



A Critical Study of National Solidarity, Patriotism and Corruption in Imran Khan's Address to the Nation

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ABSTRACT

Based on the tradition of critical discourse analysis, the purpose of this study is to explore how a political leader can promote his or her ideology through the skilful use of language. This article critically analysed Prime Minister Imran Khan's address to the nation after the new Prime Minister was elected. It was transmitted by Pakistan Television on August 19, 2018 at 9.30 PM. The purpose of the present study is to highlight patriotism, national solidarity and corruption that Imran Khan has worked on since the first address given as the Prime Minister, and reviewed his political maturity. Researchers have tried to uncover the ideas that work behind a given speech and investigated that how dissimilar linguistic tools have been used to project or achieve political power/ objectives. Selected speech has been consistently analysed using Fairclough's analytical framework, which he proposed in 1995 and with the help of other tools, such as contextual strategies, repetition, word choice, positive self-representation and negative second representation. It studied that how specific words and phrases have the power to change people's perceptions and political views. General Chat Lounge it was found that political discourse is often purposely crafted to present specific ideas, which are always present in the dialogue. Moreover, politicians used some linguistic tactics to convince people to stick to their hidden agenda. It may be suggested that the rules and symbols of political discourse should be explored so that the general public can easily find them. The present study explores that how it sets different stages in controlling people's minds because language is the primary means of building individual and group relationships and analysing discourse to expand that relationship.

1. Introduction

Language is mostly used with user stimulation. Consumers have a clear or obvious purpose behind the use of language in context. Similarly, different speakers use language with the intention of presenting the country's social, cultural and ideological aspects and events. This study has analysed Imran Khan's address which shows the ideological components. The present study investigates national solidarity, corruption and patriotism in Imran Khan's speeches through the use of language. Norman Fairclough's (1989) model for critical discourse analysis (CDA) has been used as an analytical tool for the analyse of specific issues under study.

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Patriotism means faithfulness to the nation or to the leaders of the nation. A patriot is a person who supports his state or its leaders. National solidarity presents itself as the government's best effort to manage and welcome social groups seriously in the face of adversity. Generally, corruption is a type of dishonest or criminal activity committed by a person or organization, often benefiting from illegal use. Corruption can involve many activities, including bribery and domination. Political corruption occurs when an office holder or other public servant works in a public capacity for personal gain.

Language is a multi-layered method of communication. It is believed that words or combinations of them are always socially, politically, economically and racially loaded. The best analysis of critical discussions offers the best analytics tools for understanding the hidden agendas hidden by language. It helps us translate and critically examine national solidarity, patriotism and corruption, and how language is used to maintain or against national solidarity, patriotism and corruption.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

Language is mostly used by the user with a motive. The users have some implicit or explicit motive behind the use of language in a context. Similarly, different speakers use language with an intention to portray the socio-cultural and ideological aspects and events of a country. This research selected Imran Khan's address that shows ideological components which can be summarized into following concepts: Loyalty, modernism, patriotism, inclusiveness, audacity, religious attraction, visionary and revolutionary. Imran Khan mostly given Islamic references that he is comparing the state of Pakistan with Islamic ideal state and Islamic leaders and their rules and regulation. The most prominent words used by Imran Khan are Pakistan, election, nation, terrorism, justice and corruption. The other most uttered words are most valuable in the matter of political system. Words like Pakistan and nation are the first priority of his journey to overcome the corruption with justice for Pakistan as a strong nation.

1.2. Research Questions

The proposed study will be guided by the following research questions:

1. How is the language used as a source for promoting and propagating patriotism, national solidarity and corruption in a number of discourses in Imran Khan address?
2. How is language used/manipulated to uphold or resist national solidarity, patriotism and corruption in Imran Khan address?

1.3. Significance of the Study

This study will give deep insights into comprehending and analysing the role of national solidarity, patriotism and corruption in the socio-political world. It will bring awareness among the users to know the role patriotism to the state of an individual, a group or a nation. It also leads to promote patriotism among the users. This study attempts to empower the exploited individuals or groups and to raise a voice for reformation against those who exploit others through the language of power. Moreover, it will lead readers to their individual, national solidarity and patriotism and stay away from corruption to show their loyalty to the state. The current study will also contribute to the existing knowledge and research.

2. Review of Literature

Preuss (1999), suggested that according to the Webster's Dictionary, the "solidarity" alliance "(indicates a group or class) indicates that creates or the interests, objectives, and the community's standards". Our serious concern about solidarity is that "interests, goals and standards" is the source of community responsibilities in which we mention "solidarity responsibilities." Although, it is, that logically the impossible to derive normative decision from empirical statements, it is also clear that we accept the moral obligations that are not essentially based on the knowledge of our responsibility, but rather in experience and experimental facts. For example, members of a group of people involved in a dangerous progress - who say in a campaign in the Arctic population, say that moral responsibilities are more reasonable towards each other than their fellow humans. Therefore, it is not surprising that the meaning of solidarity involves both empirical descriptive and normative connotations: It includes a social fact of interest, goals and quality as well as validation of mutual moral obligations that may be higher or least look at this community. The primary point of view shows that the community creates specific moral duties of solidarity among the members of community: It is obvious that members of a family are especially strictly more moral duties together as compared those with whom they are not tied by family bonds (whether these bonds are bonded with blood or special social bond is a question of deep ideological division passing through). (pp. 281-289).

Yasmeen, Collins, Stepanova, Mullojanov, Sucharov, Stokes, & Gunn (2008), suggest that in its international community for its departure, the double tension between the special and global ethics in the international community, is encouraged to motivate

and understand actors in various international interests in this book, where national interests and harmony are concerned. Focus on various regional issues, where it does not appear from the traditional national interest point, because why the outside players will choose interference the book contains national interests and international standards. Finally, when the classical national interests are powerful to encourage powerful projection on this day, the book shows how the brightness of a national interest can meet solidarity, and the needs of both national interests and solidarity. How important is estimate. The decision makers are facing.

According to Miller (2000), that however, the real question is not the fact that national identities do not prevent diverse elements, but do they perform precious things that should be one of them, as philosophers, it should be one of acquiescence if not positive endorsement. And here I want to argue that nationality is one of the most essential needs of the modern world, namely, to maintain solidarity between the population of the states that are huge and unknown; their citizens are likely that they cannot possibly enjoy such community which based on kinship or direct interaction.

Christou (2007), is opinion that this paper is facing arguments about the teaching of history in Cyprus, especially patriotic cultivation. I point out how the story of 'sacred history' and 'dangerous memories' is funny lessons of a teaching that aims to prevent mental and formal personal memories by rejecting the way national narrative. The aim is to sustain patriotism. In addition to the second verbal strategy (past 'emotions'), it allows the ability to reject the ideal ability and radiation, personal memory of the date. I argue that it does not look as a remote institution to see the history and as a field of action, which ultimately works against the purpose of maintaining patriotism. (pp. 709-722).

Along with social sciences and social psychology, it is often a difference between two kinds of national sentiments. The first is often presented defensive and positively and it occupies the patriotism, while the other is considered to be a negative one that is potentially destructive outcome and is considered as nationalism. Under the umbrella of social psychology, attempts are made to make a map of differences between them and to find different factors that are associated with them. Some important social experts have adopted a different approach, it is certain that while talking about nations, and we should face patriotism and nationalism as ideological unbelievers. This approach allows researchers to represent the ideology of nationalism and represent the specific aspects of national ideology in every country. (Sapountzis, 2008, pp. 34-50).

Osler (2009), suggested that this paper examines the British political government's developmental political debate on patriotism, citizenship and multi-cultural context since 1997, especially after that 2001 terrorist attack in the United States and the 2005 London bombings. It focuses on the key government figures, especially Prime Minister Tony Blair and Gordon Brown's speech, and in this way, they apply their ideas in the teaching of history and citizenship in schools. It causes Britain's ultimately a conspiracy over the UK and Britain, which leads to a strong focus on the British community and "British values". It expresses concerns about the radicalism of Muslim youth and such concerns are related to a discussion about separation and communication, generally on minorities, and Muslim and especially Muslim women. Political negotiations agree within the race relationship law of this period. The author has shown that the challenges are being taken in a project to promote national history. This shows that historical education needs to be satisfied, so that it can be acknowledged that students are not just a State State citizen, but also emerging globally and global human rights ages. The immigrants are citizens. (pp. 85-100).

Brown & Cloke (2011), argued that some of the important elements of the emerging alien show that they are the main institutions and important guidelines in the study of corruption, which have since been fielded in 2006, exploring some of the links between dominant discourses of corruption and anti-corruption. Looking for contacts has happened in the global economy during this period.

Sandholtz & Gray (2003), have argued that maximum degree of international integration takes up to the bottom of the riots, which we misuse public office for private profits. We prejudice that international factors influence corruption at the country level through two principal channels. Work through an economic enthusiasm, costs and advantages being engaged in corruption actions change for different actors. The second mode is normative. In the international community the feeling of loyalty and corruption to previous norms, Countries that are more connected to international society are exposed to economic and generally stress against corruption. Therefore, we test the following ideas: Most countries belong to international networks of interaction, communication and organization at least it is likely to be corrupt. Data analysis from approximately 150 countries strongly anticipates our expectations.

3. Research Methodology

This research is qualitative in nature. Data for research are taken from the prime minister Imran Khan's address which he delivered to the nation since being nominated the new head of state was transmission at 9:30 pm on Sunday, 19th August 2018, by television of Pakistan. The address is transcribed by the DAWN newspaper. Critical discourse analysis is used as a tool for the analysis of the data and Norman Fairclough (1995) model of critical discourse analysis is used as an analytical tool.

3.1. Critical Discourse Analysis Introduction:

There are three dimensions of discourse which are discourse as text, discourse as discursive practice, and discourse as social practice. Based on these dimensions of discourse, Fairclough (1989) has designed his most influential three-dimensional mode CDA to the study of discourse. This model of (critical) discourse analysis comprises three dimensions/stages: description, interpretation and explanation.

3.1.1. Description

This stage refers to descriptive analysis of a text. In this stage a researcher or discourse analyst identifies textual or linguistic features of a text. This stage refers to analysis of a text at micro level. In this stage there are ten tools or questions which are given below.

1. **Lexicalization:** This tool refers to analysis of various words use in a text and for what purpose those words are used and why not others.
2. **Nominalization:** This tool refers to analysis of such words which are considered as nouns but derived from verbs such as thinking, painting etc.
3. **Activization and passivization:** This stage refers to analysis of active and passive voices use by author and researcher will find out whether an agent of action is clear or not.
4. **Information focused:** This stage refers to analysis of those words which are normally stressed to give more information and it is related to verbal or spoken discourses.
5. **Choices of mode:** Using this stage, various sentences are analysed and a researcher will also find the intention of a speaker using particular sentence.
6. **Choices of modality or polarity:** Using this stage the researcher finds out model sentences but researcher or discourse analyst will also find whether it is structurally of functionally model and will need to know the meaning of those sentences with the answer of research question.
7. **The use of cohesive devices:** This stage refers to analysis of cohesive devices use in a text. Cohesion and coherence are also identified by the researcher or discourse analyst but those cohesive devices will be analysed which can contribute to research question.
8. **Conversational routine:** This tool is taken from conversational analysis given by Paul gee and Norman Fairclough incorporated in CDA. This stage is related to analysis of dialogue or conversation. if it is monologue then this tool is inapplicable. Using this stage, the researcher analyses the strategies used by speaker or character in conversation such as use of power and pressurizing the other participant. A researcher will also analyse turn taking system in conversation.
9. **Thematic structure:** This stage refers to analysis of theme and structure of discourse. In media discourses we can easily find the theme but in literary discourse it is difficult to find the theme because of various narrations, characters, actions and conversations there.
10. **Pattern of Transitivity:** This tool is taken from Paul gee discourse analysis and Norman Fairclough incorporated in CDA. This stage refers to analysis of transitive, intransitive and di-transitive verbs in sentences.

3.2. Interpretation Stage

This stage is referred to interpretive analysis of text under study. It is the analysis of text at meso-level and in this stage; two things need to be analysed.

1. **Pre-Supposition:** something which is supposed in advance, in the text it should be analysed which pre-supposition has been used.
2. **Speech acts:** Those words, phrases, utterances and sentences should be analysed, which perform functions.

In this stage, we take discourse as a discursive practice. The researcher, therefore, should find out that how two participants do mentally engage with each other, how they interpret words which exchange in dialogue, how the two participants use his or her own background knowledge to produce the discourse and how a listener interpret his or her own words.

3.3. Explanatory Analysis/stage

It is linked with the analysis of text containing an issue under study in social context. In this stage, we deal with social analysis and such analysis is referred to an issue in the text, link with social context. The social analysis should be linked with the broader socio-political context. Two things are involved in this stage, which are the followings;

1. **Social determinants of discourse:**
2. **Social effect of discourse**

The interpretive and explanatory analysis can be combined in a single stage. Explanatory stage refers to analysis of text at macro-level.

4. Analysis of Data

4.1 Overview of the section, this section should discuss some subjects and sub-topics. These topics and sub-topics discourses taken from Imran Khan's first address to the nation when he became the premier of Pakistan. Description of samples discourses taken from Imran Khan's speech and sampling analysis using 3D models of critical discourse analysis of Norman Fairclough.

4.1. Critical Discourse Analysis of Patriotism in Speech of Imran Khan:

The discourse has been taken from Imran Khan's speech which includes the elements of patriotism which are given below. The analysis of this piece of the discussion is responding to the research question "How is the language used as a basis for promoting and propagating patriotism?"

Data Analysis by Using 3D Model of Critical Discourse Analysis of Norman Fairclough:

The given piece of discourse is analysed by 3D model of critical discourse analysis given by Norman Fairclough. The analysis is carried out in the following three steps; Discourse is;

"Began following a recitation from Holy Quran and the playing of the national anthem."

"Clarifying that he had stepped into politics not to pursue it as a career or profession, PM Khan said his only motivation was to help set Pakistan "on the path envisioned by [Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali] Jinnah and [Allama Mohammad Iqbal]."

Descriptive Analysis:

The given portion of discourse focuses on how Imran Khan uses the word patriotism in his language. This phase refers to descriptive analysis of a text. In this stage a researcher or discourse analyst identifies textual or linguistic features of a text. This stage refers to analysis of a text at Micro level analysis of the text occurs at this stage. In this stage there are ten tools or questions which are given below.

Lexicalization: recitation, Holy Quran, national anthem, politics, professional, motivation, help, path, envisioned.

Nominalization: following, playing and clarifying.

Activization and passivization: The whole discourse is active so the agent of action is clear.

Information focused: Holy Quran, national anthem, politics, professional, PM Khan, Quaid-i-Azam, Allama Iqbal.

Choices of mode: Imperative sentences.

The use of Cohesive Devices: And, that.

Thematic structure: After examining this paragraph which is taken from prime minister's speech, we came to recognise about the theme of it; It is basically, the study of patriotism and create a sense in a citizen that a he/she must be loyal and patriotic to his/her country.

Pattern of Transitivity:

Transitive verb: began, following, stepped, clarifying.

Intransitive verbs: playing, said, motivation.

Interpretive and Explanatory Analysis

These statements are pieces of discourse and these are taken from the prime minister Imran Khan's speech which he delivered to the nation since being nominated the new head of state was transmission at 9:30 pm on Sunday, 19th August 2018, by television of Pakistan. PTV is occupied as a medium of broadcasting for delivering address, so it is related to the domain of media or media practices. This passage highlights the role of patriotism and what will be the effect of it on the state's people.

Solidarity is the consciousness of standards, shared interests, goals, and empathy because of generating a psychological intellect of groups. It refers to the relationships in a society that binds people together.

In this discourse, the prime minister starts with the recitation of Holy Quran; it shows the Islamic ideology that Pakistan is an Islamic country. Facilitate has been associated with the prime minister which give us the conclusion that PM Imran khan starts his speech with national anthem which shows that prime minister is patriotic to his and also gives the message of patriotism to peoples of the state.

In this piece of discourse the Prime Minister Imran khan highlights about his profession that he joined politics not for the sake of his on interest and wants to makes politics his profession, it shows loyalty and patriotic nature of Imran khan for the state of Pakistan. The prime minister said that the only motivation for him to set back Pakistan on the vision of Alama Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam. They laid down the foundation of Pakistan. It is investigated that prime minister not come for his own interest and showing that whatever he is doing, just for the sake of love as well as patriotic nature that he has for his country.

The discourses understudies are related to social and culture practices and media practices as well. It reveals the interest of the citizen because they are inspired by prime minister of the state to endorse patriotism among the citizen of the country. Citizens must be patriotic to their state. Preference must be given by an individual to the state interest over his/her own interest. Patriotism must be appreciated culturally, socially and promoting the state development. An individual must be loyal and having love for the state. These discourses show prime minister's political ideology of means that these discourses are also political; it shows his mentality about patriotism and loyalty to the state. It is also investigated that if there is patriotism in the citizen of the state, so the country must be developed. The one must be loyal and sympathetic to his/her state.

4.2. Critical Discourse Analysis of national solidarity in Imran Khan's speech:

The following discourse has been taken from Imran Khan's speech which includes the elements of national solidarity. The analysis of this section of the discussion will answer the research question "How is the language used as a source for encouraging and propagating national solidarity?"

Data Analysis by Using 3D Model of Critical Discourse Analysis of Norman Fairclough:

The given pieces of discourse are analysed through Norman Fairclough's 3D model of CDA. The analysis is carried out in three steps;

The discourses are;

"We need to be compassionate towards our compatriots: towards those who cannot afford to eat twice a day. We need to ask what will happen to the 25 million children out of school. We need to ask what happens to our population. We need to ask how we are to grapple with climate change."

"This is the time that we decide to change our destiny."

"The prime minster then explained he will use the examples of governance set forth by the Holy Prophet (Peace Be upon Him) "to bring the nation out of its plight."

Descriptive Analysis:

The given pieces of discourse focus on how Imran Khan uses the term national solidarity in his speech. This stage refers to descriptive analysis of a text. In this stage a researcher or discourse analyst identifies textual or linguistic features of a passage. This stage refers to analysis of a text at micro level. In this stage there are ten tools or questions which are given below.

Lexicalization: Compassionate, compatriot, school, population, climate, destiny, prime minister, governance, Holy Prophet (PBUH), plight

Nominalization: Going, raising, standing.

Activization and passivization: The whole discourse is active so the agent of action is clear.

Information focused: Compatriot, children out of school, population, climate change, destiny, prime minister, Holy Prophet (PBUH), plight.

Choices of mode: Imperative sentences.

The use of cohesive devices:

Thematic structure: After exploration this paragraph which is taken from prime minister's speech, we came to identify about the subject matter of it; it is basically, the study of national solidarity and create a sense in the country people to help those people who are poor and cannot afford to survive easily.

Pattern of Transitivity:

Transitive verb: compassionate, happen, grapple, change,

Intransitive verbs: ask, explained, eat.

Interpretive and Explanatory Analysis

These statements are pieces of discourse and these are taken from the prime minister Imran Khan's speech which he delivered to the nation since being nominated the new head of state was transmission at 9:30 pm on Sunday, 19th August 2018, by television of Pakistan. This address was broadcasted through PTV; therefore, it is related to media practices or domain of media; these pieces of discourse highlight the role of national solidarity in a state and what will be the effect of it on country's people. Solidarity is the consciousness of shared interests, standards, goals and empathy because of forming a psychological sense of groups. It refers to the relationships in a society that binds people together.

In these discourses, those things are highlight by prime minister that where rich and government have to support the poor and there will be no preference over the recessive by the dominant because to bring unity among the nation of the state. Facilitate has been associated with the prime minister which give us the conclusion that PM Imran khan remit the differences among the poor and rich and brings awareness among the nation that how one treats the other and give support to the needy psychologically and materialistically because the PM wants unity among the people of state. The PM wants people of the state as one nation that's why he promoting national solidarity.

The prime minister means that we must be condole with country's people to make this country one of the perfect patriotic country. We must be sympathetic to those who cannot fulfil the requirements of life easily. Facilitate those people and give them such opportunities that they can easily earn enough money which fulfil the need and easily eat two times in a day. We must create the environment which will be full of learning and never let these 25 million students out of school. The prime minister wants state citizen must be educated because he wants this state will be a develop country in the future. The prime minister makes government schooling system best to provide quality education to the students and never let these poor students backward from the wealthy people child in the field of education. The prime minister then points out the population and it shows that the country population increases day by day and the country resources became limited for people. There in not enough opportunities for the employees for their employment. If the country people face these hurdles then how you will create peace and bring unity among the nation. There must be enough opportunities for the country people employment.

Another issue highlighted by the prime minister in this discourse which shows that because of global warming climate is changing in Pakistan and one of its reasons is lake of requirement quantity of forest. There is need of plantation of trees to minimizing climate change. Because of climate change every year Pakistan is in the grief of floods and brings a huge amount of disasters and the country people suffer from these floods. We must be helpful to those people who are suffered in the floods and provide support financially, refuge them, and care for their health. These show national solidarity and creating unity in the nation of the state.

In this discourse the prime minister put in one of outstanding sentence in which it is investigated that prime minister providing hope for the citizen of the state that it is true that we are looted by corrupt leaders and never bring awareness regarding national solidarity but still we have hope and chance to change our destiny and to write down our best future which will be full of peace, love, unity, solidarity, basic rights of the citizen and free from corruption. It is further investigated that a good leader will always provide hope for the better future and makes their people courageous that we can handle these issues with such strategies.

In this discourse the prime minister highlighted the rules and laws made by Holy Prophet (SAW), it is investigated that the prime minister uses the Holy Prophet (SAW) as a role model for the nation to his words more persuasive and gain the attention of the people. It shows that how Holy Prophet (SAW) bring his nation from hardship and made his people unite in the Arabian Peninsula. Same is the case with Pakistani people, just like Holy Prophet (SAW) the prime minister wants his people out of hardship in the disastrous era. It is further investigated that if we strictly follow these rulers, so Pakistan will be prosperous country in the future.

The discourses understudies are related to social and culture practices and media practices as well. It reveals the interest of the citizen because they are inspired by prime minister of the state to solidarity among the people of the country. One must be sympathetic towards the other to bring peace, unity and help the people of state socially, culturally and politically. These

discourses show prime minister's political ideology of means that these discourses are also political; it shows his mentality about equality and awareness about solidarity. It is also investigated that if there is solidarity in the citizen of the state, so there must be equality, peace and unity in the nation. The one must be loyal and sympathetic to the one who haven't sufficient resources.

4.3. Critical Discourse Analysis of corruption in Imran Khan's speech:

The following discourse has been taken from Imran Khan's speech which includes the corruption's elements. This section analysis of discussion is answering to the research question "How is the language used as a source for promoting and propagating corruption?"

Data Analysis by Using Norman Fairclough's 3D Model of CDA:

The given pieces of discourse are analysed through Norman Fairclough's 3D model of CDA. The analysis is carried out in three steps

The discourses are;

"I will meet the NAB chairman and facilitate him with whatever he needs," he said. "We will also enact a law for whistle-blowers like we did in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Whoever helps identify corruption will get a share of the money that we recover. The SECP and the FIA will be fixed on a priority basis".

"I have kept the FIA and the interior ministry under me because I want to personally oversee our efforts to eradicate corruption."

"I want you all to understand that the moment we start going after corrupt people, they will start raising a hue and cry. They are everywhere. They will come out on the streets. They will say that democracy is in danger. I want you all to continue standing with me. We will save this country or these corrupt people will save themselves."

Descriptive Analysis

The given pieces of discourse focus on how do Imran Khan use the term corruption in his speech. This stage refers to descriptive analysis of a text. In this stage a researcher or discourse analyst identifies textual or linguistic features of a text. This stage refers to analysis of a text at micro level. In this stage there are ten tools or questions which are given below.

Lexicalization: NAB chairman, whistle-blowers, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, corruption, SECP, FIA, interior ministry, democracy.

Nominalization: Going, raising and standing.

Activization and Passivization: The whole discourse is active so the agent of action is clear.

Information Focused: NAB chairman, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, corruption, SECP, FIA, interior ministry, democracy.

Choices of mode: Imperative sentences.

The use of cohesive devices: And, with, that, after, because.

Thematic structure: After examining this paragraph which is taken from prime minister's speech, we came to understand about the theme of it; it is basically, the study of corruption and its minimization by facilitating various sectors such as FIA, NAB and SECP.

Pattern of Transitivity:

Transitive verb: meet, facilitate, kept, want, save.

Intransitive verbs: come out, start and understand.

Interpretive and Explanatory Analysis

These statements are pieces of discourse and these are taken from the prime minister Imran Khan's speech which he delivered to the nation since being nominated the new head of state was transmission at 9:30 pm on Sunday, 19th August 2018, by television of Pakistan. This address was broadcasted through PTV; therefore, it is related to media practices or domain of media; these pieces of discourse highlight the role of corruption and demolishing the nation's economy and financial value and it has been processed through the works of Anne Krueger (1974) and Susan Rose Ackerman (1978), opinion that the whole corruption

and rent-based behaviour had a negative impact on political and economic development. Instead of looking at corruption as a structural phenomenon, and as a compulsory ingredient in the modernity or transitional process, corruption was instead recast as an individual choice. Corruption practices were viewed as a carefully calculated decision that maximized benefits for the parties, but ultimately resulted in society. This approach toward corruption is gaining increasing popularity, especially among economists and political scientists, who use economics or principal agents of working transaction costs. In these discourses, different organizations are highlighted by the prime minister i.e. NAB, FIA and SECP, which can stop corruption. Facilitate has been associated with the prime minister which gives us the conclusion that PM Imran Khan himself set out to stand against corruption and that is why he is dealing, facilitating and helping the NAB, FIA and SECP. This shows us that PM interest is to minimizing the corruption which is in the peak position in this country.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been included as an example in minimizing corruption because prime minister leads that province under his supervision for the past five years and prime minister making this province standard for the rest that how minimize corruption there.

A share of money has been linked with folks, which basically gives the idea that it is important for every citizen of the state to put their hands to stop or minimize corruption and through this way PM motivating the citizen of the state and assigning his/her role. The prime minister took the FIA and interior minister designation under his supervision and it shows that he has interested to root out corruption from Pakistan. The PM holding the interior minister designation, it shows that he is not believing on others hands. He is going to handle issues related to corruption by him.

In last paragraph it is investigated that prime minister bring awareness in the citizen of the state regarding corruption and corrupt people and suggests the people that we will start the moment against corrupt people. These people will start cry and will say that we are not corrupt, it is injustice with them. The whole country is polluted by these corrupt people; it means that every government sector and organizations have been ruined by these corrupt people. Sandholtz & Gray (2003), have argued that maximum degree of international integration takes up to the bottom of the corruption, which we misuse public office for private profits. Corrupt people use public rights and government organizations for private gains. These people will make strikes and come out on the streets and will making noise but we will not let them free and will take all those monies which they made by corruption. The term "democracy is in danger" means that the corrupt people will create fake news and making propagandas that democracy is not secure. The PM abuses his power against democracy. The PM wants the support of citizen to stand with him against those who looted this country for their own interest. At the end of paragraph, the PM gives hope to the country people that we will together save this state from these devils and these corrupt people will save themselves: it means that how the protect themselves from the grief of the government.

These pieces of discourse are related to media practices and social and culture practices as well. It reflects the interest of the people as they motivated by prime minister of the state to prevent corruption and to assist the government as well as the institutions like FIA, NAB and SECP, which look forward to the cases of corruption. These discourses are also political, because these discourses show the prime minister's political ideology; it shows his set of beliefs about corruption. It also gives us the information that country's economy is in danger because of corruption and corrupt people to be arrest. The role of NAB, FIA and SECP have to be made powerful and dominant to minimizing corruption without any interference from the political figure or other.

5. Findings and Conclusion

The recent study concludes that language plays a critical role in propagating and promoting patriotism, national solidarity and corruption in different discourses which maybe political, social or cultural oriented. The prime minister takes plan lexical choice to set off influential connection in minds of the listeners. Speeches are used for numerous purposes to be achieved such as raising more followers and gain the support of the audience. For those purposes to be achieved, the politicians use words emotionally to attract the listeners. A politician also uses words which are sensational in nature and there is a kind of political agenda at the back of it. It is concluded that a citizen must be loyal and patriotic to his/her country. He/she scarifies his/her interest for the state interest. This speech indicated that prime minister showing his patriotism and loyalty to the state. By nature, every person is loyal to his/ her state. The understudy piece of discourse shows that national solidarity brings peace, unity, brotherhood and love for one another. A country cannot be developed unless the leader of that country is corrupt and every organization is polluted by corruption. The word corruption reiterates in the PM speech shows that his ideology is totally against corruption. Discourse producers also influence the society and culture as what they present directly state how they have been shaped by their societies and cultures. Analysis of the text occurs critical and the lens provides by Norman Fairclough (1989) which is 3d model. The analysis of words with the help of 3d model are critical in nature and it also imagined that how a discourse analyst produce such words which plays important role against others ideology.

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