

Every contribution to your conversation must be true, according to the conversation's guiding concept. The speaker is not entitled to state anything that they lack sufficient proof to support but that they consider to be false.

- **Maxim of Relation**

This maxim requires you to be relevant. It is not advisable to bring up any possibly unrelated topic during a conversation.

- **Maxim of Manner**

While considering this maxim, the speaker must remember that being concise and orderly is essential to being clear by avoiding obscurity of expression and ambiguity.

2.1.1.3 Implicature

According to Levinson (1983:97), implicature is a prime illustration of the character and potency of pragmatic explanations for linguistic occurrences. Some broad rules for cooperative contact may be seen in the way language is organized, and these principles have a ubiquitous effect on language structure. Therefore, implicature appears to provide some important functional explanations for the facts of language. Additionally, it gives a

clear explanation of how meaning can be conveyed through language in ways other than what is literally indicated by the usual meaning of words used.

According to Grice in Levinson (1983:100), implicatures are always of this particular intended kind. The theory of implicature provides a means by which non-conversational inferences of this kind can be communicated while adhering to the standard of communicated messages delineated in Grice's theory of meaning. Furthermore, Grice categorizes implicature into two groups in Levinson (1983:103–128). They are listed in the following order:

- **Conversational Implicature**

It is described as inferences that form in order to maintain the assumption of collaboration; the inferences don't form in the first place until the assumption is made in opposition to outward signs. Grice's argument is not that we should always live by the maxims in a superficial sense, but rather that we should try to make sure that whatever we say is understood by others to at least somewhat align with the maxims.

Grice introduced the concept of conversational implicature and defined it as follows:

- a) **Generalised Conversational Implicature**

It is referred to be a generalized conversational implicature when no particular context information is needed to determine the additional meaning that is transmitted (Yule, 1996:41).

- b) **Particularised Conversational Implicature**

According to Yule (1996:42), it refers to implicatures that occur in highly particular circumstances that are acknowledged locally. To determine the intended meanings, these inferences must be made and are presumed.

- **Conventional Implicature**

Conventional implicatures are non-truth-conditional inferences that are only affixed by convention to specific lexical elements or utterances rather than being derived from superordinate pragmatic principles like the maxims, according to Grice in Levinson (1983: 127–128). Additionally, Yule (1996:45) clarifies that customary implicatures do not require particular contexts to be understood or to occur in discourse. They are linked to particular words, and when those words are utilized, they produce extra meanings. Conventional implicatures in English words include but, and, even, still, and consequently. The implicatures of each of these terms differ depending on how they are used in language.

- **Presupposition**

According to Yule (1996:25), a presupposition is anything that the speaker believes to be true before speaking. Sentences do not contain presuppositions; speakers do. Givón defines presupposition as assumptions the speaker makes about what the hearer is likely to accept without question in Yule and Brown (1988:29), which is also in accordance with this definition. It is anything that makes sense in light of the assertions made in the statement. Sentences have entailments; speakers do not.

2.2 Speech Act

According to Yule (1996:47), speech acts are activities carried out through utterance and are referred to by more precise terms like apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request.

This includes foreign governments, international organizations, and global investors. The aim might be to shape Pakistan's global image, secure international support, or establish credibility on international platforms. Despite the foreign context, Khan's speeches also resonate with a domestic audience. His statements in these interviews may

be crafted to reinforce his political stance within Pakistan, often to strengthen his image as a strong leader who engages with global issues. The execution of a speech act is the fundamental or simplest unit of linguistic communication, according to Searle in Mey (1993:111). While Austin defines speech acts as the actions taken in order to communicate anything in Cutting (2002: 16). To sum up, speech act theory states that an action is carried out at the time an utterance is made. In order for the participants to comprehend the functional purpose of their communication event, the context must also be considered when identifying the speech act being done by a given utterance.

2.2.1 Speech Act Classification

2.2.1.1 Austin's Classification of Speech Act

According to Austin in Renkema (2004:13), every linguistic statement needs to be seen as an act. There are three levels at which Austin's speech act theory can be applied: locution, illocution, and perlocutionary.

- **Locutionary Act**

Yule (1996:48) defines a locutionary act as the fundamental act of speaking, or the creation of a significant linguistic phrase. In a nutshell, meaningful language use is determined by what is said and how it is said. Most of the time, people made coherent statements and did not say things just for the sake of saying them. Thus, an illocutionary act has occurred.

- **Illocutionary Act**

According to Austin in Cutting (2002:16), how speakers use their words constitutes the second dimension of classification. Thus, it is the action of speaking the words, their

purpose. The speakers typically have a particular goal in mind. Yule (1996:48) adds that the communicative power of speech is used to carry out this type of conduct.

- **Perlocutionary Act**

According to Yule (1996:48), a perlocutionary act is the creation of an utterance with a function and the intention that it have an effect. It is the action taken after speaking the words, their outcome. Speakers may assume that the listener will understand the intended effect of their words, depending on the situation. The phrase "perlocutionary effect" describes this.

2.2.1.2 Searle's Classification of Speech Acts

According to Searle in Cutting (2002: 16), these analyses are not yet finished, and more classifications need to be developed because each speech act in the illocutionary actions falls into one of just five very generic categories:

- **Declarations**

The very act of uttering these words and emotions has the power to transform the world such as betting, declaring or resigning.

- **Representatives**

These are statements made by the speaker using words, such as "describing," "claiming," "hypothesizing," "insisting," and "predicting."

- **Commissives**

These are the verbal acts like promising, offering, threatening, swearing, and volunteering that bind the speaker to future action.

- **Directives**

These are actions when the speaker intends to elicit a response from the listener. Examples of these actions include ordering, requesting, inviting, prohibiting, proposing, and so on.

- **Expressives**

This category consists of actions including apologizing, complimenting, praising, regretting, and deploring that express the speaker's feelings.

2.2.2 Types of Speech Acts in Terms of Directness

- **Direct Speech Act**

According to Searle in Cutting (2002: 19), a speaker conveys the literal meaning that the words typically express through a direct speech act. The form and function are directly related to one another in this way. We can conclude that a distinct method exists for differentiating between different kinds of speech acts, and that method is based on structure. Declaratives, interrogatives, and imperatives are the three structural forms that fall under the categories of statements, questions, and commands/requests in communication.

- **Indirect Speech Act**

In some ways, this goes against a direct verbal act. However, Searle states in Cutting (2002: 19) that the purpose of an indirect speech act is to convey a meaning other than the one that is immediately obvious, meaning that form and function are unrelated. One speech act is carried out by means of another speech act, and there is an underlying pragmatic meaning. Another type of speech act that is more subtly hinted than the direct speech act's foundation for communication purposes is the indirect speech act.

2.3 Theories on Speech Act

Language is one of the communication tools. Language is used by people in many different ways to express themselves and send messages. Individuals use words with grammatical structures and other language not just to express themselves, but also to carry out actions. About speech acts, Austin and Searle are the two most persuasive researchers. While Searle provides a more detailed classification of speech acts into five categories, Austin divides them into three categories.

According to Austin (1962) and Searle (1969), the speech act hypothesis explains what humans do when they speak. According to Austin's 1962 addresses, which were gathered and exhibited under the heading "How to do Things with Words," every sentence's frame contains a message that requires the recipient to take action. According to Austin (1962), a discourse act is an attempt to accomplish a goal solely by speech. Speaking can be used for many purposes. Anybody can promise something, arrange for someone to do something, ask for an address, pose a threat, speak to a spouse, and so forth. They all represent distinct speaking acts. Numerous articulations by themselves do not, by and large, constitute an appropriate speech act in most situations when appropriate conditions are not close enough. A statement such as "clean up your room" is inappropriate if the speaker and the recipient are not on a suitable personal level. Without the right professional, no one can communicate with a spouse or spouse. Austin (1962) refers to the speaking act, which is at the core of his theory, as an illocutionary act. It is the task that the generation of the locutionary act is expected to complete. According to Saeed (2006), the illocutionary act is primarily concerned with the usage of dialect in society, which is what Austin and his successors have primarily focused on. In actuality, the word "speech acts" is sometimes used to refer to illocutionary activities fairly. The concept of speech actions was initiated by Austin (1962) in reaction to many previous linguistics hypotheses that did not include

dialect as an activity. Though it began as a theory to be considered, he went on to develop it into what is now known as the "speech act theory." Following Austin, Searle (1969) accepted and modified it in his fascinating work "Speech Acts." Speech acts are categorized by Austin (1962) based on the properties of verbs and their illocutionary strengths. He divides illocutionary acts into five categories, even if it seems difficult to make this classification because there are some possible illocutionary acts and there are often times when the speaker's sincerity is questionable. Such types are (Austin):

- **Verdicatives:** This speech act lesson is used to make particular conclusions, assessments, or discoveries, such as evaluating, characterizing, appraising, surveying, assessing, evaluating, reviewing, etc.
- **Exercitives:** These speech acts try to appear as though they are working inside the boundaries of rights, powers, or impact. Examples of these include naming, sentencing, naming, demanding, committing, expelling, claiming, etc.
- **Commissives:** The speech acts in this lesson demonstrate commitment or guarantees of distinctive sorts or the taking on of a commitment or the expression of a future deliberate. The verbs having a place to this classification are guarantees, plans, ensures, swearing in, wagering, etc.
- **Behabitives:** The verbs for this group of speech acts include words of remorse, congratulations, praises, invitations, and other social behavior expressions.
- **Expositives:** According to Austin (1962), it is impossible to adequately characterize this grouping. These verbs encompass other classes, therefore they are not strictly defined, although the shared performative aspect of person expressions is often

extremely evident. Verbs of the following kind have a place: speculate, foresee, expect, comment, yield, etc.

Austin also divides the speech method into three sections, Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act.

- **Locutionary Act:** A locutionary act is an act carried out with the intention of communicating, whereas study in the domains of phonetics, phonology, and language semantics deals with speaking behavior itself that is, the precise meaning and reference of speaking. Put differently, the locutionary act is the production of meaningful linguistic expression.
- **Illocutionary Act:** An illocutionary act is any action taken in the context of speaking something, pledging something, expressing gratitude, posing a query, etc. An illocutionary act is any conduct that makes comments, suggestions, explanations, or other types of communication using words as a means of communication.
- **Perlocutionary Act:** A perlocutionary act is an act in which a statement is made within a particular context. It stands for every modification made within a particular setting. These are behaviors that come from communication, including expressing something, upsetting someone, consoling someone in need, and so forth. Without trying to influence others, this facilitates the development of meaningful dialogue

According to Searle (1969), Austin's acceptable conditions were taken into consideration when describing customary discourse acts, like a handful spouse and spouse. Austin's (1962) classifications are criticized by Searle (1979) because, according to him, they were based on covering criteria. Furthermore, according to Searle (1979), Austin failed to clarify the distinction between speech act verbs and actual speech acts. Notoriety also

accrued from his inclusion of certain verbs in multiple courses, such as "to describe," which Austin (1962) adds to the "verdicatives" and "expositives" classes. Other than that, a few verbs were categorized even though they didn't fit the requirements for that category. It is not possible to confer the "abundance of a choice in favour of or against a particular course of action" by using the verbs "appoint," "nominate," and "excommunicate." Consequently, an optional scientific categorization based on fitting requirements was adopted by Searle (1979) to replace Austin's (1962) classification. It is important to remember that Searle bases the majority of his scientific classification on three measurements, which are the heart of his twelve crucial measurements of variety in which illocutionary acts differ from one another. They are the earnestness position, the route of fit, and the illocutionary point. The measurements are clarified as takes after (Searle, 1979):

- **The Illocutionary Point:** Though the illocutionary constraint of ask is different from that of a command, they both aim to urge the recipient to do something. In this way, Searle's constraint and point of ask are related, but distinct from one another.
- **Dimension of Fit:** The heading "Fit between Words and the World" contains several contrasts. Some illocutions push the world to coordinate the words, while others use coordination as one of its illocutionary points. Searle illustrates this by defining this situation: A man heads to the general store carrying a shopping list that reads "beans, butter, bread, and bacon," which was handed to him by his spouse. Let us imagine that while he is choosing those items in his shopping cart, a store analyst follows him and records everything he adds to it. This situation makes it clear that the records of the detective and the client are identical. However, the two LPs' works are significantly dissimilar. The goal of the shopper's list is to get everyone to synchronize their statements; the man is gathered to make sure that his

actions match the list. The analyst's list is genuinely intended to generate terms that coordinate the world, which is why there is a switch.

- **Propositional Content:** Illocutionary constraint devices are used to determine contrasts in propositional substance. The differences between a report and a forecast determine this measurement. Although a report focuses on the past or the show, an anticipation must be about the longer term.

In addition, Searle (1979) divided speech actions into five categories: directions, expressives, declaratives, assertives (agent), and commissives. They are further explained as following:

- **Assertive:** They progressively resign the speaker to the expressed suggestion's actuality. These include stating, asserting, describing, inquiring, refuting, drawing conclusions, and similar actions.
- **Directives:** These are the speaker's attempts to persuade the listener to take action. Mandates can take the form of orders, recommendations, or demands.
- **Commissives:** They bind the speaker to a few future initiatives, such as advertising, undermining, and promising.
- **Expressives:** They convey a mental state, such as feelings or behaviors related to certain situations. Saying "thank you," "sorry," "inviting," "saluting," "despising," "lamenting," etc. are all included in this category.
- **Declarations:** Following in the footsteps of Austin's performatives, these speech acts tend to rely on elaborating on non-linguistic knowledge and influence changes

in the legal state of affairs. This includes instances of being banished, christened, fired from a job, and so forth.

Sadock (1974) proposed a somewhat unique method for the speech act hypothesis based on etymological structure. Based on the uncertainty proposition, Sadock tries to address the speech act hypothesis from a linguistic perspective. The idea that phrases that are often used in an indirect manner have more meanings is known as the uncertainty proposition. As a result, standardizing the use of a sentence is precise and coordinated rather than at all indirect. Sadock effectively examines a wide range of linguistic events in an effort to support this argument. In order to support the ambiguity proposal, he examines six specific language structures that he argues exhibit "force-ambiguity": 1. what is the structure of a WH imperative sentence that is modal (you VP)? According to Sadock, aims are also believed to be underpinned by the semantic structure that forms the foundation of the WH basic shape. In order to bolster this view, it is essential to find evidence that certain sentence forms serve as objectives in their indirect application as well as non-interrogatives (again in their indirect application). Here, Sadock presents three different types of evidence to back up the uncertainty proposal. First, he examines how frequently phrases like "it would be ideal if you" appear in WH imperatives and goals.

According to Kent Bach (1979), " Different interpretations of the speaker's intent, almost every speech act consists of the simultaneous performance of multiple acts: speaking something, doing something with it, like requesting or promising something, and trying to influence the audience.

Bach and Harnish (1979) adopted an example that synthesizes both Austin's and Searle's models, wherein a talkative speech act contains of four sub acts (Bach & Harnish, 1979). Bach and Harnish (1979) provide a scientific classification of speech acts that includes many types of illocutionary behaviors. Their work is more thorough and includes

a whole plot that leads up to it. Because it is named by them, they are able to identify six common classes that are predicated on the mental or emotional condition of the speaker. Verdicatives and effectives are two of these groups that are ordinary; mandates, commissives, constatives, and affirmations are examples of communicative discourse acts. The latter four classes' orders, commissives, agents, and expressives come close to Searle's classes but hardly bear comparison to Austin's exercitives, commissives, expositives, and behabitives taken independently.

- **Utterance Act:**

In the context of an utterance, a speaker expresses an expression to an audience.

- **Locutionary Act:**

A speaker says to the audience in the context of an expression like such and so.

- **Illocutionary Act:**

A speaker makes an utterance and says this and that.

- **Perlocutionary Act:**

A speaker has a certain effect on the audience.

- **Constatives:**

These express the speaker's conviction and his desire for the audience to share or adopt his beliefs.

- **Directives:**

These convey both the speaker's attitude toward a few activities that the audience has planned and his intention for his speech to be understood as a call to action by the audience.

- **Commissives:**

These convey the speaker's purposeful belief that acting on his expression is required of him (maybe subject to some restrictions).

- **Affirmations:**

These convey a particular emotion to the audience or, in rare instances, a clearly formal or spontaneous expression. The speaker's intention is to convey through his words that his confidence that it does satisfies a social need to express particular thoughts.

- **Effectives:**

These usual illocutionary activities influence modifications to regulatory states of issues; they are essentially ordinary in that they accomplish their intended impact because it is widely acknowledged that they do so. "A replacement is graduated" and "A charge is chosen" are two examples.

- **Verdicatives:**

These are decisions that, according to custom, have formal consequences inside the establishment where they are made. Calling a runner out, determining that a litigant is at fault, and assessing property are unfair ways to make a verdict, provide a specialist to the court, and furthermore, present the case to them.

According to Leech (1983) function of speech act there are four social work of Illocutionary act, to be specific:

- **Competitive:**

This illocutionary behavior challenges the societal rationale. For example, asking, enquiring, and making a request. In this effort, the disagreeable way between what speakers need to express and what neighbors ought to say is lessened by using negative respectfulness.

- **Convivial:**

This illocutionary act highlights social aims that are incompatible with those of advertising (when someone offers to do something), greeting (when someone meets one another), expressing gratitude (when someone accomplishes something important for the speaker), and praising (when someone receives something necessary). In this context, civility is heavily employed to foster positive relationships within society.

- **Collaborative:**

This illocutionary act appears to be ignoring social functions like direction, description, and declaration. There is no respectfulness in this work.

- **Conflictive:**

This illocutionary conduct is in opposition to the societal goals of weakening, accusing, rejecting, and denouncing. Not only is it disrespectful, but it also intentionally incites rage inside the sentence's incongruity.

According to Vanderveken (1990), there are six components for determining an illocutionary act. They are:

Illocutionary Point: The speaker constantly attempts to connect the world to the content of his expression when he speaks. Here, "fit" alludes to the relationship between the word (language) and the outside environment. According to Vanderveken, there are four directions that work. These are;

- **The Words-to-World Course of Fit:**

The words-to-world fit theory describes how the speech act (words) suit the current condition of issues in the world. This typically occurs during an assertive illocutionary act in a speaker's language.

- **The World-to-Words Direction of Fit:**

In the direction of world-to-words fit, the words spoken have the power to alter the world or reality. It suggests that discourse activities alter the world to suit their content. The order and commissive illocutionary act contains this heading of fit.

- **The Double Direction of Fit:**

It suggests that speech acts (words) modify the universe to fit their content, and that word content orchestrates a situation (world). This kind of fit is called the double course of fit. Usually, the declarative illocutionary act is when this happens.

- **The Invalid or Empty Course of Fit:**

It may be argued that the discourse act in this instance conveys nothing about the world and makes no changes because the speaker's expression has nothing to do with the current situation. When engaging in the illocutionary act of expressiveness, this course of action is commonly adopted.

Despite not explicitly addressing the issues that Austin was preoccupied with, Grice's articles (1957, 1967) have had a significant impact on speech act theory. Grice introduced the notion that ordinary communication occurs when a speaker expresses specific intentions and persuades the audience to recognize those intentions (as well as the fact that the speaker intended to obtain this recognition). Grice proposed that this is true for purposeful communicative acts such as speech. According to him, the speech just gives

hints about the speaker's goals rather than functioning as a communication in and of itself. Later in the seminar, Grice explained how speakers use different cooperative behavior maxims to get their intentions understood when they say specific things in specific situations. Grice made a distinction between the entireties of what is transmitted, what is said in creating an utterance, and that which establishes the truth value of the contribution. Grice referred to things that are transmitted beyond what is said (in the technical sense) as implicature, and things that require cooperation from the speaker as conversational implicature.

The Austin perspective was attacked by Strawson (1971) for incorrectly classifying speech actions like marriage and christening as typical examples of how language functions. He made the observation that these kinds of illocutionary activities typically occur in extremely formal, ceremonial, or ritualistic settings, such as weddings and ship launches. Though, as Pierce acknowledged, these do contain convention, what is said on these occasions is not an example of everyday communicative activity but rather a component of a defined procedure. He maintained that more everyday speech acts, like those carried out by uttering declarative sentences of various kinds, are successful through Gricean means because they make the addressee aware that the speaker intended to accomplish a specific communicative goal and wants the addressee to draw that conclusion based only on the speaker's specific utterance.

2.4 Speech Act and Conversation

This ecological comparison clarifies a disagreement over the viability of studying speech activities apart from the conversations in which they take place. *A System of Logic* by John Stuart Mill serves as an example of an empiricist framework, which advocates seeking to understand a word such as a proper name in isolation. Gottlob Frege (1884), in contrast, advises us to consider a word's meaning in terms of the contribution it makes to

the phrase as a whole. This approach is a significant improvement over empiricist methods and is necessary for treating expressions like quantifiers correctly. However, proponents of the speech act have gone a step farther and maintained that the speech act, not the proposition, is the unit of significance. Because illocutionary acts are the main units of meaning in the use and understanding of natural language, they are significant for the purposes of philosophical semantics. (Vanderveken, 1990, p. 1).

This is exactly what conversation analysis students have argued, pointing out that many speech activities naturally occur in pairs. A statements that claim to be answers to questions go hand in hand with questions. Similarly, offers and acceptances or rejections go hand in hand, and it's simple to multiply instances. In response to these ideas, Searle, who advocates examining speech acts independently, has written (Searle 1992). There, he challenges conversation students to offer an explanation of conversations that is comparable to that of speech acts, while also stating that the chances of such an explanation being possible are slim. One of his arguments is that, in contrast to speaking acts, discussions lack a goal or intention. Green (1999) responds that it is possible to interpret a lot of conversations in teleological ways. For example, a lot of interactions can be interpreted as trying to provide a solution to a question, even if the query is about something as trivial as the weather this afternoon or where the closest metro station is. In response to Searle's challenge, Asher and Lascardes (2003) provide a methodical examination of speech actions in their conversational environment. Furthermore, Roberts (2004, 2012) creates a model of conversational kinematics that states that discussions always attempt to provide an answer to what she refers to as a question under discussion. We will now discuss the "scorekeeping model" of discourse, which provides the finest framework for understanding this point of view.

2.5 Speech Acts and Social Issues

When a speaker chooses to do a speech act in a paradigmatic illocutionary event, her addressee will try their hardest to understand her intentions and, if needed, identify any conventions she might be referencing. According to Pratt (1986), this paradigm does not accurately reflect the reality of many facets of communication. An explanation of language use that relies on the concept of exchange ignores the fundamental truths that, to use simple terms, some individuals are expected to listen more than others, some people get to talk more than others, and not everyone's words have the same value. (1986, page 68). Though Pratt means this comment to be critical of speech act theory, it also points out how this theory could help identify more covert kinds of oppression. A potential wager may backfire if it is rejected. In this scenario, the speaker makes an attempt to wager but is unsuccessful because the audience is not engaged. Similarly, an individual might not be in the appropriate social standing to, for example, appoint or excommunicate, and her attempts to carry out such illocutions will backfire. More significantly, a practice of abusing speech act institutions may rob someone of their capacity to conduct speech acts; over time, the habitual breaker of promises will cause people in his society to become reluctant to accept any promises he makes. He is capable of many locutionary acts, but, at least in this community, he will not be able to commit the illocutionary act of promising. A speaker may become unable to execute a certain speech act type due to a pattern of guilty behavior. Could others in the speaker's community exhibit a pattern of deliberate or unintentional guilty behavior and have the same result? If enough of those speakers pledge never to take another person's bets, warnings, or promises, this could happen. But even outside of these hypothetical scenarios, it's been argued that social inequalities can prevent members of certain groups from performing certain speech acts. Bird (2002) contests that uptake is necessary for the verbal act of refuse. He argues that such an illocution is akin to inviting

and yielding, and that it can happen regardless of whether the intended audiences understand or accept the illocutions that are presented.

In a similar vein, Maitra (2009) contests that the "silencing" argument belongs to speech acts and instead contends that the institution of pornography obscures speaker-intentioned refusals. For example, one can speaker-mean that she refuses, but cognitive and affective reaction patterns will systematically block the understanding of that denial. Expanding upon studies of the relationship between illocutionary phenomena and injustice, McGowan (2009) contends that certain speech acts can both create and be instances of oppression. Overviews of the literature on speech acts and racial, gender, and similar kinds of oppression are given by Anderson, Haslanger, and Langton (2012). The act of dogwhistling has garnered the attention of speech act theorists in recent times, despite not being intrinsically guilty. The metaphor suggests that an agent dogwhistles in case one or more dimensions of a speech act she executes are understandable to only a suitable subset of her addressees. According to Saul (2018), expressing opposition to the Dred Scott Supreme Court case appears to be a means of expressing anti-abortion feelings in modern American politics. To the uninformed, however, a speaker's rejection of the Dred Scott decision seems like a noncontroversial gesture of anti-racism. The phenomena of dogwhistling appears to test ideas about how overt a speaker can be when the dogwhistler appears to be speaking about something that only her insider audience understands: is what she's saying both overt and covert? One who interprets speech acts in terms of overtness should improve the idea of manifestness occurring in her account rather than taking such a stance. A speaker may take use of the possibility that what is apparent to one addressee may not be apparent to another. As a result, a speaker who declares, "I'm against Dred Scott," may imply to certain members of her audience that she is pro-life in addition to being against Dred Scott, but only to others.

2.6 Critical Review on Speech Act Theory

Speech Act Theory is not without its detractors, though, and a lot of these objections stem from issues with the way indirect speech acts are included into the theory. However, there have also been two opposing viewpoints to the speech act theory:

First of all, it is predicated on the idea that utterances have particular characteristics that can be systematically identified, allowing utterances to be mapped onto different speech act categories. While the imperative mood suggests a mandate, the indicative mood suggests an assertive speech act. This premise is obviously challenged by indirect speech acts, especially when the indirect reading suggests a direction while the surface form suggests an assertion. In the event that a systematic relationship between linguistic form and function cannot be established, pure pragmatics will have to be used, which would require completely removing linguistic form from speech act theory, which is not ideal. A potential solution to this issue could involve providing a methodical explanation of the motivations for and forms of indirection. Since there are an unlimited number of ways to be indirect, it should be able to identify the many ways that someone can be indirect. Otherwise, it would be impossible to tell when someone is speaking indirectly. According to Levinson (1983), we might want to reconsider the underlying presumption that sentences contain literal forces and instead focus on the idea of mapping speech act forces onto phrases in context. This is another approach to defining the "levels of abstraction" problem. Attempting to define a taxonomy of all kinds of speech acts is pointless if there is no limit to the level at which the act of speech can be defined. Either we reject the notion of speech acts altogether, or we change our view of what a speech act is. The notion that a speech act can be understood as an operation on the context, and that the context must be understood as a set of propositions expressing the beliefs, knowledge, etc., of the speaker and hearer is what Levinson suggests as a substitute for a literal force. Gazdar (1981) has expanded on

Levinson's ideas. There is a big difference between surface shapes and underlying representations if we reject the idea of force. Despite having outlined a collection of underlying representations, Levinson has not provided a justification for the inclusion of these representations or the process by which they are produced from the utterances that they represent. We are unsure of how we would identify an assertive given that they are represented as a function that varies depending on the environment. The way humans can and do utilize language differs greatly from one another according to this viewpoint. All the same, there's a certain appeal in presenting a speech act as a set of claims about 'knowledge', 'beliefs', and so on. If those sets of claims, perhaps in conjunction with pragmatic principles, can be used to transform a speech act from some abstract idea into a concrete surface form, with specific language features reflecting these attitudes, etc. Restricted by the pragmatic criteria, we therefore have the rudiments of a strong theory that can maintain the notion that the systematic mapping of function onto form should be the focus of speech act theory, and that theory should include indirect speech actions.

A second challenge to speech act theory is posed by the examination of discourse structure. We must be ready to include speech act theory into a theory of discourse structure if we are to accept the assumption that a speech act roughly corresponds to a sentence and that discourse has some sort of structure. However, some discourse theories cannot be reconciled with the theory of speech act. For example, if discourse has no structure, then the question is not posed. Although speech act theory began as an effort to answer the question why it is difficult to attribute truth values to specific sentence types, it has been adopted by linguists, cognitive scientists, artificial intelligences, and the psychologists of language. Each of these fields has its own questions about speech act theory and the more questions there are, the more uncertain speech act theory becomes. Philosophical questions continue to surround classifying speech acts, whether some speech acts are indescribable,

and the role of indirect speech acts in a more general theory of speech (Holdcroft 1978). But cognitive science has also raised a number of new issues that need to be resolved. First, there is the issue of how to determine the proper speech act based on the utterance, and then there is the matter of crafting appropriate utterances for the desired behavior. At some cognitive level, speech act representations are required for both of these concerns. Searle's conventional philosophical method, which describes these issues in general terms in terms of "background knowledge" and "some form of inference," is overly nebulous. It utterly sidesteps the question of whether speech acts are represented at a certain cognitive level, and some philosophers' claim that "we just do it" is a blatant attempt to skirt the difficulty in order to support a flimsy philosophical theory that is incapable of withstanding close examination. The link between word meaning and speech act theory is a difficulty in linguistics; in fact, Sadock (1974) suggested that speech act verbs represent the highest level of linguistic structure in terms of grammar. In addition to all of this, we also need to look at actual evidence to determine the psychological plausibility of our speech act models. This implies that speech act theory could need to be extremely intricate.

2.7 Felicity Condition

Speech acts must meet specific felicity characteristics in order to be performed appropriately. Austin states in Cutting (2002:18) that the fulfillment of the activity, everyone's recognition of the context and duties of each participant, and everyone's sincere intents are all necessary for felicity. However, Searle asserts in Cutting (2002:18) that all speech acts must meet three broad requirements: the hearer must hear and comprehend the language, the speaker cannot be acting or pretending, and the speaker cannot be play acting. The rule for declarations and instructions is that the speaker must think that the action can be completed since they are acting in the best interests of the hearer.

Searle states in Renkema (2004: 14) that illocutions must satisfy four formulas in order to be in the felicity conditions. They are as follows:

- **The Propositional Content**

When a speaker makes a promise, the act to which they commit themselves (the proposition) must be an act that they will carry out in the future. It is forbidden to pledge to do something that has already been done or to make a promise on behalf of another person. According to Yule (1996:50), this is also referred to as a content condition. An additional requirement for a promise is that the speaker's future conduct must coincide with the future occurrence.

- **The Preparatory Condition**

This condition relates to the conditions that must exist in order for an illocution to be absorbed as the intended illocution.

- **The Sincerity Condition**

The speaker needs to genuinely be willing to fulfill the future act in order to meet this requirement.

- **The Essential Condition**

To sum up, this is the quality that sets the previously described illocution apart from others. A speech act's essential condition is combined with requirements for the utterance's content, context, and speaker's intentions in order for it to be performed.

2.8 Discourse

When studying pragmatics, the term "discourse" and how it must be analyzed as a consequence of comprehending a particular written or spoken text are frequently mentioned. Discourse is defined by Nunan (1993:5) as language in context. Discourse,

according to Crystal (2003:25), is also described as an uninterrupted passage of language, particularly spoken language, longer than a sentence that frequently forms a cohesive whole, such a sermon, debate, joke, or tale. Next, Cook (1989:156) defines discourse as linguistic segments interpreted as having a purpose, unity, and meaning. That is, discourse does not discuss texts as a technical phrase; rather, discourse engages with the meaning shared in the discourse/texts. Gaining knowledge of discourse will open up new possibilities for the speaker's response to potential context-related events. Discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the link between language and the situations in which it is used, as McCarthy (1991:5) has noted. Discourse, as opposed to language or social interactions, is associated with the historical evolution of ideas, according to Foucault (1997). The methods via which speech is formalized, transformed, and reproduced are described by Foucault. Discourse, as a set of declarations, is permeated by intricate relationships that are both intrinsic and external to it. Foucault used the proclamation as the analytical unit and defined it as referential, meaning that it "is made up of laws of prospect, policies of lifestyles for the object that is named, definite, or described within it, and for members of the family which can be affirmed or denied in it." This indicates that we are obligated by particular laws to act in the most favorable manner at a given historical period. Using Foucault's concept of language, we find that discourses about language distribute and constrain the ways in which we write, talk, and think about it. Consequently, conversation now generates certainty as well as merely proving it. Cook (1992) defined discourse as the spoken exchange of words and discourse assessment as the process of figuring out what makes a speech comprehensible. Cook continues, "Discourse analysis examines how language fragments become meaningful and cohesive for their speaker when their entire textual, sociological, and psychological context is taken into consideration."

As per Rymes (2008), cited by Mirzaee & Hamidi (2012), "language-in-use" is a popular description of discourse. Discourse analysis also examines how the context in which language is used affects how it is employed. With notions from Foucault and Lacan, Hollway (1989) developed a psychoanalytic interpretation of speech, understanding it as social reality. Using linguistics, Fairclough (1992) adapted this social theory to create a more quantifiable and practical method. Discourse has been interpreted in many different ways by linguists.

2.9 Political Discourse

Analysis of political discourse (PDA) is the study of language use in political settings. The literature on PDA has a strong emphasis on the ideologies, power structures, and language-based tactics used by political players.

- **Language and Power**

Political discourse is a type of social practice in which language both reflects and perpetuates power relations, according to Norman Fairclough (1992). Throughout his interviews, Khan has used forceful language to convey competence and authority, which is a reflection of his desire to come off as a qualified leader who can handle difficult political situations.

- **Ideology in Political Discourse**

According to Teun A. van Dijk (1997), political speech serves as a platform for the expression of ideologies. In his speeches, Khan frequently highlights his opposition to corruption and presents himself as a reformer battling the powerful political class. This is consistent with van Dijk's examination of the ways in which politicians utilize language to influence how the general public views their ideologies.

- **Persuasion in Political Speech**

The ethos, pathos, and logos of Aristotle's theory of rhetoric are still important for comprehending political speech. In his interviews, Khan demonstrates a combination of pathos engaging his audience emotionally, especially when criticizing Western foreign policy ethos presenting himself as a leader who is honest and moral and logos making logical arguments about diplomacy and administration.

- **Crisis Discourse**

The research done by Ruth Wodak in (2015) on "crisis discourse" shows how political leaders present their stories when things are dire. Pakistan's economic and security issues are frequently brought up in Khan's interviews, and he usually frames these issues in a way that supports his policies or actions.

2.10 Context

They include a variety of societal or human components in indirect speaking activities. Among them is context. It is a crucial idea in pragmatics because it emphasizes how words are understood in context or throughout an exchange, and how the participants convey more information via their actions than through the words they employ. According to Nunan (1993: 7-8), context is the circumstances that give origin to and surround the discourse. Furthermore, context comes in two flavors: linguistic and non-linguistic. Linguistic context pertains to the language used in and around the conversation under examination. The discourse within is addressed by the nonlinguistic context. It comprises the nature of the communiqué event, the subject matter, the goal of the gathering, the location, the attendees, and the contextual information that will be discussed. Mey (1993:39-40), on the other hand, clarifies that context is more than merely a practical concern of reference and comprehension. Furthermore, our words' deeper (correct, but not

in a philosophical sense) meaning comes from their context. Assigning a proper value to phenomena like implicate, assumptions, and the entire collection of context-oriented qualities that were briefly described also heavily depends on the context.

2.10.1 Context of Situation

According to Hymes in Wardhaugh (1986:245-247), speech is influenced by a number of elements; this theory is called an ethnographic frame-work. They are referred to as an ethnography of a communication event and are important for comprehending how the goals of that specific outgoing event are met. They are listed in the following order:

- **Setting and scene (S)**

Setting describes the actual physical conditions in which communication occurs, as well as the time and place of the speech. Scene describes the occasion's cultural definition as well as its abstract psychological context.

- **Participants (P)**

There are different combinations of sender-receiver, addressor-addressee, and speaker-listener in this. They typically perform specific jobs that are defined by society.

- **End (E)**

This speaks to the goals that individuals set for themselves on specific occasions in addition to the generally accepted and expected results of an exchange.

- **Act sequence (A)**

Concerns the structure and content of speech, such as the words used, the manner in which they are used, and the relationship of the speech to the topic.

- **Key (K)**

It describes the voice, style, or attitude used to deliver a certain message.

- **Instrumentalities (I)**

They refer to the specific manner of speech utilized, including the language, dialect, code, or register chosen, as well as the selection of communication channels, such as oral, written, or telegraphic methods.

- **Norms of Interaction and Interpretation (N)**

They make reference to particular traits and behaviors associated with speaking as well as how such traits and behaviors could be perceived by those who do not share them.

- **Genre (G)**

It alludes to distinct kinds of speech, including prayers, sermons, lectures, and riddles, poems, proverbs, and so forth. They do differ when they speak casually. Holmes (1992:12) puts out the idea that context will be perceived in a number of pertinent and beneficial aspects. Any language selection will typically show the impact of one or more of the following:

- a) The participant: to whom and who is the speaker directed?
- b) Where are they conversing and the interaction's environment or social context?
- c) The subject: what is being discussed?
- d) The purpose: what is their speech about?

2.10.2 Context of Socio-culture

According to Yule (1996:21–22), it may be easier to acknowledge that context, or the physical surroundings, has a significant influence on how referring phrases are understood. Reference, on the other hand, is a social construct in which the speaker makes

reference to an object or person by using a word or phrase with the expectation of being understood.

2.11 Speech Event

According to Levinson (1979a) in Levinson (1983:279), a speech event is a fundamental idea of a social action that is acknowledged in culture and in which language plays a particular and frequently highly specialized role. Since these cultural events limit how language is used, it appears that equivalent inference rules apply, assigning functions to utterances based in part on the social context in which the conversation is taking place. As for directness in speech actions, we already understood that it basically involves one person attempting to persuade another without running the danger of rejection or offending them. But situations like this don't just involve one statement. It's a social setting with individuals who, on that particular occasion, may have specific aims and who, in any case, have some sort of social interaction.

In those kinds of situations, Yule (1996:57) also refers to a collection of utterances as a speech event. It's a task where players engage in traditional language-based interaction to reach a goal. This could involve a clear central speaking act. According to Yule, a request "is not made by means of a single speech act suddenly uttered" in the majority of situations. It contains a speech event. In this way, learning speech events is also a means of acquiring more complex forms of communication than merely focusing on their obvious meaning.

2.12 Speech

2.12.1 Definition of Speech

A speech is a type of public speaking that is frequently given at a variety of events, including political campaigns, graduation ceremonies, and inauguration nights. According

to the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, a speech is described as a formal discussion held, typically in front of a sizable audience, on a special occasion.

According to Slagell (2009:1), a speech is a public speaking engagement that involves a communication interaction wherein one person in the contact does the majority of the speaking and oral communication is shared with multiple listeners. But speaking in front of an audience has further difficulties because the speaker must convey meaning with their body, voice, and images in addition to their words.

2.12.2 *Speech Situation Aspects*

Aspects of speaking circumstance should be considered in a communicative activity. The following are the features of speech situation that Leech (1983:13) mentions:

- **Addressers or Addressees**

While addressees refer to hearers or readers, addressers are the alternative term used to refer to speakers or authors.

- **The Context of an Utterance**

Any prior information that listeners and speakers are presumed to have in common that influences how listeners understand a speaker's meaning is referred to as context.

- **The Goal(s) of an Utterance**

According to Leech, the purpose of an utterance is to discuss the speaker's intention or the intended meaning of the statement. Because it does not need the user to deal with motivation, the term "goal" is more agnostic than "intention," as it can be applied to a wide range of goal-oriented actions.

- **The Utterance as a Form of Act or Activity: A Speech Act**

The study of pragmatics focuses on spoken acts and performances that occur in certain contexts. In other words, pragmatics approaches language in a more practical sense than grammar.

- **The utterance as a Product of a Verbal Act**

The term "utterance" has another meaning in pragmatics; it can also refer to the outcome of a verbal act as opposed to the verbal act itself. Though it is generally acknowledged that speaking in terms of questions and sentences is more technical, speaking in terms of utterances is more than that; it also makes sense given the specific circumstances.

2.12.3 Classical Rhetoric Speech

The structure and efficiency of spoken and written communications and the success of contemporary speeches, presentations or reports, particularly in corporate settings, are based on the five classical canons of rhetoric: Invention Arrangement Style Memory Delivery These canons first appeared in Cicero's "De Inventione" (Porter, 2001:83). These canons can be applied to speech, presentation, company memo, meeting agenda, mission statement, sales or marketing report, etc. These examples illustrate how these canons can be used in various contexts:

- **Invention**

Aristotle believed that invention was the process of figuring out the most effective way to persuade someone. Although it may seem straightforward, the invention stage of writing a speech or composition might be the most challenging since it establishes the foundation for all subsequent stages; you have to start from scratch in order to create the piece's structure. In order to optimize persuasion, the purpose of this phase is to generate

ideas for what to say and how to say it. A skilled communicator or writer will likely admit that they probably devote more time to the invention stage than any other.

- **Arrangement**

The act of structuring a speech or document to achieve maximum persuasiveness is known as arrangement. Six distinct sections made up a speech according to classical rhetoricians. They are as follows:

- a) Introduction**

A speech's start should primarily state its topic or aim, be it to instruct, encourage, commend, apologize, or persuade. It is essential to ensure the success of the speech or essay during this period. The audience will decide if the speech is worthwhile to listen to in the first few seconds. The speaker will lose their interest for the duration of the speech if they are not captured by the opening remarks.

- b) Statement of Facts**

The background information needed to tell the audience the history of the problem is in the facts. The goal is to provide the audience with enough information to understand the speaker's points in context. For instance, if you want to convince the audience to do something, you first need to convince them that there's a problem.

- c) Division**

The best technique to introduce an argument after providing some background information is to use a *partitio*, which is a synopsis of the points the speaker will be making. In order to make the speech simpler to follow, it would be best to give the audience a preview of the logical and emotional journey that they will be taking them on.

- d) Proof**

Proof makes up the majority of the speech or essay. The speaker will argue during this time. He or she must create logical arguments that the audience can comprehend and follow in the proof part. To support the speaker's claims, it is advised to refer back to the facts listed in the statement of facts. If the speaker is making a recommendation, they must persuade the audience that their particular course of action is the best one for handling the issue that was just discussed.

e) Refutation

It's time to draw the audience's attention to the argument's flaws after presenting a compelling and solid case. This may come as a surprise. Although discussing an argument's flaws may initially appear unproductive, doing so will actually strengthen the speech in two ways. It first provides the speaker with an opportunity to address any counterarguments that the other side might have and allay any audience uncertainties. Pointing out flaws before the listener or speaker's opponent can effectively blunt a potential counterargument. Additionally, some people will already be considering objections; if the speaker does not address those objections, the audience will think that the speaker is incapable of doing so, that the speaker is hiding something, or that the speech is indeed appropriate. Second, pointing out the argument's flaws is a useful application of ethos. A know-it-all is disliked by all. A small amount of intellectual humility can go a long way toward building the speaker's credibility and popularity, which will help the audience be more receptive to what the speaker has to say. Realizing that the debate serves as a tool for winning the audience's trust and sympathy.

f) Conclusion

The conclusion should provide a succinct and memorable summary of the argument. Restating the evidence and facts will not suffice. It is preferable to add some passion to the conclusion if the speaker wants the audience to remember what they said.

2.13 Memory

The third aspect, memory, plays a significant role in learning and presenting material. It can involve recalling information naturally or memorizing specific parts of a speech with precision. In a modern workplace, memory serves various purposes, but it's especially valuable when sharing knowledge on a topic. Often, we're tasked with projects relying on our existing knowledge and our ability to learn new things to reach the project's objectives. Memory helps guide us through the steps of a project, blending recall with spontaneous improvisation. However, relying solely on memorization may not always be suitable or comfortable in such situations. It's essential for a speaker to be able to handle unexpected questions and seamlessly continue their presentation.

2.14 Style

When writing memos or delivering persuasive speeches, the emphasis often lies on the content of what is being communicated. While having meaningful and substantial ideas is crucial, how those ideas are presented holds equal importance. The canon of style aids speakers in effectively presenting their ideas and arguments in a manner that captures the audience's attention. These principles of style were initially formulated by Theophrastus and Demetrius, who were students of Aristotle. Later, ancient Roman rhetoricians such as Cicero and Quintilian passed down these principles to their own students, enriching them with their own insights and interpretations.

- **Correctness**

To speak or write correctly, one must adhere to the conventions and guidelines of their native tongue. A proficient communicator adheres to grammar and syntax norms and makes appropriate word choices. Appropriate language use will provide precise and unambiguous communication. Furthermore, using language correctly builds credibility with readers since it shows that the writer or speaker is detail-oriented, educated, and aware of linguistic intricacies.

- **Clarity**

Ensuring that the script of a speech is clear and simple helps prevent the message from being lost between the speaker and the audience.

- **Evidence**

For the classic rhetorician, the power of evidence was measured by its power to move the audience emotionally through vivid description. It was widely accepted that people are more likely to be moved emotionally by pathos (statements) than by logic (statements). One of the best ways to move an audience emotionally is to appeal to their physical senses through vivid and detailed descriptions.

- **Propriety**

Propriety in style means selecting words that are appropriate to the subject matter of your speech and making sure they are appropriate to your audience and to the event. Propriety in style is all about saying the right thing, in the right way, at the right time.

- **Ornateness**

Ornateness in speech or text involves making it engaging to listen to or read by employing figures of speech and playing with the sound and rhythm of words.

2.15 Delivery

The 'canon of delivery' refers to how a message is delivered. While the 'canon of style' focuses on the style of language used, 'delivery' is concerned with the mechanics of how a speaker conveys the message. In the time of the ancient orators, 'deliverance' included body language, hand signals, and tone of voice variations during their speeches. If you master the 'cannon of delivery', you will be able to establish your audience's credibility (ethos). It also allows an orator to employ emotion (pathos) to persuade. Well-timed pauses or emphatic gestures can evoke specific emotions from the audience to drive home a point. Rhetoric, originating from ancient Greece, is the art of eloquent and persuasive speaking. The Oxford English Dictionary defines it precisely as "the art of using language to persuade or influence others; the body of rules to be observed by a speaker or writer to express oneself with eloquence." While modern politicians may not strictly adhere to the original Greek rules of rhetoric, they often adopt recognizable speech patterns and adhere to a broader set of rules governing linguistic structures and devices to enhance the impact of their ideas.

2.16 Language and Politics

The idea that "language and politics" are intertwined is evident. According to Beard (2000), understanding the language of politics enables us to comprehend how those who want to acquire, use, and maintain power use language. According to Beard (2000), the purpose of political campaigns, speeches, written materials, and broadcasts is to educate and enlighten the public about matters that are deemed to be extremely important. It is abundantly evident from these submissions that giving speeches is one of the political actions of politicians that is made feasible by the avenue that language provides.

2.17 Previous Research Work

Research conducted by Dr. M. Akram, Nasreen Ahmed, Dr. Samina Sarwat, and Waheed Shehzad analyzed the post-election victory speech of Imran Khan in 2018 by using speech act theory. They analyzed the victory speech delivered by Imran Khan on July 26, 2018. The purpose of the study was to explore various speech acts and analyze the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. The framework used for this study is the speech act theory of Searle (1969) and Austin (1965). This is descriptive-qualitative research. The results demonstrated that the speech actions he used most frequently in his victory speech were assertive, commissive, and included some expressiveness. Declarative acts are the least common. The prevalence of commissive acts in victory speeches has demonstrated their intended effects of inspiring, encouraging, thrilling, and persuading the public.

Another research conducted by Kashmalah Ashraf, Durr-e-Nayab and Sana Tahir on 28 February 2022 is that language plays many different aspects in people's lives. It conveys a great deal about an individual's language use and distinguishes one person from another from varied cultural backgrounds. In this sense, language is very important in shaping what people say and how they say it. The way that people use language in political discourse affects how other people perceive it, either favorably or unfavorably. In any political system, politicians often utilize language as a tool to assert their authority and convince the public of their viewpoints. This essay examines the terminology employed by Mr. Imran Khan, the former prime minister of Pakistan, in his public political speeches. It made an effort to analyze the language as it was employed by a well-known leader and politician. In order to analyze Imran Khan's word choices and determine how they represent his intentions in the political sphere, the study conducts a qualitative analysis of his spoken political language. It may undoubtedly persuade and convince individuals to believe in a

certain philosophy, desire, or even course of action. In order to do this, Imran Khan's leadership style both domestically and globally was examined using Fairclough's three-dimensional model as the theoretical foundation. The study presents a number of conclusions, one of which is the use of language and rhetoric by Mr. Imran to demonstrate his leadership both in Pakistan and outside.

The research conducted by Awais Rubbani, Alia Awan and Syeda Mehwish Batool Shamsi on the speech of Imran Khan delivered on 27 September. This study aims to examine the true motive and goal of the Prime Minister of Pakistan's (PMOP) speech. An approach known as critical discourse analysis looks into the relationships that exist between language and the social and political contexts in which it is used. It looks at topics including politics, economics, ethnicity, gender, and religion, among others. This study employs a qualitative corpus approach and conducts a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of Imran Khan's political speech, which was delivered on September 27, 2019. The Fairclough CDA model serves as the foundation for the study's findings. Fairclough states that there are three primary stages in CDA. This speech was easier to comprehend and interpret with the help of this model. The three primary research issues of "what," "which," and "why" are addressed in this work. The study's findings demonstrate that PMOP has a high regard for people and works to stop injustice and poor living conditions that non-Muslim Indians inflict on Muslims. The study is restricted to an adequate volume of information. Researchers may find the paper useful for their future CDA research.

Another research by Summaya Afzal and Ahmed Hassan in 2021 of the victory speech of Imran Khan. This paper aims to clarify the rhetorical and persuasion strategies employed by Imran Khan, the prime minister of Pakistan at the moment, throughout his triumphal address. The qualitative study also examines the ideological statement made by Mr. Khan after his victory in the general election in 2018. In the above mentioned speech,

various elements of political power were identified by the qualitative study. The qualitative study uses Aristotelian language such as pathos, ethos and logos. The qualitative study also analyzes how Mr. Khan used personal pronouns to change public perception and political belief. The qualitative study analyzes Mr. Khan's prediction method, positive self-characterization and negative perception of other politicians. The study showed that Imran Khan purposefully crafted his victory speech around the Aristotelian rhetoric model, applying the techniques of positive prediction and self-appraisal, as well as negatively portraying the opposition parties in order to sway public opinion in favor of his political agenda.

Research conducted by Khalil Ur Rehman, Farooq Ahmed, Khurram Shahza, Muhammad Azam, Saba Iram, and Shahzada Shoaib Ahmed on Imran Khan's UNGA speech (74th session: 2019). The purpose of this study is to examine political leaders' ideology and vision by utilizing language's power. They use tactful language use to disseminate their beliefs. The following paper conducts a critical analysis of Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan's address during the 74th session of the UNGA. He spoke during the 74th United Nations General Assembly. The speech addressed a number of domestic and global concerns, including the conflict in Kashmir, Islamophobia, money laundering, and climate change. The scholars have endeavored to expose and unearth the beliefs and concepts that drove that discourse. This study has seen the employment of many language instruments, or rhetorical strategies, to achieve political aims and objectives. The Fairclough model has been used to qualitatively examine Imran Khan's UNGA address. Numerous important topics are covered in light of this modality, including word choice, implication, context, impact of speech, and audience relationship-building.

The research conducted by Muhammad Imran Shah and Rafia Alyas in 2019 of Imran Khan's speech at Global Peace and Unity Forum. The purpose of the research was

to critically analyze Imran Khan's address at the Global Peace and Unity Forum. The purpose of this study is to investigate how political leaders' ideologies are constructed through language. How political leaders select particular lexicons to convey to the public their intellectual strength. This research study uses Halliday's ideational metafiction to examine how political leaders use their ideologies to manipulate the public's perceptions. The analysis has been conducted using the quantitative method.

An Analysis of Imran Khan's and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's Speeches by Benish, Noreen Mazari, Bilal Azmat Cheema, Jahanzeb, and Javed Akhtar, published in February 2021. The study looks into the Speech Act elements in a few speeches by well-known leaders to understand how they are employed to convey leadership and what role they play in message projection. Politicians frequently use their speeches to motivate, inspire, and influence the general population. The study design that was employed for data collection and analysis was exploratory research. The study's purposeful selection of two UN speeches by Imran Khan and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto served as the foundation for the data. The research draws upon the insights provided by Austin's (1962) Speech Act Theory as well as Searle's (1969, 1979) five categories of speech acts. The findings of the study showed that representative acts, which include assertive acts, expressive acts, directives, commissive acts, and declarative actions, have more occurrences and higher percentages than other speech acts (65% vs. 7%). These findings indicate that more emphasis has been placed on the speeches' representative role, where the speaker emphasizes the substance of the spoken proposals.

A study conducted by Tanveer Hussain, Deeba Shahwar, and Abdul Basit in 2020 analyzed the first speech delivered by Imran Khan as Prime Minister of Pakistan on July 26, 2018, through a speech act lens. The researchers aimed to elucidate the speech actions employed by Khan during his inaugural address and explore the nuances between direct

and indirect speech acts. Their interest lay in dissecting the political discourse evident in Khan's speech. The study utilized both qualitative and quantitative discourse analysis methods to identify the types of speech acts utilized by Khan. Out of 100% of the data examined, the results revealed that Khan's speech comprised of representative acts (27.083%), expressive acts (1.041%), declarative acts (7.291%), directive acts (25%), and commissive acts (39.583%). Central to the analysis was the Speech Act theory, initially proposed by J.L. Austin in 1962 and further developed by J.R. Searle in 1969, which served as the theoretical framework for the investigation. Through this approach, the researchers aimed to shed light on the persuasive and authoritative strategies employed by Khan in his speech as Prime Minister.

Critical Discourse Analysis of Imran Khan Dharna Speeches in Socio-Political Perspective by Aasia Nusrat, Dr. Sardaraz Khan, and Ms. Shaista Shehzadi in (2020). This study attempts to investigate and expose power play in Imran Khan's talks from Dharna in 2014. The two-dimensional theoretical perspective of power (Fairclough, 2003) power behind and inside discourse has been adopted in this work. This research is important because it will help the Pakistani public grasp their leader's conception of power by helping them understand the meaning that language carries. The study methodology makes use of Fairclough's three-dimensional model (1989) as a tool for data analysis in addition to theme analysis. The discourse levels of text, discourse, and society were taken into consideration when analyzing the talks. The main conclusions in the instance of power within discourse are that the speaker used the pronoun "I" to demonstrate his authority and the pronoun "we" to earn the audience's support and project this power onto the rulers. The speakers used a variety of linguistic devices, such as modal verbs, lexicon, transitivity, interdiscourse, and others, to thoroughly explain the oppressive rule of the government. Furthermore, the

influence of Islam and the West in the speakers' statements is one of the main conclusions in the case of "power behind discourse."

Muhammad Ramzan, Zartashia Kynat Javaid, and Misbah Afsheen Khan conducted a study on the psychological aspects of Imran Khan's speech addressing national issues during his tenure as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Their research aimed to delve into the psychological dimensions embedded within Khan's discourse, utilizing a combination of linguistic and cognitive analyses at the lexical, syntactic, and pragmatic levels. The study employed a mixed methodology approach, integrating techniques such as the Atomistic Morphological Analysis Method, Syntactic Analysis (Jegede, 2020), and Cognitive Pragmatic Communication Theory (Sperber & Wilson, 2004). Through their analysis, patterns emerged indicating a consistent use of declarative sentences, first-person pronouns, and other linguistic elements, suggesting Khan's focus on addressing issues related to power, hegemony, and ideology. Moreover, the cognitive linguistic analysis revealed Khan's deliberate portrayal of himself in a positive light while casting opposing ideologies in a negative manner, strategically advancing his hegemonic agenda, subtly veiled in ideological rhetoric.

The study was conducted by Ngasini, Senowarsito and Dyah Nugrahani on Expressive Speech Act Used in The Ellen Show Interview with Billie Eilish. The objective of this study is to categorize different expressive speech acts and to explain the actual setting and realization employed in Billie Eilish's Ellen show interview. Descriptive qualitative research methods were applied. The interview script served as the source of the study's data. The interviewer and interviewee's discussion provided the data for this study, which employed document analysis to analyze the data. The results revealed that 16 expressive speech acts were made, including 6 congratulatory expressions (37.5%), 1 expression of gratitude (6.2%), 1 expression of apology (6.2%), 1 expression of greeting

(6.2%), 1 expression of wishing (6.2%), and 5 expressions of attitudes (31.2%). The findings demonstrated that the most common type of expressive speech is the expressive form of congratulations. The most common expressive speech act is the expressive way of expressing congratulations. The most common expressive speech act is the expressive way of expressing congratulations.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH DESIGN

Previous chapter 2 discussed us about the literature review of the thesis. It includes the discussion on the theories, main ideas, words and concepts. A brief discussion of all the relevant studies on this subject is also provided. Basic theories of speech act along with their necessary briefings was also a part of this chapter.

This chapter discusses the research methodology being used for analyzing the interviews with Imran Khan. The research concerns the speech act theory presented by Austin and further explained by Searle. This chapter would discuss how this theory analyzes the interviews on three basic acts, i.e., locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

3.1 Research Methodology

A methodology section then presents the theoretical framework based on the Speech Act Theory and explains the methodology adopted for the analysis. It describes the data collection process, the selection of Imran Khan's interviews, and the approach used for qualitative analysis.

Imran Khan is a well-known Pakistan politician and former cricketer who previously held the position of Prime Minister in Pakistan from 2018 to 2022. He is a dominant character in Pakistan whose leadership and governance policies revolve positively or negatively around the history, politics, social structures, and economy of the country. Considering interviews with Imran Khan Opens up a lot of different aspects including his political views, organizational approach, and even reasons behind his actions, being a most useful material for academic studies. There are several key reasons for choosing his interviews like leadership insight, political ideology and rhetoric, policy

making and governance, public perception and media interaction, crisis leadership and charismatic appeal and populism.

Research design is the set of methods and procedures that a researcher will use to conduct research. A researcher's research design allows them to concentrate on study methods that are relevant to the research topic and to structure their research for success.

In this research, the data collected are in the form of words, so the research is descriptive-qualitative. A methodical, subjective technique called descriptive qualitative research is employed to explain and interpret human experiences. A qualitative study is any research in which the terms "observation" and "description" are not typically used. While using numerical metrics is not advised, emphasis is placed on alternative methods of description. According to Sugiyono (2016:12), qualitative research is a technique that gathers data in the form of words or images as opposed to numerical values. The main goal of the descriptive technique is to determine "what is." The researcher does not need to conduct any experimental activities because the speech and Imran Khan's interviews are what need to be studied.

3.2 Theoretical Framework

The epistemological framework of the present study is based on 'Speech Act Theory' proposed by J.L. Austin (1962). The theory was later modified and substantiated by J.R. Searle (1969). The only tool for evaluating the meanings and purposes of words employed in many situations and circumstances is speech act theory, which is a fundamental idea in pragmatics. Speech acts are defined as utterances and word use that are used to carry out specified acts or to undertake various actions.

There are three basic types of speech acts, according to Austin (1962):

- **Locutionary:** Speech-act theory defines a speech-act (sometimes called an “intrinsic” or “locutionary” act) as the process of making a significant statement, a segment of speech preceded by a period of silence, followed by another period of silence, or a change in speaker.
- **Illocutionary:** Speech-act theory distinguishes between illocutionary acts and locutionary acts. The term “illocutionary act” refers to the use of a sentence to express an attitude with a particular meaning or “force”. Social contracts are based on illocution, according to Sbisà (2014). Put differently, the social connection that existing between speakers and hearers is what dictates whether something stated will cause a change in the condition of circumstances or the relationship between interlocutors, speakers, and hearers.
- **Perlocutionary:** According to speech-act theory, a perlocutionary act is an activity or mental state that results from speaking. Another name for it is a perlocutionary effect. "The perlocutionary act is essentially the intended reaction that the speaker wants the hearer to have as a result of his speech.

Further, Searle (1969) classified illocutionary acts into five types:

- **Directive:** When the speaker asks the hearer to do anything for them, they use the directive speech act. The phrase "directive speech acts" refers to actions like asking, ordering, requesting, and proposing.
- **Commissive:** Speech acts known as commissives are used by speakers to make promises about future actions. They convey the speaker's meaning. These can be made by the speaker alone or in concert with several people; they are threats, pledges, refusals, and promises.

- **Representative:** Representative is the act of putting the statement into words that are consistent with the worldview of the representative. Representatives fall into a few groups according to Searle's theory: state, suggest, speculate, swear, demand, boast, complain, and conclude.
- **Declarative:** A speech act that conveys a proposition or declaration is known as a declarative speech act. It is a statement that fulfills the linguistic purpose of asserting something, articulating a fact, or expressing a belief.
- **Expressive:** An expressive speech act is a speech act in which the speaker shares their thoughts and feelings about something, including expressing gratitude, congratulating, or requesting an apology. Since expressive speech acts are inextricably linked to people in everyday discourse, it is crucial to study them.
- To talk a language is to execute speech actions such as making claims, issuing orders, answering questions, making commitments, etc. Seeing speech acts as the fundamental unit of communication, enables Searle to directly connect speech acts with the analysis of language including its development, interpretation, and context

3.3 Sampling

The sample for this research is determined by the famous dialogues in the interviews like "Ines Pohl: Are you willing to talk to PM Modi about these issues?" "PM Imran: Absolutely not!" "Jonathan: Sorry, what do say"? Jonathan: Are you speaking with Joe Biden? The selection of these two interviews for a speech act analysis was based on their differing interview techniques, global audience reach, geopolitical significance, and timely nature of the subjects covered. The study can identify important trends in Imran Khan's usage of speech acts, from defensive to assertive, and how they contribute to his political image as a nationalist and international leader by examining how he reacts to these various

media formats. His communication tactics are briefly examined in this focused analysis of two interviews; further research could build on these findings by examining more interviews and circumstances.

For a number of reasons, these two interviews with Jonathan Swan and Ines Pohl represent Imran Khan's more extensive political discourse. They demonstrate his capacity to steer clear of difficult subjects with calculated speech acts, control foreign scrutiny while appealing to his home audience, and strike a balance between populist messaging and defensive rhetoric. In both interviews, he emphasized national sovereignty, diplomacy, and reformist pledges, which is indicative of his general leadership style and method for addressing difficult domestic and international challenges. These interviews offer a glimpse into how Khan employs speech acts to control the perception of Pakistan, uphold his policies, and demonstrate his leadership in the face of opposition.

3.4 Research Instrument

The researcher intended to employ speech act analysis to perform a qualitative study of a subset of political interview utterances. This approach enabled the exploration of the speaker's hidden intentions and mental states.

3.5 Procedure of Data analysis

The collection of the data was be in the form of words and sentences rather than numbers. This chapter Identifies and classifies the categories of speech acts employed by Imran Khan in his speech and also explores the overlapping and intersection of these speech acts Following are a few ways the researcher used to analyze the data:

First the researcher learned the main speaker's utterances in the form of speech acts. Then grouped the information on the various speech acts employed in the interviews. After that, the researcher explained the classifications of illocutionary acts employed in both

interviews with the former Prime Minister Imran Khan and discussed the meaning of the locutionary act, the illocutionary act, and the perlocutionary act. The researcher offered a conclusion and recommendations based on the data analysis at the end.

CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS

The previous chapter 3 is considered to be the research methodology chapter. This chapter discussed the research methodology used for the current study and provides a brief overview of the approach that will be used to perform the study. The theory of speech act theory has been applied on the present research so initial points of the three dimensions of the theory is mentioned.

This chapter 4 deals with analysis done by using speech act theory. In this chapter, the outcomes of the research that have been obtained are explained in detail. The section one tells us about the answer of our 1st research question. The main points of speech act theory have been analyzed in section 1 in the way such as at first the text has been written in English. Then have been translated in simple English and finally the explanation has been done according to the passages. The section 2 tells us about the answer of our 2nd research question and the main points of illocutionary act have been discussed, but the graph mentions that which of the illocutionary act used by interviewer and interviewee. The researcher found locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act by (Austin) and also found representatives, directives, commissive, declarative, and expressive by (Searle) in the interviews of Imran Khan.

SECTION 1

4.1 Austin Speech Act Theory

Austin divides the speech method into three parts, Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act.

In the interviews locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary speech acts are examined in this section.

- 1) What are the categories of speech acts employed by Imran Khan in his speech and how do they contribute to the persuasive and communicative goals of the interviews.

1st Interview Analysis

A conversation between Imran Khan and Ines Pohl.

Text 1

Ines Pohl “Mr. Khan, you probably have one of the most difficult jobs in the world. Your country has to balance ties with the United States and China. Beijing wants to invest in Pakistan, but that, of course, strains your relationship with Washington. Your country also shares a border with conflict-ridden countries like Afghanistan and Iran. How are you managing all that? We are trying our best to make sure that ties between these two countries do not deteriorate. It is a region that cannot afford another conflict.”

ANALYSIS

Locutionary Act

The locutionary act is the utterance itself when Ines Pohl said, “Mr. Khan, you probably have one of the most difficult jobs in the world.” **How are you managing all that?**

Illocutionary Act

Ines Pohl “Mr. Khan, you have probably have the most difficult jobs in the world”.

How are you managing all that? That utterance contains a directive illocutionary act and it is classified as asking. The interviewer, Ines Pohl, asks about the strategy

or plans of Prime Minister Imran Khan with the top two leading economies in the world, like the USA and China.

Perlocutionary Act

The perlocutionary act expected by the speaker is that the interviewer, Ines Pohl, wants Imran Khan that to answer the question. He says that Pakistan has amazing potential in every field but, we just have to give it the right direction with way with right opportunities. We have to maintain a healthy relationship with our neighboring countries. We have to play a role in peaceful communication between Arab countries, so that this region cannot afford another issue.

Text 2

Ines Pohl: Last year, India and Pakistan were very close to war. Ever since Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi scrapped the special status for Indian-administrated Kashmir in August 2019, we see that the situation has become worse. What is your government doing to defuse these tensions? Imran Khan: I was the first leader to warn the world about what is happening in India.

ANALYSIS

Locutionary Act

The locutionary act is the utterance itself, or producing meaningful language expression, when Ines Pohl asked, **“What is your government doing to defuse these tensions?”**

Illocutionary Act

Ines Pohl's utterance contains the directive illocutionary act, **“What is your government doing to defuse these tensions?”** ‘And classified as a commissive act. Basically, she is talking about the war status between India and Pakistan in 2019

on the Kashmir issue. She wanted to know from Prime Minister Imran Khan what your government's future plans are for this situation.

Perlocutionary Act

“Imran Khan: I was the first leader to warn the world about what is happening in India.” Imran Khan gave a reply to the journalist, saying that I am the one who told the world about India's hypocrisy and extremist ideology known as "Hindutva." He talked about RSS ideology, founded in 1925, that is based on resentment against Muslims, Christians, and other minorities as well.

Text 3

Ines Pohl: Are you willing to talk to PM Modi about these issues? Imran Khan: After I became prime minister, I made an effort to talk to the Indian government and PM Modi.

ANALYSIS

Locutionary Act

Ines Pohl: **Are you willing to talk to PM Modi about these issues?** This sentence in itself is an utterance with the literal meaning that, Mr. Imran Khan, you are clear to have a conversation with Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

Illocutionary Act

Ines Pohl's utterance contains a directive illocutionary act: **“Are you willing to talk to PM Modi about the issues?”** And classifies it as a representative act. She asserted a proposition to be true in having an interview with Prime Minister Imran Khan about to be solved. She wanted to know the response from the government of Pakistan and what they were thinking about the issues between India and Pakistan.

Perlocutionary Act

In his reply, Imran Khan said that after my prime minister ship, I wanted to talk to India about the issues between us, but they did not respond at all because of the RSS ideology.

Text 4

Ines Pohl: But Prime Minister Khan, there are many who say that the human rights situation in the Pakistani part of Kashmir is also not good. How would you respond to that? Imran Khan: Well, it's very easy to find out. We invite anyone from anywhere in the world to visit the Pakistan side of Kashmir and then go to the Indian side. Let them decide.

ANALYSIS

Locutionary Act

This utterance in itself is producing a meaningful linguistic expression, as Ines Pohl said, but Prime Minister Khan, there are many who say that the human rights situation in the Pakistani part of Kashmir is also not good. **How would you respond to that?"**

Illocutionary Act

Ines Pohl said but Prime Minister Khan, there are many who say that the human rights situation in the Pakistani part of Kashmir is also not good. **How would you response to that"?** This utterance is directive illocutionary and classified as asking. There are many countries that are talking negatively about the human situation in Pakistan and Occupied Kashmir, saying that the Pakistani government is not giving them their full rights. They are depressing Kashmiri rights.

Perlocutionary Act

The reply by Imran Khan: The answer to this question is very simple. We invite people from all over the world to come to the Pakistani side of Kashmir and visit

the Indian side. **Let them decide.** This is Imran Khan's open challenge to the countries and even to the world to explore both sides of Kashmir and then decide who is doing injustice in terms of human rights with the Kashmiris.

Text 5

Ines Pohl: Do you think the international community is paying too little attention to the Kashmir conflict? Imran Khan: Sadly, yes. Consider the sort of media attention the Hong Kong protests are getting. The tragedy of Kashmir is much greater.

ANALYSIS

Locutionary Act

Ines Pohl: **Do you** think the international community is paying too little attention to the Kashmir conflict? This sentence is itself an utterance that contains meaningful linguistic expression. The issue of the Kashmir is getting more recognition now a days than ever before.

Illocutionary Act

Ines Pohl: **Do you** think the international community is paying too little attention to the Kashmir conflict? This sentence is direct, illocutionary, and classified as expressive. The journalist feels you are advocating for Kashmiris as you did last year at the UN.

Perlocutionary Act

Imran Khan: Sadly, yes. Consider the sort of media attention the Hong Kong protests are getting. The tragedy of Kashmir is much greater. In a reply after listening to the journalist, Imran Khan said this in a very calm and composed but sad way. He says that the issue of Kashmir is much greater than that of Hong Kong.

Text 6

Ines Pohl: "And last but not least, you knew Britain's Lady Diana very well. What do you think about her youngest son, Prince Harry, and his wife Meghan Markel's decision to leave their senior roles in the royal family?" Imran Khan: You know what; I have so many issues in Pakistan to deal with. It doesn't seem to be a huge issue to me. I think, it's their life. If that's how they want to lead it, then why should people interfere?"

ANALYSIS

Locutionary

Ines Pohl: "And last but not least, you knew Britain's Lady Diana very well. **What do you think** about her youngest son, Prince Harry, and his wife Meghan Markel's decision to leave their senior roles in the royal family?" This sentence is itself an utterance that is creating a meaningful linguistic expression. The journalist wanted to know the remarks of Imran Khan on Prince Harry and his wife leaving his palace.

Illocutionary Act

Ines Pohl: And last but not least, you knew Britain's Lady Diana very well. **What do you think** about her youngest son, Prince Harry, and his wife Meghan Markel's decision to leave their senior roles in the royal family? This sentence is directive illocutionary and classified as declarative, meaning that Prince Harry and his wife are leaving their birth place. What are your remarks on this situation?

Perlocutionary Act

Imran Khan: You know what, I have so many problems in Pakistan. It doesn't seem like a big problem to me. It's their life. If they want to run it, why should anyone interfere? Imran Khan replied in a declarative manner, like any other politician will say, that there are many problems in Pakistan that we have to deal with. This is not

a big issue. Every person has the right to live their life in their own way, and people should not interfere.

Imran Khan Interview with Ines Pohl

Khan covers important subjects in this conversation, including his views on free speech, Pakistan's foreign policy, and its relations with China.

Locutionary Act

He responds to Pohl's direct questions, using directive statements. These are factual claims with terms that have a clear literal meaning. Khan mainly explains Pakistan's position in international issues in his clear and informative language.

Illocutionary Act

Khan's use of illocutionary act during the interview is indicative of multiple goals.

- **Assurance:**

Khan reassures the interviewer and the audience that his government places a high priority on sovereignty by claiming that Pakistan retains its independence in its foreign policy.

- **Defensive:**

It is reasonable to understand his illocutionary act as defensive in response to inquiries concerning restrictions on the right to free speech in Pakistan. In an effort to paint a more positive picture of his administration, he tries to refute the myth that Pakistan limits press freedoms.

- **Neutrality:**

In talking about Pakistan's non-aligned stance and relations with China and the US, Khan wants to appear impartial.

Perlocutionary Act

The audience may experience different perlocutionary effects.

- **Credibility:**

Certain listeners could consider Khan's foreign policy perspective to be reliable and in line with Pakistan's longstanding non-alignment posture.

- **Skepticism:**

His defense of limits on journalists may not convince others, especially those who are skeptical of press freedom concerns, who may view his comments as evasive.

- **Diplomatic Reassurance:**

His remarks about striking a balance between China and the United States could be seen by experts in foreign policy as a calculated diplomatic move meant to reassure both local and foreign stakeholders.

2nd Interview Analysis

A conversation between Imran Khan and Jonathan Swan.

Text 1

Jonathan: Thanks for giving us the time for interview, The USA military is finally drawn from Afghanistan after 20 years are you happy about that? PM Imran: I am happy in one way because there was never going to be any military solution in Afghanistan. Anxious that they are leaving without political settlement there's a possibility of civil war.

ANALYSIS

Locutionary Act

Jonathan: **Thanks for** giving us the time for interview, The USA military is finally drawn from Afghanistan after 20 years **are you happy about that?** This sentence is itself a meaningful linguistic expression.

Illocutionary Act

Jonathan: **Thanks for** giving us the time for interview, The USA military is finally drawn from Afghanistan after 20 years **are you happy about that?** This sentence is a directive illocutionary act and is classified into asking and expressiveness. Jonathan Swan is thanking Prime Minister Imran Khan for his time. He is also elaborating on and questioning the withdrawal of Americans from Afghanistan after 20 years. He is also questioning whether you are happy with leaving the American military force in Afghanistan.

Perlocutionary Act

PM Imran: In a way, I'm glad because there never was going to be a military option in Afghanistan. I'm sad that they're leaving without a political settlement. There's always a chance of a civil war. In the reply after listening, Imran Khan said I am the one who is talking from day one that there is no military solution in Afghanistan and wondering why Americans are leaving without any political infrastructure. There is a possibility of civil war because different Taliban groups are fighting with one another to occupy Afghanistan.

Text 2

Jonathan: Do you think the Americans made mistake by announcing that we are leaving from Afghanistan till 11 September? PM Imran: They have got themselves in such a big mess. They had to give some sort of time frame but at the movement they gave a time frame Taliban would have considered that a victory.

ANALYSIS

Locutionary Act

Jonathan: **Do you think the Americans** made mistake by announcing that we are leaving from Afghanistan till 11 September? This sentence is itself producing a meaningful linguistic expression.

Illocutionary Act

Jonathan: **Do you think the Americans** made mistake by announcing that we are leaving from Afghanistan till 11 September? This sentence is direct, illocutionary, and classified as asking. Americans are leaving Afghanistan after an extended stay. Are they making a mistake by leaving that place?

Perlocutionary Act

PM Imran: They've gotten into such a quagmire. They had to set a timeline, but at the time of the movement they set a timeline. The Taliban would see that as a win. In a reply, Imran Khan said that Americans are leaving without any settlement with the different groups in Afghanistan. They are mishandling the situation, in my opinion, because the Taliban over there consider this a victory. They have to have a dialogue with the Taliban and different groups for political stability in Afghanistan.

Text 3

Jonathan: How do you feel about the prospect of the Taliban effectively controlling Afghanistan? Are you happy to welcome them to the community of nations? PM

Imran: As far as Pakistan is concerned whoever represents the people of Afghanistan we will deal with them.

ANALYSIS

Locutionary Act

Jonathan: **How do you feel** about the prospect of the Taliban effectively controlling Afghanistan? **Are you happy** to welcome them to the community of nations? These sentences in themselves contain a meaningful linguistic expression.

Illocutionary Act

Jonathan: **How do you feel** about the prospect of the Taliban effectively controlling Afghanistan? **Are you happy** to welcome them to the community of nations? These sentences are directive illocutionary and classified as asking.

Perlocutionary Act

PM Imran: As far as Pakistan is concerned whoever represents the people of Afghanistan we will deal with them. Imran Khan, in a reply, said that we will want to maintain a good and healthy relationship with Afghanistan. We will maintain a peaceful dialogue because we cannot afford any miscommunication with our neighbors. If we want to grow, then we will have friendly relationships with our neighbors.

Text 4

Jonathan: Will you allow the American government to have CIA here in Afghanistan to conduct cross border counter terrorism mission against Al-Qaida, ISIS or the target? PM Imran: Absolutely not! Jonathan: Sorry what do say? PM Imran: There is no way. Any basis any sort of action from Pakistani Territory into Afghanistan absolutely not. Pakistan has suffered the most due to the war against terrorism. "Over 70, 000 Pakistanis embraced martyrdom due to US-Afghan war. We have given sacrifices more than anybody else in this war. "He noted that his country is currently hosting three million Afghan refugees.

ANALYSIS

Locutionary Act

Jonathan: "**Will you allow** the American government to have CIA here in Afghanistan to conduct cross border counter terrorism mission against Al-Qaida, ISIS or the target?" PM Imran: **Absolutely not!** Jonathan: Sorry what do say? These sentences themselves contain a meaningful linguistic expression, like, Will you allow, absolutely not? **And what do you say?**

Illocutionary Act

Jonathan: "**Will you allow** the American government to have CIA here in Afghanistan to conduct cross border counter terrorism mission against Al-Qaida, ISIS or the target?" PM Imran: **Absolutely not!** Jonathan: Sorry **what do say?** These sentences are direct illocutionary and classified as asking and expressive. Jonathan asks Prime Minister Imran Khan if the Pakistani government will give permission to the American CIA to attack Afghanistan against terrorism. Prime Minister Imran Khan gave a historical statement like, absolutely not! For Americans. The journalist was in total shock after listening to this from Imran Khan because he is the first one to say direct no to Americans and wanted to have communication on the same level.

Perlocutionary Act

Imran Khan, in reply, demonstrated that there is no way to give Pakistani territory to Americans for their operations. Pakistan is the only country that suffered a lot in the war against terrorism, and thousands of Pakistanis have been killed for no reason. He said we have given our people lives for the sake of the Afghan-US war. He also said we are the country to host 3 million Afghan refugees from the last three

decades. We are the ones who gave shelter to Afghans because of the situation that happened in Afghanistan.

Text 5

Jonathan: Are you speaking with Joe Biden? PM Imran: No I haven't. When they have time they will talk to me but at the moment clearly he has other priorities.

ANALYSIS

Locutionary Act

Jonathan: **Are you** speaking with Joe Biden? This utterance in itself contains a meaningful linguistic expression.

Illocutionary Act

Jonathan: **Are you** speaking with Joe Biden? This utterance is directive illocutionary and classifies as asking that you are ready to talk with the American Prime Minister.

Perlocutionary Act

In a reply, Imran Khan said that I did not call Joe Biden, and when he has time, he will call me. This sentence itself shows a demanding position: if we want to talk, we have to be on the page, even if it is in America.

Text 6

Jonathan: Let's talk about a relationship that many people are concerned about how are your current relations with Indian PM Modi? PM Imran: You know when I became the prime minister I reached out to him immediately.

ANALYSIS

Locutionary Act

Jonathan: **Let's talk about** a relationship that many people are concerned about how are your current relations with Indian PM Modi? This sentence in itself contains a meaningful linguistic expression.

Illocutionary Act

Jonathan: **Let's talk** about a relationship that many people are concerned about **how are your** current relations with Indian PM Modi? This sentence is directive illocutionary and classified as requesting that you now talk about the relationship between you and the Indian Prime Minister.

Perlocutionary Act

In a reply, Imran Khan said that I wanted to talk to Prime Minister Modi about eradicating poverty in Pakistan as well as in India with the platform of business. India is basically a large market as compared to Pakistan, and it is a door to central Asia, so we mutually benefit each other. The main issue is the Kashmir issue, and we have to take major steps to solve it, according to the UN. After August 5, when India changed the status of Kashmir, Imran Khan openly said that we cannot start talks until they step back on the status of Kashmir.

Text 7

Jonathan: So what this is what I'm trying to get is the clarity and I'm glad that you can explained this what are the forms of temptation and you need to be curtailed to stop this for one? PM Imran: Yes, one of the main sources is mobile phones. For instance one thing we also discovered because then we did a bit of research on mobile phones. Children have mobile phones and material available on internet.

They have seen such material in human history that never happened in the human history. They never had this exposure before so when I said the whole society has to fight with this evil.

ANALYSIS

Locutionary Act

Jonathan: "**So what this is what I'm trying** to get is the clarity and I'm glad that you can explained this what are the forms of temptation and you need to be curtailed to stop this for one?" This sentence in itself is producing a meaningful linguistic expression.

Illocutionary Act

Jonathan: "**So what this is what I'm trying** to get is the clarity and I'm glad that **you can explained this what are the forms** of temptation and you need to be curtailed to stop this for one?" This sentence is direct illocutionary and classified into requesting and asking. Jonathan is trying to say what measures you have to take to stop the crimes.

Perlocutionary Act

Imran Khan, in a reply after listening to Jonathan, said that mobile phones are the root cause of the crimes. Children have easy access to the internet; it has a good and bad effect depending on which society uses it, and we have to fight this evil as a nation.

Imran Khan Interview with Jonathan Swan

Khan has a more in-depth conversation with Jonathan Swan during their interview, with Swan pressing harder on topics such as Khan's relationship with the military and his views on the United States.

Locutionary Act

Once more, the language is declarative, but when discussing contentious issues, it also implicitly defends and denies certain points.

Illocutionary Act

- **Justification:**

Khan provides an explanation for his criticism of India's domestic policies. Explaining Pakistan's stance, which is based on practical considerations of international relations, is the aim of this illocutionary discourse.

- **Deflection**

When Khan is pressed by Swan on more challenging issues (such the military's role in Pakistani administration), he frequently uses illocutionary techniques to sidestep controversy or direct criticism. His answers are intended to preserve political equilibrium openly criticizing foreign friends or domestic institutions.

- **Reassurance**

His reassurances on a number of occasions regarding civilian-military relations are meant to comfort audiences at home and abroad about Pakistan's political stability.

Perlocutionary Act

In this case, the perlocutionary effect could consist of:

- **Reassurance for Domestic and International Viewers**

Some listeners may be comforted by Khan's claim of close civilian-military relations as evidence of Pakistan's stable political environment.

- **Polarization**

Khan's arguments may strike the spectator as both political and pragmatic, depending on their political inclination.

Contextual Analysis of both Interviews with respect to Khan's Political strategy

The many audiences Khan interacts with through foreign media channels that serve both a worldwide and a domestic viewership in Pakistan are reflected in his interviews. His speech actions are shaped by this dual audience; whereas his illocutionary acts frequently exhibit a balancing act between home and foreign concerns, his locutionary acts are generally simple. His perlocutionary effects probably change based on the listener's previous viewpoints, but his illocutionary force is constantly directed toward presenting a powerful, independent, and diplomatically neutral Pakistan. Through the application of Austin's speech act paradigm to the analysis of these interviews, we are able to discern how Khan's strategies of locution, illocution, and perlocutionary are reflective of his larger political agenda's like Balancing Domestic and International Interests and projection of strong leadership.

SECTION 2

4.2 Searle's Speech Act Classification

Based on his classification, Searle categorizes speech into five categories: directive, commissive, representative, declarative and expressive.

- 2) How do the categories of speech acts overlap and intersect in Imran Khan's interviews, and what implications does this have for understanding the intended meanings and messages conveyed by the speaker.

1) Directives

From the analysis, the researcher discovered 31 directive sentences from both interviews, which are as follows:

1. Beijing wants to invest in Pakistan, but that, of course, strains your relationship with Washington.
2. Your country also shares a border with conflict-ridden countries like Afghanistan and Iran. How are you managing all that?
3. Ever since Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi scrapped the special status for Indian-administrated Kashmir in August 2019, we see that the situation has become worse. What is your government doing to defuse these tensions?
4. Ines Pohl: Are you willing to talk to PM Modi about these issues?
5. Imran Khan: After I became prime minister, I made an effort to talk to the Indian government and PM Modi.
6. Ines Pohl: But Prime Minister Khan, there are many who say that the human rights situation in the Pakistani part of Kashmir is also not good. How would you respond to that?
7. Imran Khan: Well, it's very easy to find out. We invite anyone from anywhere in the world to visit the Pakistan side of Kashmir and then go to the Indian side. Let them decide.

8. Imran Khan: Let the people of Kashmir decide what they want. Pakistan is ready for a referendum or a plebiscite.
9. Let them decide whether they want to remain with Pakistan or to be independent.
10. Ines Pohl: Do you think the international community is paying too little attention to the Kashmir conflict?
11. Ines Pohl: Why is that happening in your opinion?
12. Ines Pohl: Mr. Khan, what can Germany and the European Union do in this regard?
13. When I spoke to Chancellor Angela Merkel, I tried to explain these issues to her; about what is happening in India.
14. Ines Pohl: And last but not least, you knew Britain's Lady Diana very well. What do you think about her youngest son, Prince Harry, and his wife Meghan Markel's decision to leave their senior roles in the royal family?
15. Ines Pohl: And last but not least, you knew Britain's Lady Diana very well. What do you think about her youngest son, Prince Harry, and his wife Meghan Markel's decision to leave their senior roles in the royal family?
16. I think, it's their life. If that's how they want to lead it, then why should people interfere?
17. The USA military is finally drawn from Afghanistan after 20 years are you happy about that?

18. Jonathan: What would the circumstances of political solution?
19. PM Imran: A political settlement in Afghanistan would mean a sort of coalition government a government from the Taliban side and the other side. There is no other solution.
20. Jonathan: Do you think the Americans made mistake by announcing that we are leaving from Afghanistan till 11 September?
21. PM Imran: They have got themselves in such a big mess. They had to give some sort of time frame but at the movement they gave a time frame Taliban would have considered that a victory.
22. Jonathan: How do you feel about the prospect of the Taliban effectively controlling Afghanistan? Are you happy to welcome them to the community of nations?
23. PM Imran: As far as Pakistan is concerned whoever represents the people of Afghanistan we will deal with them.
24. Jonathan: What if they are not democratically elected that's not through election they have done it from brute force and does it not concern you the some level that this group of people is accumulating the power right next door?
25. Jonathan: Will you allow the American government to have CIA here in Afghanistan to conduct cross border counter terrorism mission against Al-Qaida, ISIS or the target?
26. PM Imran: Absolutely not!

27. Jonathan: Sorry what do say?
28. Jonathan: Are you speaking with Joe Biden?
29. PM Imran: No I haven't. When they have time they will talk to me but at the moment clearly he has other priorities.
30. Jonathan: What would you say when they will talk with you?
31. Jonathan: Let's talk about a relationship that many people are concerned about how are your current relations with Indian PM Modi?
32. So the concept I used clearly I know exactly what I said. I said the concept of part is to reduce the temptation in the society.

Political Consequence

Khan often uses subtle directives in his interviews, particularly when addressing Pakistan's role in global affairs.

Audience Perception

His political base's support can be mobilized through directives. On a global scale, they might represent opposition to alleged foreign intervention, which could be well-received by nationalist emotions but could cause conflict with Western governments or viewers.

2) Commissives

From the analysis, the researcher discovered 8 commissive sentences from both interviews, which are as follows:

1. Imran Khan: After I became prime minister, I made an effort to talk to the Indian government and PM Modi. In my first speech as prime minister, I said that if India moved one step forward, we would take two steps toward them to resolve our differences.
2. Imran Khan: Let the people of Kashmir decide what they want.
3. Pakistan is ready for a referendum or a plebiscite.
4. Let them decide whether they want to remain with Pakistan or to be independent.
5. She actually made a statement about it when she visited India.
6. PM Imran: As far as Pakistan is concerned whoever represents the people of Afghanistan we will deal with them.
7. PM Imran: Absolutely not!
8. Unilaterally they took away Kashmir statehood in 5th august 2019, since we have no good relation there's a freeze on ours. We can't start talks until they go back. They take back the steps on Kashmir 5th August, 2019.

Political Consequence

Khan makes commitments regarding the future policies of his government, particularly with regard to corruption and foreign relations.

Audience Perception:

Domestic viewers' expectations of change may rise if they see these commissives as evidence of Khan's persistent commitment to reform. Nonetheless, given the geopolitical circumstances, people around the world could doubt the viability of these promises.

3) Representative

From the analysis, the researcher discovered 20 representative sentences from both interviews, which are as follows:

1. Beijing wants to invest in Pakistan, but that, of course, strains your relationship with Washington.
2. Imran Khan: I joined politics because I felt that Pakistan has tremendous potential.
3. We are trying our best to make sure that ties between these two countries do not deteriorate. It is a region that cannot afford another conflict.
4. Imran Khan: I was the first leader to warn the world about what is happening in India.
5. Ines Pohl: Are you willing to talk to PM Modi about these issues?
6. It became quite clear last year when it unilaterally annexed Kashmir, which is a disputed territory between Pakistan and India according to several UN resolutions.
7. Imran Khan: Let the people of Kashmir decide what they want.

8. Let them decide whether they want to remain with Pakistan or to be independent.
9. The tragedy of Kashmir is much greater.
10. Ines Pohl: Mr. Khan, what can Germany and the European Union do in this regard?
11. The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) is blatantly against minorities, and particularly against the 200 million Muslims in India. The silence of the world on all of this is mainly because of commercial interests.
12. Imran Khan: I think Germany can play a huge role. Germany is the strongest country in Europe and plays a big part in the EU
13. PM Imran: A political settlement in Afghanistan would mean a sort of coalition government a government from the Taliban side and the other side. There is no other solution.
14. Jonathan: Do you think the Americans made mistake by announcing that we are leaving from Afghanistan till 11 September?
15. Jonathan: How do you feel about the prospect of the Taliban effectively controlling Afghanistan? Are you happy to welcome them to the community of nations?
16. In case Taliban go for an all-out victory, there is going to be incredible amount of production and let me tell you the country that is going to suffer the most after Afghanistan is going to be Pakistan.

17. PM Imran: Absolutely not!
18. "Over 70, 000 Pakistanis embraced martyrdom due to US-Afghan war. We have given sacrifices more than anybody else in this war. "He noted that his country is currently hosting three million Afghan refugees.
19. Unilaterally they took away Kashmir statehood in 5th august 2019, since we have no good relation there's a freeze on ours. We can't start talks until they go back. They take back the steps on Kashmir 5th August, 2019.
20. I know exactly what I said. I said the concept of part is to reduce the temptation in the society.

Political Consequence

Khan's representative speech actions demonstrate his dual emphasis on foreign sovereignty and domestic reform, but their political ramifications hinge on how well these pledges match up with real governance and policy results.

Audience Perception

Khan is portrayed in both interviews as a leader who is working to move Pakistan closer to change and sovereignty, but the success of his speech acts largely on how successfully his government fulfills these promises.

4) Declarative:

From the analysis, the researcher discovered 15 declarative sentences from both interviews, which are as follows:

1. Imran Khan: I joined politics because I felt that Pakistan has tremendous potential.
2. When I was growing up, Pakistan had the fastest growing economy in Asia, which served as a model for development in the 1960s.
3. Ever since Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi scrapped the special status for Indian-administrated Kashmir in August 2019, we see that the situation has become worse. What is your government doing to defuse these tensions?
4. India has been taken over by an extremist ideology known as "Hindutva." It is the ideology of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). The RSS, a political organization founded in 1925, was inspired by the German Nazis, and its founding fathers believed in racial supremacy. Just as the Nazi ideology was built on hatred for minorities, the RSS ideology is also based on hatred for Muslims and other minorities, including Christians.
5. It became quite clear last year when it unilaterally annexed Kashmir, which is a disputed territory between Pakistan and India according to several UN resolutions.
6. Imran Khan: Let the people of Kashmir decide what they want.
7. Let them decide whether they want to remain with Pakistan or to be independent.
8. The tragedy of Kashmir is much greater.

9. The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) is blatantly against minorities, and particularly against the 200 million Muslims in India. The silence of the world on all of this is mainly because of commercial interests.
10. PM Imran: A political settlement in Afghanistan would mean a sort of coalition government a government from the Taliban side and the other side. There is no other solution.
11. PM Imran: As far as Pakistan is concerned whoever represents the people of Afghanistan we will deal with them.
12. In case Taliban go for an all-out victory, there is going to be incredible amount of production and let me tell you the country that is going to suffer the most after Afghanistan is going to be Pakistan.
13. PM Imran: Absolutely not!
14. "Over 70, 000 Pakistanis embraced martyrdom due to US-Afghan war. We have given sacrifices more than anybody else in this war. "He noted that his country is currently hosting three million Afghan refugees.
15. I realized that this you know I was up against an ideology of Narendra Modi who belongs to RSS.

Political Consequence

Declarations are made when Khan asserts that his policies have already had a major effect or changed the way Pakistan is governed. These incidents are presented as results of his guidance.

Audience Perception

Declarations are meant to reinforce his reputation as a reformer and possibly increase his domestic legitimacy. Nonetheless, foreign audiences might continue to have doubts about the extent and significance of such pronouncements, particularly if outside observers point out contradictions.

5) Expressive

From the analysis, the researcher discovered 7 expressive sentences from both interviews, which are as follows:

1. Ines Pohl: Mr. Khan, you probably have one of the most difficult jobs in the world.
2. The tragedy of Kashmir is much greater.
3. Ines Pohl: Thank you, Mr. Prime Minister.
4. Jonathan: Thanks for giving us the time for interview.
5. PM Imran: I am happy in one way because there was never going to be any military solution in Afghanistan.
6. "Over 70, 000 Pakistanis embraced martyrdom due to US-Afghan war.
7. Jonathan: Thank you very much Prime Minister.

Political Consequence

Khan has expressed dissatisfaction on numerous occasions over Pakistan's past political mishandling and the unfavorable opinions Western media has of his leadership. The

achievements of his government, especially in the area of social welfare, are another thing he periodically displays pride in.

Audience Perception

By demonstrating his emotional stake in Pakistan's future, these expressives help humanize him for audiences in his home country. In reaction to challenging inquiries from journalists like as Jonathan Swan, his expressions, particularly those of displeasure, may be interpreted as defensive on a global scale.

Critical Discussion of Directive Dominance and Expressive Fewer in Political

Interviews

Directives:

These are speech acts in which the speaker makes an effort to persuade the audience to act or think about something. They consist of directives, orders, recommendations, and counsel. For Imran Khan, directives help frame the issues on his terms and steer the discourse in a direction consistent with his political goals. His frequent use of directive speech serves the purpose of asserting national sovereignty and controlling the narrative.

Expressive:

These are verbal expressions that convey the speaker's views, sentiments, or emotional state. Expressives are used to communicate feelings of pride, pity, or dissatisfaction. Khan carefully avoided showing emotion in these interviews, as seen by his sparing use of expressives.

Reasons for fewer and more Directives

- Assuming command and direction
- Preventing emotional exposure
- Political maneuvers for both home and foreign viewers

Critical Discussion

It is politically convenient for him to show authority through directives. But it might come out as evasive, especially when he doesn't share his sentiments or empathy when it comes to important topics like terrorism or human rights. His lack of expressiveness could be seen by Western audiences in particular as an indication of insensitivity or indifference to world issues. While Khan's directive focused style enhances his reputation as a strong leader at home, it also runs the danger of offending opponents abroad who want more direct interaction with moral and human rights matters. His unwillingness to employ expressive language when discussing touchy subjects like Afghanistan may be interpreted as abdicating his responsibilities, raising concerns about his commitment to upholding human rights around the world. Although the absence of emotional expressions could safeguard Khan's leadership and Pakistan's diplomatic status, it also runs the danger of offending viewers who look to him for moral guidance on international matters. When talking about terrorist concerns or breaches of human rights, leaving out expressives can be seen as a sign of insensitivity or blame avoidance.

Conclusion

Imran Khan's speech acts in both interviews show a leader trying to strike a compromise between meeting expectations at home and meeting scrutiny from around the world. In order to appeal to a domestic audience that values these qualities, he uses his expressives, commissives, directives, representative and declarative to present himself as a reformist

dedicated to upholding national sovereignty and against corruption. However, his speech acts may come out as defensive, evasive, or inconsistent to foreign audiences, especially in the West, especially when it comes to matters such as Pakistan's foreign policy and human rights. According to a speech act analysis, Khan's ability to skillfully strike a balance between addressing pressing international issues and reiterating his political pledges at home shapes how people interpret his interviews.

4.3 Actual percentage result

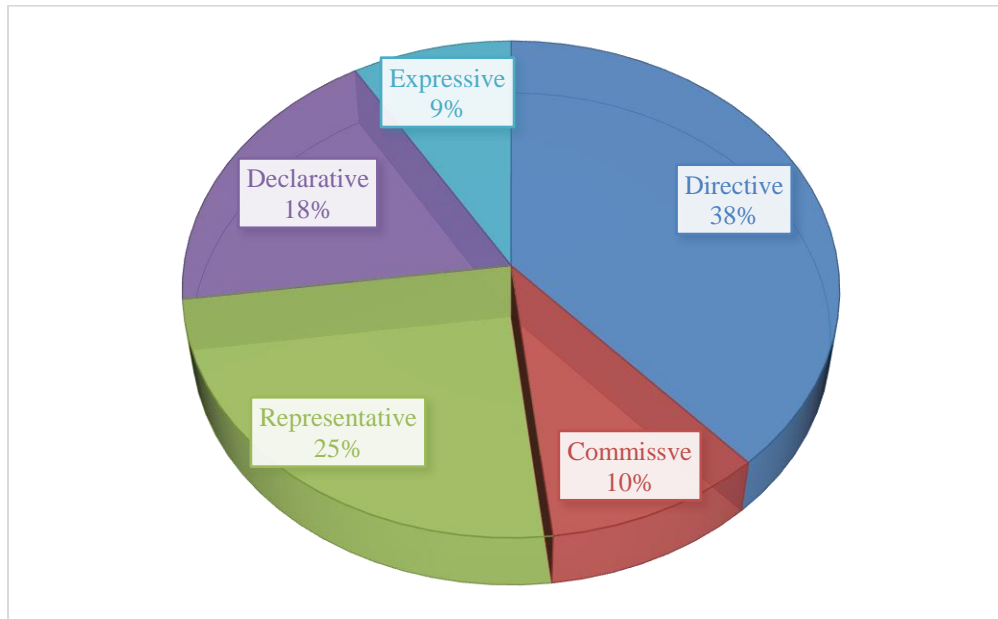


Figure 1: Percentage Flow Chart

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION

In the previous chapter 4 the researcher analyzed both the interviews by applying speech act theory according to Searle and John Austin.

Imran Khan employed directive speech acts when urging the world leaders and wealthy countries to take action against corruption. He called for collective efforts to address domestic challenges and hold corrupt elites accountable and demanded cooperation and support from the international community. Furthermore, he emphasized the need for rich countries to demonstrate political will in restricting the flight of capital through corruption, appealing for tangible actions. He also employed strong directives and urged the United Nations to play their role in solving the Kashmir issue.

5.1 Crux of 1st Interview

For purposes of politics, speech acts are critical because they form part of arsenal deployed by the political leadership in steering perception, setting agendas and other leadership initiatives among policy makers. In the interview given by Imran Khan to Ines Pohl on 19th January 2020, the opportunities for understanding these forms of speech and how they work in creating politics can be found. Khan's speech actions play a crucial role in forming political narratives. He establishes Pakistan as a proactive actor in international politics while bolstering a narrative of resistance against oppression through the judicious use of directives and declaratives. Expressives' emotional weight contributes to humanizing political discourse by making difficult subjects more approachable. In addition, the interview's time and setting were important. Khan's choice of speaking actions was probably intended to deflect possible criticism and win over foreign support in the face of escalating tensions in Kashmir and increased international scrutiny of Pakistan. His skill at

navigating these language-based relationships demonstrates how political leaders can use speech actions as instruments of influence and persuasion.

5.2 Crux of 2nd Interview

By examining Khan's interview with Jonathan Swan on 21 June 2021 in Islamabad through the prism of speech act analysis, one can see how he purposefully crafts political narratives to support his image as a strong, reform-minded leader. While his expressives encourage emotional alignment with the people, his use of directives, representative, declarative and commissives aids in the construction of a narrative about Pakistan's sovereignty. These public pronouncements not only convey policies, but they also help to define his leadership's reputation both at home and abroad.

Based on the findings and discussion, the analyst draws the conclusions as the following:

5.3 Identification of the Speech Act used in the interviews

1. What are the categories of speech acts employed by Imran Khan in his interviews and how do they contribute to the persuasive and communicative goals of the interviews.

5.3.1 Findings of Research Question 1

Firstly, the researcher has analyzed six text and seven text data from both the interviews of Imran Khan according to John Austin theory. The locutionary acts have been classified according to the text. Secondly, the entire types of illocutionary act which occur in this conversation are averagely same so five types of illocutionary acts representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative occur in this data analysis. Thirdly, all the illocutionary acts in this conversation get numerous perlocutionary acts from the listeners. The findings are likely to center around how his speech acts (assertives, directives, commissives, etc.) are crafted to achieve both domestic and international political

objectives. Imran Khan frequently employs declarative speech acts to present a specific narrative of Pakistan on the global stage. He often emphasizes Pakistan's geopolitical importance, economic struggles, and role in regional stability. By asserting facts, statistics, and opinions, he crafts an image of Pakistan as a nation overcoming external pressures and ready to collaborate with the international community's. Here are potential findings from such an analysis: These assertives help create a perception of Pakistan as a peace-seeking, economically struggling, but strategically crucial nation. This resonates with foreign audiences, including policymakers, investors, and international organizations, potentially influencing how these stakeholders interact with Pakistan.

2. How do the categories of speech acts overlap and intersect in Imran Khan's interviews.

5.3.2 Findings of Research Question 2

The researcher implements the Searle theory. Searle claims that the classification of illocutionary acts is based on various criteria. He divides the speech act into five main types. They are declaratives, representatives, expressive, directives and commissive. Researcher has found 31 sentences of directive, 8 sentences of commissive, and 20 sentences of representative, 15 sentences of declarative and 7 sentences of expressive. Imran Khan's political themes are fundamentally shaped by the junction of speech act categories in his interviews with Jonathan Swan and Ines Pohl. Through the intentional blending of directives and expressives, representative, assertives and commissives, and other combinations, Khan Crafts multilayered, emotionally charged, and convincing communication. This interaction not only makes him a more effective speaker but also highlights the nuanced nature of his leadership approach, which combines emotional and intellectual elements to create gripping political narratives. To properly appreciate the

intricacies of his rhetoric and the intended meanings he wishes to express, it is imperative to comprehend these overlaps.

5.4 Results or Discussion

1. To delineate and arrange the forms of speech acts used by Imran Khan and to explore their impact on the persuasive and communicative purposes of his interviews.

5.4.1 Objectives of Research Question 1

The researcher took sentences from both interviews in section 1 by applying John Austin theory-based speech act that is further categorized into locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. He obtained six sentences from the first interview and seven sentences from the second interview. Every sentence is explained with respect to locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Through representative speech acts, he presented factual information on global challenges like climate change and corruption, aiming to persuade the audience of their urgency. His use of directive speech acts further emphasized the need for collective action by urging world leaders and wealthy countries to address these issues. Commissive speech acts showcased Pakistan's commitment, while expressive speech acts helped humanize the concerns, provoking empathy. Lastly, declarative speech acts assertively conveyed his positions on matters such as environmental efforts and criticism of India's actions in Kashmir. A recurring pattern in Khan's speech acts is the balancing of domestic and international expectations. He often tailors his language to suit foreign broadcasters while maintaining his core political stance. For example, while appealing to Western media, he highlights Pakistan's alignment with global interests but he also reasserts his domestic agenda of sovereignty and independence from foreign interference.

2. To examine overlaps and intersections across the categories of speech acts in Imran Khan's interviews.

5.4.2 Objectives of Research Question 2

The most prominent speech act used by the interviewer and interviewee in both interviews was directive sentences (38%) and the least was the expressive sentences (8%) after applying Searle theory in section 2. The use of directive sentences a lot showed that mostly sentences were in the mode of requesting, asking and suggesting. The rest of other features of Searle theory had been found commissure (10%), representative (25%) and declarative (18%). Khan frequently employs overlapping speech actions in an effort to increase the coherence and legitimacy of his message. He creates a cogent story by making sure that the illocutionary purpose what he plans to accomplish or commit to aligns with the locutionary content what is spoken. This overlap demonstrates a regular pattern of credibility-building in which Khan establishes his authority and dependability through the use of several speaking modalities. Political communication theory states that leaders frequently employ this strategy to establish a trustworthy public persona. Khan frequently combines direct and indirect techniques of influence in his speech performances in order to effectively engage a variety of audiences. A political attitude, for example, might be explicitly communicated through illocutionary actions like claims or instructions, but perlocutionary acts aim to elicit an indirect response like support, empathy, or political action. The confluence of expressive speech acts with commissive and assertive acts allows Khan to boost emotional involvement. His statements of concern for regional difficulties or global crises are not only emotive appeals; they are related to strategic illocutionary goals. The examination of these overlaps from the standpoint of linguistic pragmatics reveals that language is a dynamic tool for accomplishing multi-layered goals, where the speaker's intentions and social activities are concealed behind statements that appear to be

straight forward. The way that speech acts overlap in Khan's discourse illustrates how language shapes political authority. Political communication theories hold that speech is a strategic tool that leaders use to construct national narratives, consolidate power, and sway public opinion in addition to being a form of idea exchange. Khan's interviews are more than just intellectual conversations; they also constitute acts of discourse production that influence the audience's perception and understanding of political realities. He reframes political themes through overlapping speech actions, affecting how power relations are perceived both domestically in Pakistan and internationally.

Imran Khan's interviews contain speech acts that overlap and connect in ways that are congruent with larger rhetorical and political goals. Combining illocutionary, perlocutionary, and locutionary activities, Khan develops a multi-layered style of communication that fortifies his authority, forges a leadership identity, and influences the intellectual and emotional responses of the audience. Speech acts that overlap and connect in ways consistent with more general rhetorical and political objectives can be found in Imran Khan's interviews. By combining illocutionary, perlocutionary, and locutionary exercises, Khan creates a multifaceted communication style that strengthens his authority, establishes his identity as a leader, and affects the audience's mental and emotional reactions.

5.5 Limitations

It is important to acknowledge the scope and limitations of this research report. This research report is delimited by several factors that define the scope and boundaries of the analysis. Firstly, the focus of this report is limited to the analysis of Imran Khan's interviews with Ines Pohl and Jonathan Swan. The analysis is confined to this specific interviews and does not extend to other interviews or communication acts by Imran Khan or any other political figure. It is important to note that the analysis is based solely on the two interviews

delivered on 19 January 2020 and 21 June 2021. Any subsequent speeches or developments related to Imran Khan's political career are not considered in this research. The present research was limited to only one political personality Imran Khan. The study couldn't touch the all aspect that will be used in speech act. Speech act analysis is a helpful technique for comprehending the communication techniques Imran Khan used in his interviews with journalists such as Jonathan Swan and Ines Pohl, there are some notable drawbacks to the approach. To prevent deriving overly simplistic or biased conclusions from the analysis, consideration must be given to the context, power dynamics, linguistic difficulties, and the possibility of interpretation bias. A more thorough investigation with more interviews and more contextual data would lessen some of these restrictions.

Relation of the findings to the political significance of Imran Khan Interviews

Khan regularly responds to criticism with defensive speech actions, especially when it comes to press freedom and extremism. His nationalist and anti-imperialist position is strengthened by these actions, which support his narrative that Pakistan is being unfairly targeted by the West. He clearly establishes Pakistan as an independent and sovereign state by forceful speech acts, especially when talking about foreign policy and US engagement in the area. This appeals to his own audience and strengthens his reputation as a defender of national sovereignty. Khan connects with audiences who feel the same way he does about Pakistan's treatment around the world thanks to his passionate speaking acts, which frequently display his dissatisfaction with foreign double standards. These emotive pleas strengthen his populist reputation. His commitments to combating corruption and extremism are part of his commissive activities, which are intended to reassure audiences at home and abroad about the stability and accountability of his government. By such representative acts, Khan is able to influence how the audience views Pakistan's geopolitical position and further establish his reputation as a leader who stands up for

Pakistan's sovereignty and promotes justice for his nation abroad. The directives are consistent with Khan's attempts to reshape Pakistan's place in world affairs and influence international policy. They demonstrate his efforts to change how the world views him and win over both domestic and foreign audiences, which will improve his diplomatic standing and bolster his position as a proactive global actor.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND FUTURE DIRECTION

6.1 Conclusion

In conclusion, Imran Khan's interviews employed a diverse range of speech acts, including declarative, representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative speech acts. These speech acts played a crucial role in achieving the persuasive and communicative goals of his interviews.

Imran Khan's speech actions in interviews with Jonathan Swan and Ines Pohl are examined in this study, with an emphasis on how his language reflects his political messaging, goals, and methods. The analysis attempts to identify the underlying political importance of his communication by looking at the locutionary (the actual words used), illocutionary (the intended meaning), and perlocutionary (the influence on the audience) components of his interviews.

The study identified important speech acts and their political significance by using speech act analysis to the transcripts of these interviews. In order to provide a thorough understanding of how Khan's speech acts serve his political purpose, the interviewer's approach, the audience, and the geopolitical environment will all be taken into account. The comprehensiveness of a speech act analysis of Imran Khan's interviews with Ines Pohl and Jonathan Swan may be limited by data collecting difficulties, such as a small sample size, contextual impacts, language obstacles, and interviewer effects. In order to get over these restrictions, further study may broaden the dataset, include interviews conducted in a variety of languages, and guarantee that the raw interview materials are available for a more thorough and in-depth examination.

Imran Khan's interviews utilized a range of speech acts to effectively convey his messages. Through assertive speech acts, he presented factual information on global

challenges like climate change and corruption, aiming to persuade the audience of their urgency. His use of directive speech acts further emphasized the need for collective action by urging world leaders and wealthy countries to address these issues. Commissive speech acts showcased Pakistan's commitment, while expressive speech acts helped humanize the concerns, provoking empathy. Lastly, declarative speech acts assertively conveyed his positions on matters such as environmental efforts.

Expressive speech acts were also present in Imran Khan's speech, which enabled him to convey his emotions and opinions. By expressing optimism in humanity's ability to tackle challenges, frustration over the lack of understanding of Islam, and concern for the situation in Kashmir, he engaged the audience and fostered empathy, making his arguments more relatable and impactful.

In conclusion, the strategic use of speech acts in Imran Khan's address enhanced its persuasiveness and communicative impact, aiming to gain support and cooperation from the global community. By presenting factual information, urging action, expressing commitment, conveying emotions, and asserting positions, he effectively conveyed his messages and advocated for a more just and sustainable world.

Imran Khan has always been a source of hope, but he still enjoys reminding people of his mission to build a powerful, contemporary Pakistan that is capable of openly competing with other countries. He persuades adults and kids alike that criminals who are only fit for the job because they need it for financial gain, self-preservation, and police protection should give up right away. As more individuals join Imran Khan in his fight to establish a unified, uncorruptible, sovereign, and independent Pakistan, Pakistanis view Imran Khan as the keeper and enabler of their hopes. As a result, Imran Khan, as a leader, uses his political beliefs, hope, and religion to defend, empower, and unite his country. His impetuous comments cite the Islamic tradition of governance, which adhered to correct

political ideals. Imran Khan also makes appropriate historical allusions when discussing Islamic civilization. In addition, a powerful government figure encourages international investors to make money, advance religious harmony, and foster positive connections with other countries by coming to Pakistan.

6.2 Suggestions

6.2.1 *English Linguistics Students*

Regarding Imran Khan's interviews, this thesis can extend to political communication, leadership studies, and South Asia and media studies. This allows for a combination of political science, media studies and discourse studies in order to understand how a contemporary leader influences a country's identity and policies. It is recommended that students majoring in linguistics study pragmatics more in a deeper way, because it is important to understand the expected meaning in communication and can help them avoid misunderstandings in communication. In addition, by reading this study, students who are foreign language learners can understand that there are many ways to act through language. They can execute commands, request, asking, suggesting not only through imperative sentences, but also through interrogative and declarative sentences. It can also help students of different academic backgrounds, media students, historians, ethno graphs, critical discourse analysts, and media of all kinds, political science students and journalists as well. In order to achieve a more profound comprehension of Imran Khan's speech acts and their political implications, future studies ought to focus on expanding the dataset, integrating multilingual and contextual analysis, and incorporating non-verbal communications. While audience reception studies would shed light on how Khan's speech affects public opinion, comparative research and longitudinal analyses might also show how Khan's communication changes over time and compares to that of other world leaders. These

guidelines would provide a more thorough understanding of how political leaders employ speech acts to negotiate challenging home and international settings.

REFERENCES

- Adejogu, A. (2005). A stylistic study of the speeches of some key actors of the 'June 12' crisis in Nigeria (1993-98). Unpublished PhD. Thesis, Ibadan.
- Adetunji, A. (2009). Speech acts and rhetoric in the second inaugural address of Nigeria's President Olusegun Obasanjo and America's President George W. Bush. In Odeunmi, A., Arua, E. and Arimi, S. (Ed), *Language, genre and politics. (A festschrift for Y.K. Yusuf)*. 275-296.
- Akram, M., Ahmad, N., Sarwat, S., & Shahzad, W. (2020). Post-Election Victory Speech of Imran Khan in 2018: A Speech Act Analysis (CDA). *SYLWAN*, 164(7).
- Anderson, L. S., Haslanger, and R. Langton, 2012. 'Language and race,' in D. Fara and G. Russell (eds.), *Routledge Companion to the Philosophy of Language* (London: Routledge), pp. 753–767.
- Asadu, O. (2013). "Speech Act Analysis: Hosni Mubarak's 2. Speeches in Pre-Crises and In-Crises Egypt". Mgbakoigba: Journal of African Studies. Vol. 2, 82-88.
- Asher, N. and A. Lascarides, 2003. *Logics of conversation*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to do things with words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Ba'dulu, M. A (2009). "Introduction to Linguistic". Badan Universitas Negeri Makassar.
- Bach, K., & Harnish, R. M. (1979). *Communication and speech acts*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard.
- Beard, A. (2000). *The Language of Politics*. London: Routledge

- Bird, A., 2002. 'Illocutionary silencing,' *Pacific Philosophical Quarterly*, 83: 1–15.
- Bullock, D. R., & Lake, R. (2003). The Iraq War Discourse of President George W. Bush: Reconstituting the Soviet-style Threat, Justifying American Power and Manifesting the Unipolar Worldview (Doctoral dissertation, Thesis. University of Southern California, 2003. Web).
- Byon, A. S. (2006). Apologizing in Korean: cross-cultural analysis in classroom settings. *Korean Studies*, 29(2), 137–166
- Chiluwa, I. (2016). Pragmatics. A Bachelor Degree programme manual of the national open university of Nigeria and national teacher's institute. Accessed 5th May, 2017 from www.nounoeremooc.org, www.nou-edu.ng
- Cook, G (1992). *Discourse*. Cambridge' *Cambridge University, Press*
- Cook, G. (1992). *Discourse*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Cook, G. 1989. *Discourse*. Oxford: *Oxford University Press*.
- Crystal, D. 2003. *English as a Global Language* (second edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- CRYSTAL, D. ((1996)) *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. 4th Ed: ed. BlackWell Publishing.
- Crystal, D. (1991). *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics*. Oxford: Blackwell
- Cutting, J. 2002. *Pragmatics and Discourse, a Resource Book for Students*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Fairclough, N. (1992). *Discourse and Social Change*. Polity Press.

- Foucault, M. (1977). *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*. Harmondsworth: Penguin P.97.
- Frege, G., 1879. *Begriffsschrift* in van Heijenoort (ed.) *From Frege to Gödel: A Sourcebook in Mathematical Logic*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1976, pp. 1–82.
- Gazdar G. (1981) Speech Act Assignment. In Joshi A.K., Webber B.L. and Sag A.I. (eds.) *Elements of Discourse Understanding*. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
- Geoffrey, L. (1983). Principles of pragmatics. (*No Title*), 13.
- Green, M., 1999. ‘Illocutions, implicata, and what a conversation requires,’ *Pragmatics & Cognition*, 7: 65–92.
- Grice, H.P. 1957. Meaning. *Philosophical Review* 66:377-88.
- Grice, H.P. 1967. Logic and Conversation. In Cole and Morgan, eds., 41-58
- Strawson, P.F. 1971. Intention and convention in speech acts. *The philosophy of language*, ed. by J. R. Searle, 23-38. London: Oxford University Press.
- Holdcroft D. (1978). *Words and Deeds*. Clarendon Press. Oxford.
- Hollway, W. (1989). *Subjectivity and method in psychology: gender, meaning and science*. London: Sage.38 <https://www.thoughtco.com/speech-act-linguistics-1692119>.
- Joseph, J. E. 2006. *Language and Politics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Kiuk, P. Y., & Ghozali, I. (2018). Speech Acts Analysis in Desmond’s Conversation in “Hacksaw Ridge” Movie Paswasari. *Journal of English Language and Language Teaching (JELLT)*, 2(1), 59–72.

- Kreidler, C.W. (2002). *Introducing English Semantics*. London, New York: Routledge.
- Lauerbach, G. (2007). Argumentation in political talk show interviews. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 39(8), 1388–1419. doi: 10.1016/j.pragma.2007.04.004.
- Leech, G. 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. England: Longman Group Limited.
- Levinson, S. C. 1983. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lodge, R., Shelton, J., Ellis, Y., & Armstrong, N. (1997). *Exploring the French language*. Cambridge University Press
- Maitra, I. 2009. ‘Silencing speech,’ *Canadian Journal of Philosophy*, vol. 39, pp. 309–38.
- Martinovski, B. (2006). A framework for the analysis of mitigation in courts: Toward a theory of mitigation. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 38(12), 2065–2086. doi: 10.1016/j.pragma.2006.08.006
- McCarthy, M. 1991. *Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers (10th Ed.)* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- McGowan, M., Tam, S., and Hall, M. 2009. ‘On indirect speech and linguistic communication: a response to Bertolet,’ *Philosophy* vol. 84, pp. 495–513.
- Mey, J. L. 1993. *Pragmatics: An Introduction*. Massachusetts: Best-set Typesetter Ltd.
- Mirzaee, S and Himidi, H. (2012). Critical Discourse Analysis and Fairclough’s Model, *ELT Voices – India*, Vol.2 Issue 5.

- Nordquist, R. (2019). Speech Act in linguistics. Retrieved December 7, 2020 from Nordquist, R. (2020). Speech Act Theory. <https://www.thoughtco.com/speech-act-theory-169198>.
- Nunan, D. 1993. *Introducing Discourse Analysis*. USA: Penguin English.
- Opeibi, B.O. (2009). *Discourse, Politics and the 1993 Presidential Election Campaigns*
- Porter, S. E. 2001. *Classical Rhetoric in the Hellenistic Period*. Boston: Brill Academic Publisher, Inc
- Pratt, M.L., 1986. 'Ideology and speech-act theory,' *Poetics Today*, 7: 59–72.
- Pu, C. (2007). Discourse analysis of President Bush's speech at Tsinghua University, China. *Intercultural communication studies* xvi 1:205-216 publishing.
- Purwadi, D., & Sihombing, L. (2012). Speech acts in Julia Gillard's Speeches. *TRANSFORM: Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 1(2).
- Renkema, J. 2004. *Introduction to Discourse Studies*. Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Roberts, C., 2004. 'Context in dynamic interpretation,' in Horn and Ward (eds.) *The Handbook of Pragmatics*, London: Routledge: 197–220.
- Roberts, C., 2012. 'Information structure in discourse: towards an integrated formal theory of pragmatics,' *Semantics and Pragmatics*, 5: 1–69.
- Rudyk, I. (2007). Power relation in President Bush's state of union speech. *The International journal of Language Society and Culture* 23, 68-76.

- Sadock, J. M. (1974). *Toward a linguistic theory of speech acts. (No Title)*.
- Saeed, J. (2009). *Semantics*. Singapore: Utopia press.
- SafwatSuhari&Hashim, M (2015). *Speech Acts in Selected Political Speeches*.
International journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies ISSN 2356-5926. File: ///
C/ Users/raza/Downloads/338-1143-1-1-PB.pdf.\
- Sameer, I. H. (2017). The analysis of speech acts patterns in two Egyptian inaugural speeches. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 4(2), 134-14.
- Santoso, I., Sujatna, E. T. S., & Mahdi, S. (2014). *Speech Act on Short Stories; A Pragmatic Study*. *The International Journal of Social Sciences*, 19(1), 108-118. Retrieved From [https://www.tijoss.com/19 Volume/10imam Santoso.Pdf](https://www.tijoss.com/19%20Volume/10imam%20Santoso.Pdf)
- Saul, J, 2018. 'Dogwhistles, political manipulation, and the philosophy of language,' in D. Fogal, D. Harris, and M. Moss (eds.) *New Work on Speech Acts*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 360–83.
- Sbisa, M. (2014). "The Austinian conception of illocution and its implications for value judgements and social ontology." In *Etica & Politica/Ethics and Politics*, XVI, 2.
- Searle, J. R. (1969). *Speech acts: An essay in philosophy of language*. London: CUP
- Searle, J. R. 1969. *Speech Acts*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Searle, J., 1992. 'Conversation,' in H. Parrett and J. Verschueren (eds.), *(On) Searle on Conversation*, New York: Benjamins, 7–30.
- Searle, John, R. *Expression and Meaning*, London: Cambridge University Press, 1979.

- Simona, S and Cartis, D.D. (2015). Speech acts in written advertisements: Identification, Classification and analysis. *Procedia-social and behavioral sciences*.192:234-239.
- Skoniecki, S.F and College, E. (2004). Tear apart this speech! A Burkean analysis of Ronald.
- Slagell, A. 2009. "Public Speaking." *21st Century Communication: A Reference Handbook*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE. 194-202. SAGE Reference Online.
- Sugiyono. 2016. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*. Bandung. CV Alfabeta.
- Suprijadi, D., Lisdawati, I., Fauziah, U. N. EL, & Supartini, N. (2016). *Introduction to Linguistics*. Bandung: STKIP Siliwangi Press
- Taiwo, R. (2009). „Legitimization and Coercion in Political Discourse: A Case Study
- Taiwo, R. (2009). Legitimization and coercion in political discourse: A case study of Olusegun Obasanjo address to the PDP elders and stakeholders forum. *Journal of political discourse analysis*, 2(2), 191-205.
- Thomas, L. et al. 2004. *Language, Society, and Power*. London: Routledge
- Van Dijk, T. A. (1997). *Discourse as Structure and Process*. Sage.
- Vanderveken and Searle. *Meaning and Speech act vol 1*: Cambridge University Press, 1990.
- Vanderveken, D., 1990. *Meaning and Speech Acts, Vols I and II*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Wardhaugh, R. 1986. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (2nd Edition). Oxford UK & Cambridge USA: Blackwell.

Wodak, R. (2015). *The Politics of Fear: What Right-Wing Populist Discourses Mean*. Sage.

Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*: Oxford University Press: Oxford.

Yule, G. 1996. *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Yule, G. and Brown, G. 1988. *Discourse Analysis* (Reprinted Ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

APPENDIXES

1st Interview text between Imran Khan and Ines Pohl

Ines Pohl: Mr. Khan, you probably have one of the most difficult jobs in the world. Your country has to balance ties with the United States and China. Beijing wants to invest in Pakistan, but that, of course, strains your relationship with Washington. Your country also shares a border with conflict-ridden countries like Afghanistan and Iran. How are you managing all that?

Imran Khan: I joined politics because I felt that Pakistan has tremendous potential. When I was growing up, Pakistan had the fastest growing economy in Asia, which served as a model for development in the 1960s. But we lost our way. My objective for coming into politics was to regain that potential. It's true that we live in a difficult neighborhood and we have to balance our actions. For instance, Saudi Arabia is one of Pakistan's greatest friends and has always been there for us. Then we have Iran, with which we have always maintained a good relationship. Therefore, a military conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran would be disastrous for Pakistan. We are trying our best to make sure that ties between these two countries do not deteriorate. It is a region that cannot afford another conflict.

Ines Pohl: Last year, India and Pakistan were very close to war. Ever since Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi scrapped the special status for Indian-administrated Kashmir in August 2019, we see that the situation has become worse. What is your government doing to defuse these tensions?

Imran Khan: I was the first leader to warn the world about what is happening in India. India has been taken over by an extremist ideology known as "Hindutva." It is the ideology of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). The RSS, a political organization founded in 1925, was inspired by the German Nazis, and its founding fathers believed in racial supremacy.

Just as the Nazi ideology was built on hatred for minorities, the RSS ideology is also based on hatred for Muslims and other minorities, including Christians.

Ines Pohl: Are you willing to talk to PM Modi about these issues?

Imran Khan: After I became prime minister, I made an effort to talk to the Indian government and PM Modi. In my first speech as prime minister, I said that if India moved one step forward, we would take two steps toward them to resolve our differences. But I soon came to know that India did not respond well to my offer because of the RSS' ideology. It became quite clear last year when it unilaterally annexed Kashmir, which is a disputed territory between Pakistan and India according to several UN resolutions.

Ines Pohl: But Prime Minister Khan, there are many who say that the human rights situation in the Pakistani part of Kashmir is also not good. How would you respond to that?

Imran Khan: Well, it's very easy to find out. We invite anyone from anywhere in the world to visit the Pakistan side of Kashmir and then go to the Indian side. Let them decide.

Ines Pohl: Let me stress once more: You advocate freedom for the Kashmiri people, as you did at the UN last year, so don't you think that the international community will pay more attention to your demands if protests in Pakistan-administered Kashmir are also allowed?

Imran Khan: Let the people of Kashmir decide what they want. Pakistan is ready for a referendum or a plebiscite. Let them decide whether they want to remain with Pakistan or to be independent.

Ines Pohl: Do you think the international community is paying too little attention to the Kashmir conflict?

Imran Khan: Sadly, yes. Consider the sort of media attention the Hong Kong protests are getting. The tragedy of Kashmir is much greater.

Ines Pohl: Why is that happening in your opinion?

Imran Khan: Unfortunately, commercial interests are more important for Western countries. India is a big market and that is the reason behind the lukewarm response to what is happening to some 8 million people in Kashmir, as well as to minorities in India. The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) is blatantly against minorities, and particularly against the 200 million Muslims in India. The silence of the world on all of this is mainly because of commercial interests.

Ines Pohl: Mr. Khan, what can Germany and the European Union do in this regard?

Imran Khan: I think Germany can play a huge role. Germany is the strongest country in Europe and plays a big part in the EU. When I spoke to Chancellor Angela Merkel, I tried to explain these issues to her; about what is happening in India. And she actually made a statement about it when she visited India

Ines Pohl: And last but not least, you knew Britain's Lady Diana very well. What do you think about her youngest son, Prince Harry, and his wife Meghan Markle's decision to leave their senior roles in the royal family?

Imran Khan: You know what; I have so many issues in Pakistan to deal with. It doesn't seem to be a huge issue to me. I think, it's their life. If that's how they want to lead it, then why should people interfere?

Ines Pohl: Thank you, Mr. Prime Minister.

2nd Interview Text between Imran Khan and Jonathan Swan

Jonathan: Thanks for giving us the time for interview, The USA military is finally drawn from Afghanistan after 20 years are you happy about that?

PM Imran: I am happy in one way because there was never going to be any military solution in Afghanistan. Anxious that they are leaving without political settlement there's a possibility of civil war.

Jonathan: What would the circumstances of political solution?

PM Imran: A political settlement in Afghanistan would mean a sort of coalition government a government from the Taliban side and the other side. There is no other solution.

Jonathan: Do you think the Americans made mistake by announcing that we are leaving from Afghanistan till 11 September?

PM Imran: They have got themselves in such a big mess. They had to give some sort of time frame but at the movement they gave a time frame Taliban would have considered that a victory.

Jonathan: How do you feel about the prospect of the Taliban effectively controlling Afghanistan? Are you happy to welcome them to the community of nations?

PM Imran: As far as Pakistan is concerned whoever represents the people of Afghanistan we will deal with them.

Jonathan: What if they are not democratically elected that's not through election they have done it from brute force and does it not concern you the some level that this group of people is accumulating the power right next door?

PM Imran: I'm not responsible for that, for me to say you know what they are doing or what they should be doing is pointless right now. In case Taliban go for an all-out victory, there is going to be incredible amount of production and let me tell you the country that is going to suffer the most after Afghanistan is going to be Pakistan.

Jonathan: Will you allow the American government to have CIA here in Afghanistan to conduct cross border counter terrorism mission against Al-Qaida, ISIS or the target?

PM Imran: Absolutely not!

Jonathan: Sorry what do say?

PM Imran: There is no way. Any basis any sort of action from Pakistani Territory into Afghanistan absolutely not. Pakistan has suffered the most due to the war against terrorism. "Over 70, 000 Pakistanis embraced martyrdom due to US-Afghan war. We have given sacrifices more than anybody else in this war. "He noted that his country is currently hosting three million Afghan refugees.

Jonathan: Are you speaking with Joe Biden?

PM Imran: No I haven't. When they have time they will talk to me but at the moment clearly he has other priorities.

Jonathan: What would you say when they will talk with you?

PM Imran: I would see the US has a big responsibility as you know the most powerful in the world they have this huge responsibility in the sub-continent this is a 1.4 billion living and we are held hostage one dispute in Kashmir a disputed territory. According to the United Nation security council resolutions there should have been a plebiscite for the people of Kashmir and their own future that has never taken place it's festering over a hundred thousand Kashmiri's have died in this freedom struggle and it can easy if the Americans have the resolve the will this can be sorted out.

Jonathan: Let's talk about a relationship that many people are concerned about how are your current relations with Indian PM Modi?

PM Imran: You know when I became the prime minister I reached out to him immediately. You've come one step towards ask me and come to influence you as I said my main concern and reason for coming politics to eradicate the poverty in Pakistan by making it a welfare state. This is why I came and secondly given a vlog these were my two slogans make Pakistan welfare state zone of law and you can only the best way to eradicate poverty not in Pakistan in India as well is to train with business. India is a huge market against the Pakistani 220 million people but it's a door to central Asia and the energy called corridor which India is energy short, so we would mutually benefit each other but I realized that this you know I was up against an ideology of Narendra Modi who belongs to RSS. RSS what is the part formed in the 20's which idealized the Nazis you can even Google it the founding fathers looked up to Hitler and racial purity and you know all that sort of ideology. We came up and my government came against this report we couldn't go through because then we couldn't understand the beginning and then it gradually came out when you know they took the steps in Kashmir. Unilaterally they took away Kashmir statehood in 5th August 2019, since we have no good relation there's a freeze on ours. We can't start talks until they go back. They take back the steps on Kashmir 5th August, 2019.

Jonathan: I want to ask you about something you were talked about on live television it was a very serious and painful issue you were asked about the sexual violence and writing in Pakistan and you acknowledged the seriousness of the problem and you talked about the strict laws you were also quoted as saying that the practice of women wearing veils quote is to stop temptation not every man has willpower you said if you keep improved on increasing vulgarity it will have consequences this created as you know a bit of a chaos and you were accused of rape the victim blaming how do you respond to that?

PM Imran: It is such nonsense, what I was saying I said that the fastest crime when I came into power asked the heads of police that what if you know the crime figures. The crime that was rising in the fast was sex crime, it was not just a rape rather its child abuse what really shocked me and the disturbing thing was that barely one percent got reported. The families of the victims whether they were girls or whether they were Children's who were being abused was so embarrassed that they would not report him therefore what I was saying that law enforcement can then basically deal with less than one percent. The rest of the society has to deal with and the society through awareness I never said fails this was never said I said the concept of avoid temptation in the society so and I went further we don't have discourse we do have night clubs. You don't have any like in the western societies you don't have any places where boy meets a girl so it is completely different society way of life here so if you raise the temptation in the society to the point and all these young guys have nowhere to go it has consequences in the society which were reflected in the crime chart so one you fight a crime a sex through law enforcement because the majority mean 99 percent sex crime are not reported and this is according to the police so therefore the society schools awareness teachers media everyone must join in because that how will we raise awareness against sex crime, so the concept I used clearly I know exactly what I said. I said the concept of part is to reduce the temptation in the society.

Jonathan: So what this is what I'm trying to get is the clarity and I'm glad that you can explained this what are the forms of temptation and you need to be curtailed to stop this for one?

PM Imran: Yes, one of the main sources is mobile phones. For instance one thing we also discovered because then we did a bit of research on mobile phones. Children have mobile phones and material available on internet. They have seen such material in human history

that never happened in the human history. They never had this exposure before so when I said the whole society has to fight with this evil.

Jonathan: Thank you very much Prime Minister.