

# Halliday's Metafunction and Galtung's Peace Paradigms: An Interpersonal Metafunctional Analysis of Peace Paradigms in The Selected Political Speeches

Saba Farid<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Nighat Shakur<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> IMCG (P.G) G-10/4 Islamabad

<sup>2</sup> Dept of English, International Islamic University Islamabad

Corresponding Author:

Saba Farid

IMCG (P.G) G-10/4 Islamabad

Email: [sabaibrahm@gmail.com](mailto:sabaibrahm@gmail.com)

## Abstract

*The research paper aims to present the linguistic analysis of speeches of selected political leaders in order to analyze their paradigms of peace, as peace has always been the vital requisite and concern at national and global level. For linguistic analysis Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar is adopted as theoretical framework. The researchers have used Halliday's Interpersonal Metafunction to analyze the concept of peace in political speeches of Donald Trump and Barak Obama in light of Galtungs peace paradigms. The research has endeavoured to trace the relationship between interpersonal metafunctional aspects and Peace Paradigms. For this purpose a mixed methodology is used and a Sequential exploratory design is selected. The detailed and in-depth analysis of the two speeches have been selected as sample study. Modality analysis of sample speech 1 is by President Barak Obama and sample speech 2 by President Donald Trump. The speeches are analyzed using different aspects of Interpersonal metafunction including mood, modality, polarity and attitude (Affect, judgment and appraisal). Using this data, the analysis of Positive and Negative peace paradigms in these speeches is presented. This analysis includes both tabular presentations of data as well as detailed interpretation of the data. The detailed analysis established the fact that different interpersonal metafunctional aspects have different roles in building up the theme of peace paradigms and peace ideologies, as interpersonal metafunction represents the notion of language as a source for the exchange of information (Halliday 1973) The study will provide new perspectives for the researchers in the field of linguistics to analyse political speeches linguistically and unveil the underlying meanings with specific reference to peace paradigms.*

**Key words:** Interpersonal Metafunction, Ideational Metafunction, Textual Metafunction, Systemic grammar, Peace Paradigms, conflict resolution

## 1. Introduction

Language is primarily used for multiple communicative purposes. Bennett (1976) mentions that a speaker informs the hearer about some action through communication. Language has variant diverse roles to play in political affairs, organizations, religion and many other fields. It is almost impossible to identify all the functions performed by a language due to the spontaneity and naturalness of its use in society. But overall two significant functions of language are: transactional functions and interactional functions. Transactional functions indicate the use of language to convey accurate, realistic or suggested information. Interactional language is used to ascertain and maintain social ties and common ground. According to Halliday(1976), the functions of language are Ideational, Interpersonal and Textual metafunctions. Language is the network of systems for creating meaning. It works as a mean of communication through its *systemic* and *functional* characteristics: *systemic* regards language as a web of systems, or interconnected sets of choices for creating meaning and *functional* considers language as an evolutionary phenomenon to perform certain functions as are held by Halliday.

When we talk about the multiple functions of language, especially in spoken discourse, emphasis is placed on communicating ideas, facts and messages effectively. In spoken discourse, public speaking and political speeches are the vital means of expressing and transmitting particular thoughts to the listener. The primary role of a political speech can be manipulation or persuasion through rhetorics and making way to the leadership (Klebanov et al.2008; Niedrich, 2011). Political veterans know the importance of the political speeches delivered at different national and international forums so the speeches are very cautiously prepared and delivered to share thoughts about important issues.

After 9/11, war against terrorism became the most important theme of the political speeches of almost all important political leaders specially of all those leaders hailing from countries directly or indirectly affected by peace issues like America, Afghanistan and Pakistan. In order to decode the encoded ideologies and perspectives of peace in their speeches, Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar is the best tool to be considered for the analysis.

Peace according to all these political leaders, is the concept of harmonious welfare and liberty avoidance of conflict (such as war) and independence from fear of aggression between individuals or diverse (comparatively foreign or divergent) groups. But these

leaders talk about peace from their own perspective, keeping in view the needs of their own society and interest. This specific point of view is called a paradigm. According to a dictionary a paradigm is a world perspective or a faction of suppositions about how things work. Rossman & Rollins define paradigm as “shared understandings of reality”. Peace has been defined in many ways. For some it is the absence of war (Herrero,2018; Hashemi,2019; Jacques,2019). While for some it is social, political and cultural justice, equality and progress (Webel,2019). Johan Galtung considered these as Negative and Positive Peace respectively. According to Johan Galtung there are thirty-five theories of peace (Galtung, 1963). While Funk (2002) mentioned five peace paradigms which are Power politics, World peace, Conflict resolution, Nonviolence and Transformation. Mushakoji (1978) analyzed various peace paradigms in his article: “Peace Research as an International Learning Process: A New Meta-Paradigm.”

As there are multiple peace paradigms and theories, Positive and Negative peace paradigm given by Johan Galtung is used for this research study. Being the founder of peace studies he talks about the difference between ‘negative peace’ and ‘positive peace’ (e.g. Galtung 1996). For him negative peace should be taken as the nonexistence of violence. For instance, a ceasefire ensues a negative peace. Here negative means the end of some undesirable action like violence or oppression. While positive peace is associated with positive things such as restitution of bonds, the formation of social structures that fulfill the basic needs of the population and the productive resolution of disagreements. He added the notion of structural and cultural violence in his initial work on negative and positive peace in 1993, in which he further defined positive peace as absence of structural and cultural violence.

In order to analyze Negative and Positive peace paradigms, the speeches of two former American Presidents Barack Obama and Donald Trump (their Remarks on Strategy in Afghanistan Pakistan and South Asia) are selected for this study. The analysis is being done using some aspects of interpersonal Metafunction which are mood, modality, polarity and appraisal (attitude).

## 1.1 Objectives:

- 1) To underline important and inevitable Halliday's Interpersonal Metafunctional aspects in selected political speeches of Barak Obama and Donald Trump to unveil their peace ideologies.
- 2) To analyze Peace Paradigms (Negative or Positive) through Gultang's peace theory.

## 2. Literature Review

As the objective of this paper is linguistic analysis of selected political speeches to observe the notions of positive or negative peace paradigms. Systemic Functional Grammar(SFG) is the approach used for this purpose. SFG was devised and developed by Halliday in 1960. According to Halliday "systemic grammar is a particular theory of language in which we treat language not so much as a formal system rather as a resource that people have for meaning, for making meaning and exchanging meanings with other people in speech and in writing". For him language as a resource means that language is not "a set of rules but as a set of choices/different meanings that you can express" (SPELT Newsletter, 1988, 111(4)).

According to Halliday (1994), the name 'systemic' is not the same thing as 'systematic'. A system is a set of options with an entry condition: that is to say, a set of things of which one must be chosen, together with a statement of the conditions under which the choice is available. The second part of the title of his theory is "functional". It is called "functional" because SFG "gives priority to functional consideration".(Halliday,1994)

### 2.1 SFG Key Elements

In SFG there are different elements which help in the analysis of a text in different ways. There are four ways in which a text can be analyzed. These are context, semantics, lexicogrammar, and phonology. Context is considered as one of the most integral components in the meaning and sense. For Schiffrin(1994), "the interaction between text and context implies a procedure of combining linguistic meaning with context to derive inferences about messages"(p.15).

As shown in figure 1, language is used in "context of culture" (called genres) and context of situation (called register) (Matthiessen & Halliday, 1997).

Context of situation is further divided into three important strands, as this is actually context of situation where creation of text occurs by the relation of context and actual

language used (Matthiessen & Halliday, 1997). They are well presented diagrammatically as:

A-Field: tells what is topic of discussion.

B-Tenor: mentions the person/persons involved in communication. Moreover, it also indicates their relationships.

C-Mode: suggests part of the language in the interaction besides its form (written or spoken).

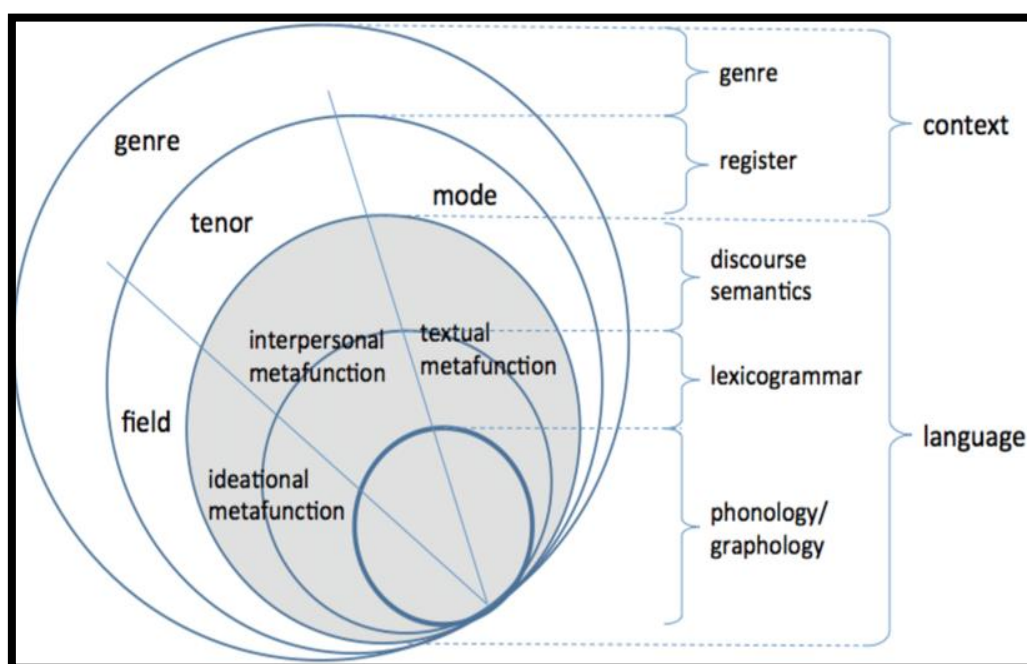


Figure 1 : Stratification and Metafunctions in a Systemic Functional Linguistic framework (Martin: 1992)

### 2.1.1. Metafunctions

Despite languages variation in structure and function( how and what they do), and their use by humans in their own cultural practices, all languages are thought to be formed and organized in connection to three functions, or metafunctions (Halliday,2004). These three functions or metafunctions are named as ideational, interpersonal, and textual by Michael Halliday.

For Halliday (1994) meta functions are systemic bundles; they are set of semantic systems that formulate meanings of an associated type.

### 2.1.1.1 Ideational Metafunction

Ideational Metafunction represents multiple functions which enables us to consider experience an important source for recognizing the "reality" (Halliday, 1994). On the basis of Halliday's work, this function is branched into two more divisions, logical and experiential metafunctions. Ideational function further comprises of 'transitivity' and 'voice', the two processes which are used in the analysis of a text. Transitivity is fundamentally a systemic system which is very helpful when it comes to the analysis of depictions of reality in a linguistic text and creates multiple lexico-grammatical choices due to the influences of different mind sets or dominant and governing ideology (Fowler,1986).The constituents of transitivity system are: material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioral and existential processes as stated by Zhuanglin(1988).

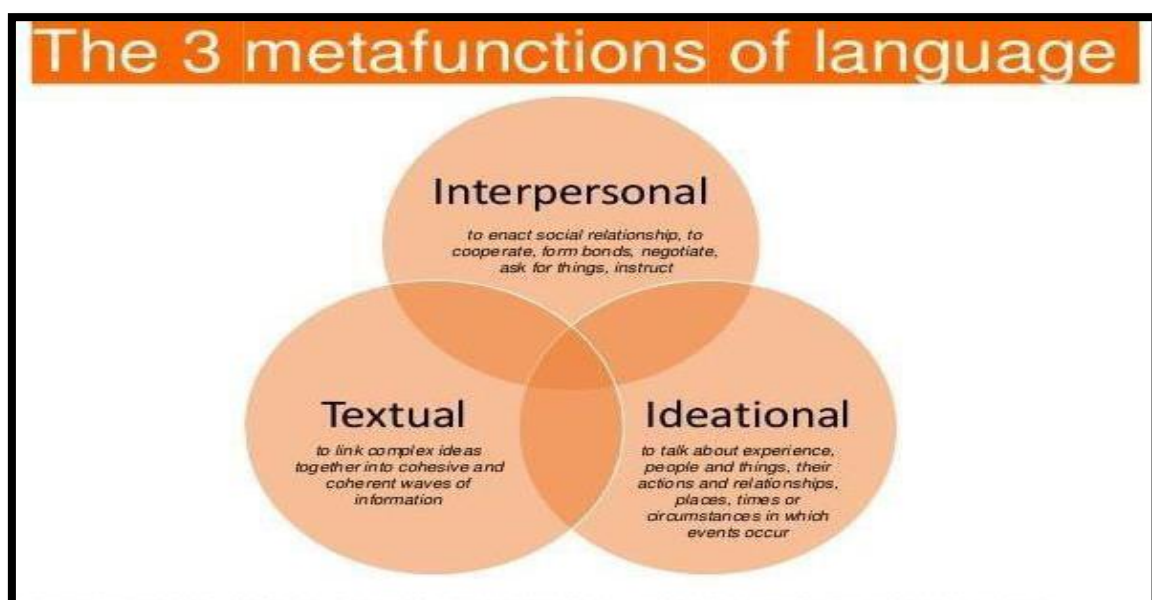


Figure:2 , Three Metafunctions ( Reprinted from “Society, Context and Function:An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics” by R. Ingold,2017, Slideshare.net.)

#### a) Material Processes

Material Processes, for (Eggins, 2004) are those processes which show “doing” or tell something about concrete actions. To express that action, verbs (such as go, do, take) are mostly used. Actions involve actors or participants.

#### b) Mental Processes

When we talk not about doing but thinking, perceiving and feeling mental processes are used. Mental Processes are divided into three categories by Halliday (1994), which are; 1) cognition (verbs of thinking, knowing, and understanding, 2) affection (verbs of liking, fearing), and verbs of perception (verbs of seeing, hearing).

**c) Behavioral Processes**

Behavioral processes are the type of processes which, in Halliday’s opinion (1994), are semantically a midway between two other processes; mental and material processes. Typically behavioral processes are divided between physiological and psychological behavior (Halliday,1994).

**d) Verbal Processes**

Verbal process, according to Halliday (1994) as cited in Eggins (2004) consists of three participants: Sayer, Receiver and Verbiage. Sayer is responsible for verbal process and the Receiver receives verbal process. In Verbiage a noun is expressing some kind of verbal behavior(Eggins,2004).

**e) Existential and Relational Processes**

As per Halliday (1994) there are two major kinds of processes in English which show states of being. These are existential processes, here things are expressed just to exist; and Relational Processes, where different things are expressed to show existence in connection with other things (which are given attributes or identities).

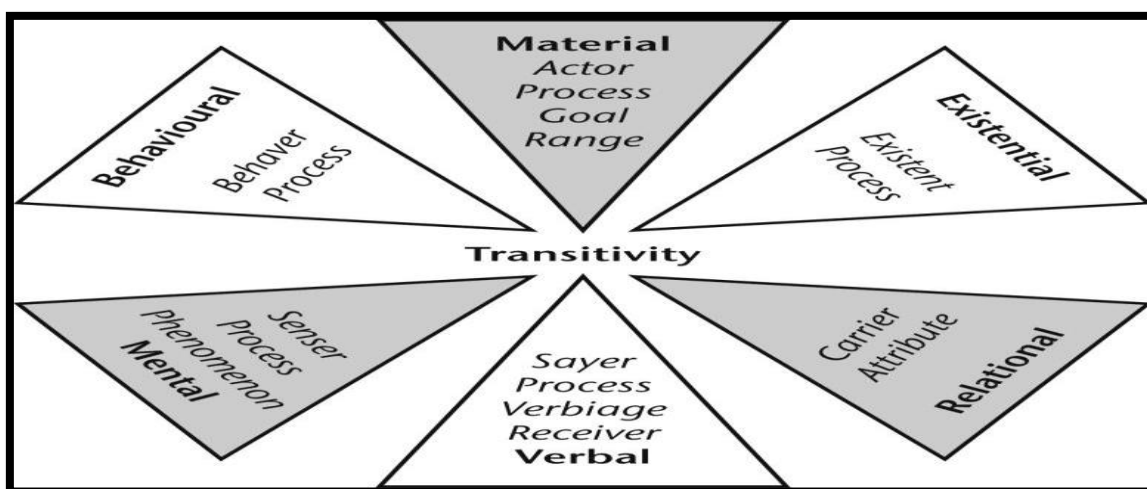


Figure 3: Process, types, and constituents (P. Canning, 2014).

### 2.1.1.2 Interpersonal Metafunction

The interpersonal metafunction of a speech signifies the method in which the speaker and the audience interact, employ language to make and keep relations, to shape behavior, to convey our own views on objects in the world, and to reduce or modify others.

The interpersonal metafunction is a way of establishing social roles and connections between speaker/writer and listener/reader (Matthiessen, 1995,2009)

There are different elements of Interpersonal metafunction.

**a) Mood** If we talk about mood, grammatical structure can identify the mood of a clause. For instance, simple informative announcement can be expressed by declarative mood, question is recognized by interrogative mood, while imperative mood talks about command.

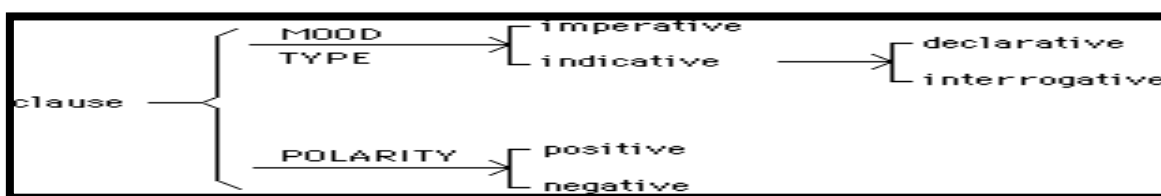


Figure 4: Mood,Types and Polarity, Adapted from Matthiessen & Halliday( 1997)

### b) Modality

Truth and degree of certainty of the statements about the world is expressed by Modality. It is a common term used for every kind of speaker's views.

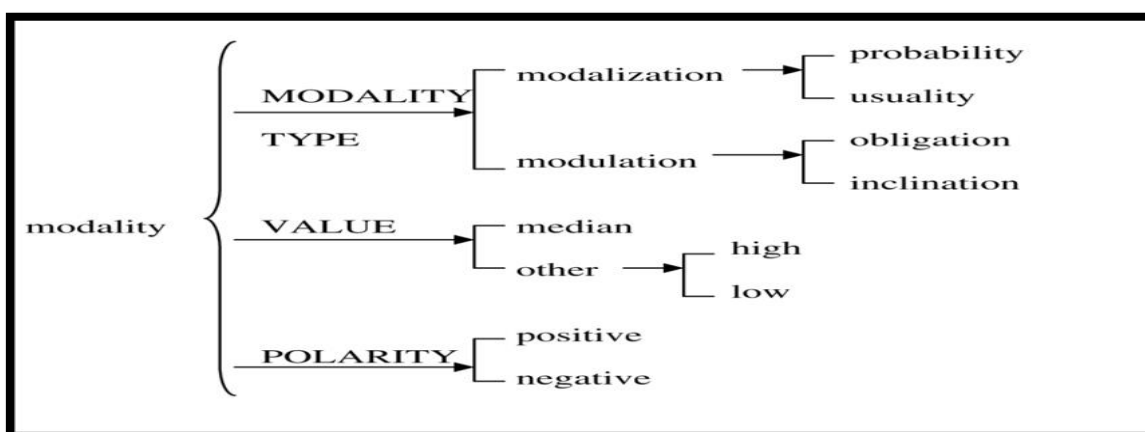


Figure 5: English Modality Systems (Adapted from Halliday & Matthiessen 2004)



Modality comprises modalisation in which modal verbs such as may, will, must and modulation are realized by the mood adjuncts.

According to Thompson (1996) modalisation and modulation are the two important components of modality. The former tells us how much valid the speaker's proposition is, besides covering the extent of probability (possible-probable- certain) and equality (sometimes-usually-always). The latter shows the speaker's confidence and it consist of the level of obligation (allowed-supposed-required) and the preference (willing- keen-determined).

### **c)Polarity**

Polarity makes speech function debatable by creating a system of opposites, like yes or no, is or isn't (opposition), do or don't(proposal). The polarity could be attached either to the Finite (temporal or modal) or the proposition.

### **d)Appraisal**

Evaluation in language is usually investigated by the framework of Appraisal. It has egressed out of Systemic Functional Linguistics itself (Halliday, 1994, 2009; Martin,1992, 2004, 2008; Matthiessen,1995, 2009).

Appraisal basically is the language used for evaluation and it is made up of three essential synchronized subsystems, each having their own subcategories. These are: Attitude, Engagement and Graduation. Attitude has three elements: Affect, Judgment and Appreciation.

**a. Affect** demonstrates the expression of the feeling and emotions which an external agent or someone else other than writer or speaker him/herself, brought alive to the writer or speaker. It shows positive and negative feelings generated in discourse producers. Affect shows emotional response, like laughing and smiling of babies on being loved and feeling of unhappiness being feeling bored and unhappy (Martin& White,2005).

**b. Judgment** is generally the manner in which people, or their behavior, is judged. It is often culturally biased. Lucky, fashionable, intelligent, brave are the examples of positive behaviors and judgment while unfortunate, weak, stupid are the examples of negative one. (Martin&White,2005,2008)

c. **Appreciation** involves things, events and ideas are evaluated and again cultural bias is there. Lovely, simple, challenging is the positive appreciation while boring, distorted, complicated etc. are negative one. Judgment and Appreciation focus on the qualities of the appraised. The difference between these two is that when we are appraising a person, it is Judgment, and when a thing, it is appreciation. (Martin & White, 2005, B. Annette, 2009)

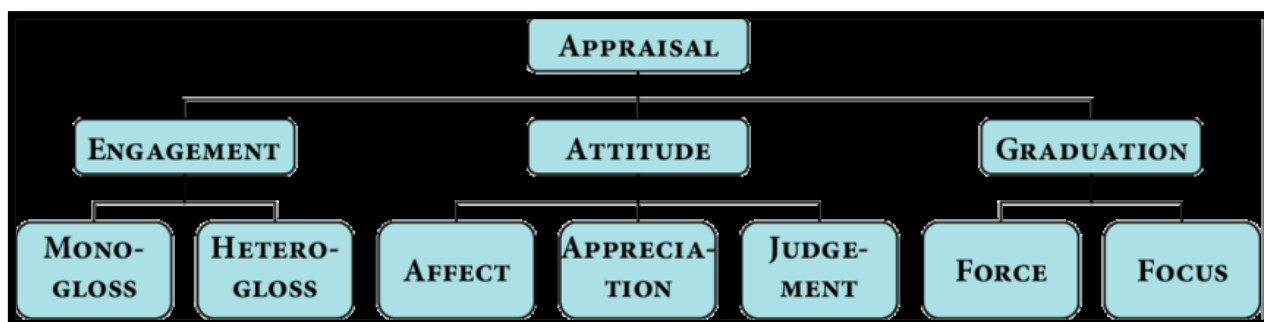


Figure 5: Appraisal Framework (Martin & white, 2005)

### 2.1.1.3. Textual Metafunction

Creation of text is done by textual metafunction. It organizes the information taken out of interpersonal and ideational meaning into a proper text with context. For Halliday (1978) the textual function is actually playing a facilitating role with respect to the other two; ideational and interpersonal meanings can only be materialized in combination of textual function.

### 2.1.1.4. Previous Researches: A Critique

Many researchers have applied SFG to political text/discourse in recent times. Kulo (2009) linguistically analyzed Barack Obama and McCain's speeches, which they delivered during their election campaigns in 2008. He found the recurrent use of linguistic interweaving in both the speeches. To identify different moods of the clauses in Barack Obama's victory speech, He used the tool of SFG in 2010. Ayoola (2013), in his study has attempted to present interpersonal analysis of political advertisements. Using transitivity and modality systems Massoud Sharififar and Elahe Rahimi (2015) critically analyzed the speeches of Obama and Rouhani which they delivered at the UN in 2013. Mood analysis of the famous last address of Prophet Muhammad(SAW) has been done in 2015 by Mehwish Noor, Moazzam Ali, Fakhrah Muhabat and Baram. In 2017 Sarab Kadir did the interpersonal metafunctional analysis of Donald Trump's victory speech. She researched in Trump's speech the frequent use of pronouns "we", and also manner of "we"- "you"- "we" respectively, besides the use different of modal verbs. In 2019 Muhammad Imran Shah and Rafia Alyas from University of Faisalabad

did the critical discourse analysis of Imran Khan's speech delivered at Global Peace and Unity Forum. In order to achieve the devised objectives of the research, both the researchers used the theoretical framework of Halliday's three metafunctions. The researchers wrapped up their research stating that there was frequent use of modal verb "should" in most of the sentences. The excessive use of material verbs was also found.

As far as peace is concerned, a lot of research work has been done. Peace is usually defined as the absence of violence and terrorism, and many researchers have worked on terrorism. Dr Nancy Anashia Ong'onda from Mount Kenya University did transitivity analysis of news paper headlines on terrorism attacks in Kenya in 2016. L Terrence Jantzi and E Vernon Jantzi developed a framework for correlating the respective development paradigms with peace building theories of change in their article Development Paradigms and Peace building Theories of Change: Analyzing Embedded Assumptions in Development and Peace.

This paper focuses specifically on the interpersonal metafunctions of Halliday's Systemic functional grammar with special reference to political speeches of Barak Obama and Donald Trump, to analyse their peace paradigms in light of Gultangs peace theory, hitherto little explored. The paper therefore has endeavoured to provide a different and novel dimension by unveiling the peace phenomenon in speeches of two most influential and dominating ex-presidents of USA through the combination of SFG and peace paradigm. Since PEACE has become pervasive, precarious global issue jeopardizing national and international security concerns especially after the outbreak of 9/11.

### **3. Methodology**

The dominant research approach for this study is descriptive qualitative approach, which is often used for exploring underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations. But some data has been analyzed quantitatively as well. For example, the number and the percentage of different types of moods, modality, and polarity in total clauses and sentences. So a mixed methodology is needed for which Sequential exploratory design is selected. In this kind of design, qualitative data is gathered and analyzed, which is followed by quantitative data collection and analysis. This analysis includes both tabular presentations of data as well as detailed interpretation of the data, as Sequential Exploratory research design is used.

The detailed and in-depth analysis of the two selected speeches have been selected as sample study.

Modality analysis of sample speech 1 is by President Barak Obama and sample speech 2 by President Donald Trump.

In sample speech 1 there are 3366 words, 174 sentences and 314 clauses. It has 39 paragraphs. Sample speech 2 has 3045 words, 153 sentences and 247 clauses. It has 58 paragraphs. Qualitative aspect of research study is given priority, and the findings are incorporated in the analysis-based discussion stage of the study.

#### **4. Analysis and Discussion**

The detailed and in-depth analysis of the two selected speeches is done by dividing the analysis into two parts. First the speeches are analyzed using different tools of Interpersonal metafunction including mood, modality, polarity and attitude (Affect, judgment and appraisal). Then using this data, the analysis of Positive and Negative peace paradigms in these speeches is presented. For this purpose Galtung's theory of peace paradigms is used.

##### **4.1 Mood analysis**

In political speeches, a vital political mission of the speaker is to provide information and offer some messages based on his political, vision and attitude. In Schaffner's (1996) point of view political figures do not address public in speeches as individuals, but rather as spokespersons of political parties, governments, or nations. On the other hand, a politician is demanding and arousing people to act according to his instructions. It is therefore obvious that the dominant mood in political speeches is usually declarative; imperative mood is next in choice after declarative mood; while interrogative mood is considered to be the last choice as it may lessen down the solemnity and persuasiveness of a speech. Mood analysis of the two speeches shows the same pattern. Declarative mood is the dominant mood in both speeches.

In sample speech 1, President Obama used interrogative and imperative only twice. Remaining 170 sentences out of 174 are declarative sentences. An intimate conversational style can be created by the correct usage of interrogative clause, though interrogative mood is not a highly recommended mood in speeches. In this style, the audience consider them close to the addresser and can share his propositions. Here interrogative sentences are used in a way that President Obama is asking the same questions as are asked by common

Americans, which creates intimacy. Such kind of questions are also called rhetorical questions. For instance;

*P5 S20 “What is our purpose in Afghanistan?”(Obama,2009).*

*P5 S21 “Why do our men and women still fight and die there?”(Obama,2009).*

Similarly Imperative clause is also very helpful in playing a vital role in a speech appealing the audience to follow the speaker’s instructions, besides building up the speaker’s authority. Halliday (1970) mentions that the two types of messages imparted by imperative clauses are: commanding others to do an action, and the other one is to invite them to do something together. To fulfill these purposes, President Obama has used two imperative sentences. In the first clause he is advising (indirectly commanding) Pakistan about Al Qaeda and in second clause inviting Americans and allies to do something together.

*P27S 112 “But make no mistake: our efforts will fail in Pakistan and Afghanistan if we don’t invest in their future”(Obama,2009).*

In sample speech 2 by President Trump dominant mood is declarative, having no interrogative or imperative clause. All 153 sentences are declarative sentences. President Trump was sharing his policies, regarding Pakistan and Afghanistan, with his people.

#### **4.2 Modality Analysis in Selected Speeches**

Three basic level of modality mentioned by Halliday and Matthiessen are high, median and low (2004). With the help of these a writer can signal the extent of certainty about the validness of a suggestion. Modality shows the writer’s own view rather than an neutral fact. Gerot and Wignell (1994) state that interpersonal meanings are recognized in the lexicogrammar through selections from the system of MOOD.

Modality analysis of sample speech 1 by President Obama and sample speech 2 by President Trump shows the most frequent use of positive median modal verbs **will, would, should** in both the speeches, with a frequency of 41 and 41 times respectively in total 82 and 73 modal verbs showing the frequency percentage of 51 and 56 percent respectively.

Frequent use of positive median modal verbs reflects that the speaker is focusing on a wide range of gathering including poor and rich, young and old etc. It also indicates that both the leaders are informing their people about their future policies and trying to take them into

confidence. So the dominant modality used is *epistemic* which is showing the certainty of the statements, as BarackObama and Trump both are showing certainty and commitment in taking some action. Some illustrations from the speeches make it clear.

*P11 S44 “We **will** defeat you” (Obama,2009).*

*P34 S93 “But that **will** have to change, and that **will** change immediately.(Trump,2009)*

Second most used modal verb is **must**, which is used 22 and 12 times in sample speech 1 and 2 respectively, showing the frequency percentage of 27 and 16 percent respectively.

**Must** represents strong modal commitment, so it is sometimes chosen in a political speech by the addresser just to confirm his strong commitment and, to demand from audience same kind of determination for taking action in order to accomplish their common aim.

*P15 S65 “Pakistan **must** demonstrate its commitment to rooting out all Al Qaeda terrorist and the violent extremist within its borders”(Obama,2009).*

*P25 S67 “We **must** stop the resurgence of safe havens that enable terrorists to threaten America, and we **must** prevent nuclear weapons and materials from coming into the hands of terrorists and being used against us, or anywhere in the world for that matter”(Trump,2017).*

Can and could which express positive low modality and commitment, are also used 7 and 5 times in sample speech 1 and 2 respectively, showing the possibility and ability of doing something.

*P13 S52 “The people of Pakistan want the same things that we want: an end to terror, access to basic services, the opportunity to live their dreams, and the security that **can** only come with the rule of law”(Obama,2009).*

*P10 S29 “and nobody **can** ever forget that have not been repeated on our shores”(Trump,2017).* Modal verb *will* is used in order to fulfill their plans on war on terrorism.

Moreover this modality analysis shows a very little use of negative modal verbs in the speeches, whether they are low, median or high, with a frequency of 10 and 13 or 12 and 17 percent respectively. It is because negative modality creates a distance between speaker and audience, which politicians can't afford. So, they prefer to use positive modal verbs.

### 4.3 Polarity in speeches

In sample speech 1, number of sentences with negative Polarity is 20, while in sample speech 2 is 31 only. Some examples from other two speeches are given below.

*P10 S39 “We **are not** in Afghanistan to control that country or to dictate its future”(Obama,2017).*

*P14 S64 “And after years of mixed results, we **will not, and cannot,** provide a blank check” (Obama,2017).*

*P18 S78 “I **don’t** ask for this support lightly”(Obama,2017).*

*P8 S26 “We **cannot** remain a force for peace in the world if we are not at peace with each other”(Trump,2017).*

*P10 S29----“and nobody can ever forget that **have not** been repeated on our shores”(Trump,2017).*

*P17 S49 “We **cannot** repeat in Afghanistan the mistake our leaders made in Iraq”(Trump,2017).*

### 4.4. Peace paradigms in Sample speech 1

One of the main objectives of this research study is to find out the peace paradigms in the selected political corpora. According to Galtung negative peace" is the absence of violence, absence of war, and positive peace" is the integration of human society "(1964, p. 2). Positive peace includes policies and proposal including improved human understanding through communication, peace, education, internal cooperation, dispute resolution, and arbitration.

In sample speech 1,delivered by President Barack Obama, negative peace paradigm is focused more than positive peace paradigm. Only twice he talked about positive peace. A few illustrations from the speech can explain this.

*P14 S55 “Al Qaeda and other violent extremists have killed several thousand Pakistanis since 9/11”(Obama,2009).*

P14 S58 “They’ve blown up buildings, derailed foreign investment, and threatened the stability of the state”(Obama,2009).(Negative Peace)

P16 S68 “Pakistan weather the economic crisis we must continue to work with IMF, the World Bank and the other international partners”(Obama,2009).(Positive Peace)

#### **4.5 Relationship of Interpersonal Metafunctional aspects with Peace Paradigms in Sample Speech 1**

In sample speech 1 delivered by President Barak Obama the focus mostly is on negative peace paradigm as this speech was delivered to share a policy regarding Pakistan and Afghanistan, so the focus was to work more in the elimination of terrorism in both these countries. Therefore, mostly declarative mood is used which doesn't have any great contribution in building up the concept of negative or positive peace paradigm.

Here if we connect the relationship between the use of modality and positive or negative peace, no strong link can be seen. Some examples again can explain it.

P18 S82 “Pakistan government must be a stronger partner in destroying the safe heaven”(Obama,2009).(Negative Peace )

P17 S75 “resources that help to will build schools, roads and hospitals and strengthen Pakistani democracy”(Obama,2009). (Positive Peace)

It means that no specific modal verbs are used for positive or negative peace paradigms. Must is used for both negative as well as positive peace paradigms. As the speaker is showing commitment to do certain things in war against terrorists, he uses epistemic modal verb *will* without any distinction for positive as well as negative peace.

**Polarity** is also not showing any contribution in building up the concept of peace paradigms. “And the terrorist who oppose us, my message is the same, we will defeat you”(Obama,2009). Positive polarity is used for negative peace.

P12 S46 “America must no longer deny resources to Afghanistan because of war in Iraq”(Obama,2009).(negative polarity)

Here negative polarity is used for positive peace concept.

P17 S72 “A campaign against terrorism will not succeed with bullets and bombs



*alone”(Obama,2009).(negative polarity)*

In above mentioned sentence negative polarity is used for negative peace paradigm.

**Attitude** discusses the way in which attitudes are elucidated and displayed in English texts. It means Attitude is actually the core of three important semantic areas generally mentioned as passions, morals and aesthetics, also called as Affect, Judgment and Appreciation respectively(Martin & White, 2005; White, 2011).

Now analyzing different aspects of attitude (affect judgment and appreciation) and their relation with positive and negative peace, it is observed that while discussing negative peace, affect of pain and fear can be seen.

*P14 S16 “The situation is increasingly perilous” (Obama,2009).*

*“The safety of the people around the world is at stake” (Obama,2009).*

The emotions of respect, cooperation and empathy can be seen when the speaker talked about positive peace.

*P17 S75 “So today I am calling upon congress to pass a bipartisan bill that authorize 1. 5 billion dollars in direct support to Pakistani people every year over the next five years-resources that will build schools, roads and hospitals, and strengthen democracy” (Obama,2009).*

In judgment the behavior of the people towards other are analyzed. In this speech President Obama when talked about terrorist, continuously called them American enemies. It means while talking about the negative peace his judgment about terrorist is negative that of hatred and animosity besides fear.

*“The single greatest threat to the future comes from al Qaeda and their extremist allies, and that is why we must stand together” (Obama,2009).*

*“And the terrorist who opposed us my message is the same, we will defeat you” (Obama,2009).*

Similarly while mentioning his country allies, like Pakistan and Afghanistan his judgment is positive that of respect, trust and friendship.

*“The United States has great respect for the people of Pakistan. They have rich history and have struggled against long odds to sustain democracy. The people of Pakistan want the same things, that we want: an end to terror, access to basic services, the opportunity to live their dreams, and the security which comes with the rule of law. . . we must stand together”*(Obama,2009).

In this political discourse the reaction of positive or negative emotions, also depends upon the event which is under discussion. For instance whenever President Obama talked about 9/11 his reaction shows insecurity. He also feels danger for American people.

*“Al Qaeda and its allies-the terrorist who planned and supported 9/11attacks are in Pakistan and Afghanistan. . . actively planning attacks on US. They want to kill as many of our people as they can. Al Qaeda and other violent extremist killed several thousand Pakistanis since 9/11”*(Obama,2009).

Negative event of terrorism on 9/11 created negative reactions. This all shows that attitude has strong connection in building positive or negative peace concepts.

Overall in this speech the focus was negative peace while just mentioning positive peace twice, and that was also in the background of negative peace. Different interpersonal aspects like mood, modality and polarity did not contribute much in building peace paradigms. But attitude showed relationship in building both the peace paradigms.

### **Peace paradigms in Sample Speech 2**

In the second selected speech delivered by Ex American president Donald Trump, the peace paradigm which is mostly focused and discussed is negative peace paradigm. Some examples are given below.

*P31 S82 “We are killing terrorist”*(Trump,2017).

*P24 S63 “Terrorists who slaughter innocent people . . are nothing but thugs, and criminals and predators and that's right--losers.”*(Trump,2017).

In all these examples negative peace paradigm is discussed in which killing of terrorist is necessary to eliminate violence and to bring peace. Only twice he mentioned positive peace very briefly and that is also connected to negative peace.

P35 S98 “We appreciate India's important contribution to bring stability in Afghanistan and we want them to help us more with Afghanistan, especially in the area of economic assistance and development”(Trump,2017).

#### **4.5 Relationship of Interpersonal Metafunctional aspects with Peace Paradigms in Sample Speech 2**

The only mood used in this speech is declarative, as it is the mood which is usually used by the politicians. Whether it is a talk about positive or negative peace paradigms, the most preferred mood used is declarative and only once imperative mood is used for negative peace paradigm. Therefore, in this speech selection of mood does not affect positive or negative peace paradigms.

The analysis of *modality* in building up peace paradigms reflects that *will* is used most of the time whether President Trump talked about positive or negative peace paradigms, as is very obvious from above examples. *Will* is used to show intentions and determination. But a few places while discussing negative peace, he used *must* which showed his emphasis and commitment to eliminate terrorists.

P40 S110 “When American commits its warriors to battle, we *must* ensure they have every weapon to apply swift, decisive, and overwhelming force”(Trump,2017).

This shows that modality plays some role in this speech, though not dominant one, in the discussion of peace paradigms.

In case of polarity, it is seen that, like other speech, it is not playing any specific role in positive or negative peace. For example:

P8 S26 “We cannot remain a force for peace in the world if we are not at peace with each other”(Trump,2017).

In above mentioned example negative peace is usually discussed and polarity used is also negative. But in all the other sentences throughout the speech where ever negative peace is discussed positive polarity is used.

P31 S82 “We are killing terrorist”(Trump,2017).

So polarity is not contributing much in the building the concept of peace paradigms. While

analyzing the attitude, first affect and judgment is observed.

When President Trump talked about his own soldiers' positive emotions of bravery, respect and unity can be observed.

*P5 S15 "That is because all service members are brothers and sisters. S16 They are all part of same family"(Trump,2017).*

*P9 S27 "And we send our bravest to defeat our enemies overseas"(Trump,2017).*

For American soldiers the expressed emotions are that of **love, unity, and admiration.**

When he is mentioning terrorist, **hatred** is the dominant emotion.

*P24 S63 "Terrorists who slaughter innocent people are nothing but thugs and criminals and predators and that's right--losers."(Trump,2017).*

When he discussed the countries where these terrorists are residing he showed the negative emotion of mistrust.

*P34 S94 "No partnership can survive a country's harboring of militants and terrorist who target U. S's servicemen and officials"(Trump,2017).*

Positive emotion of cooperation and help can be seen while discussing positive peace in Afghanistan.

*P47 S129 "America will work with Afghan government as long as we see determination and progress"(Trump,2017).*

As for as appreciation is concerned, which is emotional response towards some event, the tragic event of collision at sea of American soldiers arouse the emotions of **respect, love and sympathy** for the dead and injured soldiers.

*P1 S6 "We send our thoughts and prayers to the families of our brave sailors who were injured and lost after a tragic collision at sea" (Trump,2017).*

The 9/11 terrorist's attack and the war against terrorist, which is still going on after 16 years of that attack, a war without victory is creating negative emotion of frustration in American people.

*P11 S30 “But we must acknowledge the reality that early sixteen years after September 11th attacks, after the extraordinary sacrifices of blood and treasures, the American people are weary of war without victory”(Trump,2017).*

The third event mentioned in this speech is the withdrawal of American soldiers from Iraq. The emotions here are of miscalculation, haste and defeat.

*P17 S45 “And we know, in 2011, America hastily and mistakenly withdrew from Iraq. As a result, our hard-won gains slipped back into the hands of the terrorists’ enemies”(Trump,2017).*

**Table 1: Quantitative findings of the study**

	<b>Speech 1</b>	<b>Speech 2</b>
<b>Sentences</b>	99	174
<b>Clauses</b>	123	314
<b>Mood:</b>		
<b>Declarative</b>	99	170
<b>Interrogative</b>	0	2
<b>Imperative</b>	0	2
<b>Modality:</b>		
<b>Must</b>	19	22
<b>Will/would</b>	9	41
<b>Can/could</b>	4	7
<b>Polarity:</b>		
<b>Negative</b>	9	10

## 5. Conclusion

In nutshell, it can be concluded that these two speeches provide a good sample data for observing the link between interpersonal metafunction and peace paradigms. A strong

connection has been seen in the attitude, judgment and appreciation and peace paradigms. But mood, modality and polarity seemed to contribute less to building up the concept of positive or negative peace. This analysis also proves that SFG is a great resource for making meaning, as researchers have tried to highlight some ways in which small units of SFG help the speaker to present his perspective of peace in a specific way, which could be acceptable by the audience and listeners. This research study, is an attempt to manifest a connection between SFG and peace perspectives of selected leaders, also has academic as well as general beneficial implications. For instance by learning the way systemic functional grammar has been used to critically evaluate the clever use of language in this research work, students can learn to start thinking critically about the use of language not only by their leaders, but overall by others, in spoken or written texts. This will enhance and sharpen their analytic thinking skill.

Similarly teachers can use this research study to teach students how to use authentic material for teaching and learning grammar. They can use this study to teach the concept of genres and modes of texts. As in this study, political speeches are used for analysis, so particular type of linguistic characteristics can be seen in these speeches which stands in difference to other genres or literary texts or in difference between spoken and written texts in sense of the use of grammar and vocabulary.

Another practical and useful step that teachers can take through this research study is to draw a comparison between functional grammar and traditional grammar for the students. For instance, the teachers can teach their students how the change of a small unit of grammar can change the meaning like the use of modal verbs *can*, *should*, *must* in the research data of this study. Similarly, the use of modal verb *will/would* (*used 41 times*) in the two selected speeches, is also conveys specific meanings other than their grammatical roles. This is not taught usually in traditional grammar.

This study has some general implications as well. For example, the study could be of some help for those political leaders who emphasize only the old and traditional version of peace, negative peace. They may benefit themselves by including positive dimension of peace in their speeches. Being the students of politics, they can even enrich their knowledge about other peace paradigms. For researchers who are looking for some new areas of interest yet to be explored, this research study can be of great help, as peace

paradigms, is a vast field which needs to be investigated linguistically in much greater detail by researchers in Pakistan.

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