A Critical Discourse Analysis of Sadiq Khan's Acceptance Speech as the Mayor of London

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Abstract

The Critical Discourse Analysis explores the connection between the use of language and the social and political contexts in which it occurs. It is often applied to analyze political discourse including the public speech, This paper, based on Critical Discourse Analysis theory and Systematic Functional Linguistics, analyzes Sadiq Khan's Acceptance Speech as The Mayor of London. This research employed a qualitative research method and content analysis approach. The data was obtained from the trusted website and the data itself was analyzed by using Halliday's theory, mainly from the point of transitivity, modality and textual analysis, in which we can learn the language how to serve the ideology and power. As a result of the analysis, it was discovered that; 1) material processes is the dominant process used in Khan's speech, 2) two types of modalities can be found in Khan's speech, namely the high modality type, the word "always", and medium modality type, the word "will", 3) a unity of idea of the text is built (cohesive and coherence) both in internal paragraphs and the unity of ideas among paragraphs and it is chronologically stated.

Introduction

Language is used in texts and contexts, and the study is called as discourse analysis. According to McCarthy (1991:5), discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the contexts in which it is used. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a branch of linguistics that seeks to understand how and why certain texts affect readers and hearers. Through the analysis of grammar, it aims to uncover the 'hidden ideologies' that can influence a reader or hearer's view of the world (Sofiana, Yuliasri & Haryanto, 2018). It focuses on the function of language in social use. This relation between the users and the situation generally refers to as context, and concerns on the background knowledge and situation in which text is either produced or encountered. Farclough of (1992) proposed that the term 'discourse' is a term for social practice, rather than a pure individual activities. This implies that discourse underpin social structures and should be presented and understood in a certain social context. If one

intends to probe the relations of ideaology and power, truth and power, dominant and dominated, critical discourse analysis is the method that observe the whole discursive event (Pennycook, 2001; Solikhah, 2020).

Speech is a form of communication ability that has a purpose to deliver a message to the public (Sidabutar, 2014). Speeches, especially those delivered by political figures are very prerequisite with interests - individual or group interest. Speech means producing language or discourse which can then be interpreted by listeners. The language produced by Khan certainly has some function, for example the persuasive function, because language is neutral or not depends on who the speakers are (Ayuningtias & Hartanto, 2014; Putri, Fauzan & Toba 2018).

Discourse analysis in the present study does not merely look at the semantic relations that emerge from Khan's speech, but it is more to the critical discourse that will be seen from the social context of the speech, from his capacity as the Mayor of London, the first Muslim Mayor of

London, who has power and ideology. This is in line with what is conveyed by Fairclough (2003) about the relation between discourse with ideology and power (power and ideology).

The focus of this study is to investigate Khan's speech relating to discourse delivered after his acceptance and victory as the Mayor of London. This speech got much attention, perception and opinon from worldwide as it was the speech of the first moslem Mayor of London. Theoretically, perceptions and opinions are born from phenomena that occur. Therefore this speech is interesting to study in terms of implicature, ideology and power (metafunctions). Based on the background, the purpose of this study is to find out the implicature, ideology and power realized in Khan's speech .

Method

This study investigates what metafunctions are realized in Khan' speech texts, so this study elaborates the realization of the data analysis to find out the meanings realized from the data. Thus, the study is a qualitative research. The object of the study is Khan's speech which include in discourse analysis.

A discourse research is commonly a qualitative descriptive because it interprets and exemplifies social phenomena subjectively by the researcher's perspective in analyzing what happen beyond the text. The qualitative researcher interprets the meaning of the data based on the investigation. Then, the result of investigation is presented descriptively in order to draw conclusion. And the researcher also used quantitative approach in calculating the findings.

Data of the study is the script of Sadiq Khan's Speech of Acceptance as Mayor of London, delivered on May, 6, 2016. The data were analyzed from the point of view of transitivity, modality and textual analysis to know ideal, interpersonal and textual meanings.

Result and Discussion

A. Transitivity analysis

The ideational meaning is represented in text by transitivity. It is a basic semantic system, which construes the world of experience into manageable set of proces types. Halliday devides these processes into six types; material process, mental process, relational process, behavioral process, verbal process and existenstial process.

Table 1. Overview of Process Types (Martin, Matthiessen and Painter)

No	Process types	Transitive role
1	Material	Actor, goal, recipient, range
2	Mental	Senser, phenomenon
3	Verbal	Sayer, receiver, verbiage
4	Behavioral	Behaver
5	Existensial	Existent
6	Relational (attributive, identifying)	Carrier, attribute, token, value

Table 2. Transitivity analysis of Material Process found in Khan's Speech

No	Process types	Number	%
1	Material	36	56.9
2	Mental	14	21.5
3	Verbal	4	4.6
4	Behavioral	-	
5	Existensial	-	
6	Relational	12	17
	Total	66	100

There are six process types in Transitivity analysis, but three of them are the main types of processes identified from the analysis of Khan speech, those are material, mental and relational. From table 2 we can see that material processes are used most in Khan's speech with a percentage of

56.9%. Relational process is at the second rank by 17 % and then is followed by mental process in the third rank by 21.5%. So here, the reseacher will mainly analyze the three major processes.

Table 3. Transitivity analysis of Material Process

ACTOR	PROCESS	GOAL/RECIPIENT/RANGE
I	grew up, could be elected, thank (6), end, made, keep, work, make, do,	On a council, mayor, you, here, everything, promise, here, life,
Londoner	Making, to get, fulfil,	the impossible, the opportunities, their potential,
Ambition	will guide	Me,
Our city	gave	me and my family
Opportunities	to survive, to thrive, to build,	a better future
You	can afford	
More job	Pay	
He	Choce	
The city	Has chosen	One of his children
Everyone	Worked, made	
We	Have run, have worked, will be offered,	Positive campaign, our socks, a stark choice
The election	Happen	
London	Has chosen	Hope over fear
Fear	Does not make, make	Us, weaker

1. Material Process

Material process is a process which describes the process of doing. The entities do something real and concrete. As the table shows above, there are 36 and the percentage is 56,9 % in the Khan speech text. Material process is the dominant process in the Khan speech text.

The material process states about actions or events that happened in the past, present and in the future..Most of them tells about what Khan has done in the past and what he will do in the future.

Table 4. Transitivity analysis of Relational Process

ATTRIBUTIVE	IDENTIFYING
London is the greatest city in the world,	He was a wonderful man
I am so proud of our city	his children to be the Mayor
I am deeply humbled	to always be a Mayor for all Londoners
He would have been so proud today	
she really is..	
I wouldn't be here today.	
I am so proud	
fear is simply not welcome in our city	
This election was not without controversy	

2. Relational Process.

Relational process is a process of being, there are two types of relational process; identifying and attributive processes. Identifying process is a process which establishes an identity, and attributive process is a process which assigns a quality. The researcher found that Khan used the relational attributive processes and indentifying process in his speech. There are 9 relational attributive processes and 3 identifying processes.

Table 5. Transitivity analysis of Mental Process

SENSER	MENTAL PROCESS
I	Would have thought, want (6), have, hve been thinking, hope
More jobs	Feeling safe
You	Know

3. Mental Process

Mental process is a process of thinking or feeling; it is about mental reactions; those are thoughts, perceptions and feelings. As the table shows above, the total frequency of mental process is 21.5 % of 66. Mental process occupies the third of the most frequent process in Khan's speech text..

From the results of the transitivity analysis, we find that Khan's speech uses more verb type of material processes. There are more than 50% of verbs of this type in Khan's speech. Khan wants to show us that the success that he has achieved so far and in the future requires hard works and actions. From this transivity analysis, we can also get message that Khan perceives himself as a humble person by saying 'thank you' which he repeats 6 times. He is also not selfish by stating his appreciation to all elements of society, including his competitors, who have made this election successful and led him to be elected as Mayor of London. He is also a religious person who positions the status of the Mayor of London as a trust, which he must carry out with full of responsibility, rather than a position which is to be proud of. He also really appreciates his family, especially his mother and father. Besides that he also praises the Londoners who prioritized the unity and peace, especially in London city. This is the attitude of Londoner from the beginning of the time.

B. Modality analysis

Modality is an aspect of Systemic Functional Linguistics drawn upon in critical discourse analysis. Halliday (1994:75) asserts that modality id the 'speaker's judgment of the probabilities or the obligations involved in what he is saying'. It is said to be expressed through mood and it complements mood in the construction of interpersonal meanings. It is characterised to convey speaker's or writer's involvement in the propositional content of a given utterance. In Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics(SFL), modality is mainly located in the interpersonal components of the grammar and choices in this component are independent of grammatical choices in other components, for example, choices of transitivity in the ideational component (Halliday 2002:200). Modality is associated with power.

1. Modal verb

Based on the results of the modality analysis, two types of modalities can be found in Khan's speech, namely the High Modality type, the word 'always', and type of medium modality type, the word "will". The choice of the types of verbs indicates a strong commitment from Khan to realize the promises made during the campaign.

2. Pronous

Khan's speech text uses more singular first person pronouns (I, my, me) which expresses who is the most responsible and has dominant power for carrying out the assignment in leading the city of London. It also found the use of the pronouns 'we, us and our'. The use of plural first person pronouns illustrates the emotional closeness of the relationship between the speaker and the listeners.

3. Tenses

Simple present tense is the form of tense that is most used in Khan's speech. The use of this tense indicates that Khan wants us to focus more on the situation that are being faced now in

regional and international situation ranging from political, economic and cultural fields at present.

Simple future tense is primarily used to show the planned or expected things in the future. The tense helps the Mayor to lay out his or his government" s following steps taken in his term to foster the buildup of the city and the corresponding change of these measures in the future. In this way, the government's objectives are shown and at the same time, the audience" s confidence is built by the prospect of the peace and prosperity of the future life.

The choice of the types of modality verbs – "always and will" - used by Khan indicates a strong commitment from Khan to realize the promises made during the campaign. It is a kind of indicator that Khan is a figure who keeps the promises as they were stated during the campaign that is to create a better life for the people of London without considering their background

C. Textual analysis

The textual meaning relates to mode (contextual coherence), It is concerned with resources for analysing the ways in which massage are constructed. The grammatical systems that relate to the textual meaning include Theme/Rheme and Cohesion. Halliday (1994:37) assert that "textual meaning is an interpretation of the clause in its function as a message". While, Gerot and Wignell (1995:14) state that "textual meaning expresses the relation of language to its environment, including both the verbal environment-what has been said or written before (co-text) and non-verbal, situational environment (context)". This can be concluded, that textual meaning refers to the relation of language to its environment to organize the messages in ways which indicate how they fit in with the other messages around them and the wider context in which it is talked or written (context or co-text).

Based on the textual analysis of Khan's speech text, Khan's speech tends to use short sentences and use easy-to-understand vocabulary. This can be interpreted that Khan wants to make effective communication with his listeners, with simple sentences that are easy to understand. There is a unity of idea in the text that is built (cohesive and coherence) both in internal paragraphs and the unity of ideas among paragraphs. This can be seen from the use of pronouns and conjunctions in Khan's speech text. The organization of this text was built by considering the sequence of events developed cronologically, starting from the review of past events during the campaign and general elections, the present situation (post-election) and the future that revealed what would be done after he was elected the Mayor of London.

Conclusions

Material process is the dominant process used in Khan' speech with a percentage of 56.9%, indicating the process of doing something real and concrete. Khan wants to show us that the success that he has achieved so far and in the future requires hard works and actions. Two types of modalities – 'high and low' used in the speech to show how high or low the level of speaker's power. 'High' modalities indicating that Khan is certain about what he said, he has good commitment about what he said, Modality reflects power differentials between the participants in communication. It is about the structure and ideology in the use of language. Modality is often associated with power. Textualy. Khan's speech is built cohesively trying to relate meaning refers to the relation of language to its environment to organize the messages in ways which indicate how they fit in with the other messages around them and the wider context in which it is talked or written (context or co-text)

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