A Critical Discourse Analysis of Bangladeshi Political Language

By

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Declaration

1.The thesis submitted is my own original work while completing degree at Brac University.

2. The thesis does not contain material previously published by third party, except where this is appropriately cited through full and accurate referencing.

3.The thesis does not contain material which has been submitted, for any other degree at university or other diploma.

4.I have acknowledged all main sources of help.

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Approval

The thesis titled " A Critical Discourse Analysis of Bangladeshi Political Language" submitted by Shadia Sultana Choiti has been accepted as satisfactory in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in English on 19th January, 2023.

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Abstract

The main goal of political discourse analysis is to figure out what the text is really trying to see. The study wants to analyse the political speech of Bangladesh from a critical point of view. The study also wants to find similarities in linguistic patterns of discourse analysis. The critical analysis of political speeches in the study is based on a method called "Critical discourse analysis." The study also plans to compare the way men and women talk about politics. Critical discourse analysis method will be applied to know about beyond meaning of text . Speech Act theory also will be used to identify all speech acts which are available in selected data. The study also want to find different types of pragmatic tools such as diectic expression , reference , paralanguage in the selected data . The study also plans to find the main purpose of the selected political speeches. Qualitative research methodology has been used to do the research. Participants are the politician of Bangladesh. Four You tube videos are selected to conduct the research. However, this paper will be useful who wants to know about the critical discourse analysis of political speech.

Keywords : CDA , common people , political language ,speech acts ,diectic expression , context.

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this work to my family members , who always become the highest

support of my life.

Acknowledgement

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Chapter-1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction:

People use language to communicate and express their ideas, thoughts and feelings. Language makes it possible for a lot of people to talk to each other over a wide area, so that a state can be formed. Sometimes, there are inner meanings of written or spoken language Discourse analysis, also known as discourse studies, is a method for looking at how language is used in writing, speech, sign language, or any other important semiotic event. Discourse analysis is mainly concerned with exploring the structure of texts or sentences, words according to their linguistic and sociolinguistic context. Political discourse analysis refers to the examination of writings and speeches that are related to politics. The text or words of professional politicians, such as prime ministers or members of parliament, are what make up political discourse (van Dijk ,1993). Chilton and Schaffner (1997),claim that , " Politics cannot be figured out without the use of language and the use of language is important to understand politics " (206) (qtd. Dunmire,2012, p.1). Politics is one of the most important part of every nation. Politics has a great importance in Bangladesh. Bangladeshi politicians also want to have a glorious political career like other countries.

1.2 Background of the study:

Political speech has a great influence on society and people. People can gather information through political speech . So , it is important to understand the meaning and intention of political speech. The objective of the study is to discover the linguistic meaning and inner meaning beyond the text of political speech. Also the common linguistic patterns of discourse analysis . People will know about the current situation of their country. People also will understand the

inner meaning of political speech. People will be aware about the purpose of political speech. Politics is closely related to everyday life.

1.3 Research Statement:

The study is trying to achieve the similarities between four politicians' speeches. This paper will also study how pragmatic tools , Austin and Searle's speech Act theory are used in selected political speeches. This paper will also try to achieve critical analysis of texts.

1.4 Limitations of the study

There are a lot of videos in You tube. It has been difficult to choose specific videos from a lot of sample videos . Moreover, it has also been tough to select short videos.

Chapter 2 : Literaturereview

2.1 Literature review

There are multiple researchers who describe political speech , functions of political language , critical discourse analysis of political language , linguistics elements in political language such as Murray Edelman , Pranab Kumar Pandey and others.

2.2 Political language:

Political language is related with power. It is predominantly a language which is used in politics to convince people and authorities . By using political language, politicians try to achieve their power and position in the political field. According to Edelman (1985) , political language are mainly worried about its ability to review ideology, mystify and distort (P.10) . This writer also includes in his paper that political language has a great importance to achieve public support and win the belief of the public (P .17) . The language is used indirectly through politicians to gain power and protect the career of themselves (Obeng 1997). According to Chilton (2004),Politics and language are closely related at a fundamental level (p.4).

2.3 The use of political language in Bangladesh:

The use of political language is available in most countries throughout the world . Politicians uses this language to establish their opinion prior to government , authority and common people. Bangladesh is in control of power politics from birth. Bangladeshi politics is marked by patron-client culture where black money plays a significant role (Pandey 2004) . Political language is

different from other languages. Political language can be defined as the relationship between politics , people and the interaction. Political language mainly is the main language by which everyone communicates in a country.

2.4 The functions of political language:

Language has a great significant value. So , language plays an essential role in politics. Different political languages are used throughout the world. Power plays an important role in political language as power is visible throughout the speech of politicians. Politicians use figurative language , metaphor to convey their speech . According to Putrayasa (2017) , Suppression, smoothing , appeal , combination of figurative language and emphasis are also available in political language. Political language is also reinforce the intention , smoothness and respect throughout the political speech (p.10)

2.5 Linguistic elements in political language

Metaphor, analogy, rhetoric , metonymies , pronouns, voices are some linguistic features in political language. Some pragmatic categories which are merged into political discourse are the image of authority, factor of address, intentionality, informational content, estimation, conventionality, emotiveness , modality , inter-texuality (Kenzhekanova ,2015). According to Longobardi (2013) people use markers such as allocutives , slang, code switching to make him unique than other people in the group. Politicians use indirect way, metaphor to indicate opposite position people (p.236).

2.6 Critical discourse analysis of Political language :

Critical discourse analysis is a kind of discourse analysis research which examines how social power is directed , and how political discourse is analysed through different particular social situations. Critical discourse analysis helps to analyse and explain the political language well .The text or words of professional politicians, such as prime ministers or members of parliament, are what make up political discourse.Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a way to describe, interpret, and explain how discourses create, maintain, and justify social inequalities. The idea that language use is intentional, whether decisions are made consciously or unconsciously, is what CDA is based on(Mullet , 2018). According to (Sengul,2019) critical discourse analysis is one of the most important approaches to analyse the political language (p .2) . CDA is enhanced through theoretical involvement with multiple fields such as political science, media studies , political communication , political and social theory . CDA stimulates the integration of quantitative, computational and corpus-based systems (Sengul , 2019) . Critical discourse analysis is one kind of discourse analysis research that examines the process of social power abuse , dominance are used in social and political text (van Dijk , 2015).

According to Fairclough (1989) there are three stage of critical discourse analysis. The first stage is text description stage. Linguistics features are analysed in this stage.For instance, intonation, grammar, formal vocabulary, informal vocabulary, sentence structures, word choices, deictic expressions are identified in this stage. The second stage is the interpretation stage. In

this stage the process of production is studied, where this stage attempts to see text as a process of production. The third stage is the explanation stage. The third stage tries to connect interaction with social context, such as how production and interpretation are shaped by society and how they affect society.

2.7 Speech act theory in political discourse analysis:

Speech act theory is mostly about how words cause actions or results. Austin (1962) says that there are three different kinds of speech acts. They are acts of locution, illocution, and perlocution. Speech is based on the idea that people use words to do different things, and when utterances are made, a certain act is done. This is called the speech act (Hashim and Safwat ,2015).

2.8 Political discourse analysis :

Political discourse analysis mainly refers to the discourse analysis of political speeches , debates and conversations.Politics is generally believed to be the domain of the polity and to include the behaviours and acts of formal political institutions, professional politicians, and citizens who engage in political activity (Dunmir , 2012). Power is one of the most important things in politics.Politicians mainly try to influence common people. They try to achieve more power to persue their goal in political career. Political discourse analysis mainly analyse the hidden meaning behind their speech.

2.9 Reference

According to Cutting (2002) "Reference" refers to the use of words to identify things in a context. There are two types of reference. They are : exophoric reference and endophoric reference. There are also two types of endophora. They are : anaphora and cataphora. Anaphora: Anaphora is a writing technique where the referent relates to a thing that has already happened. Cataphora:Cataphora is used when the referent is pointing to something that occurs in the upcoming text.

2.10 Context

Context, according to Yule (2000), is the real situation in which a word is applied. According to Cutting (2002) , there are three types of context. They are : Situational context, Background knowledge context and Co – textual context. Background knowledge includes cultural knowledge and interpersonal knowledge. Three factors define the situational context: setting, activity and environment.

Chapter-3: Methodology

3.1 Methodology

This chapter describes the research methodology which is used to lead the paper. There are two types of methodology . They are quantitative methodology and qualitative methodology. Qualitative methodology has been used in this paper . Qualitative research mainly concentrates on meaning, understanding , description and discovery. Multiple data collection are used in qualitative research. They are interview, observation , audio clip , video clip etc. In my research paper, I have collected my data thorough video clips . As my research topic is about political discourse which shares social structures, beliefs and behaviours of politician of Bangladesh , qualitative research is appropriate for my paper. I have used four videos which are about Bangladesh political speech. As this paper will work on political speech , it will be really difficult to collect every politician's speech . So , I have used sampling to select videos from a lager amount of YouTube videos. I have sampled videos on the basis of different parties of Bangladeshi politics , duration and recent situation.

3.2 Participants :

However , I have named four videos as data 1 , data 2 , data 3 and data 4 . In data 1 , the first politician's name is Momotaz Begum who is delivering her speech to the side of our current Prime minister Sheikh Hasina at the parliament . She has answered her colleague's words about religious perspective. She has also talked about the importance of religious belief . She practises

religious rules from the beginning of joining the parliament. Moreover , she has talked about the importance of culture, religious belief to keep the young generation away from intoxicating drugs. In data 2 , the second politician is Andaleve Rahman Partho. He has talked about his meeting with the president of Bangladesh. Andaleve Rahman Partho has said that it will not be possible to organise a fair election under any team. So , he has kept four conditions to the president. He said to the president to support the general people and present it to the cabinet in the first condition . In the 2nd condition , he has mentioned that the Election commission can act to do a fair election .The third condition is that the president should talk about Khaleda's medical condition and permission to go abroad for better treatment in cabinet. The fourth condition is : Bangladesh army should be involved with the election.

On the other hand , the speaker is RuminFarhana who is a member of parliament and supports BNP in data 3 . She is talking about the present condition of Bangladesh. If Bangladesh faces a problem like Srilonka , then the BNP team and general people will suffer. Government hide information about the present condition of Bangladesh. She has also talked about the reserve and electricity problem. She has mentioned that reserve money has decreased from 48 billion to 39 billion. She has also mentioned how 1.5 -2 lac crore money disappeared by the current Government before the election. In the Data 4 , Dr. Shawkat hosssainSayantho has talked about the current government's tendency to over-colour and inflate the facts .

3.3 Instruments:

Several research instruments are used in this paper to lead the research. YouTube is mainly used to collect data . Research gate , JStor , Google scholar are also used to collect information.

3.4 Setting:

The setting of Momotaz Begum's speech is at parliament. The setting of Andaleeve Rahman Partho's speech is at the place where the meeting took place between Andaleeve Rahman Partho and the president of Bangladesh. The setting of RuminFarhana's speech is at a talk show which is presented by DBC NEWS . The setting of Dr. Shakhawat Hossain Sayantho's speech is at a talk show which is presented by Somoi TV.

Chapter-4: Data Analysis and Discussion

4.1 Analysis of Data 1 :

Textual Analysis

Linguistics features are mainly examined at this stage. For instance, intonation, grammar, formal vocabulary, informal vocabulary, sentence structures, word choices, deictic expressions are identified in this stage.

Diectic Expression

"4. Ekta programme korlam sekhane ekta charity show sekhanehothatdekhi amr pankha pankha''

(I did a program, there was a charity show, and suddenly I saw my fan.)

 Here , " sekhane" (there) is an example of place deixis. "Amar " (my) is an example of person deixis.

"19. *Netri sokalbelauthevore azan shune namaj pore edesher tar kaj shuru korenar apnader netri"*

(The leader wakes up early in the morning after hearing the call to prayer and starts her work in this country and your leader)

"20. Ki korten eta saraBanglar manush janekoitaighum theke uthten etaoBanglar manush janen"

(The people of Bengal know what she used to do and when she woke up)

Here , time deixis has been found. The speaker is using the present simple tense "Amader netri sokalebelauthe.." (The leader wakes up early in the morning) and past simple tense " Ki korten"(She used to do).

"33. Korlam tumi sekhoeikhaneMeyetibollo ha dui kothabolarbollo j apniamakechinben amr"

(You learn here the girl said yes two words said that you will know me)

Here , "Eikhane" (here) is an example of discourse deixis.

Paralanguage

Paralanguage is the non-lexical elements of speech, such as intonation, speech tone and pace, hesitating noises, gesture, and facial emotion.

Intonation

At first , intonation has been found in the line of 1,2,3 from the data 1 , Here , the voice intonation is found with high pitch and low pitch. At first, the speaker has started her speech in a low pitch voice. Then , to give more importance to some words , she has used high pitch voice. "Boltei" (to say) , "15-16 hazar"(15-16 k), "Darun " (Excellent) these words are produced with a high pitch voice. The speaker is giving the answer of the opposite party's words. So , she is putting more stress on "Boltei" , "Darun" , "15-16 hazar" to show the importance of Bangladeshi music. By uttering"15 – 16 hazar " with a high pitch voice , the speaker is expressing that her song is represented before "15-16 k " people in another country. Innotation has been found in line 11 , the speaker is putting more emphasis on "Naa" (no) and "Prottekta" (every) .

She is trying to make understand people that she is also practicing muslim religion's role. She is also clarifying that her party is also practising religious practice in the parliament.

Innotation has been found in line 26.   Here, the speaker is putting more emphasis on "*Kintuondhottogrohon kori nai*" (But I did not accept blindness) to show that she practises religious beliefs but she is not blind to religion.

Innotation has been found in line 41 ,42. Here , the speaker is uttering "*Jhorbristifirateparenai*" (The storm and rain could not stop them) and "*Songskritidhongso* " (Culture destruction) with a high pitch voice. She is trying to show the interest of young generation towards music. She is also alarming people about the culture by uttering "*Songskritidhongso*"(Culture destruction).

Here , in line 9-10 , the speaker is expressing her thoughts through a smile. She is giving logic about the opposite party's opinion of practising religious beliefs in the parliament. The speaker is giving facial expression . So , this is an example of paralanguage.Here , in line 21 , the speaker is requesting by showing hands together. This is a body gesture which is an example of paralanguage.

Sentence structures , word choices, formal and informal vocabulary

The speaker has used different types of sentence structures in the data 1. There are more uses of simple sentences in the speech. The language is used in Bangla and formal.Line 1, 2,3 ,20 are example of simple sentences. Line 10 is an example of complex sentence. Line 36, 37 are example of compound sentences. The speaker has used simple sentences to convey her message to audience easily.

The speaker has also used compound and complex sentences to make her speech appealing.The speakerhas used understandable , strong and positive words in her speech.Here, in line 1,2,3 "Bhalo lagche" (Feels good) and "Darun" (Excellent) are examples of positive and strong words.

Metaphor

The speaker has used figurative language to express the exact situation.Here, in line 39,40 the speaker has used metaphor. By uttering "Til poriman " (little space) she is using the figurative language. She is not conveying the literal meaning of "Til poriman" . This word is used in another meaning. The speaker has tried to understand the inside meaning . The inside meaning is that there is no space in Army Stadium.

Speech Act theory

Here , in line 20 ,21 directive illocutionary speech act has been found in this quotation . This is a directive act because the speaker is requesting by saying "Binito onurodh" (Cordial request) to stop some action.

In line 50-54 , expressive illocutionary speech act has been found . This is an example of expressive act because the speaker is showing gratitude to the government and also thanking her .

Assertive illocutionary act has been found in line 1-3 . Here, the speaker is informing about a programme which was held in Melbourne, Australia.

Here , the speaker is praising the government in line 17-19 . The speaker is praising by saying that how the prime minister maintain religious rules. So , this is an example of expressive illocutionary speech act . The speaker is using these words to impress the government Again , she is using these words to keep her place safe. According to Obeng (1997) , political language is used by politicians to protect their career .

The speaker is singing in line 57-59. She is singing as one of his colleague requested her to sing. So, the quotation is a perlocutionary speech act as the speaker is singing by the force of her colleague's request.

Reference

"3. Dorshok hoyechilo Bongobondhu porishoderayojoneDarun hoyeache abong Melbourne e

4. ekta programme korlam sekhane ekta charity show sekhanehothatdekhi amr pankha pankha"

(Honourable Speaker, there were about 15-16 thousand visitors in that Sydney organised by Bongobondhu porishid. Suddenly, I saw there my song was playing "Pankha pankha")

"*Sekhane* " is an example of anaphora in this quotation. The speaker is referring to the Melbourne programme by uttering "*Sekhane*" (there) in the 4 line.

"6. *Theke namarpor amr sathe selfie tulteasloamibollamdarunnechechotohami jiggesh*

7. *korlam tumi sekhoeikhanemeyetibollo ha Dui kothabolarbollo j apniamakechinben amr"*

(She came to take a selfie with me, I said you danced well. So , I asked her that you learn here

the girl said "Yes" . After talking some moments she said that you will know me)

Here, "Eikhane " (Here) is an example of anaphora in this quotation. The speaker is referring

Sydney by uttering "Eikhane " (Here) .

Discursive Analysis (Interpretation)

Process of production is studied at this stage. According to the interpretation stage , Momotaz

Begum, the speaker of data 1, is the producer. Parliament members , common people are the

recipients. Momotaz Begum is also the speaker. Parliament members and common people are

also the audience. In data 1 , Harun Aur Rashid is the member of the opposite BNP party. He has

claimed that they only speak about religion in the parliament. Other parties do not talk about

religion. The speaker is giving her speech on the basis of Harun Aur Rashid's claim.

Here, in line 9-10 Harun Aur Rashid is the member of the opposite BNP party. He has claimed

that they only speak about religion in the parliament. Other parties do not talk about religion.

Here , in the line (20-24) the speaker is indicating mass people by uttering "Sara banglar manush

" (All the people of Bengal) and "Amar desher manush" (People of my country). Again , she is

using "amader" (our).   By uttering "Amader " , she is pointing out her party's people. She is also indicating opposite party's member by uttering "Apnader kache binito onurodh" (It is my cordial request to you).

The purpose of the speech

Here , in the line (41-43) the speaker is trying to make understand audience about the importance of music by uttering "Sob kichui ache sob kichur I proyojon ache" (Bangladesh has everything and needs everything) .The speaker is trying to convey the positive side of music by uttering "Madok amader deshkharapjaigar dike jate na jai amader songskritikelalon korte hbe palon korte hbe" . (Our culture should be cherished and observed so that the drugs in this country do not lead our country to a bad place). She is also speaking that music will keep the young generation away from drugs. She is also trying to convince people that music is a part of Bangladeshi culture. Here , in the line (50-56) the speaker has mentioned the contribution of the current government of Bangladesh. She is talking about the Padma bridge, ensuring 100 percent electricity, a perfect budget which have done by the current government .

Social Practice (Explanation Stage)

 Background context

Here , in the line (11-12) the speaker is clarifying that she practises religious things . By uttering "Bismillahdiyesorbosoktiman Allah k soronkore amra boktobbo shuru Kori " the speaker is

referring to the cultural knowledge in her speech. So , this is an example of Background knowledge context.

Situational context

Here , setting refers to the continuous speech of the speaker at the parliament.The   Activity refers to the speaker giving a speech about music and the current government's contribution . Environment refers to the number of people in the parliament.

Social significance , social norms and practices are studied in this stage. In this stage, how speech influences society is also discussed. In data 1 , in the line (41-43) the speaker Momotaz Begum is talking about the importance of Music . Music is one of the most important social practice.Bangladesh has a highly rich musical history since the people have always valued music greatly in their daily lives. Folk songs, which frequently laud particular gods and their creation, still exhibit some of the ancient practice of linking song to prayer.When words fail, music communicates to everyone and is understood everywhere, creating a spirit of cooperation. Indeed, music is a gift that brings peace on a global scale. It is a form of art with a focus on social interactions.

How does the society influence the speech

Here, in the line (41-43) the speech is affecting the society as the speaker is saying the importance of music by uttering "Sob kichur I proyojon ache" (Bangladesh has everything and

needs everything).. Bangladeshi people love music. Music is one of the important parts of Bangladeshi society. So , society will give more importance to music. The speaker is also saying that music will keep the younger generation away from drugs by uttering "Edeshermadokamader deshkharapjaigar dike jate na jai" (Our culture should be cherished and observed so that the drugs in this country do not lead our country to a bad place) . So , most of the people from society will want to keep their children away from drugs and will give more focus on music. As music is a part of Bangladeshi culture, society will be more attracted to music by inspiring from this speech. As a Bangladeshi citizen, people always have a feeling for music. So , the speaker knows how to convince the audience by mentioning the importance of music.

How does the speech influence the society

Most of the people of Bangladesh follow the Muslim religion. Bangladeshi people are sensitive and emotional to their religion. There are many people who will judge people on the basis of religion. The speaker knows that people want to hear about their religion. So , the speaker also shows that she also practises religious things. From the quotation, line (13-16) , it can be seen that she is mentioning about different types of hadis of Muslim religion.In this quotation, (50-56), the speaker has mentioned the positive contribution of the government . The mass people of Bangladesh will be influenced by this speech. Some people will want that this government to continue in the position of being in power. Some people will understand that she is trying to impress the government . Again , she is using these words to keep her place safe. According to Obeng (1997) , political language is used by politicians to protect their career .

4.2 Analysis of Data 2

Textual analysis

Dietic Expression

Place and person deixis are found from the data 2.

Here , in line 10-11 two types of deixis are found. Person deixis: amader (Our) and Discourse deixis:seta (that).

Time deixis has also been found in data 2.

Here , in line 75 "Next dadosehe " (Next twelve) is an example of time deixis .

Discourse deixis has also been found in data 2.

Here, in line 51 "Eikhane " (Here) is an example of discourse analysis.

Intonation

In data 2 , the speaker has started his speech with a low pitch voice. He is just describing what has happened with the president of Bangladesh in front of the media. He has also produced his speech with a pitch voice.Here , in line 51 the speaker has produced "7 ta rajnoitikdolasenieikhane" (The 7 political parties have not come here today) with a high pitch voice from anger.

Here , in line 7-10 the speaker is talking in low pitch and high pitch. At first, voice innotation is found with low pitch , then the voice innovative was also in high pitch. The speaker is trying to giving importance by uttering these words" bar bar" (Repeatedly) , "but" "pin point" with high pitch .

Word choices, Sentence structures and conversation analysis

In data 2 , he has used different types of sentence structures. The speaker has used more formal vocabulary than informal vocabulary as he is talking in front of the media. The speaker has used simple sentences more than complex and compound sentences. Here , line 1 is an   example of simple sentence.Here , (8-10) lines are examples of compound sentences. The speaker has used some tough words in his speech . These words are not easy for most of the common people of Bangladesh. Here , in line 3-4 , " Baddhobokota" , (Obligation) "Proshnobiddo " (Questionable) are not easy words for common people. As the speaker is a lawyer he has used some standard words from his field.

Speech act theory

Here , in line (1-6) the speaker is describing the meeting with the president. The speaker is also giving information about the discussion. So , this is an assertive illocutionary speech act.

Here ,in line (77-83) one journalist asking about the procedure by uttering "Doliyo obosthai tahole procedure ta ki" (What is the procedure then in the case of party ?)

Then , the speaker is talking about the procedure by uttering " Ji procedure tohhotei pare eta government er kache application korte pare tar poribarertorof theke" (Yes, there are procedures.

It can be applied to the Govt on behalf of his family). This is an example of a perlocutionary speech act as the journalist has created a perlocutionary force on the speaker.

Reference

Here ,   in the line (29-31) "Ei image" (This image) is an example of anaphora , as these two words referring   " Gurottopurno bekti cabinet montriederkeo band hoyejete pare" . (Most important person, the cabinet minister can be banned absolutely)

"Thank you .. Thank you very much."

According to conversation analysis theory this is conversation closing sentence.

Discursive Analysis (Interpretation)

Process of production is studied at this stage. According to the interpretation stage , Anadaleeve Rahman Partho is the producer and speaker in data 2 .The principal of the British School of Law in Dhaka, Andaleeve Rahman Partho, is also the president of the Bangladesh Jatiya Party and a member of parliament. Ana Journalists, common people are the receiver and audience. Anadaleeve Rahman Partho has a good relationship with common people . Most of the people want a fair election for Bangladesh. The speaker is also describing the wishes of common people.Here, in the line (37-38) the speaker is indicating the common people of Bangladesh by

using "Jonogon" (Common people) . So , common people are also the audience of his speech.Here, in the line 69, the speaker is indicating journalists by uttering "Dekhun"(Look).

The purpose of the speech

The main purpose of the speech is to aware people about the fair election and the importance of the involvement of Bangladesh army.Here , in the line (1-6), the speaker has talked about his meeting with the president of Bangladesh. Andaleve Rahman Partho has said that it will not be possible to organise a fair election under any team. So , he has kept four conditions to the president. He said to the president to support the general people and present it to the cabinet in the first condition . In the 2nd condition , he has mentioned that the Election commission can act to do a fair election .The third condition is that the president should talk about Khaleda's medical condition and permission to go abroad for better treatment in the cabinet. The fourth condition is : Bangladesh army should be involved with the election. He is trying to alert the president about the election process . He has also conveyed messages about the treatment of opposite party member. The speaker is also trying to alert common people.

Social Practice

According to the Fairclough theory, this explanation stage is one of the most important stage Social significance is one of the most important parts of this stage .

Background context

Here ,in the line (39-42) the journalist is asking about Begum Khaleda Zia's medical treatment. Every person in the country knows about this matter. So , this is an example of Background knowledge context.

Situational context

Here,in the line (1-5), the setting of situational context refers to the physical environment of giving speech of the speaker in front of the media. Activity refers to sharing the meeting conversation with the president in front of the media . Environment refers to the number of journalists and media.

How does society influence the speech

The speech given by Anadaleeve Rahman Partho has a significant impact on society. The speaker has produced this speech because he knows what things are wanted by the common people. Fair election is one of the most important things which is wanted by maximum people of Bangladesh. So , the producer has produced a speech about the fair election. Most of the people are also concerned about Begum Khaleda Zia 's medical treatment abroad. The producer has also mentioned this matter in his speech. Maximum Bangladeshi people are emotional . So , they think from their heart about Khaleda Zia 's treatment. This is also an example of social practice. The speaker has also mentioned the importance of implementing the election committee act in the next election. He has also mentioned that fair election will not occur under any party . So ,

he has suggested involving the Bangladesh army. Most of the Bangladeshi people know about the power of the Bangladesh army .

Factual information from the speech

Factual information has been also found in data 2 . The producer has mentioned about the parliament rule in (10-12) which is the same for the whole country .

How does the speech influence the society

Here , in line (5-10) the speaker is informing the society and media that he has told about four conditions to the president. President can present this to the cabinet. So , the common people and media will be aware about the election procedure. They will be more informative about the fair election. Society will have a protesting mindset about the fair election. Maximum people of Bangladesh want a fair ruler who will rule the country according to the Bangladesh constitution. Most people want peace and fair justice everywhere. According to common people there is injustice in every sphere of life. There are corruption in every section like the medical sector, education section, police section, election section. There is a mindset that who has power , he has everything. Bangladeshi people also want to hear from the speaker about the fair election. They will be at peace when the fair election is held in Bangladesh. They will have more protesting voice against the unfair election.

4.3 Analysis of Data 3

Textual analysis

Deictic Expression

Here , in the line (3-4) "Sei somoi"   (that time) is indicating time . So this is an expression of time deixis. Here , in the line (13-14) "Eta" (It) is an example of discourse deixis.

Here , in the line (15-16) "Seta " (That) is an example of discourse deixis.Here ,in the line , (6-7) time deixis has been found. "Gototerobochordhore" (For last three years) is an example of time deixis.

Reference

"3.Biddut ditepareni sei somoiordheksomoi loadshedding thakto je BNP er amole taraetoboro

4.boro kotha ki kore bole abr a eo bola hocche je aaa ei somoijodishudhumatrosomolochona na"

(They could not provide electricity then there was load shedding half the time that during BNP period . How they can say so many things at th present time. They can give advice not doing only criticism)

Here , this is an example of cataphora. "Sei somoi " (That time) is coming earlier in this quotation and it is indicating "BNP er amole " (BNP period) which has come later.

"13.okolponiyo poriman taka tule deya hoyeache eta niyeburodhidoljemonbolecheek I songe

*14.jara jalanibiseshoggoachentara o kintu bar barproshotulechenkintu sorkar tatekornopa*t"

(An unimaginable amount of money has been withdrawn. The opposition party has said about it, those who are energy experts have repeatedly raised questions, but the government has ignored it)

Here , anaphora is found in this quotation. "Eta" (It) is anaphora as it is referent " okolponiyo poriman taka tule deya" (Withdrawn of unimaginable money) is coming before in the quotation.

"15.koreni ei somoyedariyeami ekta kothakhubporiskarkore bolbo je GotabayaRajapaksader

16.ei je tottho gopon korar probonota seta kintuSrilonka k ajker ei obosthai anarpechone ekta"

(At this point I will make one thing very clear that the tendency to hide the facts of GotabayaRajapaksa is one of the reasons behind bringing Sri Lanka to the state today.)

Here , "Seta" (That)is an example of anaphora as it is referring "Tottho gopon korar probonota" in the text .

"1.Kanna jodikante hoi sorbonashjodikaro hoi deshSrilonka hole seta BNP netakormiabong"

(If the tears are cut, if anyone's country is Sri Lanka, then it is BNP leaders and activists)

Here , "Seta" (that) is an example of anaphora as it is referring "Sorbonash " (Ruin) which comes before in the text .

Word choices , Sentence structures

The speaker has produced her speech in an organised way . She has used simple sentences to deliver her speech to all Bangladeshi people. She has used simple sentences so that all types of Bengali speaking people can understand her speech.She has also chosen hyperbole words to express her thoughts.

Metaphor

 She has also used figurative language in her speech to show the current government's fault.

Here ,in the line 6, the speaker has used the metaphor " Rugimarajaoarporapni take je osudh I den na keno tar toh r konokaj hbe na gototero " (After the patient dies, whatever medicine you give him will not work for you.) to indicate the government's negligence towards their suggestions .According to Putrayasa (2017) , Suppression, smoothing , appeal , combination of figurative language and emphasis are also available in political language. Here, in the line (12-14) the speaker has used metaphor which is one kind of figurative language . "Noichoi" (Something fishing) ,"Horirlut" (Negligence wastage) and "Kornopat" (Ignorance)are not used as literal meanings . These words are used in another meaning. The speaker has tried to understand the inside meaning. The speaker has tried to make understand 'something fishy ' by 'noichoi' . She has also tried to understand ' there are negligible wastage ' by 'horirlut'. She has also mentioned 'kornopat' which means ignorance.Here ,in the line 25, the speaker is using "Raghobboyal" (Important members) in another meaning. She is indicatingthe member of awami league party . She is mainly putting her anger by using this metaphor "Raghobboyal".

Paralanguage

Intonation

Here , in the line (1-2) the speaker is using voice intonation with high pitch. She has started the speech with a high pitch voice, then she has used low pitch voice. She is expressing her anger by putting more stress on these words " Kanna jodikante hoi sorbonashjodikaro hoi".

Here, in the line (6-7) the speaker has used voice intonation with a high pitch voice . Here , facial anger expression is also expressed through her speech "Rugimarajaoarporapni take je osudh I den na keno tar toh r konokaj hbe" (After the patient dies, whatever medicine you give him will not work for you.) This is also an example of paralanguage.

Speech act theory

Here , in the line (3-8) the host is putting force by uttering this quotation on the speaker. The producer also expresses her thoughts as the host is putting force on her . So , this quotation is an example of an illocutionary speech act.

Here , in the line (32-33) the speaker is describing the current dollar reserve situation of Bangladesh.The speaker is also giving information about the discussion. So , this is an assertive illocutionary speech act.

Discursive Analysis (Interpretation)

Process of production is studied at this stage. According to the interpretation stage , RumeenFarhana is the producer and speaker.

RumeenFarhana is a lawyer , member of parliament and a Bangladeshi politician. She has expressed her thoughts in a talk show named "Rajnitite loadshedding er load" which has arranged by DBC news. So , the host , all people of Bangladesh are the receivers. RumeenFarhana has a neutral relationship with the host . Many Bangladeshi people do not want current government's rule . So , RumeenFarhana is a good politician according to many people of Bangladesh. She mainly has talked about the current government's fault in the talk show. Bangladesh to become Sri Lanka.Brother, we have to stay here. This country cannot leave 17 crore people and 17 crore people cannot leave this country. There is no way to BNP to leave this country.

Here,in the line (19-23) , "*Awamileague erbhaibondhura"* (Brother of Awami League) is indicating the current government's party. So , they are also the receivers of RumeenFarhana'sspeech.*"Ei desher 17 kotimanushke"* (17 crore people of this country) is indicating the common people of Bangladesh. They are also the audience of her speech. "*BNP netakormi"* (BNP leaders and activists) is indicating the opposite party of Bangladesh. They are also the receivers.

The purpose of the speech

Rumeen Farhana has mainly anxiety about the current situation of Bangladesh. She is producing a speech to alert the common people of Bangladesh. She has mentioned about the reserve of Dollar which is unknown to many people.Here,in the line (32-33) , information about the reserve has been mentioned by the speaker. So , those people do not know about this information , they will be aware about the situation in Bangladesh. She has compared the situation of Bangladesh with Srilonka. She is alarming people about the inflation of currency, less remittance from immigrants. She has also mentioned how they gave suggestions about producing electricity. She has also informed that other countries are not able to buy gas as they are dependent on Ukraine. On the other hand, Bangladesh is not able to supply gas due to want of money. Finally , it can be said that the purpose of the speech is to alert the people of Bangladesh about the inflation of currency, imbalance of money , and the current government's fault. The speech is not neutral as she is only talking about the fault of the current government.

Social Practice (Explanation Stage)

According to the Fairclough theory, this explanation stage is one of the most important stage

Social significance is one of the most important parts of this stage .

Context

Background context

Here,in the line , (7-11) she is talking about the procedures which were suggested by them to save electricity. She has mentioned about the search for coal , to reduce dependency on foreign gas . She has also suggested to reduce the use of quick rental . These procedures are known to maximum people of Bangladesh. So , this is an example of Background knowledge context.

Situational context

Here , setting refers to the continuous speech of the speaker at the talk show. The   Activity refers to the speaker expressing her thoughts about the current government's fault . Environment refers to the number of people in the talk show. The speaker is also expressing her thoughts at present. This is also an example of situational context.

How does society influence the speech

The speech given by RumeenFarhana has a great impact on society. Bangladeshi people are worried about their future. People who have a daily income, are starting to quit one time meal as they cannot afford it due to the rising price of everything. Even middle class people are also in trouble. The middle class is also cutting out many essentials from their lifestyle as they are also struggling to meet up basic needs. So , most of the people are disturbed with this current situation in Bangladesh. They also want to hear something about the current situation of

Bangladesh. Common people are also interested in keeping news about the current reserve of Bangladesh. The common people will be more alert from the producer 's point of view.

Factual information from the speech

This quotation of line (32-33) is an example of factual information as this information is not changeable.

How does the speech influence the society

Most of the people of Bangladesh believe that there is a need to change the current government. The current situation in Bangladesh is dangerous. Maximum people of Bangladesh are in great trouble in maintaining their basic needs of life . RumeenFarhana's speech will make the society more informative about the current situation in Bangladesh. People will be more conscious during choosing the representatives of government. Society will have a protesting wish in their mind. People are facing electricity problems. So , when the producer is talking about the electricity problem, society will be influenced by her words as they face the problems. Now , society will also have the clear idea about the imbalance of money of the current government. People will be more aware about their future.

4.4 Analysis of Data 4

Textual analysis

Deictic Expressions

Here,in the line 6 , time deixis has been found. "Ekhn"   (Now) is an example of time deixis .

Here , in the line , 11 "Moddhorat"   (Midnight) and is indicating time . So , these are examples

of time deixes.Here,in the line 20 , " Agami "   (Next) is indicating the time . So , this is an

example of time deixis.Here , in the line 29, "Amra " (We) and "Apnake" (You) are examples

of person deixis.

Reference

28.Ebong prodhanmontri bolen octen ebong petrol eta amader kintehoina eta amader udritoulta

(28. And the prime minister said that we do not have to buy octane and petrol, it is more than we

need.)

Here , this is an example of anaphora as "Eta" (It) is referring to octane and petrol.

Context

Here , setting refers to the continuous speech of the speaker at the talk show. The   Activity

refers to the speaker expressing his thoughts about the current government's fault .

Environmentrefers to the number of people in the talk show. The speaker is also expressing his

thoughts at present. This is also an example of situational context.

Speech act theory

Here ,in the line 1, the quotation is an example of assertive illocutionary speech act. This is assertive illocutionary speech act because the speaker is giving information about the increasing price of Bangladeshi products.

Intonation

Here , in the line (45-46) the speaker has used high pitch voice. The speaker has produced "Matro eksoptaho age tader assessment nai" (Just a week ago they didn't have an assessment) with a high pitch voice. He is also expressing his anger.

Word choices, Sentence structures

The speaker has used simple sentences and understandable vocabulary all the time throughout his speech.

Discursive Analysis (Interpretation)

Process of production is studied at this stage. According to the interpretation stage , Dr. Shakhawat Hossain Sayantho is the producer of the speech.

Dr. Shakhawat Hossain Sayantho is a professor in Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University, Bangladesh. He is talking about the increasing price of daily products in Bangladesh at a talk show named "Ajkerbishoi: dam bararpor" .

Audience: Two other unknown people, common people, host .

Here , in the line 25, people are indicating the common people of Bangladesh by uttering manush . Common people are struggling with rising prices of all commodities in Bangladesh.

The purpose of the speech

The speaker has many questions about the sudden increase of daily commodities and fuel in Bangladesh. Here , in the line (26-27) , the speaker has mainly concerned about the sudden increase of daily commodities with fuel. He has also discussed that how Prime minister's words can be changed within short time. He has also mentioned that about giving false information by the prime minister and top level of the state .Here , in the line (29-31) , he is influencing common people about the false information given by the prime minister and top level officials. He is alerting people about the situation in Bangladesh. He has also discussed how maximum people are protesting against the increasing price of commodities and fuel.Again, in the line 54, the producer is encouraging common people to protest against the current government.

Social Practice (Explanation Stage)

According to the Fairclough theory, this explanation stage is one of the most important stage Social significance is one of the most important parts of this stage .

Context

Background context

Here , in the line (1-2) , the speaker is talking about the sudden increasing price of fuel and daily commodities which is known to everyone. So , this is an example of background knowledge context.

Here , setting refers to the continuous speech of the speaker at the talk show. The   Activity refers to the speaker expressing his thoughts about the current government's fault . Environment refers to the number of people in the talk show. The speaker is also expressing his thoughts at present. This is also an example of situational context.

How does society influence the speech

Common people of Bangladesh are anxious about how they will fulfil their needs. They want a peaceful country where their rights are respected and preserved. They do not want a chaotic environment in Bangladesh. People are being impatient as the current government is ruling the country for three times. Common people want a new ruler who will give a new shape to Bangladesh. The ruler will establish democracy. Common people believe in democracy.

Factual information

Here , in the line , (1-2) is an example of factual information as this information is unchangeable.

How does speech influence the society

The speech has a great importance to common people. Common people can know about the sudden change in prices of commodities and fuel. Common people will have a protesting voice from the speech. Common people are the worst sufferers of the issue of price hike. Low income people are struggling with the high price of daily commodities and fuel. When people hear that politicians are talking about the increasing price of daily commodities and fuel in the media , they will gather more courage to protest against the price hike.

Chapter 5: Conclusion

Conclusion

To conclude, according to critical discourse analysis political speeches have been analysed from the critical point of view . After analysing the political speeches some similarities have been found between selected politicians. All politicians have used intonation to prove their point. Some similar linguistic features such as deictic expression, reference, speech act theory, paralanguage are present in every data. Female politicians have used figurative language to express their views . Male politicians have used direct language to express their views. All politicians have used simple sentences so that audiences can understand their views. From the findings it can be concluded that all politicians want to establish their views in front of the public. The goal of CDA is to expose the kinds of power existent in texts directly or indirectly. So , it is found from the data , every politician practises power according to their context. Both opposing and existing parties want to reach common people through their speech . Both parties   want to secure their position as politicians by giving different types of logic on the behalf of the current government or against the current government.

Social implications

Society and politics both are connected with each other. From the findings, it can be seen that society are influenced by political speeches as politicians have talked about those things which are present in the common people 's mind. It has found that , people are also agree with politicians as they are conveying their speech according to the audience.

Political implications

Politicians has delivered in an excellent way to convince the audience. It has found that female politicians have used indirect way such as figurative language. On the other hand, male politicians have used direct way to deliver their speech. Every politicians has tried to persuade their audience by their speech .

This study will be helpful to those who want to know about Bangladeshi politician's speeches. This study will also be helpful for those who want to research Bangladeshi political speech and its impact on society. Further studies can be conducted on the importance of speech in politics.

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