



## RESEARCH PAPER

# Discourse Analysis of Speeches and Interviews of Imran Khan in the Context of Alleged Regime Change Operation and Political Turmoil of Pakistan

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## ABSTRACT

Political discourse analysis is an approach of critical discourse analysis that deals with and provides a framework to analyze political discourse. The aim of this research was to analyze the political speeches and interviews of the former prime minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan, in the context of the Regime Change Operation. This research has analyzed the hidden and embedded meanings of his speeches and interviews. It has explored the real purpose, motivation, intentions, ideology, and thoughts of the Prime Minister, Khan, in a political context to determine the effects and aspects of his speeches. The research was limited to data from Imran Khan's speeches and interviews after he was removed from office. The data has been analyzed under Fairclough's three-stage model of CDA. The results were categorized in three ways: first, the similarities between the speech outlines and the speeches were described; second, the speech tones were gathered; and third, the primary characteristics of the speeches were presented.

**KEYWORDS:** CDA, Fairclough Model, Coinage, Social Media, Political Discourse

## Introduction

This study analyzes former Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan's political speeches and interviews, which was removed from office allegedly as part of a US plot to enact regime change. In his speeches and interviews, Imran Khan has consistently emphasized that his administration has been overthrown as a result of his visit to Russia on February 21, 2022, and his resounding "Absolutely Not" response to the USA's request for military sites in Pakistan. These two words altered the entire relationship and political environment between the United States and Pakistan (News Week, 2022).

Imran Khan was ousted from his office and his government was turned down on April 9, 2022, as the result of a No Confidence Motion by opposition parties. Soon after being ousted, he started a protest and an election campaign as well, to see the public's reaction and get their support for the next election. Khan delivered numerous speeches in different Jalsas (Meetings & Processions) (The News, 2022). He has been interviewed not only by local media but also international media. In his speeches and interviews, he made numerous allegations and stated many facts regarding regime change operations and criticized his political opponents who turned over his government and now they are in government (Dawn, 2022).

Imran Khan's political speeches and interviews will be examined in the context of a specific political setting in this study. In addition to analyzing the discourse, this study will also look into its underlying meanings. PDA demonstrates how politicians employ language to accomplish particular goals, including fostering trust or sowing doubt.

### **Materials and Methods**

Fairclough described three stages of discourse. According to Fairclough, the first stage is "description," or simply descriptive, which deals with vocabulary, grammar, and lexical form; the second stage is "interpretation," and it deals with intention and hidden meanings of the discourse. The second stage also includes "Speech Act Theory," which was propounded by J.L. Austin and Searle in 1975. Speech Act Theory is a sort of linguist communication comprised of linguistic actions.

The third and last stage of Fairclough's model of CDA is "explanation" of discourse in social contexts such as feminism, racism, political situations or political turmoil, particular historical or political events etc. Systemic Functional Grammar or Systemic Functional Linguistics is the basic and key foundation of Critical Discourse Analysis as well as other theories of pragmatics, especially those originated by Halliday, who was an Australian linguist.

Although Political Discourse Analysis is a less commonly used approach of CDA than the comparison of Feministic Critical Discourse Analysis, which is widely in use for critical studies related to gender biasness and gender inequality, some previous studies were based on the CDA (PDA) model in the perspective of politicians' speeches. Currently, educational researchers are approaching the PDA to analyze the Foreign Politicians' Speeches. Some studies are based on the Van Dijk model, while some on the Fairclough model. The amalgamation of both models is also in use. The researchers were inspired by the PDA's gap force to investigate the purpose of Pakistani politicians' speeches.

Imran Khan's United Nations speech was being analyzed by Rubbani, Awan, and Shamsi in 2021, using the CDA model of Fairclough. According to the findings, the focus of his speech was to build a trust-based relationship among all nations in the broad interest of humanity. Findings show that the language, grammar, and sentence structure of the speech were simple, easy, and understandable.

The research tool for this study has been based on Fairclough's model of CDA. This model includes three main stages, and through these stages, discourse can be understood and examined correctly and comprehensively. The political speeches and interviews of former Prime Minister of Pakistan Imran Khan have been taken as data, delivered after 09 April 2022 after being ousted by a regime change operation for this research study. The data has been taken through different social media platforms, magazines, YouTube, and social media websites consisting of Imran Khan's political speeches and interviews. The data will be analyzed through the political discourse analysis approach of CDA. For the analysis purpose, Fairclough's three-stage model of CDA will be applied. The research type will be qualitative.

### **Data Analysis**

The data has been analyzed under the three stages of Fairclough's model of CDA;

## Description (Text Analysis)

"Text" is Fairclough's model's primary analytical focus. According to Fairclough (1995), linguistic analysis is a component of text analysis. The investigation of the grammar, vocabulary, sound system, semantics, and cohesive organization above the sentence level is included in linguistic analysis, according to Fairclough (1995).

With his energetic rallies filled with upbeat music and social media presence, Imran Khan emerged as a powerful new force. Mr. Khan pledged to "transform" the nation and establish a "new Pakistan." He frequently emphasised "change in Pakistan" in speeches and interviews. The words "*Cypher*," "*Election Demand*," "*Exposing Current Government and Previous opposition's Corruption*," "*Discussing the Reasons for His Ouster*," "*Political Victory*," and "*Foreign Interference*" dominate his whole media and public address. IK frequently used ambiguous words and phrases to get people's attention, like "*Wo Kon Tha?*" (*Who was he?*), which refers to the person or forces that brought about the overthrow of his administration. He frequently referred to the Pakistani military establishment as "*neutral*" because, despite earlier assurances that they would refrain from interfering with political unrest, IK doublets – that is, phrases and words – declare that the establishment is responsible for the entire scheme. Khan stated that "*only animals are neutral*," which a subliminal attack on the military establishment was.

Protests have broken out across Pakistan and among the Pakistani diaspora worldwide. For a politician who was previously believed to have lost favor with young people, Khan's TV appearances have garnered new records for viewership. Imran Khan, his party, and his followers are waging a new war under the banner of "*Imported Hakumat Na-manzoor*," Khan's steadfast assertion that his administration was overthrown at the US government's behest, capitalizing on PDM's tenacious campaign to depose him. The terrifying chant for PDM, known as the "**Urdu hashtag**," which has amassed the most tweets in Twitter history, has become a craze on the social media platform.

In practically all of his public addresses, Khan stated,

*"When I entered politics, I wanted Pakistan to become the kind of country that our leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah desired."*

He often discussed his political career and struggles by referring his intentions for Pakistan's economic development and national sovereignty.

He warned people attempting to overthrow him in a number of public addresses and media interviews before getting ousted, and he continued his words in a more meaningful way after being ousted.

*"If I leave government, I'll be even more dangerous to you all. Up till now, I just sit in the office quietly, watching this (contemptible) spectacle. If I ever get out onto the streets, there won't be any place for you (all) to hide – because the people have come to see you (all) for who you really are."*

Besides his political speeches and "*Haqeeqi Azadi Tehreek*," According to Khan, he is facing numerous alleged fake cases; courts have asserted many decisions against him and his party. Khan had told the court in writing that his remarks against the judge who denied bail to his aide in a sedition case were unintentional. However, the former cricket star held back from offering an unconditional apology.

*"It looks like the government, powerful circles have started a witch hunt and will use whatever instrument they have to eliminate him politically, and we will continue our movement within constitutional and democratic parameters as he's gaining popularity among the people."*

Khan's heated comments at a public event in the month of August about some police officers and a female judge prompted the court to consider starting contempt of court proceedings against him.

Additionally, he claimed that the police had tortured his assistants.

While speaking to his fans in a jalsa, Khan threatened them, saying, *"We will file cases against you and we won't spare you."*

In his remarks at a party rally in Gujranwala on Saturday, former prime minister and PTI Chairman Imran Khan addressed the establishment directly and threatened to hold it accountable if the nation and economy "plummet any farther" under the current administration by saying:

*"I am addressing the people who have the power. I want to ask the establishment if... the way this government is taking this country and its economy down... I know that you call yourself neutral, but this nation will hold you responsible for the way the country is going down. They will hold you responsible because you could have prevented the country from getting mired in this swamp, but you did not do anything. If the economy goes down, so will national security. If we are helpless in front of foreign powers, there is still time. "Save this country from plummeting any further."*

Imran reiterated his demand for free and fair elections, warning that if it wasn't satisfied, his supporters will peacefully assemble in the streets and demand their demands be realized *"by force."*

*"If they do not hold free and fair elections, then the people are ready to take to the streets of Pakistan to hold peaceful protests ... or ... we will hold elections by force," he said. "We can see they are running away from the elections because they know they will lose even badly than before."*

He said he would require both the youth in general and the Insaf Student Federation (ISF) of his party in light of *"what I am going to say ahead"* at the beginning of his speech.

*"The thing I am preparing this nation for ... I would need the youth of this nation a lot for Haqeeqi Azadi (actual freedom)."*

He claimed that after he was removed from the government, his political rivals had predicted a surge of public jubilation.

*"But instead, the populace protested in the streets."*

Imran asserted that the government attempted to stop the populace from supporting him by using force and tear gas shelling because they thought *"people will be afraid and are mummy-daddy and won't be able to take pressure."*

*"They still did not succeed and people still came out in every rally. I've been holding rallies for six months now and the nation has come out in big numbers in every one of them."*

Imran said that *Mr. X* and a "*dishonest*" chief election commissioner helped rig the system so that he would lose the Punjab by-elections. They still lost, thus their current goal is to have Imran Khan disqualified. He asserted that his political rivals are suing to have him declared ineligible because they want him "*to not participate at all.*"

*"Despite the fact that there were chants against them in Medina, they filed a case of contempt for religion against me."*

He almost concluded his speeches by asserting his willingness to sacrifice his life in the way of "Haqeeqi Azadi" and battling against corrupt goons by saying;

*"They were coming to get me and put me in jail and I was ready. My bags were packed. I've already told you that jail is a small thing. I am willing to give my life to get my country obtain Haqeeqi Azadi from them."*

### **Interpretation (Processing Analysis)**

It demonstrates how discourse processes and the text are related. Reading is the result of a relationship between the characteristics of the text and the interpretive tools and methods that the interpreter applies to the text. According to the nature of the text, the various readings will have a restricted and defined range (Fairclough).

While giving his speeches, Imran Khan displayed a variety of speech acts. He conveyed various ideas through forceful, negating, declarative, illocutionary, direct, and indirect commissive expressions. As a result, the interpretation analysis is being done using the speech act theory. Speech acts are the words and grammatical structures that people use to create utterances that they use to conduct actions or express them. Speech acts are commonly referred to as communication acts and acts that are carried out through utterances. The work of Searle (1969) and Austin is where the speech act got its start (1962). The speech acts deal with how to do things with words. The speech act hypothesis is one way to sum up the speech act theory.

In a number of his political jalsas, former prime minister of Pakistan Imran Khan claimed that "*now everyone knows the neutrals were not really neutral,*" and he went on to wonder if they were "*part of the plan to derail Pakistan on the economic and democratic front.*" The term "**neutral**" refers to the military, which has often asserted its neutrality while the nation has experienced political turmoil since the no-confidence vote was filed against former PM Imran Khan.

In a speech at a lawyer's convention in Lahore, he declared,

*"I will give a call and we will get our country emancipated in actual terms."*

He claimed many times that while the poor were suffering, those in the government were getting richer. Imran also lamented the absence of the rule of law and the uneven implementation of justice in contrast to western nations.

Following the harassment of PTI supporters on **May 25**, when the PTI tried a long march to Islamabad but was repressed by the police, IK's statements took on an agitated and combative tone. Imran reiterated his desire for immediate elections while expressing

concern that the PTI's patience was running out. He had anticipated making the election announcement before revealing his preparations for the last march on Islamabad. He declared, "*I will give a call and we will get our country emancipated in actual terms,*" during a speech at a lawyer's convention in Lahore. Imran made his remark after the federal government increased security measures in Islamabad's Red Zone neighborhoods.

IK asserted in numerous speeches that some unknown phone callers are threatening PTI workers and supporters through private numbers, but in his address in Chakwal, the PTI chief, for the first time ever, said that those "*issuing threats from unknown numbers*" should be threatened back – it was something new that has been only heard in this particular Jalsa.

Speaking to the attendees of **Haqiqi Azadi Jalsas**, he reminded many of them of how individuals sacrificed their lives to free themselves from British domination and explained how slavery makes one feel inferior. Imran Khan provided evidence to support his claim that **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah** fought for the nation's independence. While regretting that the nation's elite had not overcome their inferiority complex, he continued by saying that slave nations could never advance. According to Imran Khan, Islam was not propagated by the use of force, who also asserted that the Arab people's mental independence and mindset transformation represented the true revolution. He continued by mentioning the tragedy of the **Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)**, who made people bold in the face of "**idols of fear.**"

### Explanation (Social Analysis)

A cypher is a coded document that gathers intelligence, secrets, and knowledge to the point where it is able to recover everyone's valuable protocol passwords. On March 27, former Prime Minister Imran Khan said for the first time that a foreign "**plot**" was to blame for **the vote of no confidence (VoNC)** that the then-opposition had brought against him. According to him, the US planned the plot to depose him for pursuing an independent foreign policy for Pakistan and travelling to Russia over Washington's reservations.

In order to address the contents of the telegram sent by the then-ambassador of Pakistan in Washington, Asad Majeed Khan, following his meeting with US under Secretary Donald Lu, Khan called a meeting of the National Security Committee (NSC) on March 31. The committee referred to the US official's comments as "undiplomatic" and equivalent to "blatant involvement" in Pakistan's domestic affairs, even though it did not support Khan's assertion of a "conspiracy." After a successful Vote of No Confidence, Khan was dismissed from office, and Shehbaz Sharif was appointed as the country's new prime minister. On April 22, PM Sharif convened the NSC meeting once more to review the telegram matter; it was decided at this meeting that no proof of a foreign conspiracy in Khan's dismissal had been discovered. Later, IK used the word cypher and its details in recurring jalsas to incite and sensitize public emotions by referring to Haqeeqi azadi from the United States and its puppets who sat in Imported Hakoomat (Imported government).

On Twitter, the Urdu hashtag "**Wo Kaun Hai**" is still popular, and several journalists who were formerly the establishment's spokespeople are endorsing it. Imran Khan picked up the question after it was first posed by anchor Arshad Sharif, and he utilized it in several of his jalsas by making various responses with contradictory meanings. The questions posed by the host included the following: "Who is to blame for the nation's instability? After Imran Khan's call to the workforce as prime minister, who had D-Chowk sealed? Whom did the US ask to alter the government? Who informed us that Imran Khan

made the choice to travel to Russia on his own? More than 39,000 tweets were published under the hashtag.

Imran Khan, a former prime minister of Pakistan, asserted in a number of his political jalsas that "today everyone knows the neutrals were not truly neutral and he went on to speculate as to whether they were "part of the strategy to derail Pakistan on the economic and democratic front." The military is referred to as being "neutral," and it has frequently reaffirmed this position as the country has witnessed political unrest in the wake of the no-confidence motion filed against the former prime minister Imran Khan. "**Do not take sides in a battle or warlike scenario,**" is the meaning of the word "neutral." IK has used the word not only once, but nearly every time he speaks in a jalsa. He added several other examples from Quranic scriptures to his explanation.

IK also mentioned that people who do not tend to side with the truth and remain neutral throughout the conflict (again referring to the powerful circles and military establishment) are just like animals that never side with either side of a dispute.

The word Mr. Khan used was intended to be taken seriously in the political turmoil of Pakistan, but his followers started using the word as a way forward by making teasing memes of IK's political rivals and military establishment as well. They began to use it in humorous memes on Twitter and other social media platforms. The phrase will soon spread across the entire nation as ordinary lingo/slang. But this is not the only word that has been used by Imran Khan and later turned into slang with multiple meanings.

Here is a list of words with their linguistic positions to elaborate the slanginess of words and phrases uttered by Mr. Khan;

Coined By	Word/Phrase/Sentence	Referred For
Imran Khan	<b>Neutral</b> (Assertive Noun/ Adjective)	Military Establishment
Imran Khan	<b>Who was he?</b> (Interrogative) (Double Meaning question)	Doubled Meaning (It is commonly assumed that he referred to his political rivals in this interrogative sentence).
Imran Khan	<b>Imported Hakoomat (Government)</b> (Noun which qualified by Adjective)	Referred for the sitting government of Shahbaz Sharif
Imran Khan	<b>Cypher</b> (Diplomatic Term)	Refers to the coded letter arrived from US by Pakistan Ambassador.
Imran Khan	<b>Conspiracy or Interference</b> (Abstract Nouns)	Referred to explain the position of Cypher
Imran Khan	<b>Diesel</b> (Noun)	Used for Moulana Fazl Ur Rehman (head of political party, part of sitting government)
Imran Khan	<b>Cherry Blossom</b> (Noun, Name of shoe polish brand)	Coined for PM Shahbaz Sharif

The English language has never taken on so much importance in Pakistani politics as it does today. The existing political system is based on three concepts: neutrality, conspiracy, and interference. Ironically, if the PTI and its leaders are to be believed, the period of "**neutrality**" was what signaled the end of their government and the terms "**interference**" and "**conspiracy**" were merely a means to that purpose.

If the discourse uttered by military spokesman it got clearly appears that the military have chosen to avoid getting involved in the "dirt" of politics. When asked about the need for early voting, the **DG ISPR** completely deferred to the "**politicians**" in an apparent attempt to appear "**neutral**." On the other hand, supporters of the PTI contend that such "neutrality," or the requirement to avoid politics, should not be viewed in a vacuum. Like all other state institutions, the armed forces are responsible for defending Pakistan's interests.

On August 13, 2022, Imran Khan extended an invitation to Pakistanis to attend his party's Independence Day celebrations, where he promised to inspire Pakistanis with his "**Haqiqi Azadi**" journey.

*"I encourage all Pakistanis, especially our youth, to join us in our actual independence rally and celebration of 75 years of Pakistan in Lahore on the night of August 13,"* the ousted PM wrote on Twitter. But this was not the first time he tried to rile up the youth for "Haqiqi Azadi", but since he has been ousted from the office, he launched this movement by saying that he wants to make his country and nation independent, free, and sovereign.

In his addresses, the former prime minister repeatedly emphasized that the only way Pakistan could get out of its current predicament was to hold new general elections. The party's lengthy "**Azadi March**" toward Islamabad on July 25 was met with resolute opposition from the PML-N-led federal government as it attempted to enter the capital.

There are three main traits of the IK's speeches that could be easily identified, which also define the tone of interviews and speeches as well;

1. **Criticism**
2. **Allegations**
3. **Comparisons**

In his political speeches and interviews, he persisted in **criticizing** the economic policies of the current administration, alleging that the steep devaluation of the rupee against the dollar had increased inflation and unemployment. His **allegations** are another trait of his conversations. For instance, he said that while the people were suffering, the government was increasing its wealth. In contrast to western countries, Imran also bemoaned the absence of the rule of law and the uneven application of justice. The third element that sets his remarks apart is his **analogies** to he made a connection between the recent crackdown on journalists perceived to be pro-PTI and the fact that no one in western countries received threats from unknown callers.

## Findings

### Similarities of the Speeches Outlines



On the basis of data analysis, the following similarities of the Imran Khan's 54 jalsas speeches outlines can be excluded;

### **The Demand of Free & Fair Election**

There are many commonalities in the outlines of political speeches by Imran Khan, but the first and most significant is the conduction of "Free and Fair General Elections in Pakistan," which remained the most prominent and focused point of all his speeches after being ousted from the office. He considers a free and fair election the "only way forward" to political and economic stability.

### **The Investigation of Cypher**

Another theme running through the speeches is the examination of putative and contested cyphers. In his earlier speeches, Imran Khan discussed the meaning of the word "cypher" and how it relates to the plot to overthrow his government. However, the focus of his following statements switched to the Pakistani Supreme Court's inquiry against Cypher.

### **Exposing Corruptions of Sitting Government Parties**

Imran Khan revealed the corruption of the opposition's opponents and made vehement remarks about it. He broadcast numerous audio and video tapes of his political adversaries for decades, particularly Maryam Nawaz, Nawaz Sharif, Shabaaz Sharif, and the rest of their families, who are the primary benefactors of assets obtained through corruption.

### **Criticism on Political Rivals**

Imran Khan has consistently criticized his political opponents, including Shahbaz Sharif, Asif Ali Zardari, Bilawal Bhutto, and others, but **Mouland Fazl ur Rehman** has been the most targeted. He used to call him "**Diesel**", with reference to his corruption in petroleum and diesel permits in the past. People are amused by this criticism. Whenever he arrives on the stage to deliver his speech, people start luring and shouting by saying "Diesel". The word diesel is the most **frequently** used word throughout his speeches.

### **Answering Back to the Allegations Imposed by Political Rivals**

In his numerous speeches, he answered back to all the allegations that had been made against him by his rivals. Among the allegations were bullying, provocation, corruption, an audio leak scandal, and many others.

### **Urge for National Sovereignty**

Interim Prime Minister Imran Khan has frequently urged people to take to the streets to defend Pakistan from the "latest and largest assault" on the nation's democracy and sovereignty by a "foreign power" using "local collaborators." The populace, he asserted, is always a nation's strongest protector of its democracy and sovereignty. In order to investigate the alleged foreign conspiracy to overthrow his administration, PM Imran Khan asked the Supreme Court to establish a committee in the Memo gate pattern.

## **Examples from Hadith and Quran**

In many of his public addresses, Imran Khan employed illustrations from the Quran, Hadith, and Islamic history to enliven his points and inspire the young. He served as a living example of the State of Madina, Political Struggle as Jihad against Corruption, the Tragedy of Karbala, Hazrat Hussain R.A.'s life lessons, and the life's work and vision of Quaid E Azam.

## **Boosted the Enthusiasm of Youth**

Imran Khan made a huge effort to lift the emotions of his youthful supporters by referring to them as "**Thoughtful Youth.**" He always showed appreciation for his youthful employees and motivated them to actively participate in the haqiqi azadi movement.

## **Showing Videos and Audios of Political Rivals**

Imran Khan established a new culture in his jalsas that is fairly novel in Pakistani political history. Imran Khan broadcasts audio and video of his political rivals before parodying and mocking them for their own conflicting claims.

For instance, Khan aired a video of Mr. Sharif discussing his own international trips for financial assistance in a queer style, which was highly inappropriate for a prime minister, but IK utilized his film as a punching bag.

## **Focus on the Social Injustice by Elite Political Class**

In his talks, Khan Advocates for unrestricted democracy and actual parliamentary rule, this is revolutionary enough in Pakistan, a nation with a stratified society and a strong military presence. While his allies contend that his opponents were given substantial bribes to remove him, he asserts that a nation that tortures its political people cannot be a democracy and calls for fresh, fair elections. However, the method of delivery is maybe just as striking as the message itself, posing a threat to the established order that is centralized. Khan is determined to spread his message despite being blocked by major broadcasters and receiving little coverage in the media. He does this by using social media and live streaming frequently.

## **Focus on Haqiqi Azadi**

The goal of all of his jalsas and endeavors is to advance the **Haqiqi Azadi Tehreek.** Imran Khan started this movement in response to an attempt to overthrow him and install Shahbaz Sharif as prime minister through a regime change operation.

## **Oath Taking**

In each of his most recent Jalsas, Imran Khan has had the youth raise their hands and take an oath from them, promising to defend the nation's constitution, be steadfast, and always stand with IK to obtain their true independence. Political Jalsa trends and cultures now follow an altogether new strategy which has been introduced by Mr. Khan.

## **Tones of the Speeches**

There was a diversity in Imran Khan's tone while delivering the speeches, mainly the below listed tones are being used for speech delivery;

### **Aggressive**

When criticizing his opponents, Imran Khan's tone frequently became hostile. IK then uttered harsh and ferocious phrases like "*I will not spare them.*"

### **Educating**

As he counsels his followers, especially the young, his tone shifts to one of education.

### **Analytic**

Many facts and conspiracies were occasionally explained and interpreted by Imran Khan in an analytical manner.

### **Annoying**

While criticizing the corruption of his adversaries and bogus accusations against him, Imran Khan occasionally became irritated. The responses to the torture case involving Gill and the tyranny of May 25th serve as the best examples.

### **Appreciative**

His tone softens and becomes appreciative as he acknowledges and praises his workers' contributions to all of his political battles.

The study was intended to investigate the social and political backdrop of Imran Khan, a former prime minister of Pakistan, in his political speeches and interviews. The study investigated the political ideologies and hidden meanings inside Fairclough's CDA model, utilizing the PDA method. It has been assessed how Imran Khan's speeches and interviews have had their social and political impact on domestic and global politics. The paper reveals that Imran Khan criticized the economic policies of the current administration in his political speeches and interviews, asserting that the sharp depreciation of the rupee against the dollar had raised inflation and unemployment. Another characteristic of his chats is his claims. For instance, he said that the government was expanding its wealth even as the people were suffering. Imran also lamented the lack of the rule of law and the disproportionate application of justice in comparison to western nations. His parallels in all his speeches, in which he drew a parallel between the current crackdown on journalists seen as pro-PTI and the absence of threats from unknown callers in western nations, are the third aspect of his remarks that set them apart. Imran Khan has asked the youth to raise their hands during each of his most recent Jalsas and take an oath from them, pledging to preserve the country's constitution. The study's analysis demonstrates how discourse strategies and the text are connected in each of Imran Khan's speeches, especially in the context of efforts to enact regime change. The correlations between the textual features and the interpretive tools and procedures applied to the discourse material are the findings of the observation point in the research investigation. The examination of the discourse's essence reveals an infinite and described variability in the talks. When giving talks, Imran Khan has engaged in a number of speech acts. This is sufficiently revolutionary in Pakistan, a country with a stratified society and a significant military presence, where Khan advocates unrestrained democracy and real parliamentary government. He claims that a country that tortures its political people cannot be a democracy and asks for new, fair elections, despite the claims of his allies that his opponents received significant payments to force him out of office. The message itself may be powerful, but the way it is delivered poses a threat to the existing, centralized order.

Khan is adamant about getting his message out despite being ignored by the media and being barred by major channels. He accomplishes this by constantly live streaming on social media.

### **Conclusion**

The analysis of the research shows how discourse techniques and the text are intertwined in all of Imran Khan's speeches, particularly in the context of regime change operations. The findings of the observation point in the research study are the relationships between the characteristics of the text and the interpretative tools and techniques being used to analyze the discourse material. The analysis of the nature of the discourse shows that the various speeches have an unlimited and described variety. Imran Khan has performed a variety of speech acts when delivering his speeches. He used strong, negative, declaratory, illocutionary, direct, and oblique commissive language to communicate a variety of ideas. As a result, the speech act idea is being used to evaluate the translation from Urdu to English. Words and grammatical structures make up speech acts. Speech acts are always verbs and grammatical constructions that people use to form utterances in order to perform or convey activities. Conversational and utterance-based acts are what are commonly referred to as speech acts. The speech actions cover how to use language to accomplish tasks. The data has been analyzed under Fairclough's three-stage model of CDA. Description, which deals with terminology, and sentence structure, is the first stage. The meanings of the presented data are involved in the second step of interpretation. The next stage is explanation, which describes and analyses the data in light of the social setting in which it was produced.

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