

Emerging Trends in Pakistani Politics: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Political Leaders' Hate Speeches

Irum Fatima

Institute of Humanities and Arts, Khawja Fareed University of Engineering and Information Technology, Rahim Yar Khan

Tariq Ali

Institute of Humanities and Arts, Khawja Fareed University of Engineering and Information Technology, Rahim Yar Khan

Rahmeen Fatima

Institute of Humanities and Arts, Khawja Fareed University of Engineering and Information Technology, Rahim Yar Khan

Waheed Shahzad*

Institute of Humanities and Arts, Khawja Fareed University of Engineering and Information Technology, Rahim Yar Khan

Corresponding Author: waheed.Shahzad@Kfueit.edu.pk

Abstract

The study aims to examining the global ramifications of various statements made by Pakistani politicians. The primary goal of this article is to analyses a politician's speech in the framework of sociology. Critical Discourse Analysis has become increasingly important as a teaching technique. Employ projected lectures and interviews to analyse the effects of the concepts, particularly in Pakistani culture. Throughout history, notable individuals have utilised languages as a tool for measurement. CDAs are required to provide contextual and meaning-based analyses of any kind of speech or interview while working. They give the context in which the speakers' assertions regarding their own social, political, regional, or cultural roots fair consideration. Analysis has grown in relevance and is now an essential teaching tool. Critical discourse analysis has significant benefits for spoken and written communication. "Interpretation" is the second level in the Fairclough framework. In this phase, we attempt to determine why a speaker is discussing a certain issue and what they want to achieve by doing so. Specialists in Critical Discourse Theory (CDT) believe that both the language and its effects present a serious issue. Critical studies analyze these popular

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discourses and narratives to determine how strongly these ideologies and prejudices are represented.

Critical Discourse

Key words: CDA, Famous People, Interpretation, Genres, Speeches, Interviews, Philosophies, Politicians, and Outcomes.

Introduction

The main objective of this essay is to analyze the politician speech within a sociological context. Critical Discourse Analysis has grown in relevance and is now an essential teaching tool. Critical discourse analysis has significant benefits for spoken and written communication. Deciphering the underlying motivations and meanings behind politicians' words and deeds is the main objective of this research. By "Critical Discourse Analysis," we mean the investigation of how language works and how meanings are created in a range of social contexts. It applies to all kinds of communication, including spoken and written words as well as nonverbal signs like body language and voice intonation. The primary objective of CDA is to guarantee proper message comprehension. This method does not isolate the function of language in the process, in contrast to earlier ones. It explores interpersonal relationships and the ways in which people can sway one another to achieve objectives including building trust, sowing doubt, evoking powerful feelings, managing stress, and so forth. Critical discourse analysis is another name for critical linguistics. The study of language and communication in their social contexts is known as discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is a technique that considers the entire message rather than simply its individual components. No text size is too little or huge for critical discourse analysis (including vocabulary, grammar, register, and genre, among other things). Conversation can be divided into three levels, according to linguist Norman Fairclough. The first step is "description" (vocabulary, grammar, and lexical form), and the second is "interpretation" (intention, unspoken meanings). The "Speech Act Theory," created by Austin & Searle, is also incorporated into second-stage discourse. This brings us to the third and last part of our process, which we'll term "Explanation" (Social background, including periods of racism, feminism, etc.). Australian linguist Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday created Critical Discourse Analysis and other pragmatic concepts, which mainly rely on Systemic Functional Grammar. Pakistani politics occurs within the bounds of the country's constitution. Since the nation is organised as a parliamentary republic with strong decentralisation, state administrations have considerable discretionary authority. The Prime Minister of Pakistan (Shehbaz Sharif; since 11 April

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2022) presides over the national cabinet, which is responsible for executive branch matters, and which functions in harmony with the country's bicameral parliament and its judiciary. The president, who serves as head of state, is chosen for a five-year tenure by the country's electoral college. the current leader of Pakistan, Arif Alvi (since 2018). The President used to have a lot of sway, but that was before the 18th amendment was ratified in 2010. The country of Pakistan has since transitioned from a semi-presidential to a totally parliamentary form of government. Since the modification, the president has the right to pardon, as well as the capacity to postpone or reduce the severity of any sentence handed down by any judge or authority. The three arms of government are the executive, the legislature, and the courts. The Prime Minister heads the Executive branch, which includes the Cabinet. It operates completely apart from the legislative branch, which is represented by a bicameral parliament.

Functional Systemic Grammar

This theory is essential to the critical examination of language use in a variety of discourses. According to Halliday and Hassan (1989), "Language is functional" This demonstrates that there are two different sorts of textual analysis: the productive kind, which analyses a text by breaking it down into its constituent language elements, and the semantic kind, which interprets the text's intended meanings. Michael Halliday showed in his work how clause structures act as meaning-containers. According to Halliday (1994), readers should focus on the text as a whole and how it employs language rather than on the specific words or the structures that they produce. Halliday recognised the following in his research on acquiring a second language.

Research Objectives

- To understand the actual message from hate speeches of political leaders.
- To find out the unseen agenda through critical discourse analysis of the hate speeches of political leaders.
- To compare the hidden meaning of different political leaders' hate speeches in Pakistan.

1.3. Literature Review

For linguists and academics interested in the study of language, the field of critique of discourse (CDA) is particularly productive. Many professionals looking to hone their communication abilities found their direction and inspiration in this important area. Nearly all facets of political and social problems have been addressed by CDA by the application of the power

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of basic meaning over words and speech. As this argument underlines extensively, discourse is used to express ideas, attitudes, opinions, behaviours, social ideals, or political phrases. Making context organisation, framing, and structure necessary for understanding spoken and written language is the aim. This point was emphasised: language is considered as a social activity that represents both the linguistic and non-linguistic aspects of a society.

As a result, Fairclough is revered as an authority in the field of language and politics. When it comes to expressing competence in the use of communication in particular text and speak, however, the critical conceptions of Discourse analysis must be absolute. The digression is an integral part of hegemonic behaviour and hegemonic conflict, according to Fairclough (2019). Dijk (2018) argues further that we tend to focus on "top-down" interaction of dominance rather than "bottom-up" linkages of resistance, compliance, or acceptance. According to Schaffner (2018), the subcategory of discourse known as "political discourse" may be broken down further according to two criteria: function and theme. It's possible for the political discourse to be the deciding factor in the political, cultural, and historical setting. As a result of these differences, several functions are expected to be met. There are many different approaches to and contexts for the use of the term "discourse," but generally speaking it refers to any kind of spoken or written communication. A discourse is a linguistic unit that consists of more than one phrase. Language in its social context is the focus of Discourse Analysis, a research approach. The objective is to learn how to interpret language in context. CDA helps us decipher the true meanings and intentions of any document or speaker. It was investigated by Wang(2010). One of the most important aspects of this research is highlighted. The study used CDA theories SFG to evaluate Obama's speech from the transitivity the modality of his phrase "Change has arrived" to restore the faith of his constituents. His language was approachable, and he included a religious angle in his presentation, which helped him connect with his listeners. The public readily sided with him after hearing this political speech, and his people's faith in him was bolstered as a result. To learn more, see the study report by Bayram(2010). The connection between language with perception serves as the paper's foundation. It was the intention of this study to examine the discursive strategy by Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan, paying special attention to his ideological content and language context. This article shows that learning a new language is a great step toward better self-awareness and interpersonal

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communication. The context of a statement, whether written or spoken, is crucial to fully grasping its meaning (Van Dijk, 2006).

A study of Benazir Bhutto's last address was conducted by Memon, Ali, and Bux(2014). In the study, the author provides a critical analysis of the political ideology that drives this effort. The study's primary goal is to provide light on the rhetorical strategies used by the propagandists by examining the discourse's substantive aspects. CDA now takes a socio-cognitive approach. The results of the research show that political rhetoric is used as a means of mind control. In 2019, Rababah and Hamdan conducted a comparative analysis. This study examines the Prime Minister's and President's addresses about the Gaza War (Netanyahu and Abbas). Van Dijk's ideological square and Halliday's Framework for the study of self and other served as the basis for this article. This research shows that these two beliefs are distinct and at odds with one another. Both speakers portray "self" as heroic, kind, and powerful while painting the "other" as a terrifying enemy out to destroy them. In addition, the unique transitivity of Halliday's Sfl Grammar was used. Abbas's discourse was similarly found to be dominated by the Material process.

Purpose of the Study

The significance of the new critical discourse analysis (CDA) trends in Pakistan lies in their capacity to develop a more critical and informed understanding of how political leaders employ language to affect public opinion, garner support, and preserve systemic inequalities. By carefully examining the language and rhetoric used by political leaders, researchers in this field can pinpoint the underlying power structures and ideological presuppositions that affect political speech in Pakistan. Overall, the emerging trends in CDA in Pakistan are significant because they offer a critical lens through which to analyze and critique the use of hate speech by political leaders, and to promote more inclusive and equitable forms of political discourse that respect the rights and dignity of all members of society. This can support the promotion of more inclusive and courteous forms of political communication as well as expose and counteract the use of hate speech and other inflammatory rhetoric. Additionally, the emphasis on intersectional and multimodal analysis in CDA in Pakistan enables a more nuanced understanding of the intricate social and political factors that support the propagation of hate speech. Researchers in this subject can advance a more holistic and all-encompassing strategy for combating hate speech and advancing social justice by taking into account the ways that various types of oppression interact and reinforce one another.

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Methods

This study uses a qualitative methodology. The information was obtained from a number of reliable sources, including the widely read "Dawn Newspaper," the Westminster, London-based "British Broadcasting Corporation," and Samaa News, one of Pakistan's top television news networks. The secondary data also originate from previously published research studies that may be accessed in journal articles, on social media sites like YouTube, and in other reliable web sources. To choose and identify data relevant to the phenomenon (topic) of interest, we used the usual method for qualitative research known as purposeful sampling. The data was subjected to Discourse Analysis (CDA), with Fairclough Modal as the analysis framework. The most essential technique of political growth is for a political stance and a political party to be established in society and then elected. Many methods exist for analyzing the spoken sections, each with its own set of advantages and disadvantages depending on the theoretical notion and the goals of the research. However, there is a significant gap between theory and practise, and contemporary discourse or discourse analysts operate from the premise that discourse, which is often defined as an instance of either expression or social interaction, has a certain structure and strategy. It is widely agreed, however, that examining the social, political, organisational, cultural, and traditional "environments" of speech is crucial (Van Dijk, 2006). There is an emphasis on language, conversation, or the "self," in addition to many other areas of linguistics, discussion, and sound analysis (Starks, 2021).

Participants

People's interactions with one another and their responses to various survey questions are frequently examined for any prospective applications (John stone, 2021). In this regard, the researchers examine policy documents that describe the context and structure of the newly elected prime minister of Pakistan's inaugural address. The combination of qualitative and quantitative methodologies employed to perform a study determines its overall course. The main difference between the two viewpoints is in how they go about acquiring and analysing quantitative and qualitative data. Since trying to understand unknowable events is the best approach to advance research, qualitative methods have largely replaced quantitative ones in recent years. Because communicating is an act guided by principles, the study of language has close ties to the study of action. Studying the market economy without considering its application and function in society is like focusing exclusively on formal characteristics of talks and disregarding the process of creating speeches. The notion of the

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speech has a serious issue with terminology. The phrase "communicative activities" is used by Lyons (1999) in response to Allwood's phrase by arguing that it is the most accurate term because of its neutrality among verbal or non-traditional communication, as well as its verbal or typographical style. Lyons (1995) also emphasised the issue of terminology, arguing that the phrases used in the discourse are deceptive since they are "synonymous" rather than "expressive." Additionally, he stated that the phrase places an emphasis on the production of words that influence audio inscription. Achieving one's persuasive aims in political speech may be aided if one employs special or inclusive pronouns (Wilson, 1990).

The Data Gathering Process

Due to its usefulness in fostering political discourse and providing a platform for politicians' ideologies to be expressed, Twitter was chosen to gather the necessary data. Twitter has been called the "breeder of cyber-aggression" and "one of the causes for escalating intolerance on social media" by researchers such as Ott (2017) , Siegel et al. (2021).

Sample

Our information is taken from the Twitter accounts of Fawad Chaudhary, Maryam Aurangzeb, and Maula Bakhsh Chandio, the Federal Communication Secretaries of Pakistan's three biggest political parties—the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf, Pakistan Muslim League, and Pakistan People's Party. There are now 182 different political parties operating in Pakistan, according to the Election Commission of Pakistan ("Political Parties in Pakistan," 2018). Despite this, the three aforementioned parties were picked due to their enormous effect on the composition of the Pakistani government and because they enjoy the broadest support from the populace at large (Wu & Ali, 2020). (also see table 1). The chosen politicians no longer had the role of information minister, but they did reflect the party agenda, as the elected spokespersons for the party have a set line of speech to follow (Klüver, 2018).

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| Party Title (Abbreviation) | Ruling tenure | Ideology |
|---|---|--|
| Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) | 2018-till date | Islamic democracy, populism, openness, and Pakistani nationalism |
| A Noon Muslim League of Pakistan (PMLN) | 1990-1993 1997-1999 2013-2017 | Pakistani nationalism, pragmatism, and conservatism |
| Pakistan People's Party (PPP) | 1971 to 1973 1973 to 1977 1988-1990 1993-1996 2008-2013 | Social democracy, and Liberalism |

Time-frame

The form on CDA provides an analytical framework for qualitative research by tying together textual analysis, processing analysis, with social analysis at three distinct levels of analysis. However, linguistic analysis of text, in addition to some intertextual and sociocultural analysis, is prioritised in this study. In order to inquire about listeners' sensitivity to the linguistic structure of news, a questionnaire is devised for quantitative study. It was reported by the online newspaper DAWN that bigotry was embedded in election advertising and was most widespread on Twitter around Pakistan's general elections, 2018, so tweets from the month prior (24th June - 24th July, 2018) as well as the month within a week of (26th July - 26th August, 2018) were chosen to gauge the level of polarisation in the country. The elections were held on July 25, 2018. A thorough approach is designed to ensure the continued validity and trustworthiness of this study. This research seeks to understand the influence of the ideological underpinnings of Pakistani media's news headlines. Quantitative and qualitative research methods are used for this goal. For this qualitative study, we examined the 9 o'clock news headlines on ARY News, GEO News, & PTV News through the lens of Fairclough's framework, which places an emphasis on textual analysis and takes into account such factors as lexical choices, cohesiveness, style, bias, and rhetoric. As a whole, 608 news stories have been looked at. In addition, a 100-person sample is surveyed through an internet survey designed to assess the influence of 9 o'clock news headlines using the snow-ball sampling method.

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The Information Itself

The information was written in English, Urdu script, a hybrid of the two languages, and a few graphics with text overlays. Thus, the information was presented in the form of hash tags, followed by words or clauses. Only 20% of the 188 Tweets we looked at were written in English, while 80% were written as Urdu. Literacy level in Pakistan, 2020) indicates that all supporters of the chosen politicians may be considered literate on the basis of their reading and writing. The followers, however, have an easier time grasping Urdu than the English language, that is not their native tongue. The participants in this research range in age from 21 to 31. Information is gathered from respondents using a web-based survey. The first inquiry concerns the participants' familiarity with the 9 o'clock Pakistani news broadcast. In all, 75 surveys were excluded because their respondents had replied "no" to this question. There were 75 respondents total; 33 ladies and 42 men filled out the survey (44% and 56%, respectively) (see the appendix). The snow ball sampling method was used to choose these 75 respondents for this study. After posting the questionnaire on Facebook, individuals of the aforementioned age range have completed it. Therefore, data is gathered digitally and then evaluated by drawing statistical diagrams in SPSS. After examining both qualitative and quantitative data, the authors draw connections between the two to answer the study's central research question on the ideological construction of Pakistani news headlines.

Criteria for Choosing Tweets

Tweets that specifically mentioned another candidate, political party, opponent's supporters, or organisation as the target (National Accountancy Bureau, Election Commission of Pakistan, Pakistan Army, etc). Neither positive nor negative tweets were chosen; neither were tweets that were only critical of a social problem (such as child rape cases and terrorist acts) or that simply denounced them. Sample tweets are provided under each heading (anti-deliberation, etc.). However, all the tweets that fit within a certain subject were used to create each category/theme.

Data analysis

Sociolinguistic research has made it clear that people from all over the world use their languages differently to express any ideology or political manifesto in particular settings. The outcomes might be represented as favourable or unfavourable attitudes for the particular set of individuals with their social and cultural backgrounds in a power environment. Discourse analysis (DA) identified the precise ideas that give the text and dialogue its fascist undertones. As an example of potential text

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and talk in the discourse of social and national communication, we can examine the text and talk pertaining to various social and political contexts (Abdul Khaliq, 2020). Though the notion of context is considered momentous for CDA. Since this is certainly mentioned that social, psychological, political, and ideological domains have a strong relation in negative and positive components. From a sociolinguistics point of view, there are some important perspectives of the politicians in the Pakistani context that need to be discussed and analyzed especially some of the selected portions of the speeches and interviews of prominent Pakistani politicians. Most of the selected tweets were in Urdu, so they were first translated in English. The research was carried out through qualitative method by employing the Political Discourse Analysis approach. With the use of the stages of the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) model, we can analyse a number of the textual components you provided. With the help of discourse analysis, CDA seeks to expose ideologies, power structures, and social injustices. Using the steps of the CDA model, let's analyse the text provided:

In this phase, the causes of the discovered power structures and ideologies are discussed. Several explanations are conceivable in light of the text, such as: Challenges in implementation: The text highlights the challenges faced by Imran Khan in implementing his agenda, such as the criticism of demolishing homes in the name of encroachment, the persistence of educational issues in certain provinces, and controversies surrounding his cabinet members. These challenges can be attributed to various factors, including political constraints, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and resistance from vested interests Political discourse and populism: Imran Khan's speeches and promises are part of his political strategy to mobilize public support. The use of religious references, appeals to history, and comparisons with other countries are aimed at creating a narrative of change and portraying himself as a credible leader. Social implications: This stage examines the social implications of the discourse analyzed.

Public perception and faith in political leadership are influenced by Imran Khan's rhetorical and campaign promises. Unfulfilled promises could cause widespread scepticism and disillusionment. Political division: According to the book, Imran Khan's talks persuaded influential political figures to join his party. Political divisions among the society by strengthening support for a specific leader or ideology. Accountability and criticism: The book also emphasises how holding political leaders accountable involves criticism and public scrutiny. The criticism of Imran Khan's statements, deeds,

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and broken pledges is a crucial component of democratic dialogue. Overall, the CDA model stages' application to the text in question helps illuminate the underlying power dynamics, ideologies, and societal ramifications that Imran Khan's political rhetoric conceals.

Results and Discussion

Results

Imran Khan, the chairman of the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf party, is the subject of a wide spectrum of media viewpoints. It's important to note that this variation in image presentation results from the preferences of different newspapers. This characteristic might even be present in the newspaper articles' accompanying photos. In some instances, both the audience and the visual are sizable, but in others, just the speaker and a small group of individuals can see it. There have also been persistent issues with reporting the attendance during Imran Khan's addresses. Reports that focus too much on the "strength of participants" do so out of prejudice and are intended to undermine the legitimacy of the event. 299 Some media, however, have portrayed Jalsa as a festival where young and elderly celebrate together, exaggerating the enthusiasm and joy of the attendees. The above conflicting image is further complicated by the selection of motives and usage of quotes in diverse media sources. Some reporters have portrayed the conversations as emotional, righteous, and positive, while others have underlined conflicting issues. The news reports present a varied picture of the speaker, with some portraying him as furious and aggressive while others portray him as strong and righteous. One outlet saw the speaker's demand for justice as a judicial assault. Only a few stories have tried to capture the idea in an impartial way, leaving away the nitty-gritty details and the speaker's informal vernacular. Dawn supplies the vast bulk. The results of the analysis of newspaper coverage of PPP speeches show, once again, that the media use their power to promote discursively in accordance with their own goals, as seen by the prevalence of images of the PPP's chairman and co-chairman. Because of this, a report's impact might be very variable. However, the party's strong reputation may be traced back to a few recurrent and visible features of such discursively. To begin, on the front pages of all the newspapers that have transcripts, there are pictures of both Bilwal Bhutto Zardari and Asif Ali Zardari. Photos of the event's speakers and the political party as a whole could be taken with or without the audience's participation. Furthermore, the ordering of arguments and the selection of citations from the speakers' words provide a substantial clue as to the transmission of the image via discursive practices and the production of the reality. All three of the 300-word

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speeches favor the party and the speakers by strategically placing their arguments. Most news articles begin with a statement condemning terrorism or expressing another consensus opinion. The ability to give details of some selected arguments, including the sequence and positioning of arguments, and the decision to supply details of some chosen arguments in these reports, generally but not always add advantageously to the image representation.

Discussion

In the Fairclough framework, "Interpretation" represents the second level. In this step, we try to figure out why a speaker is talking about a certain topic and what they want to achieve by doing so. Why are we doing this, exactly? Members' mental representations of meanings are called "Member resources" in this phase because they are formed first via interpretation of the intended meaning and then by "Speech Act Theory" (acts like threats, prohibitions, promises, etc.). Every facet of mental functioning is represented at this stage. The third and last phase is called "Explanation," and it entails a social analysis of any piece of literature, no matter when it was written or in what century. Whether or not the literature addresses issues of sexism, racism, colonialism, or other forms of oppression of any kind. Which societal issues are up for discussion? Using the Fairclough paradigm, the researcher tries her best to provide improved answers to the aforementioned issues. Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan delivered a passionate speech to the United Nations General Assembly on September 27, 2019. Prime Minister Khan addressed four major issues during his speech: Kashmir, Islamophobia, money laundering, and global warming. The syntax and vocabulary are both easy to comprehend, and all phrase forms are utilized. The speaker intends for his audience to grasp the message at its core, while simultaneously bolstering Muslim self-assurance and closing the distance between himself and his listeners. PMOP explains why Kashmir is in such a dire state. Nations are the product of manmade societies. Prime Minister Imran Khan of Pakistan must prioritize these four concerns due to the country's economic and political climate. There is a connection between political and socioeconomic problems. Difficult circumstances in a society have an effect on its politics and economics. The Prime Minister explains in great detail how Pakistan, Kashmir, and money laundering cases affect the financial and political situation, as well as what will happen to our nation in the future if all young people revolt to stop this scenario.

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Conclusion

In order to better understand this political outbreak, the goal of this study is to do a content analysis (CDA) on a sample of news items regarding the Pakistan Democratic Movement (PDM). The goal was to draw attention to PDM viewpoints that reflect the shortcomings and incompetence of the government. "Critical discourse analysis" (CDA) is a branch of linguistics that examines how political and power ideologies are expressed in both spoken and written texts. This method is frequently employed when analysing political and media events. The first stage of content-based analysis (CDA) involves analysing the grammar and vocabulary of the text. The government may be certain that PDM's sort of little movement can't harm it, but PDM views the government as a failure. The purpose of the research was to provide both narratives and highlight the ideological differences between them. This research shows that PDM and the government both priorities ideology above practical considerations. Furthermore, both will resort to whatever means necessary to accomplish their objectives. The words politicians choose may make or break their chances of gaining public approval. Political leaders often address huge audiences or speak in national settings. There are many persons that try to use language for their own purposes, both within and outside of government. Politicians use this method to further their careers and strengthen their hold on power. The media mirrors this dynamic by participating in its own kind of discourse power, much as politicians aim to promote their careers by influencing the public's opinion of them. Those in politics who want to influence others with their words often find themselves at the mercy of the press. To restate, the media have a significant role in shaping the public's opinion of political leaders.

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