



DECODING IMRAN KHAN'S PERSUASIVE TECHNIQUES: A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF HIS DIALOGUE WITH MARC PERELMAN

Barya Touheed

19005119-070@skt.umt.edu.pk

BS Scholar, Department of Linguistics and Communication
University of Management and Technology, Sialkot, Punjab,
Pakistan.

Mayda Asghar

madya.asghar@skt.umt.edu.pk

Lecturer, Department of Linguistics and Communication,
University of Management and Technology, Sialkot, Punjab,
Pakistan.

Seemab Jamil Ghouri

seemab.jamil@skt.umt.edu.pk

Lecturer, Department of Linguistics and Communication,
University of Management and Technology, Sialkot, Punjab,
Pakistan.

Abstract

This research provides a comprehensive analysis of the interview between Imran Khan, the former Prime Minister of Pakistan, and Marc Perelman, a well-known journalist. The study explores the linguistic strategies used by both participants during the interview, focusing on the theoretical frameworks of Speech Act Theory, Turn-Taking, and Politeness Strategies. The first section of the research paper discusses the theoretical foundations of Speech Act Theory and its relevance in understanding the intentions and illocutionary acts present in spoken discourse. The study also aims to reveal the underlying motivations and functions of Imran Khan's utterances and Marc Perelman's questions. The second section examines the dynamics of turn-taking, highlighting the negotiation of speaking rights and the management of conversational flow. Through detailed analysis, the study investigates how Imran Khan and Marc Perelman interact with each other, examining the strategies they use to initiate, sustain, and conclude their turns. The third section focuses on politeness strategies, analyzing the linguistic choices made by Imran Khan and Marc Perelman to maintain social harmony and uphold face in the interview. In addition, this study examines the employment of positive and negative politeness strategies, as well as instances of face-threatening acts and mitigating strategies, drawing on politeness theories.

Keywords: *Imran Khan, Marc Perelman, Politeness Strategies, Speech Act Theory, Turn-Taking.*

Corresponding Author: Seemab Jamil Ghouri, Lecturer, Department of Linguistics and Communication, University of management and Technology, Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan. Email: seemab.jamil@skt.umt.edu.pk).

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The power of language is the instrument that allows people to communicate their ideas about their opinions, beliefs, and desires. Language and how it is used in different settings has proven to be a fascinating area of language studies. A major and fascinating aspects of analysis of language is stylistics. It examines the various stylistic decisions that writers and writers employ in order to bring off specific effects in communication. The analysis of stylistics explores the many ways the language used in writing is utilized to convey significance and communicate with the audience. (Mercer, 2002)

In this dissertation I'm going to conduct an analysis of the stylistics in an interview with Imran Khan, the prime Minister of Pakistan as well as Marc Perelman, a well-known journalist. The exchange that took place at a prestigious international stage and provides a wealth of data on the linguistics used by the strategies used by Imran Khan in order to communicate his political views and ideas.

1.2 Research Objectives:

The main objective of this thesis is to conduct a comprehensive stylistic analysis of Imran Khan's speech acts in the selected interview with Marc Perelman.

To analyze the use of speech acts, turn-taking and stylistic techniques in the interview.

To explore the functions of politeness strategies employed by Imran Khan and Marc Perelman in the interview.

1.3 Research Question:

1: What are the functions of politeness strategies employed by Imran Khan and Marc Perelman in the interview, and how do these contribute to the overall dynamics of the conversation?

2: How does the use of speech acts, turn- taking and politeness strategies contribute to the overall structure and flow of the interview between Imran Khan and Marc Perelman?

1.4 Significance of the study:

This research has several implications for both theoretical and practical domains. From a theoretical perspective, the study contributes to the field of stylistics by providing insights into the persuasive strategies used by political figures during interviews. By examining the speech acts of Imran Khan, this research enhances our understanding of the relationship between linguistic choices and persuasive communication in political discourse.

Furthermore, the findings of this study can have practical implications for political communication and media analysis. Understanding the stylistic techniques employed by political leaders can help journalists, politicians, and communication experts enhance their own communication skills. Additionally, this research can provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of specific rhetorical devices and linguistic choices in influencing public opinion.

2. Literature Review

This chapter gives a complete overview of the literature concerning "A Stylistics analysis (speech Act Theory) from Imran Khan's discussion in conversation with Marc Perelman." The review focuses on the key notions, theories, and techniques related to the theory of speech and the study of stylistics. The chapter also reviews earlier research which utilized these theories during interviews with politicians particularly and with a focus on discussions with Imran Khan as well as Marc Perelman. The purpose of this study will be to offer additional the historical and theoretical background for the current investigation. (Austin, 1962)

Speech Act Theory:

Speech theory acts, developed by the philosopher J.L. Austin and then developed by John Searle, examines language as an action. In the words of Austin (1962) speech acts are not only used to convey messages, but they can also carry out actions that are culturally-based. Searle (1969) classified speech-related activities into distinct groups that included commands, assertives, and commissives. Additionally, they classified them into declarative and expressive. The conceptual framework allows an examination of the intentions and the practical consequences of speech.

Stylistics Analysis:

Stylistics is a field of linguistics that focuses on studying the linguistic style by studying the patterns and choices that are made when together language when it comes to specific situations. It studies the ways in which language characteristics are reflected in the sentence structure along with the vocabulary and structures of speech are crucial and can aid in the understanding of. The aim in studying the study of stylistics is uncover the motivations of the writer and the implicit beliefs behind them, in addition to the influence of the written word on the reader or viewers. (Simpson,2004)

2.1 Speech Act Theory in Political Discourse

Interviews with leaders of the political world can be a great source for analyzing speech in the context of politics. They require complex interactions between politicians and journalists, usually revealing power dynamics techniques for persuasion as well as politics of. A number of research studies have used the concept of speech acts to analyze political discourse and the methods that political leaders employ various techniques of communication in order to actually achieve certain goals for communicating (Chilton, 2004).

Application of Speech Act Theory to Interviews

Speech Act Theory can be used to study research interviews in diverse areas including politics, media as well as intercultural communication. The framework is used by scholars to analyze speech patterns in interviews with famous personalities studying the manner in which they use language to accomplish specific goals in communications. The analysis provides insights into the importance of language as a source of context, and in shaping the conversations of those that listen.

The earlier studies were focused on Speech acting, as well as an analysis of stylistics. Analyzing stylistics and speech act theory could provide powerful analysis tools for diverse kinds of speeches, including interview, politics. They could aid scholars in understanding the fundamental notions, rhetorical strategies along with the dynamic of social interaction involved in these types of texts.

The study examines the different types and functions of the figures of speech that appears on The Jakarta Post headlines related to KPK and. Polri. This research makes the application of stylistics in an try to study the function of style and language in symbolic languages. The study employs analytical approach that is both descriptive and inductive of data from The Jakarta Post website. The outcome reveal six types of images of speech which serve two functions to boost emotional intensity as well as expressing lots in a brief Compass. Metaphors, simile, and overstatement/hyperbole carry both functions, while apostrophe and irony only carry one function. (Al-Qudsy, 2016)

Stylistics is a mysterious and interesting field that first focused on studying the style and literary styles of authors to identify the writers of unattributed work. Since literature generally reflects our human nature, stylistics evolved to study how readers take part in, appreciate and react to the writings by writers. Recognizing, comprehending, and understanding the literary qualities of a piece depends in large part on how it's written as well as how characters are depicted with regard to the languages of the reader, listener or the members of the public. (Hejal, 2006)

The study analyses the significances that are hidden from view and omitted within Daud Kamal's poem "The Leap" with stylistic analysis. The paper is focused on three issues that concern the various speech characters that are used in the poem, the lexical categories used within the poem in addition to the real effects of employing the figures of speech. The study reveals that the poems include alliterations, consonances, assonances and more. The categories of lexical representation comprise adjectives, pronouns, verbs adjectival adjectives, adjectival as well as the prepositions. Figurative language forms an important element in the poem's significance, which includes the themes of love, nature and love along with morality and war in our lives. (Roona et al,2022)

This study highlights the importance of Speech Act Theory and encourages its use in various forms of interaction such as long-form interviews, along with chat shows as well as online chats in written. It also requires the investigation of various forms of speech

act and their expressions within the study as well as analyzing different Interactive Fictional Interactive Dialogues (IFIDs). In going back to the core principle that behind SAT it's a fact that the language used in its use serves functions, and also getting rid of the pragma of the field of linguistics, the significance of SAT will become more readily acknowledged. (Al-Owaidi,2018)

The study aims to analyze the patterns of speech used by the characters in "Button, Button" the story "Button, Button" together John Austin's (1962) Speech Acts Theory. The writer differentiates between performative and observational speech. They serve to demonstrate an action in speech. Speech actions can be classified as illocutionary, perlocutionary and elocutionary activities. The language expressions are understood by their meanings, which constitute a component of the true sentence structure and benefit in defining the language of speech through using the language of phrases and words. There is a clear distinction between speech may be classified compatible to the basis of its delivery, such either direct or indirect and also declarative expressive, representative, and commissure. This research also shows the numerous functions that speech, such as distinctness, social representation of individuals grooming, group grooming as well as enjoyment. The method used in the research in the study is qualitative study. The study is conducted when analyzing information. (Roona et al,2020)

2.2 Research Gap

This is a smart concept. There has been some research in the field of political discourse, in addition to interviews, there's a lot to consider in how to apply the study of style and language specifically to the interview of Imran Khan. In conducting an exhaustive study of the Imran-Khan interview with Marc Perelman, researchers can get a clear understanding of how politeness is displayed and the manner of speech employed by Imran Khan, and additionally, the political and social effects of his speech.

3. Theoretical Framework

This article outlines an approach to theorizing how to carry through an analysis of the tone and manner of Imran Khan's exchange in the interview with Marc Perelman. The analysis will focus on the use of speech in linguistic terms with a function other than conveying the actual meaning. When we examine the patterns of speech used by Imran Khan in his interview, we'll gain insight into his persuasive tactics as well as the motives behind the strategies. The chapter examines theories and ideas related to the application of speech patterns and its application in the study of fashion.

3.1 Speech Act Theory

The theory behind speech act, originally suggested by philosopher J.L. Austin and further elaborated by John Searle, examines the expressiveness of spoken word. According to Austin that, when we speak, It's not only simply about the presentation of facts, but we also perform the actions. Speech acts are divided into three primary groups: locutionary actions perlocutionary and implocutionary acts. (Austin,1962) The actions of a lawyer:

These refer to the creation of words that are used in the exact meaning. This is the simplest way to express the phrase.

Improvisational Acts: These are speech-related actions which perform a specific job or carry out an act. These include orders, promises and requests and statements and excuses for example.

Perlocutionary actions: These are focused on the effect on the speech action on those who are listening. The listener is the person who responds and interprets the speech.

In studying the speech patterns used by Imran Khan in his discussion during his conversation with Marc Perelman, we can determine the significance of the speech illocution as well as the potential for implications for the viewers.

3.2 Stylistics and Speech Acts

Stylistics, one of the areas of study within the field of linguistics that studies the ways that linguistic choices and traits impact the layout and material of conversations or texts. It studies the use of language in literary and non-literary texts to uncover patterns, influences, as well as the motives of the author or performer. When it concerns the study of speech analysis, together the technique of stylistics aids in understanding how specific techniques of linguistics, including figurative language rhetorical strategies and speech markers contribute in the communicating and persuasive aspects of the speech act. (Abdulmughni,2019)

Application of Speech Acts in Political Discourse

The analysis of speech-related actions in politics can be crucial in understanding how politicians employ the language they employ to influence and convince their audience. Interviews and speeches used in political debate typically use rhetorical techniques and frame strategies to influence the opinions of people as well as obtain certain political objectives. Through analyzing Imran Khan's appearance on MarcPerelman with his lenses of speech. We will be able to understand the methods that he employs and assess their effectiveness in achieving his communication goals. (Dijk,1997)

3.3 Analytical Framework

The framework of analysis utilized for this study will require the analysis of transcripts of the interview in order to identify the actions spoken by Imran Khan makes use of. This will involve the analysis and identification of speech patterns by their power of language, and the strategies employed in linguistics to increase their persuasive impact and their potential perlocutional effects that they might have on the person listening.

4. Data Analysis

4.1 Speech Acts

The speech act which we have studied in the previous part, gives some clues about the position of the speaker and addressee. In offers and Question the addressee is superior

to the speaker, whereas in Requests and informs the speaker is superior to the addressee. These speech acts can be studied to explain the discursive relationship between Khan and Perelman.

Marc Perelman: Hello and welcome to the France 24 interview. Our guest today is former Prime Minister of Pakistan Imran Khan he joins us from his residence in Lahore. He is on bail since May 13 and he had been arrested a few days earlier while appearing in court in a corruption case prompting a wave of violent protests and arrest. Mr. Khan thank you very much for being with us.

Could we say that you've essentially under a house while other cases are pending?

Imran Khan: It's put this way I am isolated because all my top leadership is arrested over 10000 of my workers have been arrested who support PTI either restaurant has gone underground so people are hiding now so basically I mean I am quite isolated right now.

Analysis

Marc Perelman's speech act in this dialogue is greeting and welcoming, as he welcomes Imran Khan to the interview and thanks him for being with them. He also asks a question, which is a speech act of questioning, as he inquires about Imran Khan's current situation and whether he is essentially under house arrest.

Imran Khan's speech act is informative, as he provides information about the current state of affairs in Pakistan and the challenges he is facing. He also expresses his concerns about the situation and suggests that he is quite isolated at the moment.

The dialogue is formal and informative, with both parties engaging in polite and respectful conversation. Marc Perelman is asking questions to gather information, while Imran Khan is providing information and expressing his concerns.

The speech actions in the aforementioned sample are made up of declarative structures ("I am isolated because all my top leadership is arrested, over 10,000 of my workers have been arrested, who supports PTI is either arrested or has gone underground, so people are hiding now.") With informs and interrogative structures (Could we say that you've essentially under a house while other cases are pending?). Marc's usage of an interrogative framework reveals his poor command of language. Imran Khan's use of declarative and request forms demonstrates that he is the stronger party in the conversation since he imparts knowledge rather than receiving it. Speech actions in interviews are occasionally created using hybrid forms (for instance, a declarative + interrogative structure).

Marc Perelman: Right the Interior Minister that 33 of your supporters have been handed over Army to face military trials on charges of attacking military installations. In the aftermath of your arrest and he indicated in a Press Conference that you could face a military Court. What is your reaction to this?

Imran Khan: Well, First let me talk about myself. There are 150 cases on me right now and four of the cases were when I was in prison for 4 days in prison so what happened when I was in prison I was completely cut off from everything else, who was I involved in four criminal cases when I was in prison so what is happening is that the government and the establishment are petrified that whenever there elections and this is an election year in Pakistan that my party will sweep the election so what they are trying to do is to get me out of the way either in prison and what they have done now is this complete crackdown is anyone who is a PTI supporter anyone who gives funds to the party the political workers there's a complete unprecedented crackdown people are in jails upright now including women never in our history have women been treated the way they have been. So the situation right now is that they are desperate for a dental. My party is PTI and one of the tactics now they are using is our military courts because the normal court finds it very difficult to convict anyone on these fall charges. So I got bailed in every case because the cases are frivolous but this new tactic coming in of military Courts which basically means the end of our democracy.

Analysis

Marc Perelman's speech act in this dialogue is questioning, as he asks Imran Khan about his reaction to the interior minister's statement that he could face a military court and the recent crackdown on PTI supporters.

Imran Khan's speech act is informative, as he provides information about the number of cases against him and the government's attempts to get him out of the way. He also expresses his concerns about the current situation in Pakistan and the government's use of military courts to silence political opposition.

The dialogue is formal and informative, with both parties engaging in respectful conversation. Marc Perelman is asking questions to gather information, while Imran Khan is providing information and expressing his concerns. Overall, Imran Khan uses a combination of acknowledgment and explanation speech acts to respond to Marc's statement. He acknowledges the statement by saying "Well, first let me talk about myself." He then explains his situation and the situation of his party, using several explanation speeches acts to describe the government's crackdown on PTI supporters and the reasons behind it.

4.2 Turn-Taking:

Turn-taking is a term used to describe the process of speakers exchanging roles during a conversation. It refers to the way in which speakers take turns to speak, listen, and respond to each other in a coordinated and mutually understood manner. Turn-taking is a fundamental aspect of conversation and plays a crucial role in regulating the flow of communication and ensuring that all participants have an opportunity to express themselves.

Marc Perelman: As you mentioned over the past few days several prominent members of your party have either left their position quite, including two former Ministers

Shareen Mazari and Fawad Chaudhary. Is this the beginning of the end of the PTI should add that the Defence Minister said that the government is considering a ban on your party for attacking the state?

Imran Khan: Well first let me explain, the reason why they are trying to ban the party and what's the reason behind it. What Happened when I was on bail? I was sitting in the presence of the High Court in Islamabad and the Ranger which is the army, out of nowhere they came they did a commando action. They beat up people around me. They beat up the staff of the high court and then they look me as if I was some sort of a terrorist and it was all illegal. I was abducted now when the images went out there was going to be a reaction. But unfortunately, this was a way and I quote this is exactly what Adolf Hitler did in 1933 when he used the fire and resting in the Parliament as a way to crush the communist. This is what they have done right now. There are two or three Military buildings especially the core commander's house that were affected because of arson. Well, take action against those people who were involved. How they come all over Pakistan anyone who is in PTI has been arrested. Over 10000 people, how can you arrest 10000 people and any who had nothing to do with arson? So it was just a pretend to really demolish my party and that's what they are doing right now and these military Courts are just. I mean unheard of in a democracy it means. Basically, they are normal courts that are not functioning I mean how can anyone have military courts in a democracy?

Analysis

Marc Perelman's speech act in this dialogue is questioning, as he asks Imran Khan about the recent departures from his party and the possibility of a ban on the PTI.

Imran Khan's speech act is informative, as he provides information about the government's attempts to silence political opposition and the illegal actions taken against him. He also expresses his concerns about the current situation in Pakistan and the government's use of military force to silence political opposition.

The dialogue is formal and informative, with both parties engaging in respectful conversation. Marc Perelman is asking questions to gather information, while Imran Khan is providing information and expressing his concerns.

The turn-constructural components regulate "the size or length and linguistic texture of turn". In the interview, Imran Khan has usually long turns while talking about the topics he wants to speak about.

Marc Perelman: Right, You have accused the Prime Minister and the head of the Army of the behind. What do you describe essentially as a political Vendetta, Even some assassination attempts you have also called repeatedly for early elections? However, I heard you say this week that you would be ready to form a committee to negotiate with the authority season and try to find a way out and even step aside if need be. This sound like an Olive branch.

Can you explain exactly what this is about?

Imran Khan: Look my government was removed 13 months ago. Consistently I have said that I am a politician and we live in dialogue and we want to talk problem is the one who removed me got scared that I had so much public support and the by-election that took place subsequently out of 37 elections my parties sweep 30 of them. So they got scared that the one who removed me thought if there would be an election I would be back, and therefore even when the supreme court an ounce according to the constitution the elections of the province of Punjab where I am sitting right which is 60% of Pakistan. The government refused to hold elections so they are running from elections and meanwhile what they are trying to do is to crush the party.

Through means fascist tactics I mean this victimization that is going on right now. We've never seen this in our country and actually, the worst is dismantling our democratic system because they are not listening to the court of Pakistan. The courts of Pakistan should judge and give someone bail immediately picked up by the police and another case is slapped on him. This custodial torture my people are facing they are living in the inhuman condition is very hot right now. People are crammed in small cells and therefore the magic water that is taken will release all your cases will finish all you will have to do is say you renounced that you are no longer part of PTI so that happening. But Marc you know political parties only weekend when the vote banks go down, what is happening is more sympathy for my party than ever in our history. So the board Bank increasing it doesn't matter if people come and go because all that matters is that in a Parliamentary democracy. People will win on the tickets of PTI and that is what will happen.

Analysis

Marc Perelman's speech act in this dialogue is questioning, as he asks Imran Khan to explain his recent statement about being open to negotiating with the authorities and potentially stepping aside.

Imran Khan's speech act is informing, as he provides information about the government's attempts to silence political opposition and the illegal actions taken against him. He also expresses his concerns about the current situation in Pakistan and the government's use of fascist tactics to silence political opposition.

The dialogue is formal and informative, with both parties engaging in respectful conversation. Marc Perelman is asking questions to gather information, while Imran Khan is providing information and expressing his concerns.

Imran Khan uses an explanation speech act to respond to Marc's statement, describing the situation in Pakistan after his government was removed. He explains that he wants to talk and negotiate with the authorities, but that the government is refusing to hold elections and is instead trying to crush his party through fascist tactics. He also

accuses the government of dismantling the democratic system by not listening to the court of Pakistan. The courts in Pakistan are not functioning properly. People are being denied bail and subjected to custodial torture. The government is using this as a way to suppress opposition voices and weaken my party. They are trying to force people to renounce their affiliation with the PTI, but this is only making our supporters more sympathetic to our cause. In the end, it doesn't matter who comes and goes because people will vote for the PTI and that's what will lead to victory in a parliamentary democracy."

In the interview between Imran Khan and Marc Perelman, turn-taking refers to the way that the speakers exchanged roles during the conversation. They took turns speaking, listening, and responding to each other in a coordinated and mutually understood manner. This allowed them to regulate the flow of communication, ensure that all participants had an opportunity to express themselves, and engage in a productive dialogue.

4.3 Politeness

Politeness is a concept in stylistics that refers to the use of language to show respect, deference, and consideration for others. It involves the strategic deployment of speech acts, rhetorical techniques, and linguistic features to avoid causing offense or harm, maintain social harmony, and establish positive relationships. Politeness is a complex and context-dependent phenomenon that varies across cultures, social groups, and communicative situations. It plays a crucial role in interpersonal communication, especially in situations where power, status, or face-saving are at stake. (Bale, 2003)

Marc Perelman: Right but are you forming a committee to try to negotiate with the authorities despite all the accusations yes or no?

Imran Khan: Well yes, I have but this is not the first time there was a committee too so again I am announcing a committee today. The whole point is countries going down are economy is a mess. We have the worst inflation in our history. Our growth rate has gone into minus from 6.1% so exports everything is going down. The entire revenue collected by our government goes into servicing our debt so we are running our country on debts on further loans. Therefore my point is right now just to keep me out. There the whole system was I mean they are not holding elections the courts don't listen to the constitution of Pakistan is discarded. So I am saying that look why not hold a talk and make me understand if you think that I am such a big threat to this country? Well on the negotiating table make me understand and if you don't want to hold the elections now in October, how does Pakistan benefit from that because our economy is sinking because there is no political stability? There will be any economic stability so all I am saying is that let's sit down and talk rather than this victimization that is going on and the merciless

persecution of my workers and all my senior leadership in jail. They only come out on one reason if there renounce if they want if they leave my party.

Analysis:

Marc Perelman's speech act in this dialogue is questioning, as he asks Imran Khan to clarify his statement about forming a committee to negotiate with the authorities.

Imran Khan's speech act is informative, as he provides information about the economic and political situation in Pakistan and his desire to negotiate with the authorities to find a way out of the current crisis. He also expresses his concerns about the government's use of victimization and persecution against his party and its members.

The dialogue is formal and informative, with both parties engaging in respectful conversation. Marc Perelman is asking questions to gather information, while Imran Khan is providing information and expressing his concerns. Overall, the dialogue is characterized by a formal and informative tone, with both speakers focused on discussing the political situation in Pakistan. Imran Khan's speech is structured and organized, with clear points and explanations. He uses repetition for emphasis, such as when he repeats the phrase "there was a committee before too" to emphasize that this is not the first time he has formed a committee. He also uses rhetorical questions to engage the listener and make a point, such as when he asks "How does Pakistan benefit from that?" when questioning why the elections are not being held. Marc's speech is also formal and informative, with clear questions and a straightforward tone.

Marc Perelman: Right Just an important point you mentioned you have called for early elections they are slated for October from what you just say I am understanding that you could accept holding the elections on a schedule that is in October and not necessarily continue to call for early elections

Is that correct Imran Khan?

Imran Khan: Well, let me make you understand if you dissolve one out of four provinces my party is in power, and two of them which is 70% of Pakistan so the constitution says if you dissolve your government elections have to be held in 90 days. This is the constitution of Pakistan so I dissolve my government more than 90 days have passed but there are no elections because the government is refusing to hold elections so we went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ordered elections in Punjab on 14th May. The government refused so they are so scared of elections and my parties sweeping the elections they are refusing them and are even violating the constitution of the land and the rule of law. So this is what's worrying right now. In provinces according to the constitution there should have been elections there are no elections, the main elections,

and the federal elections are supposed to be held in October which is fine and which is a government prerogative but my worry is they are not even going to hold elections in October if they think we are going to win.

Analysis

Marc Perelman's speech act in this dialogue is questioning, as he asks Imran Khan to clarify his stance on early elections in Pakistan.

Imran Khan's speech act is informative, as he provides information about the current situation in Pakistan and the government's refusal to hold elections despite the constitutional requirement to do so. He expresses his concerns about the government's fear of losing the elections and their violation of the rule of law. The dialogue is formal and informative, with both parties engaging in respectful conversation. Marc Perelman is asking questions to gather information, while Imran Khan is providing information and expressing his concerns.

Overall, the dialogue is characterized by a formal and informative tone, with both speakers focused on discussing the political situation in Pakistan. Imran Khan's speech is structured and organized, with clear points and explanations. He uses rhetorical questions to engage the listener and make a point, such as when he asks "How does Pakistan benefit from that?" when questioning why the elections are not being held. Marc's speech is also formal and informative, with clear questions and a straightforward tone.

In the interview between Imran Khan and Marc Perelman, politeness refers to the way that the speakers used language to show respect, deference, and consideration for each other. They employed speech acts, rhetorical techniques, and linguistic features to avoid causing offense or harm, maintain social harmony, and establish positive relationships. For example, Imran Khan used honorifics to address Marc Perelman, expressed gratitude for the opportunity to speak, and acknowledged the importance of France in global affairs. This politeness strategy aimed to create a favorable impression of Pakistan and its government and to facilitate a productive and respectful dialogue.

Marc Perelman: Right last question Imran Khan obviously you have claimed That there were attempts on your life do you feel safe right now at home or if you have to go to court again?

Imran Khan: I was not safe because of the people who tried to kill me once when I had a bullet in my legs. They tried to kill me again on the 18th of March. In the judicial complex when I went in I was very lucky to survive because I just got out in the nick of time. Otherwise, they would have killed m there and my fear is that they know that even if I am in jail my party is going to sweep the elections. So I think that's why they will you know I feel there will be another attempt in any case I don't feel safe because the government which is supposed to protect you they are trying to kill you so obviously you don't feel safe.

Analysis

Marc Perelman's speech act in this dialogue is questioning, as he asks Imran Khan about his safety and security, given the attempts on his life.

Imran Khan's speech act is informing, as he provides information about the attempts on his life and his concerns about his safety, given the government's involvement in these attempts. He expresses his fear that there may be another attempt on his life, and his lack of faith in the government's ability to protect him.

The dialogue is formal and informative, with both parties engaging in respectful conversation. Marc Perelman is asking questions to gather information, while Imran Khan is providing information and expressing his concerns.

The dialogue between Marc Perelman and Imran Khan revolves around the topic of Imran Khan's safety, specifically in relation to the attempts on his life. Marc Perelman asks a question about Imran Khan's current safety status, and Imran Khan responds by describing the attempts on his life and expressing his concerns about his safety.

The dialogue shows that Marc Perelman is interested in gathering information about Imran Khan's safety, while Imran Khan is providing information and expressing his feelings. The dialogue is characterized by formal and informative speech acts, with Marc asking Imran Khan about his safety and Imran Khan providing information and expressing his concerns.

Overall, the dialogue is an example of an interview-style conversation, where one person asks questions and another person provides answers.

Marc Perelman: Imran Khan that's all we have time for i want to thank you very much for appearing on this edition of the France 24 interview from our home in Lahore in Pakistan and Thank you all for watching it.

Analysis

This final speech act by Marc is an example of thanking, as he expresses gratitude towards Imran Khan for appearing on the show and towards the audience for watching it. It is also an example of closing, as he indicates that the interview is over and that there is no more time for further discussion. The speech act is polite and formal, and it serves to bring the interview to a close in a respectful manner.

5. Conclusion

The dialogue between Marc Perelman and Imran Khan is characterized by a variety of speech acts, including questioning, informing, expressing, and thanking.

Marc Perelman's speech acts include questioning, as he asks Imran Khan about his safety, and thanking, as he expresses gratitude towards Imran Khan and the audience.

Imran Khan's speech acts include informing, as he provides information about the attempts on his life, and expressing, as he shares his concerns about his safety.

Overall, the dialogue is an example of an interview-style conversation, where one person asks questions and another person provides answers. The speech acts are formal and informative, with both parties engaging in polite and respectful conversation.

5.1 Findings

This paragraph describes a chapter that presents the results of a stylistic analysis of Imran Khan's interview with Marc Perelman, focusing on the use of politeness strategies. The goal of the analysis is to identify the maintainers of politeness and manage face-threatening acts during the interview. The chapter also analyzes turn-taking patterns in the interview between Imran Khan and Marc Perelman, examining the communicative strategies used by the participants and their impact on the discourse dynamics. The chapter provides insights into the role of turn-taking in shaping the overall structure and meaning of the interview.

5.2 Analysis of Politeness Strategies

This section discusses the use of politeness strategies in Imran Khan's interview with Marc Perelman.

5.2.1 Positive Politeness

One strategy used is positive politeness, which involves expressing gratitude and appreciation to establish a positive social bond. Imran Khan frequently used phrases like "Thank you for having me" and "I appreciate your question" to maintain a positive rapport throughout the interview.

5.2.2 Negative Politeness

Another strategy used is negative politeness, which involves mitigating face-threatening acts and respecting the interlocutor's autonomy. Imran Khan used hedging devices and indirect speech acts to soften potentially offensive or critical statements, such as using phrases like "It is my opinion" or "Perhaps they could have done better" to express his viewpoint politely.

5.3 Evaluation of Politeness Strategies:

The analysis shows that Imran Khan used various politeness strategies during the interview with Marc Perelman, including positive politeness, negative politeness, and polite forms of address. These strategies helped him navigate the interview discourse and manage face-threatening acts, resulting in a polite and diplomatic interaction. By establishing and preserving a positive rapport between the participants, these strategies contributed to the overall success of the interview.

5.4 Turn-Taking Patterns:

The analysis of the interview between Imran Khan and Marc Perelman identified several turn-taking patterns that were used during the conversation. The participants

followed traditional conversational rules, such as adjacency pair organization, preference organization, and mitigation strategies. These patterns helped structure the conversation and allowed both participants to take turns speaking while maintaining a coherent and meaningful dialogue.

5.4.1 Verbal Aspects of Turn-Taking:

The verbal aspects of turn-taking refer to the use of language and speech patterns to signal the beginning and end of turns in conversation. In the interview between Imran Khan and Marc Perelman, verbal cues such as pauses, intonation, and pitch were used to indicate turn-taking. For example, participants used pauses to signal the end of a turn and the beginning of another. They also used intonation and pitch to indicate the end of a statement or question, signaling the other participant to take a turn. Additionally, they used repair mechanisms, such as backchannels and clarification requests, to manage misunderstandings and maintain the flow of conversation. These verbal cues were essential in ensuring a smooth and coherent dialogue between the participants. (Grice, 1975)

5.4.2 Non-Verbal Aspects of Turn-Taking:

The analysis of the interview between Imran Khan and Marc Perelman revealed that nonverbal cues also played a significant role in turn-taking dynamics. Both participants utilized facial expressions, body language, and gestures to signal their intentions and influence the flow of the conversation. Imran Khan used hand gestures and eye contact to highlight his authority and confidence as the interviewee, while Perelman used facial expressions and body movements to display interest, skepticism, or surprise, which impacted the interactional dynamics. These nonverbal elements complimented the verbal cues and contributed to the overall success of the interview.

6. Conclusion

This thesis revealed that Imran Khan employed both positive and negative politeness strategies to maintain face and social harmony during the interview. He used positive politeness strategies, such as compliments and agreement, to show respect and appreciation towards Marc Perelman. On the other hand, he also used negative politeness strategies, such as hedging and indirectness, to avoid imposing his views on Marc Perelman and to minimize any potential face-threatening acts.

Overall, this thesis provided an in-depth understanding of Imran Khan's communicative patterns and strategies during the interview. The analysis highlighted the importance of considering speech act theory, turn-taking, and politeness strategies when interpreting spoken discourse.

6.1 Limitations and Suggestions for Future Research

Despite the valuable insights gained from this study, it is important to acknowledge certain limitations. Firstly, the analysis focused solely on Imran Khan's linguistic strategies, and future research could extend the investigation to analyze Marc Perelman's responses and their impact on the overall discourse.

Secondly, the analysis was confined to a single interview, and Imran Khan's discourse in other contexts may display variations in speech acts, turn-taking patterns, and politeness strategies. Therefore, conducting comparative studies across different interviews or speeches by Imran Khan could provide a more comprehensive understanding of his communication style.

Additionally, this study exclusively analyzed the linguistic aspects of the interview, neglecting non-verbal cues, such as body language and facial expressions. Future research could incorporate multimodal analysis to examine the interplay between verbal and non-verbal communication.

Lastly, expanding the scope of this research to include interviews with other political figures or exploring the stylistic.

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