

Pakistan Journal of Society, Education and Language (PJSEL)

Journal Homepage: <https://pjsel.jehanf.com/index.php/journal> ISSN

2521-8123 (Print)
2523-1227 (Online)

Imran Khan's and Narendra Modi's Speeches at the United Nations General Assembly: A Meta-Functional Analysis

Syed Imran Ali¹, Amjad Saleem^{*2}

Original Article

1. Subject Specialist, Education Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
2. Assistant Professor, Department of English & Applied Linguistics, University of Peshawar.
*Email: amjad.saleem@uop.edu.pk

Keywords

ideational, interpersonal, textual, transitivity, speeches, modality

Abstract

This study investigates the political speeches delivered by Imran Khan and Narendra Modi, the prime minister of Pakistan and India, respectively, at the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2019. Using Halliday's meta-functional perspective, the study examines how the two leaders employed meta-functional devices encompassing ideational, interpersonal, and textual elements to enhance the effectiveness of their speeches in addressing critical issues. The analysis centers on investigating transitivity processes, the functional roles of participants, and the presence of circumstantial elements for a thorough comprehension of the speeches. By identifying both similarities and differences and scrutinizing the role played by the three metafunctions, the study sheds light on the political ideologies conveyed through the selected speeches. Overall, both speakers adeptly employed meta-functional devices to express ideas and convey meaning, albeit with distinct emphases and approaches. Imran Khan's speech exhibited a more emotive and persuasive tone, whereas Narendra Modi's speech adopted a factual and informative tone. The ideational analysis of these speeches provides valuable insights into the strategic use of language for expressing ideas and presenting arguments in a political discourse.

1. Introduction

The United Nations Organization (UNO) provides an important platform for world leaders to raise awareness about pressing global issues. The Organization's global reach, credibility, role in international cooperation and collaboration, agenda-setting, and diplomatic engagement make it the most appropriate forum for leaders seeking to address global issues and engaging in the process of global policy-making. The theme of the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly was "Galvanizing multilateral efforts for poverty eradication, quality education, climate action, and inclusion". The theme aimed to address pressing global issues and to promote collaboration among member states in achieving these goals. The then Pakistani Prime minister Imran Khan and the current Indian Prime minister Narendra Modi also delivered speeches at the United Nations in which they addressed several global issues. Imran Khan's speech primarily focused on highlighting the issues of Islamophobia and climate change, whereas Modi's speech

emphasized India's commitment to environmental protection and the need for international cooperation against terrorism.

Halliday's (1994) Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) places different functions of language at the center of discursive purposes. This paper offers an analysis of the speeches delivered by the then prime minister of Pakistan Imran Khan and the current Indian Prime minister Narendra Modi from the perspective of Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics. The analysis specifically focuses on the use of three meta-functions: interpersonal, ideational and textual to understand the objectives of the two speeches and how language is employed to serve their respective agendas.

2. Literature Review

Anggraini's (2018) study of the three speeches of Donald Trump during the 45th US Presidential elections revealed the ideologies embedded in Trump's speeches through transitivity analysis. The investigation encompasses the analysis of a total of 814 clauses, wherein the material process is the most prevalent (constituting 50% of the clauses), followed by the relational process (27%), mental process (7%), verbal process (10%), behavioural process (3%), and existential process (2%). Anggraini identified a multitude of ideologies, including but not limited to, national unity, equality, citizen involvement, and national priority, deeply embedded in Trump's speeches. The findings offer insights into the use of language for ideological purposes and highlight the importance of critical language analysis in political discourse. Similarly, Ardiansyah's (2016) transitivity analysis of Pope Francis's speech indicates how different processes contribute towards constructing his identity and roles of responsibility as a religious leader. Material process types dominated the speech: a total of 52 instances show how Pope Francis emphasized his physical activities and responsibilities toward the global community. These material processes presented him as an active actor and emphasized his role as a leader who takes concrete actions to solve world problems, especially those related to humanity and the environment. Besides the material processes, relational processes also played an important role in showing the identity as a religious figure. Naz et al's (2012) investigation of Benazir Bhutto's speech provides insights into the intricate relationship between language and communication strategies as employed in her speech. The transitivity analysis showed material process to be dominant, thereby establishing her reputation as an action-oriented individual. Furthermore, the use of relational processes was significant in helping her realize her role as a leader, towards her audience. This was further complemented by behavioral processes, representing her attitude toward the audience in an attitudinal relationship: displaying her emotions, judgments, and personal involvement with issues she spoke about. The processes combined into a complex representation of Bhutto as an agentive actor and a sensitive leader concerned about problems and feelings around her.

According to Ye (2010), the interpersonal metafunction of political speeches emphasizes modal operators and personal pronouns in realizing political obligations and engaging members of the audience. The study identifies how frequent realization of modality through verbs such as "will," "can," and "must" asserts claims to power and responsibility. These linguistic choices allow political leaders to stress their authority and commitments while positioning themselves as capable of dealing with urgent issues. Further, personal pronouns, especially "we" and "our," serve to develop a sense of unity and togetherness with the audience, pulling listeners into the speaker's vision and encouraging them to imagine themselves as part of a collective. In the context of speeches by Imran Khan and Narendra Modi, these linguistic tools remain relevant. When leaders use modal verbs, they outline their commitments and assert their ability to bring about change globally. Modal operators like "will" and "must" are commonly used to establish policies and intentions, portraying

them as proactive and determined to address international problems. This use of modality not only conveys strength but also appeals to their audience by setting clear expectations for action. Ye's findings provide an essential framework for analyzing Khan's and Modi's speeches. The interpersonal metafunction in language greatly influences global conversations and enhances the persuasive power of political speeches.

Analyzing the last speech of the Prophet of Islam, Noor, Muhabat, Ali and Kasabian (2015) focused on the functional and structural semantics of clausal mood classification within the clauses of the address. The analysis indicated a strong correlation between the clausal mood and the intended communicative function of the speech and highlighted the significance of clausal mood analysis in understanding the discourse of religious texts and speeches. The declarative mood, particularly dominant in the Prophet's speech, expressed his authoritative stance and highlighted the transmission of crucial messages to his followers. The study demonstrated how mood interacts with modality to emphasize the speaker's intentions, responsibilities, and connection with the audience. The findings show that mood and modality are significant tools in transmitting political messages, shaping how the audience perceives a leader's intentions and the weight of their words. The analysis of these elements in speeches of the two leaders will provide insight into how they use language to influence and engage international audience, reinforcing the view that political discourse is not just about content but also about how linguistic structures shape meaning and convey authority.

Sha's (2019) study focused on the linguistic and stylistic analysis of Imran Khan's speech at Global Peace and Unity Forum and analyzed the various linguistic features such as sentence structures, repetitions, ellipses, parallelism, political jargon, technical vocabulary, and figurative language used in the speech. The discourse properties exhibited in his speech were also analyzed, showing that Imran Khan's political discourse demonstrated his power position and ideology. The study provides a detailed analysis of how Imran Khan uses rhetorical devices and other linguistic features to exercise his power position and express his ideology through his political discourse. And those rhetorical techniques may very well have been at play in Khan's formal remarks to the United Nations, where claiming power and projecting an identity world-wide are of higher importance. Repetition, for instance might end up emphasizing Pakistan perspective on international issues; political jargon would help to reflect his statecraft inspirations in line with global norms and expectations. Sha's analysis offers a useful analytical tool for understanding Khan's UN speech because it shows how rhetorical devices can serve political agenda.

Saghir et al. (2020) analyzed Martin Luther King's famous speech "I Have a Dream" and elucidated the linguistic characteristics of a successful and memorable speech through the analysis of interpersonal metafunction. A thorough investigation of mood, modality, personal pronouns, and various other lexical traits revealed that the declarative mood was used extensively to convey the message of freedom, while the imperative mood was employed frequently as a motivational tool to encourage the audience to work together for the cause of freedom. Additionally, the use of first-person pronouns throughout the speech helped establish a rapport between the speaker and the audience, effectively minimizing the gap between them. By examining the ways in which Khan and Modi use language that is similar to King's, one can gain insight into the rhetorical strategies employed by political figures to connect with a diverse audience across the globe.

Using Halliday's (2014) model, the focus of the present study is the analysis of the ideational metafunction—field—using verbs; the interpersonal metafunction—tenor—by considering the use of modal verbs and the communicative roles; and the textual metafunction—mode—by considering the thematic development and lexical cohesion. At the heart of this model is how Khan and Modi employ language in a manner that defines and redefines their political messages to the policymakers across the globe. The reviewed literature points to the importance of the analysis of political speeches through Halliday's framework, particularly focusing on how world leaders use processes of transitivity, mood, modality, and rhetorical devices for power and ideology projection. The research also shows how material and relational processes are usually employed in portraying the leader as an action-oriented authoritative figure. The present study, therefore, by comparing the speeches of Imran Khan and Narendra Modi, looks into how these linguistic tools are employed in their speeches at the UN to discuss global issues such as climate change and terrorism and how both leaders build their political identities through language.

3. Data Collection

Version 3.5.9 of the Antconc Concordance Tool, released in 2020, was used to determine the frequency of modal verbs. Antconc Concordance Tool is known for its effectiveness in ensuring the collection of authentic data. The corpus was utilized for extracting data and detecting linguistic features without any presumptions or expectations, making it an ideal technique for this purpose. Any judgments or assertions made in this study are solely based on the corpus. The speeches were electronically downloaded from the websites, and the textual files were converted to notepad format for easy processing using Antconc 3.5.9.

4. Data Analysis

The text was manually divided into clauses to conduct the interpersonal, ideational and textual analysis through Halliday's (2014) Systemic Functional Linguistics. While the interpersonal metafunction focuses on the relationship between speaker and listener, using features such as pronouns and modality to convey attitudes, feelings, and judgments, the ideational metafunction is concerned with expressing ideas and experiences through verbs, clauses, and other grammatical features. The textual metafunction, on the other hand, is concerned with the organization of language in texts and uses theme-rheme structures, cohesive devices, and other features to create coherent and cohesive texts. Systemic functional analysis is relevant to the present study as it provides a means to investigate how language in the chosen speeches reflects the beliefs, evaluations, and viewpoints of the two prominent global figures. Accordingly, this analytical framework represents a valuable resource for comprehending and scrutinizing the intricate dynamics of language in the speeches delivered at the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

5. Results and Discussion

Imran Khan's speech consisted of 2591 words and lasted over 50 minutes. The speech comprised 211 sentences, with an average of 12.27 words per sentence. The most frequently used noun in the speech was "World," which appeared 16 times (0.6175% of the total words). The most common verb used was "Want," repeated 18 times (0.6947%), while the predominant pronoun was "We," occurring 52 times (2.0069%). Additionally, the modal verb "Will" was employed 21 times (0.8104%). The lexical density of the speech was calculated to be 50.71%. On the other hand, Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India, delivered a speech comprising 1296 words. It consisted of 115 sentences, with an average of 11.2 words per sentence. The duration of the speech was 15 minutes and 35 seconds. The most frequently repeated noun in the speech was "World," appearing 28 times (2.1604% of the total words). The predominant pronoun used was "We," occurring 18

times (1.3888%). The most commonly used verb was "Result," repeated 11 times (0.8487%), and the prevailing modal verb "Can," was employed 7 times (0.5401%). The lexical density of the speech was calculated to be 55.65%.

These statistics provide insights into the characteristics and linguistic patterns exhibited in the respective speeches of the two leaders. The comparison between Imran Khan's and Narendra Modi's speeches reveals notable differences in the use of different linguistic aspects. Despite Imran Khan's speech being longer in terms of duration, word count, and sentence count, Narendra Modi's speech exhibits a higher lexical density. This indicates that Modi's speech employs a greater proportion of content words relative to function words, resulting in a denser and more concise expression of ideas. Moreover, the analysis of the average number of words per sentence demonstrates that Imran Khan's sentences are an average 1.07 words longer than Narendra Modi's sentences. This linguistic complexity in Imran Khan's speech suggests a deliberate choice to provide a comprehensive and detailed discourse, allowing leaders and international observers to gain a deeper understanding of the message conveyed. Overall, the differences in lexical density and sentence length between the two speeches indicate distinct linguistic strategies employed by Khan and Modi, reflecting their individual communication styles and rhetorical preferences.

Table 1: Comparative Analysis of Imran Khan's and Narendra Modi's Speeches at the United Nations

Speech Components	Imran Khan' Speech	Narendra Modi's Speech
Duration	50 minutes	15 minutes 35 seconds
Number of words	2591	1296
Number of sentences	211	115
Average No. of words per sentence	12.27	11.2
Most common noun	World 16 times (0.6175%)	World 28 times (2.1604%)
Most common pronoun	We 52 times (2.0069%)	We 18 times (1.3888%)
Most common verb	Want 18 times (0.6947%)	Result 11 times (0.8487%)
Most common auxiliary verb	Will 21 times (0.8104%)	Can 7 times (0.5401%)
Lexical density	50.71%	55.65%

5.1. Ideational Metafunction

Halliday (2014) reasons that every individual situation consists of various processes. These processes encompass participants, which are represented by nominal groups involved in the process, the process itself expressed through a verb, and the circumstances associated with the process. Halliday (2014) classifies the processes into three primary categories: mental, material, and relational processes, while also identifying three secondary categories: behavioral, verbal, and existential processes. This study primarily focuses on three major processes. Material Process involves an actor and a goal, wherein the actor performs an action directed towards a specific objective. The Mental Process encompasses four subtypes: perception, cognition, affection, and desire. Each subtype pertains to distinct cognitive activities such as sensing, thinking, experiencing emotions, and expressing wants and needs. On the other hand, the Relational Process occurs both internally within human beings and externally, typically involving the use of the verb "to be" and other verbs like "seem," "appear," and "own."

In Imran Khan's speech, the focus is on presenting Pakistan's perspective on global issues such as climate change, poverty, and Islamophobia. He used various ideational resources such as nominalization, technical terms, and statistics to persuade the audience. He also used metaphors such as "Kashmiris are under siege" to vividly portray the situation in Kashmir and evoke emotions.

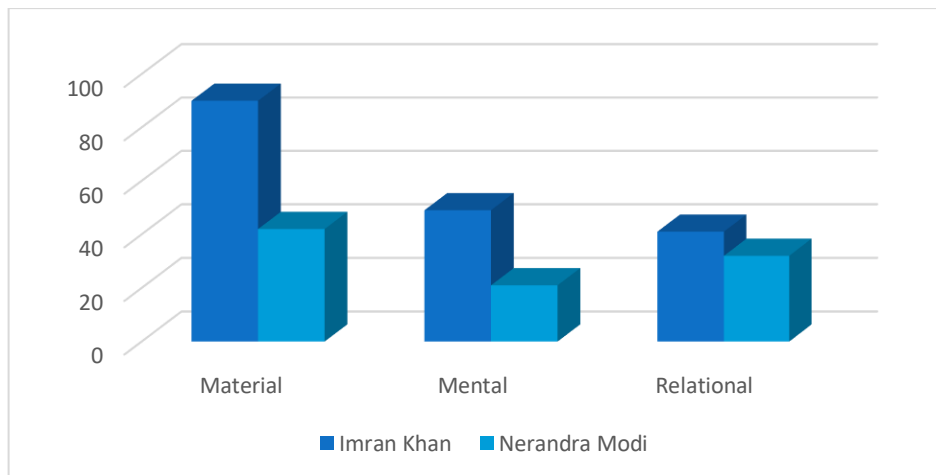
Narendra Modi, on the other hand, emphasized India's achievements in various fields such as sanitation, digitalization, and space technology. He also presented his vision for the future of India and the world, and highlighted the importance of cooperation and multilateralism. He used ideational resources such as metaphors, examples, and imagery to convey his message to make it more accessible to the audience.

Table 2: Comparative Analysis of Transitivity Processes in Imran Khan's and Narendra Modi's Speeches

Comparative Analysis of Transitivity				
Transitivity Process	Imran Khan		Nerandra Modi	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Material %	90	50 %	42	44.21
Mental	49	27.22%	21	22.10 %
Relational %	41	22.77%	32	33.68
Total	180	100%	95	100%

Table 2 provides an analysis of the transitivity processes employed in the two speeches. Imran Khan's speech consisted of 180 clauses, while Narendra Modi's speech had 95 clauses. The higher number of clauses in Imran Khan's speech can be attributed to his longer speaking duration of approximately 50 minutes, which was significantly longer than Narendra Modi's speech. In terms of transitivity processes, Imran Khan utilized the material process more often than Narendra Modi. This indicates that Imran Khan placed greater emphasis on actions and achievements related to himself and his country. Furthermore, Imran Khan employed the mental process more extensively, highlighting his ideas, thoughts, and desires, as well as those of his nation. On the other hand, the use of relational processes was relatively similar in both speeches, with no significant differences observed.

To provide a clear visual representation of the comparison, Figure 1 below illustrates variations in transitivity processes between the two speeches.



The analysis of the Material Process in the speeches of Imran Khan and Nerendra Modi reveals interesting patterns and differences in how they discuss actions and events. The Material Process is characterized by an actor carrying out an action towards a goal. In Imran Khan's speech, there is a higher frequency of Material Process, indicating a greater emphasis on actions and initiatives taken by him and his country. Imran Khan utilizes the Material Process to highlight the actions and efforts of Pakistan in various domains, such as addressing global peace and security, climate change, poverty alleviation, and regional cooperation. This suggests a proactive approach and a focus on tangible actions to tackle pressing issues.

On the other hand, Nerendra Modi's speech shows a relatively lower frequency of Material Process. While he also discusses actions and initiatives, the emphasis is more on broader concepts, ideals, and visions rather than specific actions taken by India. This indicates a different rhetorical approach, with more emphasis on conceptual frameworks and overarching principles. The differing frequencies of the Material Process in the two speeches may reflect the different rhetorical styles and strategic communication approaches employed by Imran Khan and Nerendra Modi. Imran Khan's higher use of Material Process suggests a more action-oriented discourse, highlighting specific measures and initiatives. In contrast, Nerendra Modi's lesser use of Material Process indicates conceptual discourse, focusing on broader goals and principles.

5.2. Interpersonal Metafunction

Mood and modality are important linguistic features that can convey the speaker's attitude towards the proposition expressed in the speech. Mood refers to the grammatical feature of a verb that expresses the speaker's attitude towards the event or situation described, while modality refers to the speaker's subjective evaluation of the likelihood or desirability of the event or situation. Modal verbs are purposefully employed to convey modality, which signifies the speaker's stance regarding the proposition being articulated. They encompass a spectrum of meanings associated with possibility, necessity, ability, permission, certainty, and other modal aspects. Through the use of modal verbs, individuals can effectively communicate subtle differentiations and nuances within language. These verbs enable the expression of varying degrees of certainty, obligation, willingness, or permission, thereby facilitating precise and refined communication. Moreover, modal verbs serve as vehicles of conveying the speaker's intentions or attitudes towards specific actions or situations. They provide valuable insights into the speaker's perspectives, encompassing their beliefs, desires, recommendations, or obligations. Additionally, modal verbs assume a significant role in mitigating the impact of statements, rendering them more delicate, as well as in formulating requests, proffering suggestions, and displaying politeness. This enables speakers to engage in diplomatic and tactful communication, fostering social harmony while averting direct or forceful language usage.

Table 3: Modality Analysis of Imran Khan's and Narendra Modi's Speeches: Exploring the Use of Modal Verbs in Expressing Attitudes and Perspectives

Speeches	Total Number	Low certainty (can, could, may, might)	Medium certainty (will, would, shall, should)	High certainty (must, ought to, have to, had to)
Imran Khan	58 2.23%	8 13.79%	37 63.79%	13 22.41%
Nerendra Modi	11 0.84%	4 36.36%	6 54.54%	1 9.09%

The findings reveal notable differences in the use of modal verbs between Imran Khan and Narendra Modi. Imran Khan utilized a total of 58 modal verbs in his 2591-word speech, accounting for 2.23% of the overall word count. In contrast, Narendra Modi employed only 11 modal verbs in his 1296-word speech, making up 0.84% of the overall word count.

Imran Khan used a range of modal expressions to convey his stance on various issues. For example, he used modal verbs such as *must*, *will*, and *should* to convey his conviction and determination on issues such as climate change and poverty eradication. Additionally, he used the conditional modal "would" to express his hypothetical position on the situation in Kashmir. In contrast, Narendra Modi's speech at the UN had a more factual and declarative mood. He used mostly indicative mood verbs to state the achievements of his government and his vision for the future of India. He did, however, use modal expressions such as "can" and "will" to convey his confidence and determination to achieve his goals. Overall, both speeches used mood and modality to express the speaker's attitudes and opinions on various issues. Imran Khan's speech had a more emotional and persuasive tone, while Narendra Modi's speech had a more factual and assertive tone.

The significant disparity in the frequency of modal verbs suggests distinct patterns of expression and rhetorical strategies employed by the two leaders. Imran Khan's higher usage of modal verbs indicates a greater inclination towards expressing modalities such as possibility, necessity, and recommendation, thereby conveying a more nuanced and subjective perspective. On the other hand, Narendra Modi's relatively lower employment of modal verbs suggests a more direct and assertive communication style, with a focus on conveying factual information and expressing fewer subjective assessments.

The use of adjectives, emotive verbs, and emotive adverbs in the speeches of Imran Khan and Narendra Modi serves to enhance the persuasive power of the message by appealing to the emotions, values, and beliefs of the audience. They help create a connection between the speaker and the listeners, making the speech more relatable, memorable, and compelling.

Table 4: Comparative Analysis of Modal Expressions in the Speeches of Imran Khan and Narendra Modi

Speeches	Total Number	Evaluative Adjectives	Evaluative Adverbs	Evaluative Verbs
Imran Khan	128 4.94%	55 42.96%	32 25%	41 32.03%
Nerandra Modi	98 7.56%	36 36.73%	25 25.51%	37 37.75%

The data clearly indicates that both leaders utilized modal expressions, including adjectives, evaluative adverbs, and evaluative verbs, judiciously in their speeches to evoke sentiment and emotion and effectively persuade the audience to align with their perspectives. Imran Khan's speech encompassed a total of 128 modal expressions, which accounted for 4.94% of the speech's 2591 words. Among these modal expressions, adjectives constituted 55 instances, representing 42.96% of the overall modal expressions. Emotive adverbs were used 32 times, comprising 25% of the modal expressions, while evaluative verbs accounted for 41 instances, representing 32.03% of the total modal expressions. Conversely, Modi employed a total of 98 modal expressions in his 1296-word speech. Adjectives constituted the largest proportion at 36%, followed by adverbs at 25.52%, and emotive verbs at 37.75%. These findings indicate that both leaders strategically employed linguistic techniques to augment the impact of their speeches, asserting their positions and convincingly addressing the various issues discussed during the UN session.

5.3. Textual Metafunction

The textual metafunction plays an important role in establishing a coherent and integrated structure within written and spoken texts. This metafunction encompasses a range of linguistic devices and mechanisms, including referencing and repetitions, ellipsis, and substitution. These devices serve indispensable tools for creating coherence and facilitating the smooth flow of information in a text. Both leaders employ a range of cohesive devices to establish meaningful connections and uphold coherence in their discourse. These cohesive devices encompass referencing, lexical repetition, conjunctions, and discourse markers, which collectively contribute to the cohesive fabric of their speeches. Imran Khan and Narendra Modi adeptly utilize referencing to establish cohesive ties with previously mentioned ideas or entities, thereby ensuring a seamless flow and continuity in their speeches. They skillfully employ pronouns, demonstratives, and noun phrases to establish such references, thereby reinforcing the coherence of their discourse. Furthermore, both leaders employ lexical repetition, strategically employing the repetition of pivotal words or phrases throughout their speeches. This deliberate repetition serves to underscore significant ideas, intensify emphasis, and bolster the overall coherence of their messages.

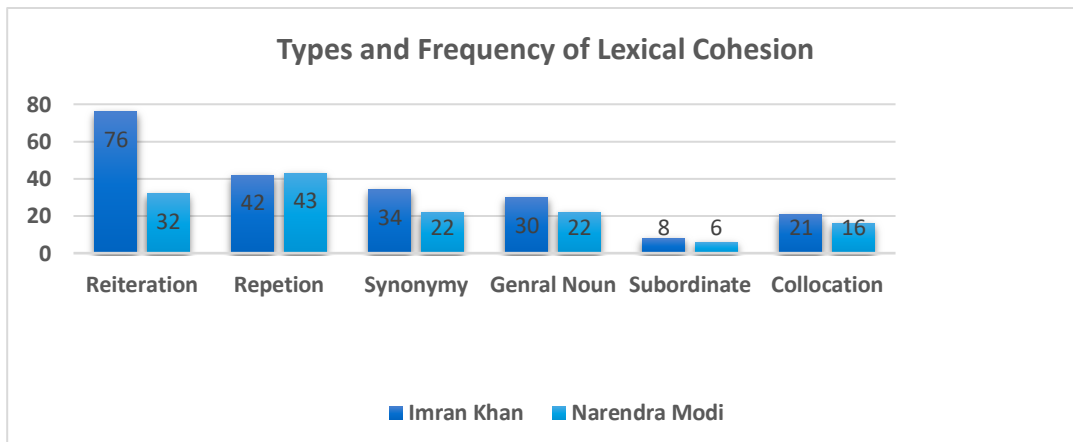


Figure 2

Figure 2 presents a comprehensive overview of the results obtained from the analysis of lexical cohesive devices and their frequencies within the data. The analysis demonstrates that there is a total of 212 instances of lexical cohesion, specifically pertaining to reiteration and collocation. Within the category of reiteration, repetitive devices emerge as the most prominently employed lexical cohesive devices. Repetition is frequently employed by the speakers, serving as a means to emphasize their ideas effectively. Imran Khan strategically utilizes repetition of specific words, phrases, and sentences in order to establish a sense of authenticity and emphasize critical and urgent issues before global leaders. This strategic employment of repetition serves to vividly and efficiently convey his message.

It is noteworthy that the repetitive items are observed in two forms: one preceded by the definite article and the other without. This variation in the usage of the definite article further contributes to the overall stylistic effect and impact of the repetitive devices employed by Imran Khan. The utilization of repetition as a cohesive device proves to be instrumental in achieving the speaker's objectives, as it enhances the clarity, emphasis, and resonance of his ideas. Through the skillful implementation of repetitive lexical elements, Imran Khan effectively conveys his message and ensures that the most crucial issues resonate powerfully with the audience.

Modi's speech indicates a total of 81 instances of lexical cohesion. Repetition emerges as the most frequently employed form of lexical cohesion, serving as a potent tool for emphasizing the speaker's ideas effectively. Notably, repetitive and reiteration devices are observed with a frequency of 43 and 32 occurrences. Modi strategically utilizes repetition of specific words, phrases, and sentences to introduce a sense of legitimacy and emphasize critical and urgent issues before an audience of world leaders. Through this skillful employment of repetition, Modi aims to make these issues vivid in capturing the attention and understanding of his listeners. It is evident that both leaders recognize repetition as a valuable and effective technique in achieving their communication goals. Furthermore, the repetitive items are observed in two forms: one preceded by the definite article and the other without. This deliberate variation in the usage of the definite article enhances the stylistic impact and overall effectiveness of the repetitive devices employed by Modi. By incorporating repetition as a cohesive device, Modi successfully underscores the significance and urgency of the addressed issues, thereby capturing the attention and engagement of his audience. The strategic use of repetitive lexical elements ensures that the most crucial topics resonate powerfully, leaving a lasting impression on the listeners.

Repetition in the speeches of the two leaders serves to enhance the coherence and discursive value of their discourse. By repeatedly referring to specific aspects, both leaders effectively capture the attention and evoke enthusiasm among their audience. Imran Khan, for instance, emphasizes climate change, money laundering, Islamophobia, and the Kashmir issue through repetitive references, thus drawing global attention to these crucial matters. This cohesive device of repetition not only conveys Imran Khan's sentiments but also underscores the significance of these neglected aspects in the eyes of the world. Additionally, the speeches employ another lexical cohesive device, namely synonymy. Imran Khan's speech contains 34 instances of synonymous expressions, while Modi's speech contains 22 instances. Synonyms are used to extend the discourse and convey efficient ideas. Each synonym contributes a distinct sense, imbued with implicit implications. Both leaders employ this device to ensure that world leaders grasp the ideas and subject matter effectively.

Furthermore, both leaders utilize general nouns as a form of reiteration. Imran Khan repeatedly mentions "Muslims" and "Western World," while Modi emphasizes "world" and "India." These common nouns help reinforce the central themes and draw attention to specific referents. Both Imran Khan and Modi incorporate cohesive links through subordinate devices in their speeches. Imran Khan's speech includes eight instances of subordinate forms, such as "came to this forum," which highlights his presence before world leaders. A hierarchical semantic relationship is also observed between the subordinate form "United Nations leaders" and the superordinate term "people." Similarly, Modi employs subordinate forms to urge action and instill enthusiasm among the global community. Finally, collocation, another form of lexical cohesion, is present in the speeches. Imran Khan's speech contains 21 instances of collocations, while Modi's speech features 16 instances. These collocations contribute to a more dynamic and comprehensive discourse, enhancing the overall effectiveness of their messages. In summary, the speeches of Imran Khan and Narendra Modi exhibit various forms of lexical cohesion, including repetition, synonymy, general nouns, subordinate forms, and collocation. These cohesive devices contribute to the coherence, impact, and persuasive nature of their speeches, enabling effective communication and engagement with their audience.

6. Conclusion

The present study showed that both Imran Khan and Narendra Modi addressed several global issues in their speeches at the UN. Imran Khan's speech primarily focused on highlighting the issues of Islamophobia and climate change, while Modi's speech emphasized India's commitment

to environmental protection and the need for international cooperation against terrorism. In terms of rhetorical strategies, Imran Khan utilized a more emotional and persuasive approach in his speech. He employed several instances of pathos, including recounting personal stories and appealing to the emotions of the audience. Modi, on the other hand, relied on a more logical and factual approach, presenting data and statistics to support his arguments. In terms of language use, Imran Khan's speech was more informal and conversational in tone, while Modi's speech was more formal and structured. Imran Khan used metaphors and rhetorical questions to engage with the audience, while Modi employed a more straightforward language style. Overall, the speeches given by Imran Khan and Narendra Modi at the United Nations were distinct in approach and style. However, both leaders shared a commitment to addressing pressing global issues and advocating for their respective countries' interests on the international stage.

Imran Khan focused on presenting Pakistan's perspective on global issues such as climate change, poverty, and Islamophobia. He used various metafunctional resources such as nominalization, technical terms, and statistics to present his arguments and persuade the audience. He also used metaphors such as "Kashmiris are under siege" to vividly portray the situation in Kashmir and evoke emotions. Modi emphasized India's achievements in various fields such as sanitation, digitalization, and space technology. He also presented his vision for the future of India and the world, and highlighted the importance of cooperation and multilateralism. He used ideational resources such as metaphors, examples, and imagery to convey his message and make it more accessible to the audience. Overall, both speakers used metafunctional devices to express ideas and convey meaning, with different focuses and approaches.

References

- Anggraini, N., & Fidiyanti, M. (2018). Transitivity process and ideological construction of Donald Trump's speeches. *NOBEL: Journal of Literature and Language Teaching*, 9(1), 26-44. <https://doi.org/10.15642/nobel.2018.9.1.26-44>
- Ardiansyah, Y. (2016). The Analysis of Transitivity in Pope Francis's Speech Text Addressed to U.S Congress. *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 5(3), 122-133.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1994). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Naz, S., Alvi, S. D., & Baseer, A. (2012). Political Language of Benazir Bhutto: A Transitivity Analysis of Her Speech "Democratization in Pakistan" *Interdisciplinary Journal Of Contemporary Research in Business*, 125-141.
- Noor, M., Moazzami, A., Muhabat, F., & Kazemian, B. (2015). Systemic functional linguistics mood analysis of the last address of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2604000>.
- Saghir, Qasim, H. M., Sibtain, M., Shafi, S., & Mohsin, I. (2020). 'I have a dream': an Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Martin Luther King Jr.'s Speech. *Ilkogretim Online-Elementary Education*, 20(4), pp. 2380-2389. <https://doi.org/10.17051/ilkonline.2021.04.273>.
- Sha, M. I. (2019). A Critical Discourse Analysis of Imran Khan's Speech at Global Peace and Unity Forum. *Journal of Literature, language and Linguistics*, 53, 26-32. DOI: 10.7176/JLL.
- Ye, R. (2010). The interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Barack Obama's victory speech. *English Language Teaching*, 3(2). <https://doi.org/10.5539/elt.v3n2p146>.