

An Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani's Speech at the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly



Hadi ur Rahman Hadi, Xihuang GUO

Abstract: Based on Hallidayan linguistics, Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), an interpersonal metafunction analysis is carried out on the President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani's speech, which in turns will help readers understand the form of political speech, and its evaluation. The aim of using Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis is the relationship between the speaker and the audiences as both parties were top politicians. Through the qualitative analysis of the speech, it was found that functions and variations of the language in a given circumstances are very important. Another important feature which was found during the analysis of the speech is that words must be chosen very carefully in order to make the speech more persuasive and easy to follow. The paper analyses the speech as follows: (1) Positive Declarative Clauses were used as means of conveying a message or information and convincing the addressee with the propositions made, (2) Modalities were used to get the attentions of the audiences to specific circumstances and to end the tasks and to increase the authority of the addresser (See Appendix A). (3). The use of "we" and "our" and "you and I" patterns shortens the distance between the addresser and the audience.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Political Discourse Analysis, Systemic Functional Grammar, Interpersonal Metafunction, Speech

I. INTRODUCTION

In Functional Grammar Approach, the context of situation is essential, and it is arranged in three categories: field (what is to be talked or written about), tenor (who is communicating), and mode (how the message is conveyed)[8]. In functional approaches to grammar, meaning is essentially equated with the function[23]. Analogous to that, three kinds of meanings are particularly relevant and in Hallidayan Functional Grammar, these three categories are carried out to find out how meanings are created and understood[8]. Corresponding to that, each of the three kinds of meaning is expressed and organized in three metafunction of the language: the Experiential, Interpersonal, and Textual Metafunctions.

Every year, U.N holds a General Assembly where top leaders preferably the presidents touch the world most crucial points, i.e. the challenges and developments. United Nation's General Assembly is the only organ in which representatives and policy-makers come together under one umbrella and plays a critical rules in providing opportunities

for discussion about peace, security, safeguarding of human rights, and so on. Since the foundation of National Unity Government of Afghanistan in 2015, it was the first time Afghan President Dr. Mohammad Ashraf Ghani delivered his remarks at the U.N General Assembly on December 19, 2017. Afghanistan has been entrapped in terrorism, insecurity, instability, low economy, human rights violence, poverty, low economy. The overall infrastructure of Afghanistan have suffered major setbacks during the last four decades of war, require crucial range of efforts on its way to revive. Therefore, this assembly was crucial for Afghanistan for some reasons. First, the low economy put Afghanistan in big trouble. In order to survive, Afghanistan desperately needs international aids in order to eradicate the poverty and build long-term infrastructures. Second, instability and conflicts with other political groups and corruption are other challenges the government face with. Third, lack of security, human rights violation, peace negotiations with the opposite sides are the other challenges, which put the government in big troubles. Therefore, the speech was centered on the following aspects: terrorism, security, peace, economy, human rights, national, regional, and global connectivity, empowerment. The speech was crucial and decision-making as the President was trying to deliver what has been going on, what has been achieved, and what still need further attention to revive. The speech was pervasive, where he demanded the world leaders to provide their assistances for the betterment of the entire world in general, and Afghanistan in particular. On the other hand, the speech was important as it explicitly depicted his government attitudes, values, strategies, functional activities necessarily peace negotiation with Hiz-b-Islami and his government national and international political and stability policies.

In political speech, successful speakers have to know the listeners attitudes and emotions[7]. Speakers will not be able to create a space of moral and emotional communication unless audiences beliefs are taken for granted, which is necessary for morally correct communication between the two groups.

When listeners beliefs are taken for granted, the speaker has created connections to communicate at an emotional level and take perspectives that seem virtuously correct. Furthermore, listeners must perceive that the arguments are relevant for the issue[7]. This cannot be done only by lexical means even though linguistics performance is a crucial factor.

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Schäffner and Kelly-Holmes [1996, cited in 19] says political speeches are the reflection of political activities. In addition, Van Dijk [1997, cited in 19] believes that politicians reflect their intentions through political speeches.

The ability to convey the message that speaker and listener desire the same thing plays a strong role in the process of establishing an ideology [23]. So, his speech and the way he addressed the audience was very emotional, and morally correct. He conveyed his message in a way that he tried to establish a great relationship in order to work toward the goals: stable economy and security, raises voice against the humanity, and promotes political relationships among different countries of the world.

In the past, many great research papers and books on Discourse Analysis have been published. Even though many papers were published to analyze the political speeches, most of them extensively analyzed U.S presidents and some prominent political figures of the U.S. This paper is going to analyze the current Afghan President Dr. Ghani's Speech to the United Nation based on Interpersonal Metafunction. Based on the studies have done so far, this paper attempts to explain why one form of clause and different form of modality were used by the speaker.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Discourse Analysis

The term "Discourse" is a text in context, written or spoken. It is a communication between people from general to specific issues in different context, and an exchange of ideas. A text refers to spoken or written passage of any length [7]. So, discourse is a representation of a language in certain context. The context could be social, economic, and political. A discourse can be written or spoken. In contrast to written discourse, spoken discourse such as a lecture, meeting, interview, speeches and so on is more demanding as speakers have to monitor their utterances, what has just been said and what should be followed [12]. According to [12] "speakers need not only to monitor what they have just said and plan their next utterances, they also need to observe their interlocutors, modify their speech in an acceptable way and monitor their listeners' reactions". So, it can be inferred that discourse in broad term refers to communication in context, both situational and social. According to [3] a discourse is used as an "abstract noun for language and other semiotic modes, such as body language, and visual images". In this sense, he figures a discourse as a "social practice" as he argues that social events (text and others) have causes. The causes are (1) social structure and social practices, and (2) social agents (subject or the doer). Causes and social events are not neutral, but they are complex phenomenon, which further complicates the relationship between them. "At the level of social practices, discourse in this abstract sense figures in three main ways: as ways of (inter)acting, or (genre), as ways of representing (or 'discourse' used as a concrete noun), and as ways of being or identities (style) [3]. Every context of a culture has a discourse, genre and style. These three elements form a social practice, which connect the different elements of the social world. The elements generally represent social life. In order to analyze any levels of text, the term "Discourse Analysis is used. Discourse analysis is used to analyze the relationship between genres, discourse and styles See [3]-[12]. Discourse Analysis is an investigation to a language in

use. It is an attempt to analyze any form of discourse or the concrete noun for language ranging from written to spoken to sign language to any semiotic situation. Van Dijk [cited in 3] explains a discourse analysis as "an approach to reveal a relationship between the text and context in which it is embedded". The main focus of discourse analysis lies in explaining explicitly the socio-psychological characteristics of subject agents rather than the structure of a text. It analyzes how a discourse or language ranging from written to spoken to semiotic events explain the social characteristics including the power, relations, injustice and so on.

I have chosen the Systemic Function Grammar (hereinafter SFG) as a framework to analysis the speech because of its focuses on sociological facet of language on one hand. On the other hand, it is both highly theoretical and practical. Moreover, SFG is designed to show the overall aspect of the grammar instead of only fragments [11], and presents a language as a series of system and it has some interrelated categories of system. The paper focuses on different forms of modalities, and personal pronouns to investigate the style of speech, power, and how the speaker was able to combine formal and informal style of language.

B. Political Discourse Analysis

Speeches by prominent figures are considered most significant. Political speeches are those delivered by a President of any country and are the greatest and richest data in linguistics as they are heard by a large number of people – publics. Publics are curiously hearing these speeches because they enthusiastically waiting to hear new language, new forms, new activities, new actions, new policies, the stance of the government toward them, and most importantly the reflections of political activities [3].

Political discourse analysis is significant in that they are structurally coherent because of stating the strategy, values, and political philosophy of an entity, a government Van Dijk, [1997, cited in 19]. "Political philosophy, strategy, and values are not something new or invented, but they have been existed which need a critical analysis in order to explore the cohesions, and coherent of the content being delivered in the context" [3]. In addition, new politicians claim what [3] calls 'modernization' and 'reinvention' of government that require a critical linguistic analysis. Moreover, "contemporary politics centers upon the personality of political leaders whose communication styles are professionally designed, and demands linguistics and semiotic analysis" [3]-[4]. Political discourse analysis is carrying on to explore the political power, power abuse, or how the power is dominated through political discourse Van Dijk, [1998, cited in 12].

C. Systemic Functional Grammar

Hallidayan Systemic Functional Linguistics examines language use through social interaction. The language of interaction and viewpoints serve as a "system of meanings" that is, people use language to construct meaning [8]. These features construct various meanings, and the basic notional framing of a language is based on function rather than form [8].

Systemic Function Grammar (SFG) is a branch of functional linguistics, which is a social semiotic approach aimed at constructing a grammar for a text analysis, which is essential for making a text, spoken or written more sensible and useful in contemporary English [8]-[15]-[16]. Functional Grammar focuses on the function of language and meanings are central features in Functional Grammar [1]. To Halliday, language is a semiotic system, comprising three different levels. Phonology, graphology, and lexicogrammar. Phonology is a core component for speech, and graphology for writing. Lexicogrammar is the second level of language states that grammar and vocabulary are the two sides of a single coin, which cannot be separated [8]-[15]. Lexicogrammar is a wording system of language in which words and grammar are dependent on each other. For example, words and grammar are combining with each other to express meaning by means of lexical and grammatical structure [18]. The third level is discourse semantics, which is related to the meaning above the clause level [18].

Every Language appears to have been evolved for fabricating experience (the ideational element), resources for creating social relations (the interpersonal element), and resources for turning these two kinds of functions into a coherent text (the textual function). Halliday relates his proposed grammatical systems to these three Metafunctions. Three types of grammatical systems are related to expressing meanings in metafunction. The mood grammatical system related to interpersonal meanings; through process types, experiential meanings can be expressed; theme is used for the expression of textual meanings.

D. Tenor

The Tenor relates to “the negotiation of social relationships among participants” [16]. It refers to the participants in a discourse, their relationships to each other, and their purposes. It is the registered variable rightly relevant to the current study as the central focus is on how context affects language use to construct relationship between the speaker and listener. Register is defined as ‘variation according to use’; that is, we generally use certain understandable configurations of linguistic resources in certain contexts [7]-[21]. For example, when speaking in a formal setting, an English speaker may be more probable to use features of proper grammar than in an informal setting. In order to construct relationship with audience, a speaker is required to consider the audience as a particular kind of person. Poynton develops a three-dimensional model that characterizes the tenor. They are: power, affect, and contact.

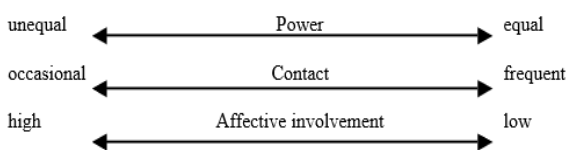


Fig.1. Poynton (1985) Continua of The Three Dimension

Power

Power can be determined by the degree of equality and inequality. These two dimensions show the relationship between the speaker and listener, or writer and reader. There

are some other parameters that can influence the power: status, authority, and skills. The underpinning of an unequal power relationship for example the one between employer and an employee can be authority. Status is the relative position of interlocutors in the social hierarchy of a culture. Generally speaking, status is a socio-economic variables such as education, occupation, wealth, and social and moral experiences. Expertise refers to the person’s special skill or knowledge in a specific area.

Contact

Contact appertains to the degree of a distance between participants. It includes a number of alternatives or choices that can be made in speech based on interpersonal meaning (frequency, duration, or social contact). In order to make the contact between the two parties involved in the context, the two parameters – *frequency* and *extent* - need to be created by the speaker. Frequency is the interaction between participants, whereas extent relates to the length of the relationship.

Affect

Affective involvement is related to the emotion or attitude (high or low) expressed by the speaker toward the addressee.

Affective involvement can be elucidated based on the two sides of a continuum, high (i.e. strong involvement) and low (i.e. weak involvement). “Each pole can be both positive (e.g. between friends) or negative (e.g. between enemies)” [13]. The figure 1 states that in Interpersonal Metafunction, Tenor is essential in order to use the language effectively, and be able to convey our intended message to the audience. Tenor covers the nature of the participants, their status and roles. The three dimensions of the tenor states the status and relationship among participants. The power explicitly tells us the agent roles and the relations among the peers. The degree of power can be equal or unequal in the power relationship between the participants. It can also be affected by the status, authority, and expertise [13]. In my case, the power in most was cases equal as all the audiences were top politicians. The contact explains the frequency or duration of social contacts. In interpersonal metafunction, contact plays a crucial role because it should be clearly taken into an account how often the speaker interacts with the participants, and how long he can build the relationship with them. The third dimension states the degree of like or dislike or neutrality. It refers to the speaker’s attitudes and emotion [13].

III. METHODOLOGY

SFG of Halliday was employed to analyze the President Dr. Ashraf Ghani’s Speech to U.N Assembly in 2017.

A. Data

The data for this analysis were the President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani’s Speech’ transcription delivered at the U.N General Assembly on September 19, 2017. The data were collected from the following address (www.gmic.gov.af)



B. Data Analysis

Speech Function: The speech had 1869 words, 105 clauses, and 31 paragraphs. 93 were declaratives, and 7 were negative clauses. There were 7 high modalities, 14 median, and 1 low, and 149 pronouns.

IV. INTERPERSONAL METAFUNCTION

One of the purposes of communication is to interact with other people. By interacting, I mean social relationship, which is established by people for proper communication. Thus, language is used for establishing and maintaining relationships with each other, to affect each other's behavior, to express their own viewpoints on things around them, and to change or elicit the desire of each other [19]. The negotiation of social relationships among participants is called Tenor. It has to do with the Roles of Addressers and Audience, Mood, and Modality. "One of the most basic interactive distinctions [in using language] concerns the kind of commodity being exchanged" that is, the difference between using language for exchanging information and goods and services [2]. A second type of distinction is concerned with the type of interaction taking place; that is, the difference between giving and demanding something. In other words, we can give or demand information and give or demand goods and services [20]-[2]. The Interpersonal Metafunction of the clause is carried out by a term called 'Mood'. The 'Mood' is made up of Subject and Finite. "The subject supplies the rest of what it takes to form a proposition, namely, something by reference to which the proposition can be affirmed or denied" [10]. The first functional element of the verbal group is the Finite. In any exchange, the most important purpose is giving or demanding information and goods and services. According to [7] in any interpersonal exchange, there are four speech functions: "giving information, demanding information, giving goods and services and demanding good and services". We then conclude that these four functions are expressed by: statement, question, offer, and command. The function of statements are expressed by declarative clauses; questions are expressed by interrogative clauses, and command is expressed by imperative clauses.

V. RESULT

A. Mode Structure in Declarative Clauses

In declarative clauses the subject comes before the finite. The Subject and Finite ordering found during the analyses of Dr. Ghani's speech in most clauses is Subject^Finite pattern, which depicts that all the clauses in his speech were declarative.

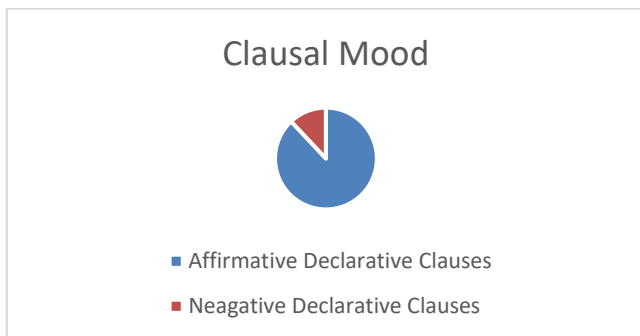


Fig. 2. Clausal Mood Analysis in the Speech

Overall, as Figure 2 shows, out of 105 clauses, 93 are affirmative declarative clauses, taking up (88%), and negative clauses taking up (12%).

Declarative clauses are usually dominant in a political speech; the second dominant clauses are imperatives; and the final or rare alternatives are interrogative clauses possibly for making a speech less persuasive and convincing or less staid [20]. Regarding this view, all of the clauses in Dr. Ghani's speech were declarative, and the main aim of using declarative clauses in his speech was to give the audience as much information as possible both regionally and globally (in form of a story because he wanted to talk about tough times his country has been through). Another reason that declarative clauses dominant his speech could be that he is committed to the well-being of his country, and to make promise to improve whatever he can, and wanted to inspire the others to go through the difficulties together in order to resolve all the current global challenges.

B. Modality

Modality refers to the attitudes of a speaker toward the audience, which clarifies the truth of a proposition stated by a sentence [1]. Through modality, a speaker encodes his ideas about obligations and to express his/her attitudes [1]. As states in the table 1, modal verbs are essential to convey the speaker's attitudes. The table explains, which modal verbs should be used in which circumstances.

Table-I: Model Verbs (Takal, 2018)

	Low	Median	High
Positive	Can, could, may, might, dare	Will, would, should, shall, is/was to	Must, ought to, need, has to, had to
Negative	Needn't, doesn't, didn't, +need to, have to	Wont, wouldn't, shouldn't, isn't, wasn't	Mustn't, oughtn't to, can't, couldn't, hasn't, hadn't to,

Modality expresses a meaning by modal verbs and adjuncts [6]. Modality carries a significant role in carrying out the interpersonal metafunction of clauses exhibiting the validation of proposition [11].

"A simple starting definition of modality is that it is the space between "yes and no" [21]. Modality is eliciting the speaker's assumption, notion and judgment of the obligations or probabilities involved in what is being said by. Like the mood choices such as in declarative clauses, modality normally has the scope over the whole clause [13]. It means that modality explains the whole clause rather than a single word or word by word analysis. Modality can be regarded as constructing a sort of interpersonal 'aura' of the speaker's attitude around the proposition. Modality are divided into Modalisation and Modulation [20]-[21].

We can use this discourse as a proposition if the exchange of goods is information. In this case, the form of valid information is based on probability (how likely is it to be true) or usuality (how frequently is it true).



The scale of probability is: (certain-probable- possible), and usuality scale (always-usually-sometimes). “Modulation refers to how certain the speaker can be in the eventual success of the exchange” [20].

It involves the degree of obligation (obligatory-advisable-permissible), while in inclination or willingness is (determination-willingness-keenness). Generally, there are three ways to realize modality. “If we restrict ourselves for the moment to modality in Mood, there is, however, a number of ways in which it can be expressed. The most apparent – and one of the foremost structural justifications for including modality as a function of the Mood in English – is through modal verbal operator[17].” “When realized by modal verbal operators, Modality includes degrees and scales that make a proposition valid, the term “Modal Commitment” is coined[20], expressing three values: high, median, and low on the scale. And, more importantly, every scale of modal commitment leads to different meanings”[20]-[21].

Over all (See figure 3), by statistics, 23 modal verbal operators were used in President Ghan’s Speech. Most frequently adopted ones were: “Must” 5 times, “can” 6 times, “could” 1 time, “should” 1 time, “may” 1 time, and “will” was adopted 5 times, and “would” 3 times.

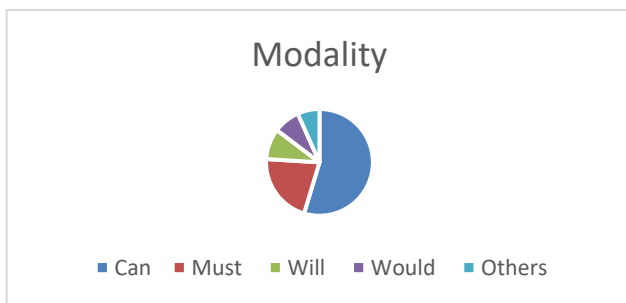


Fig. 3. Frequency of Modality

It is appropriate to use high percentage of model verbs in speaking since the addressers are delivered in spoken form. On the other hand, as it is mentioned somewhere above that different scale of modal commitment conveys different meaning, so it is obviously necessary that a speaker should be very curious in selecting or using model verbs. According to the scale and degree of commitment, “Will” is a median scale, which illustrates a median degree of certainty of the proposition. So, Ghani used “will” constantly to defense his desire and commitment about the future of his country, how he would be able to deal with the difficulties, and asking the world to support him along the way down. He assured the audience of the strong actions which will get his country out of the hard times in the future. Its variant “would” usually used to express possibility, and the speaker began his speech by saying that “they established global order through institutions that would provide security and stability for generations to come” to show how much it is possible to regain security and stability in the globe. Furthermore, “Must” is a model verb that shows the highest degree of modal commitment; expressing the highest degree of stress, which is usually interpreted to command other people to do something. In speeches particularly in political speeches, “must” is used to show the determination between the speaker and hearer. Thus, the speaker was trying to call

on audiences to be determined in achieving the goals and objectives, and to get them move forward with strong commitment toward their objectives. For example, “We must confront the threat of terrorism...” In this sentence, ‘must’ shows his fear of terrorism his country faces with, and asking the world leaders that it needs strong commitment and long-term agenda. Moreover, “can” is a modulation, which is a median scale modal verb shows ability, and its variant shows past ability and as well as probability. For example:

“...we can work together earnestly to eliminate terrorism and contain extremism...”

In the sentence the median scale of probability shows the commitment of eliminating terrorism and extremism both regionally and globally. He believes that the threat of terrorism and extremism comes from the outside of the country.

He sometimes addressed the audience not only Afghanistan is faced with terrorism, but the other parts of the world is also under attack by using the model verb “may” which states how probable it is the other parts of the world is also vulnerable to the terror attacks “though we may be on the frontline, the threat knows no boundaries”. This states his style of speech how to convince others to take necessary steps with his administration in the elimination of terrorism. Finally, “should” represents the median scale of modal commitment and shows general obligation as in the example below:

“...should be subjected to the market test...”

C. Personal Pronouns

Table-II: Personal Pronouns

Personal Pronouns			Speech
First Person	Singular	I (me)	14
	Plural	We (us)	78
Second Person	You (you)		2
Third Person	He (him)		4
	She (her)		0
	It (it)		3
	Plural	They (them)	3
Possessive Pronouns			
My (mine)			0
Our (ours)			38
Your (Yours)			2
His (his)			2
Her (hers)			0
Its (its)			1
Their (theirs)			2

The table 2 tells us that the first person pronoun was used the most because the speaker was trying to shorten the distance between him and the addressee. For instance, “we” was used often by a speaker to shorten the distance with the audience, regardless of any differences between them.



The more a speaker uses the pronoun “we”, the more the audience feel closer to the speaker and his points[22]. In discourse, pronouns are usually used to create a necessary and certain relationship between the audience and addresser in a speech. Pronouns reduce/increase the social distance, showing the power of distance between the two parties; clarifying the position of participants in the interpersonal exchange. The use of personal pronouns is another way to carry on interpersonal meaning apart from Mood and Modality[24].

The table 2 shows that the 1st person pronoun takes up 90%; “we” and its objective case “us” and possessive case “our” occupy 77%, the first person singular pronoun “I” takes up 13%. Whilst the second person(s) pronoun “you” takes up 1.9%, and the third person(s) comes last.

President Ghani began his speech by the ‘I-you-I’ pattern as in the excerpt below: “As I stand here before you today, I am reminded...”. From the pattern, it can be clearly interpreted that he used more personal language by using the first person singular pronoun “I”; used such vernacular language to express his feelings, and the ability of combining formality and informality, which states the power of his styles and ability of including the audience in the speech. In speech, the use of second personal pronoun “you” has been recognized as Li [2001, cited in 22] states that “with reference to the second personal pronoun “you” can make a great role in the speech, because it can assist in creating a dialogic style in the speech, maintaining a close intimate relation between the addresser and the audience.”

He used “I” mostly used as exclusive pronoun, which includes himself as a speaker (and others, usually his countrymen) but not the audience. For example, *I do welcome the chance for Afghanistan...*”

President Ghani often used the first person plural pronoun “we” to decrease the distance between him and the addressee, and get them to show strong commitment against the difficulties and challenges ahead. For example: *As global leaders, we seek certainty and familiarity in the rules of the game, which dominated the 20th century. But in today's over-changing world, the dominant contextual characteristic defining our time is extreme uncertainty. It is easy to illustrate this uncertainty by looking at threats we are facing to our economics, our security, and our values.* If you notice he frequently used “we” and its anamorphous “our” to decrease his social status and distance, and as well as show the audience that they are all on one path, their goals are the same, therefore, they need to work hard together to gain the objectives. He was certain that he, his government and the nation alone cannot take necessary actions toward improving the economy of the country, security, and the values, probably peace, human rights violence, corruption, and empowerment are not easy to deal with. Therefore, he asked the global leaders to work with him and his government in this regard.

In President Ghani's Speech, “we” is used 78 times inclusively, and 6 times exclusively, which can be easily noticed in the example: “*We now also have an opportunity ... our neighbors on how we can... eliminate terrorism....*” In this sentence, the use of personal pronoun “we” is inclusive, and includes all the people of Afghanistan including his government, but in the following sentence the

use of “we” is exclusive. “*The Afghan Government has proven that we are committed to peace through our own internal processes...*” The combination of “we” and “our” states that he integrities his administration with the nation in all decisions and policies undertaking for eliminating terrorism, which he clearly stated that not only his administration, and the nation can eliminate the terrorism, but also he asked the audience to support his administration and the nation in this regard as he stated “*...we ask for a change of perspective for our international partners*”. He talked about his nation including his administration by using the possessive pronoun “our”. Thus, we can notice that the use of “we” and its combination with “our” in political speech is recognized, and can be used both inclusively and exclusively in order to make the social status and distance shorten between the speaker and audience.

In some instances he used “we” to talk on behalf of his government only. In such cases he disclosed both the audience and his nation. And, most importantly he used to show his administration enduring commitment, policies and strategies toward a prosper Afghanistan. For instance, “*...we are turning Afghanistan into a platform for stability...*” He wanted to emphasis how willing and responsible his administration is to cope with human rights violation, corruption, empowerment, gender equality, and so on.

Sometimes, he not only affirmed the importance of international patterns, but also he addressed his nation that even though the future of Afghanistan greatly matters, we can do more as a nation than what others can do for the country. He affirmed by saying “*...the roots of success are indeed within us, as Afghan...*” In this instance the “we” and “our” pattern clearly tells us that he excluded the audience and included his nation with his administration. Also, by using this pattern, he showed how confidence he was in using more personal and informal language in order to decrease the distance between the nation and his administration.

VI. DISCUSSION

This study has revealed that political speech is very sensitive in terms of the usage of linguistics items such as vocabulary, sentence structure, and semantics. The result also suggesting that selecting of these linguistics items depend on the occasion and audience. President Ghani addressed United Nation and because of the high level of government officials, he often used advanced vocabulary, and complex grammatical structure. This suggests that the more you are close to your audience the more language structure changes. Throughout the study, it was found that one of the goals of political speech is persuasion. So the speaker—based on the occasion—always chooses words and delivers his speech in a way that he considers himself among the audience. Persuading audience demands a high skill. The speaker always aimed to persuade his audience through his speech. The more the speech is objective, the more it will be persuasive.



So, in choosing speech function, clausal mood, modality, and personal pronouns the speaker must be very careful as the tenor will be affected by them. Among the political stability, and friendship, the addresser goal was to express his viewpoint on what is going on in Afghanistan in terms economic, education, human rights, and more importantly the challenges ahead particularly the insecurity. And, so as the speech aimed at audiences to have the common and shared viewpoints with the addresser. A speech without a good idea and its credibility won't really be heard. Therefore, in political speech it is essential for the addresser to give relevant and trustful information and demand services. The more audiences are convinced and trust the addresser, the bigger the impact the message has. In terms of credibility, and sound transferring the message, the addresser wished and hoped to offer some messages to the audiences showing his political credibility, logic, passion, willingness, and attitude on one hand. On the other hand, the addresser tried to ask the audiences to follow his path, direction, and wants them to take actions. Above are the reasons that the speaker only used declarative clauses, perhaps.

President Ghani tried to use variety of modalities in order to be able to exchange goods and services, and giving information to the audience. For example, the speaker used modulation for asserting how confident a speaker could appear to be in the ultimate success of the exchange. These findings point to the conclusion that in order to maintain a smooth relationship with your audience during the speech, appropriate vocabulary, good grammatical structure, appropriate level of modality and pronouns must be chosen.

VII. CONCLUSION AND FINDINGS

This paper has analyzed the Political Speech according to Interpersonal Metafunction, which is related to the way the speaker/addresser uses the language to establish and keep a relationships with the audience/hearer. Relatively speaking, SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics) tools divulged that the tenor of the speech accentuates a more equal power relationship, high contact and high affective involvement. Therefore, the speaker used the first person plural "we" more often to build an equal power, frequent contact, and high affect with the audiences, and assures the audiences that they were included in the speech. The speech functions were realized lexico-grammatically by clausal moods, either congruently or incongruently, but in this particular occasion, congruent clausal moods dominated the speech function. So, during the analysis, it was found that declarative clauses were the dominant tones as the speaker aimed to deliver his message directly, and smoothly as one of the main aims of communication is to interact with other people, and to keep and establish proper social relationship between them.

The modality form refers to the speaker's attitude or viewpoints on the propositions expressed in the speech. Through the analysis, it was found that President Ghani used modal forms to make sure that audience understood, and accepted his speech.

One of the most prominent functions of the political language is to acclaim accomplishment, attract and inspire its audience, attack the opponent, and winning the support of others by using declarative, interrogative, and imperative clauses, high modalities commitment, and first person

singular and plural and second person pronouns. During the analysis, it was found that the speaker often tried to convince the audience to support his propositions made against terrorism, insecurity, human rights violation, infrastructures, women's empowerment, and economic situation so on, and delivered his message in way that he considered the audience to be involved in every moment.

One of the challenges that were found during the analysis of the speech was that the speaker only used declarative clauses, and most of them were relatively longer. The speaker didn't use, for example, interrogative, and imperative, which in turn plays an important role in speech. Imperative clause can make the speech more appealing in a way that can inspire the audience to follow the instruction of the addresser that, can also help in building up the authority of the addresser. In speech, establishing an equal and mutual reliant relationship with the audience is important, particularly the form of "Let's". In speech, imperative clauses are used for conveying two types of messages: to ask others to do something, and to invite the audience to do something together (Halliday, 1970). Even though the speaker gave his speech in one of the important world gatherings, it was found that he didn't use the other kinds of clausal moods except declarative ones. As well, the "Let's" form can play an important role in any speech, however, the speaker mostly expressed his ideas of concerns, and asked the audience to follow him through declarative clause. It is still remained unclear 'Why' the speaker didn't prefer to use other forms and hopefully research in the future will make it clear.

APPENDIX A Analysis of Modality

NO	Clauses
3	Shaped by the Great Depression, and tempered by carnage of World War 2, they established global order through institutions that would (Modalization: probability/median) provide security and stability for generations to come.
5	There can (Modalization: probability/median) be little doubt that today, the scale, scope, and speed of their imagination and efforts have not yet been matched.
6	But future historians will (Modalization: probability/median) judge these institutions on how they respond to the challenges of today, and the challenges we must (Modulation: obligation/high) confront in the future.
15	In the 20 th century, the world came together to push back the spread of fascism so that democratic freedom could (Modalization: probability/median) be secured.
18	We must (Modulation: obligation/high) confront the threat of terrorism as a united force, and meet it with a long-term solution that matches the long-term agenda of the terrorists themselves
21	Aung San Suu Kyi's lengthy silence was tragic, as our hopes that an icon of human rights would (Modalization: probability/median) choose principle over power were frustrated.

27	We must (Modulation: obligation/high) put our 20 th century institutions to the test.
32	We would (Modalization: probability/median) have to invent it to address the demands of our time.
35	It must (Modulation: obligation/high) deliver as one UN.
37	The inherited model of the UN agencies as instruments of technical assistance and capacity building should (Modulation: obligation/high) be subjected to the market test, namely value for money and sustainability of results in comparison to government, private sector and non-governmental modes of delivery.
48	The strategy consolidates all instruments of American power, conveying a message that the Taliban and their backers cannot (Modalization: probability/median) win militarily.
49	Only through political settlement can (Modalization: probability/median) we achieve enduring peace,
51	We now also have an opportunity for a dialogue with our neighbors on how we can (Modalization: probability/median) work together earnestly to eliminate terrorism and contain extremism.
63	Though we may (Modalization: probability/low) be on the frontlines, the threat knows no boundaries.
66	However, a strong and enduring commitment from our international partners alone will (Modalization: probability/median) not ensure our collective success in Afghanistan- the roots of success are indeed (Modalization: probability/high) within us, as Afghan.
88	We must (Modulation: obligation/high) empower the poor.
94	Afghanistan will (Modalization: probability/median) again become a multi-faceted hub in the 21 st century – for transport, energy, water, and mining-for the benefit of the entire region's economic prosperity and security.
100	We can (Modalization: probability/median) see now, amidst the uncertainties and unique challenges and threats of the 21 st century, how Afghanistan has become a conundrum for the 20 th century approaches in which the global order tends to still operate within.
104	Afghanistan will (Modalization: probability/median) yet again, be the Asian Roundabout for a dialogue of civilizations and a model of harmony and cultures of tolerance and engagement.
105	I am confident that our plans and programs for self-reliance and reform, bolstered by the commitment of our international partners, will (Modalization: probability/median) chart us on the path toward realizing our full potential.

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