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Modality, Persuasion and Manipulation in Imran Khan's Autobiography Pakistan-A Personal History: A Critical Discourse Analysis

Zareen Sahar¹, Farkhanda Shahid Khan ^{2*}

¹Lecturer in English, Higher Education Department, Government of the Punjab –
Pakistan

²Lecturer in English Literature, Government College University Faisalabad Pakistan
Email: farkhandashahidkhan@gcuf.edu.pk

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Corresponding Author: Farkhanda Shahid Khan, Lecturer in English Literature, Government College University Faisalabad Pakistan
Email: farkhandashahidkhan@gcuf.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

This socio-political paradigm-based research attempts to analyze the ideological meanings of language and its purpose-oriented usage in Imran Khan's autobiography *Pakistan: A Personal History*. For this purpose, the article examines how political leader and former cricketer Imran Khan sees Pakistan and convinces the common populace through the use of specific discourse in his autobiography. The study, while focusing on critical discourse analysis, further highlights the possibility of how writers can persuade their readers through the use of linguistic devices and how their choice of words influences the readers' minds. Since language fabricates ideologies and CDA's agenda is to exhibit these ideologies to create social reform, the analysis is done through CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis), and the feature of modality is discussed under Fowler's modal. Modality, as a linguistic device, possesses several forms such as modal verbs, modal auxiliaries, modal adverbs, and modal adjectives. The researcher applies Fowler's categories of modality to analyze modal auxiliaries in the autobiography of Khan. The study is significant since it reveals how the author attempts to persuade the readers' minds. The findings of the study reveal a contrast in the ideological stance of both the intended and perceptive meanings of the text.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is an evolutionary and un-ending phenomenon with the qualities of being creative and productive ([Aitchison 34](#)). It is the quality that makes human beings distinctive from other species and with the help of which they make innovations in this global world. Human beings exploit language for personal benefits and the well-being of society positively as well as negatively. In present times, the concept of power is associated with politics which facilitates people's connection to the process of acquiring power and subjugating others in order to constitute and implement their intended agendas. Language as a powerful tool is used most of the time to exercise power structures. Furthermore, rhetoric has been concerned with the power of spoken or written discourse, particularly in the ways in which language is used to persuade audiences about their significant issues. Mike Rosen has termed the recent development in this interest of persuading audience as "Public Turn" ([Rosen 291](#)). Critical Discourse Analysis aligns with this prevalent convention in attending to situation, diction, purpose, genre, style, and other rhetorical concerns ([Huckin, Andrus & Clary 109](#)). This analysis accentuates the importance of language in rationalizing the role of power in selected autobiography, in addition to analyzing the characteristics of modality under the paradigm of Fowler's lens. The English word 'language' holds its origin in the Latin word 'lingua' which means "tongue" ([Moreno 89](#)). Languages like speech sounds, symbols, and written words are considered ways of communication because they convey specific purposes for people. As linguistics turned into an interdisciplinary field, different disciplines added much to the solution of linguistic inquiries and because of this nature, it has become an interdependent field. Moreover, Language as a social phenomenon has a direct connection with society. It is an important tool to create, develop and maintain different relationships between the members of any society ([Serra 13](#)). In a society, the well-defined value system and culture also works under the control of language as a language works to reshape those values and systems. It helps to modify and shape behavior and thoughts from a larger perspective. The idea of linguistic relativity and linguistic determinism has been represented in Sapir- the Whorf hypothesis; the latter attribute address the very idea that the thoughts and beliefs of people in a society are determined by language ([Tannen & Schiffrin 97](#)).

In Pakistan, political discourse is an emerging genre that needs critical evaluation. That is why most of the research conducted in this regard is on the speeches of

different political leaders ([Abbas & Zahra 21](#)). However, the current study diverts its focus on the written word of politician, namely Imran Khan and his text, *Pakistan: A Personal History*. An autobiography is a very effective mood in politics to persuade the masses through rhetorical expression. So, based on its convincing power, its significance is ‘unavoidable’. Similarly, political autobiography can be regarded as a powerful tool that politicians can use to influence the public and persuade them. An autobiography can serve the following purposes: at a subjective level, the author explains personal situations and experiences or life events of closely related people. On the objective level, the author becomes an observer and talks about the interest of the audience ([Gray 45](#)). Both the objective and subjective levels are important because an author presents his complete viewpoints through these levels and the readers judge the given stance in detail. For example, a political biography not only provides a politician a chance to describe his political journey, political motive, political opinions, and justifications for unpopular behaviors but it also provides a chance for the readers to assess and judge the politician as a person, his strengths and flaws, the authenticity of his decisions and the like. Adding further, a political autobiography serves several functions and one of them is the function of socialization. An author of such a biography talks about different codes and conduct that govern the community and in this way, he becomes an educator or preacher of these ideologies which then reach out to the common masses ([Jamaisn 88](#)). An autobiography is a very effective mood in politics to persuade the masses through rhetorical expression. So, on the basis of its convincing power, its significance is ‘unavoidable’ ([Gray 20](#)). To meet the intended research purposes of CDA, one recent political autobiography, *Pakistan: A Personal History* by Imran Khan, is selected by the researcher. This research examines the aspects of language which Khan uses to manipulate and presents the fact in such a cohesive and logical way that the autobiography seems rooted in a realistic setting. The author’s use of modal auxiliaries was scrutinized by doing discourse analysis and by using Fowler’s modal of ‘modal auxiliaries. The use of modality has been commonly used as an area of interest for linguists since the pioneering work of Von Wright in philosophy. Its use (modality) has been done from several views, like in semantics orientation ([Palmer 19](#); [Perkins 83](#)), from the perspective of Pragmatics, and in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL); the work has also been done in Cognitive Linguistics ([Talmy 20](#); [Chilton 24](#)) and Corpus Linguistics ([Stubbs 96](#); [Baker 20](#)). Nevertheless, minimum

work has been done related to modality in the field of discourse analysis, especially in (Political Discourse Analysis, PDA). Since modality performs the role of expressing stance, it has its contributions to the commencement of the speaker's engagement and authorization ([Fairclough 20](#)). Modality shows and legalizes the hypothesis of the speaker's ideology. The reason why I intended to investigate modality is that its aim in political discourse is closely linked to persuasion and other strategical purposes like compulsion, resistivity, disapproval, misrepresentation, validation, and de-legitimization. However, the political discourse in Pakistan is still an emerging genre that needs critical evaluation. In this regard, most of the research that has been conducted so far is on speeches of different political leaders ([Yule 34](#)). The present study has taken up the work of a politician, an autobiography, to be scrutinized under the lens of Critical Discourse Analysis. It focuses on uncovering what was said and what was meant. The study of Imran Khan's autobiography *Pakistan: a Personal History* explores the use of linguistic devices and particularly the use of modality to find out whether it shows the persuasive or manipulative discourse and the role of the author in influencing the common populace. A wide research gap exists as the book has not been researched from the CDA perspective. Khan started his book with the prologue and in that, he discussed the coalition of the crooked November 2007 and says people are threatened by the upper class that is thirsty for wealth and power and can compromise on the country's sovereignty. Moreover, in his political discourse on the country politics when he talks about politics by mentioning that in Pakistan, loot and plunder is a favorite play of politicians, he discusses in detail the regime of Benazir and how she behaved like an empress when she was in politics and did nothing for the country. He did commentary on all the current politicians and talking about Sharif he wrote, "Sharif was forced into politics by his father. He was corrupt and wanted to save his business interests". His discussion about the general the former president Musharraf, whom he calls with no vision and all his efforts to stay in power are also eye-catching. So, it is interesting to see his political discourse in this book.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Stephen Gray investigates the persuasive usage of language in political autobiography. According to him, Politicians use the pronoun 'I' as a prolific tool, to elaborate ideologies and promote their agenda without restriction. Because of supplementary sources of communication, newspaper or television ads, communications between politicians and the public are restricted. Gray additionally

explores that political autobiography also provides readers with an opportunity to evaluate their politicians and to decide conclusively on their merits and demerits ([Gray 28](#)).

Rozina and Karapetjana, analyzed two kinds of power named authoritative and instrumental, and that each functions differently. These forms of power are exercised by politicians; however, they usually use authoritative power as their core purpose to persuade the public whereas instrumental power is mainly used by the state and different other organizations and departments. Politics is a struggle for power in which different linguistic strategies are used to achieve dominance, that is why the inevitable use of language is also associated with politics since it is through language that politicians exercise power ([Rozina 110](#)). People in power use different linguistic strategies to exploit those in less power which Fairclough ([Fairclough 112](#)) calls “linguistic manipulation” i.e., the conscious use of language in such a way as to control others. It is a crucial element in political discourse to get the support of the public ([Atkinson 23](#)).

Akatsuka Noriko, a Japanese researcher conducted research emphasizing the features of modality which were relevant to point of view. It is due to these Modal verbs that one can see within the sentences of any content what is reliable, dominant, certain or convincing. Also, that the readers are able to define and regulate interactive contacts in a community sharing a common language. On the other hand, point of view also reveals a specific way out for theorizing and indicates a way of perceiving the world and the prevailing ideologies. In this way probability or actuality is defined in these terms. Epistemic Modal verbs or deontic Modals also denote the use of classical patterns of writing. This research studies modal verbs through a diachronic comparison which is different from present research ([Noriko 23](#)).

Aqeel also conducted critical discourse analysis on Prime Minister Manmohan Singh’s Speeches delivered in UN General Assembly on 27 September 2013 and his research also concluded that he also built a discourse that was better able to explain and support his agenda ([Aqeel 15](#)).

Khan and Malik’s study digs out the use of personal pronouns to rationalize unpleasant or offensive acts into pleasant and inoffensive in General Pervez Musharraf’s political autobiography *In the Line of Fire*. These researchers have used the model adapted from Paul Simpson and Andrea Mayor. Their work has proved the

writer's unity and solidarity with the public to get political acceptance in the country amid his murky responsibilities ([Khan & Malik 11](#)).

Naeem, Hussain, and Shah's study explores the aspect of ideology in political speeches of Pakistani politicians, Bilawal Bhutto and Moulana Fazal- ur- Rehman delivered from the forum of Pakistan Democratic Movement (PDM) founded to destabilize Imran Khan's government. Researchers have used Van Dijk's research model of actor description, number game, authority, distancing, hyperbole, history as lesson, and repetition to analyze the discourse level. This research has shown how these politicians have used the above mentioned tools to construct discursive strategies to propagate their ideologies in in-group and out-group people ([Naeem, Hussain, & Shah 22](#)).

The above research has explored the use of rhetoric as a tool to persuade individuals and how politicians have been instigating this tool since long ago. Although the given research has successfully explored this phenomenon, they fall short in explaining the use of language as a tool to propagate certain political ideologies since most of the work has been done on political speeches. These studies show a clear gap to validate the present research and it becomes imperative to analyze such works for the greater good of society and to contribute to the field of linguistics.

3. THEORETICAL UNDERPINNINGS

Politicians use different devices like metaphor, simile, parallelism, irony, etc. in their speeches and writings to persuade the general public ([Simpson & Mayr 34](#)). Every person in power exploits language for different purposes to persuade or to misguide those in less power ([Weiss & Wodak 18](#)). Politicians use rhetoric not only in spoken discourse but in written discourse as well as it provides them with enough space to rationalize their power and get consent for the future. People seem to rationalize their interpersonal side by using defense mechanisms so that they can get benefits from this process. This aspect of rationalization is copious in politics, as politicians use it before the masses to rationalize their role to sustain power. Adding further, several ideas are there in modality which incorporates a range of ideas inside this field of theory: morphology, syntax, linguistic structure, and discourse analysis, and like. Phonetic examination of modalities introduces significantly more decent variety in its approaches. Different linguistic studies of modality have been done from various perspectives whether it is morphology or lexical forms, syntactic designs, or the manifestation of modality in a variety of forms. Nevertheless, the current research

will take a discourse analytic approach, using the notion of modality to represent the political orientation of the autobiography of the cricketer cum politician.

Fowler presents a short listing to illustrate these classes of modal verbs. Within critical discourse analysis, modality is understood as encompassing much more than simply the occurrence of overt modal auxiliaries such as may, might, can, could, will, would, shall, should, must, and ought. Rather, modality concerns the writer's (or speaker's) attitude toward the proposition being presented. Fowler also provides a brief list to illustrate these categories of modals. Modality has been categorized differently by different linguists and philosophers. One such categorization falls into the following areas:

- a. Validity- in which the one using it expresses high or low confidence in what he is saying
- b. Predictability- which shows they believe one in less likeness of something to happen in the future
- c. Desirability- judgments of the speaker about something he is saying
- d. Obligation – the assurance of the speaker that someone is obliged to do something
- e. Permission- in which the one using it gives space to the other person, about whom he is talking, to do something that may be concrete action.

3.1. Linguistic Analysis – Language is an open system that deals with the operations of the wide outer world by linking with other fields such as sociology, anthropology, psychology etc. The two main features of the language were studied till the 1970's I-sentence structure and the speaker's competence in a language. The think tanks of the language field were just restricted to the study of components of a sentence and sociolinguists were studying language change ([Weiss & Wodak 45](#)). The term discourse has been carefully elaborated for the convenience of my readers.

3.2. Discourse -- while using language we are not just restricted to the words or sentences, rather, we transcend them and use language more openly on a broader scale. Language is used by connecting sentences and phrases to different contexts or situations. Such use of language is termed discourse. In linguistics, discourse is used to connect speech, study language usage in real contexts, and study reciprocal relations between language and society.

3.3. Discourse Analysis (DA) -- Discourse analysis examines political, social, and cultural aspects and implications of language. Discourse analysis includes an analysis of all the spoken and written versions of language including sign language. It also

comprises the discourse of different newspaper columns, letters of important personalities, reports, the comparative discourse of different advertisements or in journals and books, etc. Since discourse takes language as a societal process, it presents controversial issues and problems in societies ([Gee 10](#)).

3.4. Approaches to Discourse Analysis -- Discourse analysis has several approaches and according to Gee, these approaches can further be divided into major ones, critical and non-critical ([Gee 13](#)). These approaches provide analytical discourse in different modes, but one convergence is present between these two approaches that both analyze the language as a social process.

3.4.1. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) -- Discourse is both socially conditioned, because it is shaped by the social processes, and also socially constituted hence, it possesses the ability to shape social processes ([Weiss & Wodak 34](#)). Because of its influential nature arises an important question of a power struggle over power. These dimensions are explored in a few discourses under the approach of critical discourse analysis and this approach has a particular focus on the relationship between discourse and society.

3.4.1.1. The Study of Political Discourse -- The study of political discourse is not new; it has been done for decades. It was done in ancient periods from Greeks to Romans and then in the medieval era and now its presence is in modern times. In the Greek and Roman periods, the study of political discourse was mainly done from the perspective of rhetoric. It was thought that political speakers are skilled in language persuasion. The tradition is continued, and language is manipulated to achieve political success and to make the agenda successful, and so, politics and language are deemed part and parcel of each other.

3.4.1.2. Political Discourse Analysis (PDA) -- PDA is an analysis of political discourse ([Fowler, 19](#)). The scope of PDA is very wide because not only politicians, but the general public and citizens are also involved in the creation of this discourse which gives rise to the problems of delimiting this discourse. The speaker or the author of political discourse uses discourse for purposes such as he has to engage and challenge his opponents on several fronts, or he wants to expose the adverse policies of his opponents. Moreover, he can also make fun of, ridicule, and degrade his political rivals and at the same time, he could justify his moves and policies in politics. This all would be done to convince the masses or the audience just to legitimize his

claims. Due to the critical approach to political discourse, PDA can also be termed a critical-political discourse analysis ([Dijk 19](#)).

3.4.2. Fowler's Five Categories of Modality Features – Being an immediate forerunner of CDA, Critical Linguistics, especially, five categories of modality presented by Fowler indicate speakers or writers' attitudes toward the statements they utter. For example, if the speaker is expressing greater confidence in the truth of the proposition, then it falls into the category of validity, but the category of predictability refers to the events which are more or less likely to happen in the future. Similarly, the category of desirability would have moral and aesthetic judgment and obligation refers to speakers' judgment about another person who is obligated to perform some action. Lastly, the fifth category, which is permission allows the addressee to perform some actions. After carefully reading Imran Khan's autobiography and highlighting every occurrence of modal auxiliaries, I attempted to classify each occurrence of an overt modal according to Fowler's five categories ([Fowler 45](#)). Classifying the modal according to their functional category, I just made an account of which modal auxiliaries were used by the cricketer cum politician in his autobiography, with interesting results.

3.5. Methodology

I started content analysis through careful and intensive reading of the selected text of Imran Khan's autobiography and marked modal auxiliaries wherever they occurred during my reading without noticing the recurrences. After this, I tried segregating each occurrence according to the selected Fowler's modal and five sections. It was easy to make five classes of the selected modals by keeping the context in view so that what possible contextual meaning could be. Because research includes interpretations and evaluation or judgments as its essential parts, my classifications are not final, and there is always room to accept others' opinions or differences if there are any. However, most of the work done is clear and without any ambiguity, so a minor shift in explanation or putting modal verbs from one category to another will not affect the overall results of my research. As every modal has been put under the heading of epistemic or deontic and within its further categories like validity, predictability, desirability, permission, and obligation, a tally of modals was made a necessary part of each chapter of the book. Analysis of the selected work has been done by keeping in mind the objectives and goals of this research.

3.6. Data Collection For data collection, the primary text *Pakistan: A Personal History* which is the autobiography of cricketer cum politician Imran Khan has been selected, while the Internet sources in the form of articles, databases, and archives have been used to carry out this research work.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

This content analysis, by applying Fowler's five categories of epistemic modality and deontic modality has purported to search and point out the linguistic tools and techniques applied by the author, Imran Khan, in his autobiography entitled "Pakistan: A Personal History" to rationalize his role and whether he is persuading or manipulating the masses before and after entering the politics.

4.1 Results

4.1.1 Epistemic Modality The enormous bulk of clauses in the book *Pakistan: A Personal History* falls into the category of epistemic modality. The epistemic modality is further sub-categorized into validity and predictability. Since this book has an overwhelming majority of clauses like validity and predictability, most clauses, in the book, particularly in the case of validity contain no overt modal.

4.1.1.1 Validity

Validity- in which the one using it expresses high or low confidence in what he is saying ([Fowler 122](#))

"Even under house arrest, I could still manage my political party." ([Khan 12](#)) "I could hardly eat in jail since I had no exercise and the food was terrible." ([Khan 16](#)) "Then I would go and sit outside and, in the afternoon, they brought me a newspaper to read." ([Khan 17](#)) "I knew the police would probably arrest me when I arrived at the university, so I sneaked in the evening before and spent the night in the rooms of one of the professors." ([Khan 10](#)) "I can understand what it means to grow up a Muslim in today's Western society." ([Khan 104](#))

4.1.1.2 Predictability

Predictability- which shows they believe in one in less likeness of something to happen in the future ([Fowler 85](#)).

"The real problem was that I did not know how long I would be in prison." ([Khan 18](#)) "Can I still play cricket in heaven? ([Khan 21](#)) "She might have lived longer." ([Khan 37](#)) "Would I be able to play cricket in heaven? And would I be able to shoot?" ([Khan 41](#)).

4.1.2. Deontic Modality

It would be interesting to see that how Imran Khan uses the deontic modality in his book. Deontic modality is further categorized into desirability, permission, and obligation. Fowler's these categories would decide whether the discourse is persuasive or manipulative. The results of the prologue showed that it has lesser use of deontic modality as there are only three related to desirability, one is related to obligation and no modal auxiliary is used for permission.

4.1.2.1 Desirability

The state of desirability has remained a popular choice for Khan, as compared to permission. While discussing the deontic category, the subcategories of this section were of great interest to deal with. Here, the researcher comes to know that the use of permission auxiliaries was less than the use of desirability. It is commonly thought that should have a direct link with desirability. Fowler explains that desirability is the judgment of the speaker about something he is saying. In the same way, these modal auxiliaries can be illustrated as signing desirability.

"She was, however, persuaded by the international media, and I decided I should take advantage of their presence to give myself up with as much publicity as possible." ([Khan 11](#)) "At the time, much of the Islamic world was under European colonial rule, and realizing the promise of Islam required a country- or at least a state within India where Muslims would have the opportunity to live according to the highest ethical ideals and best practices of their faith." ([Khan 26](#)) "He was killed by an Afghan opposed to the settlement that had left Kashmir divided; a man who felt Pakistan should be fighting to take it back." ([Khan 32](#)) "I noticed most of the regular donors were from the trader class, who wore shalwar kameez (trousers and shirt), and decided the hospital marketing team should also wear Pakistani dress." ([Khan 63](#))

4.1.2.2 Obligation

The original word which is associated with the working of obligation is a must. Khan's use of the words for auxiliary modal of obligation is not limited to must only but he uses a variety of modal auxiliaries like have to, ought, and should. But should not do work in the same forceful way as other modals do. An obligation is the assurance of a speaker that someone is obliged to do something. ([Fowler 34](#))

"She would make me do my homework every day." ([Khan 38](#)) "The younger member would carefully observe what was approved and what was condemned by the seniors." ([Khan 39](#)) "The internal change must come first." ([Khan 39](#))

4.1.2.3 Permission

It is the easiest category, so it was kept in the end, to deal with. Within the book, all the modal auxiliaries I have highlighted while underlining them. The modal auxiliaries of permission that Khan uses in his text include can, could, may, cannot, could not, and may not. Permission- in which the one using it gives space to the other person, about whom he is talking, to do something that may be concrete action ([Fowler 90](#)).

“Tell me one thing I can do so that I can become a Muslim but keep my habits.” ([Khan 40](#)) “I asked Mian Bashir where I should start.” ([Khan 40](#)). “Could these people not be mobilized to fight to save our ever-deteriorating country?” ([Khan 40](#)).

4.2 Summary of Results: Recapitulating the facts and figures, it can be said that Khan’s use of the epistemic modality which means the use of validity and predictability in clauses is maximum as the prologue contains 08 valid modal auxiliaries, and 05 predictability modal auxiliaries. Similarly, chapter one has 18 valid and 78 predictable; chapter two has 37 validity modal and 28 predictable. The validity and predictability auxiliary in chapter three are 69 and 31; while chapter four it has 58 valid auxiliary and 21 predictable. In chapter five 88 are valid modal auxiliaries and 9 are predictable. Similarly, chapter six has 126 valid and 10 predictable modal auxiliaries. Chapter seven and chapter eight have 26 and 51 valid modals while 3 and 9 are predictable modal auxiliaries. The number of valid and predictable auxiliaries in chapter nine and ten and the epilogue are 98, 69, and 30 while 10, 2, and 2 are predictable. So, the total number of epistemic modalities in the overall book is 886 while the use of deontic modality in the whole book is 112. This difference between epistemic and deontic is huge, so, this huge difference between Fowler’s these two categories tell the discourse is persuasive as the epistemic category falls into the category of persuasion. There is also a use of deontic but that use comparatively to epistemic is less.

4.2.1. Discussions

Unlike other studies mentioned in literature reviews, this critical discourse analysis of political autobiography has shown power dynamics by exposing how certain political leaders manipulate discourse to maintain governance. It has also shown through this CDA that how ideologies have been propagated through language, and in so doing, discourse marginalizes or legitimizes a particular perspective as has remained a case in Khan’s autobiography. The analysis has also shown how language

shapes social and political realities. The use of epistemic modality in argument-based non-fiction discourse is unremarkable as its purpose is to inform and persuade a non-academic readership. In his book, *Pakistan- a Personal History* he has used overt epistemic modality more than the deontic modality. So, it is clear that the cricketer cum politician is trying to persuade readers and these readers are eventually his potential voters. Their votes are the backbone to support the mission and vision of his political party. Moreover, the use of Islamic and Quranic references and the use of international references make it informative as well. So, by using these references and drawing comparisons between the East and the West, he has promoted his political and social vision, which one should support. Talking about persuasion and information, it is persuasive on the one hand, and it can be propagative on the other hand. Since it is difficult for the common populace to draw a line between persuasion and propaganda, the readers may consider it trustworthy. Similarly, this type of discourse enables the readers to get information about the environment and the scenario of society. So, this information persuades the reader to agree with the writer's point of view. Apart from it, a reader can consider a writer trustworthy for several other reasons as well. Like, he has won the cricket world cup, and being a national hero, he is trustworthy. He is also an Oxford graduate which is again a highly respected institution to add credibility to Khan's name. Moreover, he could also think about the publishing source as well. Hence, all these points could lead a reader to think about the credibility of the writer that he is knowledgeable, trustworthy, and could be followed as a leader.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This research project has attained its objective of finding the variety of linguistic devices used to manifest the political ideology for different facets of life like social and religious in Khan's autobiography. The research concludes through the use of a variety of linguistics resources like Fowler's five categories of modal auxiliaries that the use of epistemic modality is dominant over deontic modality, as Fowler substantiates that epistemic modality is used for persuasion, so it can be said that more than manipulation Khan's discourse is a kind of persuasion. The study has unveiled how power dichotomy is embedded in the language to empower certain by manipulating discourse which legitimizes one particular perspective and marginalizes the other. However, it has remained a common dilemma in society that politicians promise to build a utopian world and set ideals in front of common people. The same

happens in Khan's world where he uses the ideology to bring change and have another Pakistan (Naya Pakistan/ new Pakistan) and persuades public so that they support him in his political efforts. The study has also concluded the use of language to disseminate awareness to change the prevalent political system, which he considers full of exploitation in delivering the rights of common people.

5.1. Limitations and Future Implications

While stressing the importance of language and rationalizing the impact of power, the present work is limited to the Critical Discourse Analysis of one autobiography along with the analysis of the characteristics of modality under Fowler's model. The future researchers can use modality and CDA to analyze other political leaders' autobiographies to know about their discourse, which they use to convince the audience to follow them and to help them in inculcating their agendas among the people living in far-flung areas so that they can accomplish their so-called mission (to change the country's fate) with maximum public support. Further, the discourse of other political leaders can be interpreted more critically to know the in-depth approach of those politicians towards the melioration of the country and people. It may also be considered by future researchers that they study the practical outcomes or effects of these concepts – rhetorical discourse, and critical language use while monitoring a social change or revolution. Furthermore, it can also be seen how Khan's political rhetoric may unveil power relations, framing strategies, and identity formation.

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APPENDIX

Validity

“Even under house arrest, I could still manage my political party.” (Khan 12)

“I could hardly eat in jail since I had no exercise and the food was terrible.” (Khan 16)

“Then I would go and sit outside and, in the afternoon, they brought me a newspaper to read.” (Khan 17)

“I knew the police would probably arrest me when I arrived at the university, so I sneaked in the evening before and spent the night in the rooms of one of the professors.” (Khan 10)

“I can understand what it means to grow up a Muslim in today's Western society.”
(Khan 104)

“Pir Gi told my mother not to worry, that I was a decent soul and would turn out all right.”

“Pir Ge went out to say that I would be very famous and make my mother a household name.”

“When I was a child before I went to sleep, my mother would repeat a verse from the Quran three times and blow it on me.”

“The more somebody tried to make me a better Muslim through fear or pressure, the more I would resist.”

“My ex-wife Jemima used to ask me how long I would keep pursuing politics without succeeding, and at what point would I decide it was futile.”

“Our tree cover suffered more under democratic governments because members of the 'timber mafia' would fight elections with money made from cutting forests.”

“I could support who would be an alternative to Sharif and Benazir.”

“As I learned more about Islam, and about being a Muslim, it became clear to me that I was on a path, one that would lead me to greater engagement with the political life of my country.”

“I could not get out of the project because not only had I publicly announced it but much more significantly I had already started to collect money.”

“The more people ridiculed the hospital project and told me it could never be done,

the more determined I was to prove them wrong.”

4.1.1.2 Predictability

“The real problem was that I did not know how long I would be in prison.” (Khan 18)

“Can I still play cricket in heaven”? (Khan 21)

“She might have lived longer... ”(Khan 37)

“Would I be able to play cricket in heaven? And would I be able to shoot?” (Khan 41)

“Bhutto, like so many who come to power in Pakistan, was seen at first as someone who could lead us back to democracy- but later was to prove the opposite.” (Khan 51)

“If he did exist, how could he have put my mother through so much pain”?

“I could easily have slid down that slippery slope, entering that world as I did as an impressionable eighteen-years old just as the sex, drugs, and rock and roll revolution was at its peak.”

“On the way back we discussed how he could have known the names of our family members.”

“How could that man in the village have known, I kept thinking”?

“The senior players and my coach at Worcestershire insisted I had neither the physique nor the bowling action to become a fast bowler and if I tried to change, I could ruin my career.”

4.1.2.1 Desirability

“She was, however, persuaded by the international media, and I decided I should take advantage of their presence to give myself up with as much publicity as possible.” (Khan 13)

“At the time, much of the Islamic world was under European colonial rule, and realizing the promise of Islam required a country- or at least a state within India where Muslims would have the opportunity to live according to the highest ethical ideals and best practices of their faith.” (Khan 26)

“He was killed by an Afghan opposed to the settlement that had left Kashmir divided, a man who felt Pakistan should be fighting to take it back”. (Khan 32)

“I noticed most of the regular donors were from the trader class, who wore shalwar kameez, and decided the hospital marketing team should also wear Pakistani dress.” (Khan 63)

“We all decided that we should exclude the six, justifying it to ourselves because only those who had performed should be rewarded”. (Khan 74)

“My host asked him what I should do after cricket.”

“The OIC (Organization of the Islamic Conference), an association of Muslim states, should have sent a delegation to the European Union and US Congress to explain to them the offense caused by slandering the prophet (PBUH).”

“The Muslim elite should have followed their example.”

“This is one of the mistakes atheists make; they think that a religious person should be immune to temptation, that the moment he claims to have faith he should transform into an angel, but the battle has only just begun.”

“The more knowledge you have the more you should realize how little you know.”

4.1.2.2 Obligation

“She would make me do my homework every day.” (Khan 38)

“The younger member would carefully observe what was approved and what was condemned by the seniors.” (Khan 39)

“The internal change must come first.”

“It hurt even more because Rushdie was from a Muslim Indian family and must have known the outrage it would cause.”

“Above all, in times of crisis, he must have the ability to take the pressure - that's when a team needs the leader most.”

4.1.2.3 Permission

“Tell me one thing I can do so that I can become a Muslim but keep my habits.” (Khan 40)

“I asked Mian Bashir where I should start.”

“Could these people not be mobilized to fight to save our ever-deteriorating country?”