



An Analysis of the belief and competency In Nawaz Sharif's Speeches

1. Mr. Mubashir Ahmad, Ph.D English, Lincoln University College, Malaysia
2. Dr. Akbar Ali, Assistant Professor, Head of the English Department, FATA University, FR, Peshawar, KP, Pakistan
3. Mr. Irfan Ullah Khan, Assistant Professor in English at Edwardes College Peshawar
irfanecp1980@ gmail.com

678

ABSTRACT

Analysis of critical discourse often focuses on political discourse, especially public speeches. Politicians often make public speeches to seek the favour of voters. This study examines Nawaz Shareef's hegemonic and persuasive rhetoric in an effort to influence his audience. If researchers begin with the presumption that this theory is accurate, they will have a larger probability of collecting speeches in which the speaker emphasises the value of lexical devices in supporting his point. The micro, meso, and macro levels of Taiwo provide a vivid picture of the expression of purpose and power when seen as a whole. In addition, only the utilisation of Micro level analysis in conjunction with Taiwo's technology has been established as the basis for the present investigation. The results reveal the speaker's hegemonic and persuasive strategies, as well as his or her Western speech pattern, and they reveal how intimacy is conveyed via the use of repeated phrases, personal pronouns, speech platforms, and assessment words. The results also indicate that the context in which Nawaz Shareef makes a political comment influences the lexical categories that are used to characterise the remark. The technique used in this study has the potential to help fill a gap in the existing body of knowledge. The information gleaned from these interactions may be used in a number of ways.

DOI Number: 10.48047/NQ.2022.20.20.NQ109068

NeuroQuantology2022;20(20): 678-687

INTRODUCTION

Politics is the pursuit of power in order to implement specific political, economic, and social ideals. Language is the sole option available to speakers or writers in order to convey any kind of notion. Because language affects, prepares, accompanies, and plays a role in every political action, its significance and prominence in this political process are remarkable. The language of politicians is an essential instrument for persuading and altering the views and beliefs of the people. The language of politicians is rich in ideology, power, and depictions of conventional and contextual origins.

A multitude of meanings are provided for discourse as a word. When discourse is coupled with the study of a language, it reveals new perspectives on the usage of language, dialects of that language, acceptable claims, and speech patterns in or

within a culture. Analysis is essentially the process of evaluating anything by breaking it down into its constituent elements. The focus of discourse analysis is the relationship between linguistic characteristics, whether written or spoken. The area of Critical Speech Analysis (CDA) investigates the link between discourse and ideology. It is an area of study that has anchored linguistics in a new manner in order to uncover the underlying philosophies behind simple-sounding words that may be developed upon in a variety of ways. Many CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSISanalysts begin their analysis of a text with a political goal or objective. In many instances, CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSISanalysts argue for inequalities in society and social change and seek to reflect how a text may be illustrative of a certain ideology. CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSISstrives to make the linkages



between discourse practises, social practises, and social structures, which may be obscure to the layman, clear (Sheyholislami, 2001).

Evolution of CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS has taken several twists, and most linguists today have defined it in a variety of ways, despite the fact that it has become a commonly used technique of study in political discourse. Teun A. Van Dijk, Ruth Wodak, and Michael Meyer feel that CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS examines social power and abuse in accordance with the following terms:

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a sort of discourse-analytic study that focuses on how social power abuse, domination, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted via text and speech in a social and political environment. With this kind of dissident research, critical discourse analysts take a stance and seek to comprehend, expose, and eventually oppose social inequity (Van Dijk, 1993)

The work of Norman Fairclough (2006) has begun both a dialectical theory of discourse and a strategy that resulted in social transformation. In Fairclough's method, the contemporary transformation of social process with relation to discursive features has been investigated. This interdisciplinary work not only brings discussions closer together, but also illustrates the combined effort of people. His recent work sheds light on and investigates neoliberalism—the concept of 'community' in global security and the views of political power in terms of 'globalisation' and the 'knowledge-based economy' He has presented his work in relation to British Labour politics and New Capitalism (Jessop, Fairclough & Wodak, 2008).

Koller's work has been coupled with recent developments in cognitive perspectives and Critical Discourse Analysis (2005). Her cognitive metaphor theory has been kept in mind notably within the realm of business speech. The cognitive linguistic method of Paul Chilton has made significant

contributions to both the study of political discourse and the establishment of the CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS research programme (Chilton, 2002, 2003, 2004).

Critical Speech Analysis is a social analysis programme that critically analyses discourse, or language in use, in order to address social change (Scollon, 2001)

The "discourse-historical approach" (DHA) (Reisigl & Wodak, 2001; Reisigl & Wodak, 2009) was developed expressly for an interdisciplinary examination of post-war antisemitism in Austria (e.g., Wodak et al., 2009). This technique is distinguished by its effort to systematically incorporate all available background information into the analysis and interpretation of the various levels of a written or spoken text, taking into consideration four context layers (Wodak, 2001).

Typically, Pakistani politicians' political speech is dominated by country-specific concerns. This study examines three of Nawaz Sharif's speeches. This research is also limited to the three speeches made on separate dates to distinct audiences. In addition to this, numerous and distinct components of political speech have also been discussed. Nawaz Sharif's depiction of ideology, demonstration of influence, and use of persuasion are confirmed by a discourse analysis of these three chosen speeches. The researcher will attempt to accomplish the following via his research.

OBJECTIVE

1. To ascertain the impact of hidden ideology and power upon linguistic choices in a political discourse

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

How do lexical choices in Nawaz Sharif's political discourse exhibit his purpose and power?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researcher used CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS analysis methodologies since the field of CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS was founded on the premise that text



reconstruction aids in determining the link between language and power. Moreover, such studies may assist in determining how beliefs are disseminated via literature (Wodak, 2013). CDA-practitioners prefer to focus on applicable issues and social domains such as political discourse, ideology, racism, economic discourse, ads and promotional culture, media language, gender, institutional discourse, and education (Blommaert, 2005). The researchers gathered data from secondary sources, such as the internet. The information was gathered from <http://www.pmo.gov.pk>. This study's data consist of speeches made on three separate occasions. The present study will mostly be qualitative in character, using descriptive research methodologies. To enhance qualitative research, a complicated methodology will be used. Accordingly, qualitative data will be validated using quantitative methods. Nawaz Sharif's three speeches will be selected for study using a technique of non-random, non-purposive sampling. The analysis will adhere to the Faircloughian approach to Critical Discourse analysis.

In addition, lexical devices will be studied at the Micro level while analysing talks. This degree of analysis strengthens a researcher's position and makes him more critical. Moreover, the study at this level is consistent with the opinion of Taiwo (2004), who thinks that the speakers use linguistic and graphological strategies to communicate their ideology and demonstrate their dominance.

- Linguistic devices, in this research, include figurative language (e.g. metaphor, personification, antonomasia, metonymy, simile, enumeration, amplification, rhetorical question, epithet, antanagoge).
- Graphological devices include lexical devices and syntactical devices. Lexical devices include parts of speech and they are named as lexical categories. Syntactical devices include

only infinitive, participle, gerund and active and passive sentences.

DATA ANALYSIS

Word classes are conventionally defined as nouns, verbs, and prepositions. Modern terminology refers to them as lexical categories. Currently, noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and preposition constitute lexical categories. These are included into the sentence as prepositions and postpositions. Historically, lexical categories were evaluated on a semantic basis. In contemporary linguistics, morpho-syntactic basis characterises grammatical properties (Valin, 2001). After a comprehensive study of the speeches, the researchers have determined which kinds of lexical devices should be included and which should be eliminated. Finally, Nominals, including Nouns and Pronouns, Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs, have been analysed. The relevance and irrelevance of other lexical components to the subject and research ruled out the concept of excluding them from the speeches. Possessives, infinitives, and gerunds have been removed from the selection of nouns, whereas collective and singular nouns are the focus of this study. The second nominal category is pronouns. Only personal pronouns — Nominative, possessive, objective, and reflexive cases — were analysed by the researchers. The second group consists of adjectives; their selection has also been addressed within the context of a specified restriction that excludes participles. The third is a verb. The role of all verb types, whether they are finite or non-finite, causative, or possessive, has not been examined. Verbs indicating activities or states have been the subject of study for this dissertation. Finally and fourthly, adverbs at one side of the sentence have been employed in relatively small numbers but have been studied.



Lexical Devices

TABLE 1

Lexical Categories in Speech One (By Nawaz Sharif to All Countrymen at Independence-day)

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Most frequently occurring words
1	Nominals	377+147 = 524	Pakistan (19), Country (13), Peace (7), People (7), God (6), Independence-day (5), Muslim (5) Future (5), Forefathers (4), Answers (4) we (48), our (36), us (15), I (13), they (8), it (8), their (7)
2	Adjective	69	Pakistanis (5), able (4), dear (3), positive (3), objective (3), separate (3), democratic (3), global (3), full (2), great (2), important (2), active (2)
3	Verb	128+24 =152	are (17), is (17), have (9), realize (5), fulfill (3), face (3), were (3), make (2), pledge (2), protect (2), achieve (2)

4 Adverb 42 Today (10), also (7), so that (3), now (2),

According to the occasion and topic of the speech, the word choices and frequency used by the speaker to emphasise the occasion are revealed via their use. Pakistan, nation, peace, independence, Pakistani, beloved, today, future, ancestors, and replies have been repeated several times in the table above, indicating that the speaker is attempting to emphasise the significance of the event and the reason why their predecessors acquired the country. In addition, the motivation that drove their ancestors to seek a distinct nation. Second, the use of pronouns such as 'we,' 'our,' and 'us' indicates that the speaker is attempting closeness at this time. Pakistan holds the number one spot with a high-rated frequency of 19. It indicates the significance of words and event.

TABLE 2

Lexical Categories in Speech Two (By Nawaz Sharif at Education Conference)

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Most frequently occurring words
1	Nominals	338+81 419	Education(33), Pakistan(12) Government (10), Development(7) I(15), our(15), it(9), you(8), us(8)



2	Adjective	60	Key(4), Private(4), Important(3), International(3), Possible(3), Educational(2), Effective(2), Different(2), Equal(2), Modern(2), National(2), Religious(2), Strong(2), Social(2)
3	Verb	83	Is(23), congratulate(2), feel(3), has(3), have(2), thank(3)

4 Adverb 21 Here(2), also(2), 21st Century, Vision 2025, 2018

Inclusiveness of this speech is a word education. Platform of this speech is conference which can play a key role in the development of Pakistan. Focusing on education the speaker has paid ample attention to possible, important, possible, modern, effective, private, social, educational and religious ideas. Again, the use of first pronoun 'I', 'our', 'us' and 'you' portray the picture at one side of intimacy and on the other side of speaker's intentions toward this crucial idea and affair of education that is question of the day.

Table 3 : Lexical Categories in Speech Three (By Nawaz Sharif at World Islamic Economic Forum)

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Most frequently occurring words
1	Nominals	391	World (25), countries (1), development (9), people (8), trade (7), growth (5), excellencies (5), economy (5), opportunities (5), years (4), globalization (4), services (4), forum (4), We (19), I(5), our (13), it(3), my(2), their(2), its(2)
2	Adjective	161	Islamic(13), global(13), economic(11), massive(2), national(3), Different(3), social(2), rapid (2)
3	Verb	80+15 =95	need(9), Is(8), are(6), has(4), have(3), own(3), suggests(2), increase(2), open(2), offer(2), remember(2), serve(2)

4 Adverb 59 Also(6), more(5), now(2), however(2), very(2), rapidly(2),

This speech is foreign listener based. The synthesis of this speech contains a bundle of words highlighting the thematic images of the event and forum. The speaker has put forward his appreciations by massive, rapid, services, development, trade, growth and globalization. Underpinning his speech, the speaker has incorporated a prominent word 'world' that deals with the major theme. The selection of adjective like Islamic, global and economic depict sure picture of theme. Repetition of 'we' and 'our' indicate the idea and theme that the speaker is evaluating, appreciating, inviting, collaborating and motivating the listeners in order to have proper advantage of this forum in every respect.



DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

Question One: Discussion and Findings

How do lexical choices in Nawaz Sharif's political discourse exhibit his purpose and power?

All the speakers try in their speeches to carry prerequisites which are considered to be the essential part of speech for the sake of propagating ideology in a light and sophisticated way. They do this through the repetition of words and phrases using in a very systematic way. According to Lim (2002) discerning the pattern and technique of making keywords occur facilitates the insight of the listeners and keywords give a rapid understanding of any body of text. For the sake of persuasion and showing ideology hidden in the words, the speaker has tried to convey the government's intentions. The following paragraphs are showing this technique

Opening with appraisal for persuasion

For this purpose of persuasion, in the opening sentences of speeches the speaker has offered a plenty of sentences in the appraisal for his audience. The use of this technique in the very beginning of the speeches enables the speaker to be close to the audience. Moreover, the speaker is making speeches on three different platforms which arise the need of this technique.

In the first speech, the speaker has embellished his speech with the sentences about Pakistanis residing abroad so that he might gain the attention and emotional attachment with all the Pakistanis. The following examples are to show closeness in order to make the audience ready to agree with his statements.

They deem the green flag as a symbol of honour and hold it dearer than their lives (Speech One, Line 4-5).

Similarly, in the next lines of his speech, the speaker has paid a tribute to those who sacrificed their lives for the establishment of Pakistan.

Countless people gave their blood to kindle the light of freedom (Speech One, Line 5-6).

Today, we remember our forefathers and pay tribute to them for sacrificing all they had to give us identity (Speech One, Line 7-9).

Same situation in the speech two is seen in third paragraph, when the speaker has at one side thanked all of the participants and then put in his statements which depict his unprejudiced and unbiased thinking as is shown below.

It is my hope that this historic conference, while bringing together all the stakeholders under the same roof, would serve as catalyst in accelerating the pace of progress in the field of education in Pakistan (Speech Two, Line 1618).

Observation of third speech also presents the same picture of positive opinion to make the atmosphere favorable for him.

I commend the efforts of organizers of the Forum to have achieved such remarkable success within a short period of 8 years since its inception (Speech Three, Line 6-7).

Persuasion and power in speeches

According to Fairclough, ideologies "only arise in class societies characterized by relations of domination" and therefore discourse is ideological only in so far as it contributes "to sustaining or undermining power relations" (1995). In connection with this statement, explanation of the following lines has been given demonstrating the speaker's ideology and power purpose.

We have started in the right direction with sincerity (Speech One, Line 8081).

To demonstrate that the speaker has intelligence enough to tackle the affairs of state, the speaker has added the statement along with the prediction of power that We have taken the decision in a right way and what We are going to do is being done with sincerity. The words right direction show the speaker's perception and self-confidence that the government is working in the light of constitution that cannot be blamed ever or no one can point that out. At one side, the speaker is



showing intention to do something worthwhile and on the other side, he is announcing the words right direction.

I assure you that the federal and provincial governments will extend to you their fullest cooperation in this regard and wish you success in your deliberations (Speech Two, Line 100-101).

The authority of assurance is attributed to a particular person at such a huge forum on which he is speaking. The speaker is giving assurance to the audience i.e educationists, philanthropists and other stakeholders, this shows his power regarding fulfillment of the purpose for which that conference has been held. Governments—provincial as well as federal seems to be his subordinates in this regard.

684

I have asked the Planning Commission to give education top priority in our prospective plan known as Vision 2025 (Speech Two, Line 72-73).

By discussing Vision 2025, the speaker has announced his plans which are in progress or in prospective. Further, his power is reflected through the words I have asked. In order to give top priority, he is asking planning commission to do so.

We must remember that future of all mankind is now interdependent and no part or region of the world can achieve sustained progress in isolation (Speech Three, Line 105-106).

Future of mankind is interdependent are the words through which the speaker has given decision of progress only if they are with each other. Otherwise, the world would not achieve its goals in isolation. The ideology behind this is to work with cooperation and work wonders. In addition to it, common ties would enable the world to go ahead and have pace for progress.

Moreover, throughout the speech, the speaker has used a few words and phrases which are depicting power on his part.

- I realize.....(Speech One)
- we can make a fresh start....(Speech One)
- We have the light.....(Speech One)
- We have the potential....(Speech One)
- my recent visit to China will bring....(Speech One)
- our morale is high..... (Speech One)
- we shall transform Pakistan.....(Speech One)
- I have.....(Speech One)
- we will defeat.....(Speech One) ➤ I want to tell you.....(Speech One) ➤ we will come out....(Speech One)
- must be an integral part....(Speech Two)
- I have no doubt.....(Speech Two)
- must prioritize...(Speech Two)
- I feel....(Speech Two)
- I invite you all to join...(Speech Two) Joined hands....(Speech Two)
- Two)
- We strongly feel that....(Speech Two)
- I sincerely believe...(Speech Three)
- we may also note....(Speech Three)
- we must also guard...(Speech Three)
- we must transform.....(Speech Three)
- we must remember....(Speech Three)
- nor will have the ability...(speech Three)
- Islamic nations have much....(Speech Three)



- **We need to....(Speech Three)**
- **We can lead....(Speech Three)**
- **In my view...(Speech Three)**

The above phrases and word depict hegemony as well as ideology or purpose of the speaker in order to persuade and convince the audience.

Religious expressions also facilitate the speaker to enhance the beauty of the speech and to convince the audience in connection with their religious temperaments. Obama has used the religious prayers from the Bible in order to gain sympathy and support of the godly Christian nation—Americans. He shows strong religious relationship in this regard in his speech (Wang, 2012). Similarly walking on the track of him, Nawaz Sharif has also been explored in terms of religious relationship. One out of three speeches is found favorable in this aspect. The only one speech, Speech One to the countrymen, contains such references as:

Today, we also pay homage to Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah for providing us a sincere and honest leadership that we consider as a gift of God (Speech One, Line 10-11).

We are extremely grateful to God for all the precious gifts (Speech One, Line 19-20). Whereas this Day reminds us of the kindness of God, it also invites us to selfaccountability (Speech One, Line 22).

The Almighty generously blessed us with numerous bounties but did we thank God for all the blessings bestowed on us (Speech One, Line 24-25).

With the grace of God our intentions are pious and our morale is high (Speech One, Line 80).

God be our saviour and guide (Speech One, Line 122)!

If a glance is taken towards the tenses, present and future tenses are seen dominating in the speeches. According to Halliday (1994), past, present and future are related to time 'now' at the time of speaking. Simple present tense is found most frequent in Obama's speech to highlight present situations of the world and domestic as well (Wang, 2010). Moreover, the use of tense has facilitated the president and audience as well to come in close relationship.

Future tenses have been adopted to underpin the intentions and prospective plans of the government.

As above research depicts the most frequent use of tenses of present and future, same is found in this work. The speaker has masterly added these two tenses in his speeches like Obama. Looking at the past tense, a few elements are found in the speech one in which the speaker has quoted the importance of the past and forefathers.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the discussion, it is concluded that Nawaz Sharif, in his speeches, adopts Western Style. He makes linguistic choices to let the audience feel closeness and shortens the distances. Furthermore, **firstly**, he has the Western style of speech and his speech starts with appraisal sentences in order to be close to his audience. Similarly, his choice of different linguistic choices influences his speech as well. Most of his speech consists of noun and verbs. **Secondly**, Through the use of first person pronouns, he successfully strengthens his point of view and succeeds in

gaining the support of the audience. On this ground, the present research infers that he uses simple words with most of the present and future tense in order to make his statement easily understandable and show the objectives of the government. This can help him persuade the audience in his policies. Ideology and power go side by side in his speeches. His style to deliver his standpoint carries the words of showing power as well. He persuasively achieves the strength to influence his audience through discourse. **Lastly**, the change of context carries with it the variation of linguistics



choices in the speeches of Nawaz Sharif. Also, these speeches carry contextual background with them. In first speech, Independence-day influences vocabulary, second has impact of educational setting and third includes vocabulary regarding objective and planning of the World Islamic Economic Forum (WIEF).

REFERENCES

- Blommaert, J., & Bulcaen, H. (2000). 'Critical discourse analysis. An overview', *Annual Anthropological Review* (forthcoming).
- Blommaert, J. (2005). *Discourse*. UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Chandler, D. (2003). *Semiotics*. London: Routledge.
- Chilton, P., & Schaffne, C. (1997). *Discourse and Politics*. In T. A. Dijk (Ed.), *Discourse as Social Interaction*. London: Sage.
- Chilton, P. (2002). Do Something! Conceptualizing Responses to the Attacks of 11 September 2001. *Journal of Language and Politics*, 1.
- Chilton, P. (2003). 'Deixis and distance: President Clinton's justification of intervention in Kosovo'. In Mirjana, N. Dedaic and D. N. Nelson (eds), *At War with Words*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Chilton, P. (2004). *Analysing Political Discourse: Theory and Practice*. London: Routledge.
- Dijk, T. A., & Kinstch, W. (1983). *Strategies of Discourse Comprehension*. New York: Academic Press.
- Dijk, T. A. (Ed.). (1985). *Handbook of Discourse Analysis* (Vol. 1). London: Academic Press Inc.
- Dijk, T.A., (1990). *Discourse & Society: a new journal for a new research focus*, *Discourse & Society*, 1: 5-16.
- Dijk, T. A., (1993). *Principles of Critical Discourse and Society*. Massachusetts: Blackwell.
- Dijk, T. A., (1998). *Ideology*. London: Sage.
- Fairclough, N. (1989). *Language and Power*. London: Routledge.
- Fairclough, N. (1992). *Discourse and Social Change*. Cambridge: Polity.
- Fairclough, N. (1994). *Conversationalization of Public Discourse and the Authority of the Consumer*. In K. R., W. N., & A. N. (Eds.), *The Authority of the Consumer*. London: Routledge.
- Fairclough, N. (1995). *Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language*. Harlow, UK: Longman.
- Fairclough, N. (2003). 'Political Correctness': The politics of culture and language. *Discourse and Society*, 14(1): 17-28.
- Fairclough, N. (2006). *Language and Globalization*. London: Routledge.
- Halliday, M. (1970). *The Linguistic Sciences and Language Teaching*. London: Longman.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1994). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Arnold.
- Koller, V. (2005). *Critical Discourse Analysis and Social Cognition: Evidence from Business Media Discourse*. *Discourse and Society*, 16(2), 199224.
- Lim, E. T. (2002, June). Five Trends in Presidential Rhetoric: An Analysis of Rhetoric from Geroge Washington to Bill Clinton. *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, 328-366.
- Meyer, C. F. (2009). *Introducing English Linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Reisigl, M., & Wodak, R. (2001). *Discourse and Discrimination: Rhetorics of Racism and Antisemitism*. London: Routledge.
- Reisigl, M., & Wodak, R. (2009). *The Discourse-historical Approach in CDA*. In R. Wodak, & M. Meyer (Eds.), *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis* (2nd revised ed.). London: Sage.
- Scollon, R. (2001). *Mediated Discourse As Social Interaction*. London: Longman.



- Taiwo, R. (2004). Speech as Headlines in Nigerian Newspapers. In R. Taiwo, S. Awonusi, & E. A. Babalola (Eds.), *The Domestication of English in Nigeria* (pp. 323-335). University of Lagos prss.
- Taiwo, R. (2007). Language, Ideology and Power Relations in Nigerian Newspaper Headlines. *Nebula*, 1(4), 218-245.
- Wang, J. (2010). A Critical Discourse Analysis of Barak Obama's Speeches. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 1(3), 2254-261.
- Weiss, G., & Wodak, R. (Eds.). (2003). *Critical Discourse Analysis: Theory and Interdisciplinarity in Critical Discourse Analysis*. London: Palgrave.
- Wodak, R. (1996a). *Disorders of Discourse*. Londaon and New York: Longman.
- Wodak, R., & Meyer, M. (Eds.). (2001). *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis*. Great Britain: Sage Publications.
- Wodak, R. (2003). 'Multiple identities: the roles of female parliamentarians in the EU parliament'. In J. Holmes and M. Meyerhoff (eds), *Handbook of Discourse and Gender*. Oxford: OUP. pp. 71-98.
- Wodak, R. (Ed.). (2013). *Critical discourse analysis 1 (Concept, History, Theory)*. London: Sage Publicaions Ltd.
- Wodak, R., & Meyer, M. (Eds.). (2009). *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis*. Great Britain: Sage Publications.
- Valin, R. D. (2001). *An Introduction to Syntax*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

