Ingroup Vs Outgroup Categorization of Pronouns, Words and Phrases Discourse Analysis of Prime Minister Imran Khan's Speech at the UNGA, 74th Session

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Abstract

In-group positive presentation and out-group negative presentation is one of the key components of almost every political speech. The inclusion of the groups, people, and countries in the in-group and out-group depends on the interests of the politicians. They use the discursive practice to highlight their positive actions and others' negative actions. The present study has analyzed Prime Minister, Imran Khan's speech he made at the 74th Session of UNGA in 2019. It aimed to see how he employed pronominal and other linguistic devices to achieve his political targets. The Deictic Space Theory Model was used to analyze the speech. The results reveal that Imran Khan presented the people of Pakistan and Kashmir, Islam, peace, human rights, climate, and poor nations as insiders of the deictic center (IDCs) and India, Western countries, terrorism corrupt politicians as outsiders of the deictic center (ODCs). The excessive use of the first-person pronouns by Imran Khan indicates that he attempted to present himself as a representative not only of the people of Pakistan and Kashmir but also of the poor people of the third world countries. The results of the study are based on the analysis of one speech made at an international forum and may be confirmed by including more speeches made at similar platforms.

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Introduction

In every country, there is a government having the supreme authority to rule or govern the whole nation or state, ("government", n.d.) many opposition parties are present who fight against each other and always want to take their place ("Learning Opposition Party", n.d.). The analysis of the speeches of these parties may be done by the classification of ingroup and outgroup. The outgroup is that group that doesn't belong to you (the leading party) and you (the leading party) are not a part of that group, while the ingroup is the

group that belongs and associates with you (the leading party) ("Ingroup vs. Outgroup: Definition and Explanation", n.d.).

The objective of the research was to investigate Imran Khan's speech delivered on 27th September 2019 at UNGA, 74th session ("Pakistan - Prime Minister Addresses General Debate, 74th Session", 2019). In the speech, ingroup vs outgroup presentation was analyzed. Discourse Space theory was applied to the speech. The theory deals with proximation and deictic space.

Discourse Space Theory is the theory that was presented and discussed this theory by the deictic space and through vectors (Chilton, 2004). The Proximization Theory was introduced by Cap (2008, 2013, 2016). The following research has been analyzed by the proposed model presented by Dr. Mazhar Iqbal Ranjha. The Proximization point shows a circular boundary that shows all the good deeds and points that the speaker uses for his own point of view in ingroup and all the unfavored and bad points that the speaker uses of the opposition party to explain their point of view in the outgroup. The deictic space point shows three points i.e. proximal point, medial point, and distal point.

The purpose of this research

was to find the type of words, phrases, or pronouns that are used by the speaker for his own point of view and the opposition party. The research was done to check out whether the biasedness was seen in political speeches or not. These types of research can help us to find out what kind of language is used by the political opponents in their speeches.

Literature Review

The Ingroup and Outgroup analysis was done based on the effectiveness of an individual. The Ingroup analysis explores the presentation of an individual or group while the Outgroup investigation explores the negative presentation of an individual or group (Schmader & Major,1999). It's a strategy through which the ingroup parties emphasize their own good deeds and highlight the bad deeds of the outgroup party similarly, ingroup parties deny or hide their own bad deeds and do not present the good deeds of the outgroup parties (Dijk, 2007).

An expanding number of researchers have come to see in-group pride recommending that such pride can go with a full extent of sentiments towards the out-group (Figueiredo & Elkins, 2003).

In every political speech, we can see the comparison and fight for "us" and "them" which basically tells

us about "us" as an ingroup and "them" as an outgroup. The "us" are the allies and "them" are the opposition party therefore we can see that an invariable relationship between inclusion and exclusion is present (Wirth-Koliba, 2016). The use of ingroup and outgroup pronouns like us and them mostly unintentionally creates intergroup biases (Charles et al., 1999).

The use of pronouns in ingroup and outgroup shows many strategies. These strategies that are taken by the leaders are actually to convince their audience to respond positively to their leaders' opinions. The use of the *I* pronoun by the leaders is considered the most powerful tool to convince the audience (Hasan, 2013).

In this speech, Prime Minister Imran Khan talked about the Kashmir issue, he warned the world that the UN must take action against the problems which Kashmir is facing due to India's injustice and selfishness. He warned that a war will be held if no step is taken on this issue and it might not only destroy India or Pakistan with nuclear weapons but the whole world. After Imran Khan's speech, many people were in favor of his view and appreciated it but a certain group of people also criticized it with the notion that previously the results were almost zero when strict actions were taken but it caused no commotion even in India or in any other nation.(Mahar, 2020).

The first issue discussed by Prime Minister Imran Khan was climate change. He said that the countries that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions must be pushed by the united nation so that the issues could be brought into focus. This issue was mostly neglected by the leaders as they did not take it seriously. The leaders could have done a lot but nobody took it seriously as they did not realize that if nothing was done on this condition then in a few years the humans would be facing a great catastrophe ("PM Imran minces no words at UN, calls out Modi govt for the oppression of Kashmiris", 2019).

Prime Minister Imran Khan also talked about money laundering in his UNGA speech. He said that money laundering must be treated as drug money or terror financing. In his other speeches related to money laundering, he said that his government had given the mandate to eradicate corruption and financial crime from the country. At the first step, it may be observed that he (remove was) wanted to eradicate (remove the) corruption and urged the world to take practical steps. His words seem to affect a lot and give a different outlook to others ("World must take steps to stop money laundering: PM Imran", 2020).
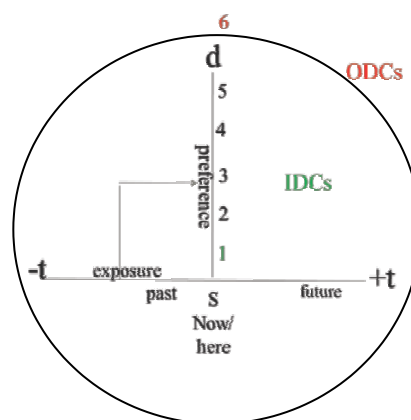
Methodology

The paper is qualitative in nature. Prime Minister Imran Khan delivered this Speech at the UNGA, 74th Session. The transcript of the speech was taken from the UN website. The speech deals with four main issues that Pakistan was facing which include Climate Change, Money Laundering, Islamophobia, and the Kashmir Conflict ("Full Transcript of Prime Minister Imran Khan's speech at the UNGA", 2019). The objective of the analysis was to find out the ingroups and outgroups presented in the speech. Comparison and detailed analysis were made to check the reasons behind the existence of the particular ingroup or outgroup. Dr. Mazhar Iqbal Ranjha's proposed model of Discourse Space Theory was used for the analysis. The model is based on Chilton's Deictic Space Theory (2004) and Cap's Proximization Theory (2008, 2013, 2016).

The proposed model deals with proximation, which is applied to find the distinction between the ingroups and outgroups presented in the particular speech or the way politicians present themselves and their opposition parties. In the diagram, the imaginary boundary divides the IDCs (insiders of the deictic centre) and ODCs (outsiders of the deictic centre). According to this model, everyone is unique in his/her own type and has different values for different things. Our words are never neutral (Fiske, 1994), and our words express/reflect the world around us (Chilton, 2014).

Figure 1

Proposed model by Dr Mazhar Iqbal Ranjha

The S "Here" or "Now" is the position of the speaker and he/she considers himself/herself the centre of the deictic centre. The numbering on the vertical line SD shows the preference speaker presenting his/her in-group members' positive actions. The line shows the nearness and farness of the point within the ingroup and outgroup. It starts from the proximal point the nearest one, the medial point which is in between the nearness and farness, and the last is the distal point which is the farness as the words go away, they fall out of the

boundary and reach the distal point which comes under the outgroup. As it tells that this point is totally disliked or is discouraged by the speaker. This preference is affected by his/her experience or exposure. The TT` line represents the timeline.

Analysis and Discussion

Imran Khan was the Prime Minister of Pakistan and the founder of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf ("Imran Khan", 2020). He delivered many speeches and from among them one of his speeches was selected randomly that was presented in the 74th Session of UNGA. The leaders delivered speeches to give their point of view about the current issue or scenario. Political speeches can be accepted or rejected by the masses either because of their opposition to the leader or that

idea ("What Makes a Speech Political", n.d.)

In this speech by Imran Khan, four main issues were discussed by him, i.e., Climate Change, Money Laundering, Islamophobia, and Kashmir issues ("Full Transcript of Prime Minister Imran Khan's speech at the UNGA", 2019). In his speech, Imran khan targeted India and delivered venom against the whole leadership of India and the threat by it (Mandal, 2019). Political leaders use different pronouns to put emphasis on their point of view. Pronouns show and portray the identity of the person who is using them ("Center for Inclusion and Social Change: Pronouns", n.d.). In this speech, Imran Khan used different types of pronouns to represent the ingroup and outgroup.

Table 1

The Pronouns Falling Under the Category of Ingroup

Serial No	Pronouns Category (Ingroup)	Total No
1	We	41
2	I	28
3	Us	10
4	My	8

Table 1 is showing all the pronouns that are under the ingroup. Now, the way they are categorized under the ingroup is that these Pronouns are said by Imran Khan to

present his own people, his own point of view, and his own nation. The 1st pronoun "We" which is the personal pronoun as it is the substitute of the name ("Types of Pronouns", n.d.) has

been used 41 times in his speech and is part of the proximal point in the discourse space theory. The proximal and distal points in the ingroups and outgroups show the imperfective and perfective aspects and the main point is the "viewing frame", It shows the importance and priority of the words and pronouns used by the particular person in his or her conversation (Paul, 2005). Imran Khan has used "We" to show the people and other nations that he considers his nation and himself as a collective identity and group membership (Hakansson, 2012). The use of "We" by Imran khan is used to show his audience, his nation that he is with him and considers them as solidarity. They are not apart from him (Nordquist, 2020). So, "We" falls under ingroup because Imran khan has used "We" for himself and his nation. There is no other party or person other than his nation that is included in "We".

The 2nd pronoun in Table 1 is a little away from the proximal point and going towards the medial point is the use of "I" which is the personal pronoun as it is again used for the substitution of the name ("When to Use I or Me in a Sentence", n.d.). Here the pronoun is in between proximal and medial and we can say that it points to the speaker and the addressee ("Deixis", 2020). The pronoun "I" is used 28 times in the speech by Imran

Khan. The use of "I" indicates the nomination of oneself and is used as the subject of the sentence ("When to Use I or Me in a Sentence", n.d.). Imran khan has used Me to tell his audience what is his own will and views of the thing. He is emphasizing his point of view and nominating himself. So, "I" falls under ingroup because Imran khan has used "I" for himself as he is only presenting himself, we cannot see any other party or person involved in "I".

The 3rd pronoun in Table 1 is "Us" which falls under the medial point as it is used 10 times by the speaker. We can say that it is more related to the addressee as a medial point fall under the addressee category ("Us", 2020). "Us" is known as the personal pronoun as it is the plural of me and is used as an objective case in the sentences ("Pronouns", n.d.). Imran khan has used "Us" for his nation including him too. He is basically telling his nation that they are together and no one can separate them. He is showing unity among his nation. The use of "Us" shows informal relations between the speaker and the one that is included in "Us" ("Us", 2020). So, "Us" falls under ingroup because Imran Khan has used "Us" for him and his nation only. We can only find his own people; no other member or party is included in "Us".

The 4th pronoun in Table 1 "My" has been used 8 times in this speech. "My" comes under the distal point that is the least priority of Imran Khan under the ingroup as it has no great emphasis on the speaker or the hearer. These points show the forthcoming portion of the preceding portion of the discourse (Youwen, 2011). "My" is also a personal pronoun used instead of I as the subjective case ("Pronouns", n.d.). Imran khan has used "My" for himself but is used very few times because he doesn't want to dominate himself too much in the speech that people start thinking negatively about him as he is a self-dominating person ("my definition and synonyms", 2020). So, "My" falls under the ingroup because Imran khan has used "My" for himself as he is presented to him instead of using his name. We cannot see any other person or party falling under "My".

Table 2

The Pronouns Falling Under the Category of Outgroup

Serial No	Pronouns Category (Outgroup)	No
1	They	13
2	Their	5

The Pronouns Falling Under the Category of Outgroup

Serial No	Pronouns Category (Outgroup)	No
1	They	13
2	Their	5

Table 2 is showing all the pronouns that are under the outgroup. Now, the way they are categorized under the outgroup is that these pronouns are said by Imran Khan to represent the other parties or the opposition party that is not under his circle. Outgroups are those who are not like the speaker's group; they are considered the enemies and the bad ones (Toman et al., 2010). The 1st pronoun in Table 2 is categorized under outgroup as "They" a 3rd person's singular and plural pronoun

(Lee, 2019). "They" is used as a formal pronoun ("Singular they", 2020). Imran Khan has used "They" to represent his opposition or enemy parties which are especially India. Imran Khan used "They" for other parties too. Imran Khan used to tell the UN president to take action against them and he wanted to take strict action against them. So, "they" fall under outgroup because it has been used by Imran khan to present his enemies as they are not part of his nation or his party so they are unlike them and bad for him.

The 2nd pronoun in Table 2 is categorized under outgroup is "Their" it is a possessive pronoun that falls under the possessive case ("PRONOUNS", n.d.). "Their" pronoun is used to associate things that belong to other or other parties. "Their" is also used in titles ("their", n.d.). Imran Khan has used "Their" to share and tell the belongings of his enemies that have been taken by them illegally and the way his enemies are destroying them. So, "their" falls under outgroup because Imran Khan has used "their" to tell the UN about the illegal belongings of his enemies and wants to take strict action against them. We cannot see any good person according to Imran Khan is included in "their" pronoun so it is in the boundary of Imran khan which he wants to exclude.

Table 3

The Pronouns Falling Under the Category of Ingroup and Outgroup

Serial No	Pronouns Category (Ingroup and Outgroup)	Total No
1	You	14
2	Our	5
3	He	3
4	Him	2
5	Them	3
6	They	2

| 7 | Their | 1 |

This table is showing all the pronouns that are under both outgroup and ingroup. Now, the way they are categorized under both ingroup and outgroup is that these pronouns are uttered by Imran Khan in his speech in a neutral way. They are used to represent well as well as bad in his speech. Above are the numbers that show that they are represented neutrally. So, we can say that pronouns can be used in many ways but their major purpose was to check the distinction in which they are categorized.

The analysis of pronouns has been done above. The 3 tables are showing the pronouns used, category, and the total number of each pronoun used in the speech. We can now see how they are being categorized into outgroup, ingroup, and the neutral use of pronouns for both ingroup and outgroup. Now, the next analysis has been done on the words that are being used by Imran Khan in the speech. They have been selected and analyzed under the category of ingroup and outgroup.

Table 4

Words and Phrases Falling Under the Category of Ingroup

Serial No	Words and Phrases (Category Ingroup)
1	Tree Planting
2	Retrieve Plundered Money
3	Justice
4	Responsibilities of women, poor
5	Equality
6	Protect Worship Places
7	Kashmir safety
8	Peace

| 9 | Human Rights |
| 10 | Self-determination |

Table 4 that is showing all the words and phrases that are said by Imran Khan in his speech. He considered all these words and phrases as the most important part of his research and he wants to promote all of them. So, the way they are categorized in the ingroup is discussed below.

The 1st one in Table 4 is Tree Planting, which was said by Imran Khan at the start of his speech in which he discussed the 1st point of climate change. Climate change is caused by the greenhouse emission of gases and by human activities that result in the discovery of a new type of virus and the destruction of the ozone layer ("Climate change", 2020). Pakistan is facing the issue of Climate change so Imran Khan wants to promote the growth of tree planting in Pakistan. Tree Planting has a very important role in the emission of climate change; it not only helps in the maintenance of the ecosystem but also in global reforestation efforts and maintaining the ecosystem ("More trees please; the importance of planting trees", n.d.). So, from all the above information we can see that

Imran Khan wants to promote tree planting, he is in favor of it, and he wants to increase it. By all this, it is falling under the category of the ingroup.

The 2nd one in Table 4 is Retrieved Plundered Money has been said by Imran khan in this speech. He wants the money that has been stolen by the richer from the poorer must be retrieved from them and given to the people who deserve it. The difference between poorer and richer must be removed, and equality and justice must be maintained ("Social equality", 2020). The following discussion shows that Imran khan wants this action to be performed and he is in favor of this. So, this phrase falls under ingroup.

The 3rd one in Table 4 is Justice has been said by Iman Khan in this speech. He wants justice to prevail everywhere. Justice says that every step and work must be done impartially with fair means. The rules and regulations must be followed according to the rules of law and equality ("justice", 2020). This is really important for everyone to follow. The following analysis shows

that Imran Khan is in favor of Justice and wants to promote it, so it falls under the category of the ingroup.

The 4th one in Table 4 is the Responsibilities of women, poor has been said by Imran Khan in this speech. He wants the proper and equal rights of women and the poor which must prevail in every country. The women and poor are not safe and respected as they are treated like slaves therefore, they must be given equal rights that the rich people and men are having in a country ("GLOBAL WOMEN'S ISSUES: WOMEN IN THE WORLD TODAY, EXTENDED VERSION", n.d.). The following discussion shows that Imran Khan wants the women and poor to get equal rights and they must be kept in notice, that is why this phrase falls under the category of Ingroup.

The 5th one in Table 4 is Equality has been said by Imran Khan in this speech. He preached that equality is the most important factor and must be followed by everyone in their country. Equality says that every individual must have an equal opportunity to live his/her life. according to what they deserve and they must show their talents to the world that they want ("Understanding equality", 2018). This shows that Imran Khan was in great favor of it and wanted to promote it as much as it can be done so that the difference

between poorer and richer must be removed from the country. So, this word falls under the category of the ingroup.

The 6th one in Table 4 is Protect Worship Places which has been mentioned by Imran Khan in his speech. He wants that every country must protect and respect every religion. It is the right of every individual to live freely and to follow their own religion. The government of the people has no right to force them to follow their religion ("Freedom of thought, belief and religion", 2018). The only thing that is common for every individual is the law. Law is a system that enforces the rules and regulations that are decided by the social and governmental institutions to control and regulate the behaviors of every individual ("Law", 2020). This shows that Imran Khan wants to spread positive things and wants everyone to implement it so that not only Muslims but every religion and their people are protected and respected. So, this phrase falls under the category of ingroup as it is promoted by Imran Khan.

The 7th one in Table 4 is Kashmir safety which has been mentioned by Imran Khan in hid speech. He wants Kashmir to be freed from Indians as they have occupied them forcefully for which they have no right. Kashmiris have the right to freedom, to select and choose whether

they want to be a part of India or not ("Freedom of choice", 2020). The Indians are only torturing the people of Kashmir and killing them to the extent that now they have no safety or freedom. Imran Khan considered the people of Kashmir as his own people and he considered their safety as his own people of Pakistan. So, we can say after this discussion that this phrase falls under the category of Ingroup.

The 8th one in Table 4 is Peace has been said by Imran Khan in this speech. Peace is to resolve the problems and conflicts without any violence and any fight and resolve everything so that both the parties do not face any problem at all and their life becomes better ("What is peace?", n.d.). Imran Khan is suggesting and saying the same thing that all the countries and especially India must resolve all the problems with peace but India is not doing that. This shows the positive side of Imran Khan and the negative side of the Indian Prime Minister. So, we can say that Peace falls under the category of ingroup as it is favored by Imran Khan.

The 9th one in Table 4 is Human Rights has been said by Imran Khan in this speech. Human Rights are the rights of every individual on his life, liberty, freedom of slavery, and freedom of expression ("Peace, dignity, and equality on a healthy planet", n.d.). Imran Khan wanted to establish human rights everywhere. No nation has the right to force any human being against their own rights. Imran is telling that India is against it and is not following human rights. This puts a positive effect on Imran Khan's character as he is favoring the entire humanity. So, this shows that Imran Khan is in favor of it so it falls under the category of the ingroup.

The 10th one in Table 4 is Self-determination has been said by Imran Khan in this speech. Self-determination is a psychological term that deals with the ability of a person to live his own life up to his well and ability. It is basically the hold of an individual over his life and choice. Imran Khan basically said this for Kashmiris as Indians were torturing them and were not letting them free. He basically wanted freedom for Kashmiris and wanted to tell everyone about the pressure that is on Kashmiris. As Imran Khan is favoring it, therefore, it falls under the category of the ingroup.

Table 5

Words and Phrases Falling Under the Category of Outgroup

Serial No	Words and Phrases (Category Outgroup)
1	Glaciers Melting
2	Climate Change
3	Human Catastrophe
4	Corrupt Politician
5	Money Laundering
6	Plundered Money
7	Islamophobia
8	Terrorism
9	Radical Islam
10	Suicide Attack
11	Poverty
12	Materialism
13	Kashmir Issue
14	Radicalization
15	Green House Gas Emission

Table 5 that is showing all the words and phrases that are said by Imran Khan in his speech. He considered all these words and

phrases as the most important part of his research and he wants to exclude all of them. So, the way they are categorized in the outgroup is discussed below.

The 1st one in Table 5 is Glaciers Melting has been said by Imran Khan in this speech. He said that due to climate change in Pakistan the temperature is changing Glaciers are melting down and due to this the cities will become flooded and lives are in danger. Imran Khan is complaining and telling the UN president that the richer countries are taking the money and making the poor poorer and this is making a huge difference in the status no equality is seen (KOPP, 2020). Pakistan wants to plant more and more plants but due to a low budget, they cannot. So, Imran Khan is making the UN president aware and wants him to take action. This discussion shows that Imran Khan is using this phrase that is not in his favor. He is using negative comments for the other parties that shows that he wants to exclude it and is out of his circle. So, this phrase (which phrase) falls under outgroup.

The 2nd one in Table 5 is Climate Change which is said by Imran Khan in this speech. He wants this problem to be solved as soon as possible. The richer countries are not helping the poor ones because they are just getting richer and richer due

to illegal means. This is really important because if the UN didn't take any action the poorer countries will not be able to survive. Climate change is when the climate of the planets becomes changing slowly at an alarming rate ("CLIMATE CHANGE", n.d.). Pakistan and many other countries are facing climate change at an alarming rate. This shows that Imran Khan is against this and is demanding to resolve this issue as soon as possible. Imran Khan is talking against the richer countries that are gathering money illegally. So, this shows that Imran Khan is against this and wants to resolve the issue so this falls under the category of the outgroup.

The 3rd one in Table 5 is Human Catastrophe which has been said by Imran Khan in this speech. Human Catastrophe is the disastrous effect of global conditions on human life. The conditions that occur after the serious effect on human life when the life of every individual becomes in danger ("catastrophe", 2021). Imran Khan is waking up UNGA to take any action against all the problems that are occurring or it will cause a human catastrophe. He says that this is all happening due to the inequality and unfair justice by the richer countries on the poorer ones. This shows that Imran Khan is against the richer countries for having the