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A Comparative Mood Analysis of the English Speeches of General Qamar Javed Bajwa and General Pervaiz Musharraf

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Abstract: *Mood refers to the transient emotional and mental state of an individual. This study delves into an examination of mood types present in the speeches of Qamar Javed Bajwa and Pervaiz Musharraf, drawing on M.A.K Halliday's theory. Its primary objective is to elucidate the prevalent mood structures within their speeches and to discern how these moods manifest the unique features of their oratory. Utilizing a descriptive qualitative approach and transcriptions of their speeches, the research scrutinized 316 lines of two army chiefs' speeches. The findings unveiled the existence of three distinct mood types: declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Notably, Bajwa predominantly employed the declarative mood in 87% of his speech, while Musharraf consistently used it 90% of the time. The interrogative mood was a much rarer presence, appearing in just 1.15% of the speeches. The imperative mood featured in Bajwa's speech at a rate of 12% and in Musharraf's speech at 7.5%. It is worth noting that the declarative mood, which involves the provision of information, was the most frequently utilized mood in the speeches of both individuals.*

Key Words: Mood Analysis, Syntactic Analysis, Mood Types

Introduction

Communication offers to exhibit grammatical complications, while written language offers to showcase lexical complexity (Gerot & Wignell, 1994). This means that language is often grammatically complex, while written language offers to be lexically compact. According to Halliday (1985, p.13), language has functional components which help to create meaning. Semantically, All languages revolve around three types: interpersonal meanings, ideational meanings, and textual meanings. These important components of metafunctions are integrated into the structure of clauses.

Mood can be hint back to the Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) theory or Systemic Functional Grammar(SFG), which is a broadly used approach for analyzing language in terms of its functional and Systematic meaning. SFL focuses on how language functions in different contexts, and it gives practical insights for linguistic studies (Chan & Unsworth, 2011; Christie & Unsworth, 2000). Finite gives a certain tense (Butt et al., 2003). The portion of the verb that marks an event is associated with the Predicator.

Differentiating between sentiments, emotions and moods has always been a demanding task. According to Michalos (2014), mood is a prolonged state of having definite emotions. In contrast, instant and intense refer to emotions, while mood tends to be long-lasting (Forgas, 1995, 2002).

A speaker can express his ideas through speaking and verbal conversation. Each speaker and listener brings their message over in their specific way. At that time, writing took the form of verbal communication, necessitating that the media, such as television, social media, magazines, and newspapers, convey their messages through spoken words in a more successful manner. Readers and

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writers contribute their conversations in the form of spoken and written phrases. Communication is an interrelated way through language.

Systemic Functional Language

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) or Systemic Functional Grammar(SFG) provides an effective way to analyze language from different perspectives, especially semiotics. Words are based on their aspects within the arrangement, using a non-transformation generative grammar (Noor et al., 2015). The leading exponent of this theory is M.A.K. Halliday (2004), and it centres on the functions of language in the distinct lexicon, offering practical practices for linguistic studies (Christie & Unsworth, 2000). The selection of words is headlined as a central aspect of meaning in Functional grammar (Noor et al., 2015).

As Noor (2015) said, one effective approach to analyzing language from a semiotic perspective is through Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). SFL, developed by Australian linguist M.A.K. Michael Halliday, engages discourse analysis to study language. The interpersonal meaning depends on two components for analysis: the residue element and the mood element , which consists of the finite, subject and/or mood adjunct.

Systemic Functional Linguistics theory pinpoints three meta-functions of language: interpersonal, ideational, and textual. The interpersonal function refers to the interactive nature of communication between an audience, speaker or an author, with language used to effects opinions. The creation of sentences for verbal communication must be carried out to achieve meaning and structure. Speech capability refers to the semantics of phrases, whereas mood refers to the interpersonal function at the level of lexico-grammar (structural form). The language feature is the way in which one expresses one's thoughts by means of verbal communication, so that the listener is able to understand them clearly.

According to M.A. Halliday (2014), the role of the speaker in verbal interaction or communication is determined by his characteristics, such as asking or demanding, and by the content, such as information or goods or services. The speaker's attitude and opinion are shown in the speech component, called mood, and he declares that " all languages have a system of MOOD." he explained the semantic categories of giving information (statement), demanding information (question), and demanding services or goods (commands) are very likely enacted in the grammars of all languages. It has three different types, explained by Christian Matthiessen & M. A. K. Halliday: Interrogative, which can also be referred to as asking something; declarative, which gives information; and Imperative, which expresses commands or suggestions.

 Mood structure can be found in various sources. One of those resources is speech. The current study centres on the mood system, specifically examining the Declarative, Imperative, and Interrogative moods in speeches. By applying the mood system to the analysis of speeches, the study aims to reveal unique insights into the grammatical usage of these mood types.

As a part of society, interpersonal function is one of the metafunctions of language that is assumed by people. It is the use of language to exchange experience, which means that language is organized as an interactive event involving a speaker, writer, and audience. Rahayu et al. (2022) have conducted research on mood and speech function in a movie, though the most effective way has yet to be determined. When analyzing spoken language, especially in film scripts, it's important to consider both the speech function and mood analysis. The researcher intends to undertake a study analyzing the script of "Raya and the Last Dragon."

The researcher delved into the moods in the speeches of Generals Qamar Javed Bajwa and Pervaiz Musharraf, targeting to identify mood insights into the organization and communication of language in speech functions.

From 1998 to 2007, Pervaiz Musharraf served as the Chief of Army Staff of the Pakistani Army, and he is also a former four-star general. He gained control of Pakistan in 1999 as a result of a military coup, and he declared himself to be the country's president. Khan, in 2019, has done critical discourse analysis of Musharraf's Speeches. Nawaz (2022) has also examined the speeches of General Raheel Sharif, and he analyzed verbs in his speeches.

Four-star general General Qamar Javed Bajwa is the Chief of Army Staff (COAS) of the Pakistani Army at the moment. On November 29, 2016, he succeeded General Raheel Sharif in this role. General Bajwa is the highest-ranking military official in Pakistan as the Chief of Army Staff. He is in charge of the Pakistan Army's overall strategic direction and is a key figure in the nation's national security and defence strategies. General Bajwa has focused his attention on some significant problems and difficulties Pakistan is now facing. He has emphasized the need for terrorist prevention, border security, and maintaining internal stability in Pakistan. The Pakistan Army has carried out some counter-terrorism operations and sought to strengthen the nation's security condition under his direction. General Qamar Javed Bajwa's leadership as Chief of Army Staff has played a vital role in shaping Pakistan's defence policy, promoting regional stability, addressing security concerns and promoting regional stability within the military.

Background

Halliday and Mattiessan (2004) states that Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a language theory emphasis merely on form of a language. Accordingly, SFL goes beyond not only on the structure of language but also on the semantic level and performs different functions in various contexts. Chan and Unsworth (2011) underscore SFL's distinctive concentration on stating the potential for meaning creation through the linguistic choices useful in a given context.

According to Halliday (1994), Thompson (2000) and Butt (2003), there are two types of modality: modulation and modalization. In Thompson's (2000) view point, modality comprises two key components: modalization and modulation. Modalization reflects the speaker's intention regarding the validity or truthfulness of the proposition. This validity can be achieved by incorporating probability into the claim, which is expressed through the utilization of modal verbs (such as shall/should, must, can/could, may/might, ought to, etc.) and adverbs (such as probably, randomly, scarcely, barely, likely, perhaps, rarely, randomly, scarcely, barely etc.). Conversely, modulation pertains to the speaker's sense of inclination and obligation. It identifies the speaker's confidence in the information being conveyed.

Eggins (2004) explains the interpersonal metafunction that emerges in a text, showing the speaker's relationship with readers or speakers, meaning and their attitude toward the subject. It shows basic speech roles, including demanding and giving, where the exchanged commodity can be services, information or goods (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

To elucidate, Rowiatun Amri Marhamah examined interpersonal meaning expressed through gestures within Muse's album "Black Holes and Revelations." Another study by Sembiring (2022) investigated the mood types utilized by Muniba Mazari in her speeches, while yet another research probed into modality and moody within the "Chronicles of Mulan" film.

Sipra's study (2013) titled "Analyzing Martin Luther King's 'I Have a Dream' Speech: Connecting, Persuading, and Advocating" meticulously scrutinized Martin Luther King's iconic address, "I Have a Dream." This investigation focused on King's language communicative strategies employed to foster connections and persuade the audience. In a separate investigation, Utomo et al. (2018) studied a diverse selection of speeches Steve Jobs and Barack Obama, implying mood analysis techniques to delineate distinct moods. Jobs' speeches predominantly radiated excitement and enthusiasm, mirroring his visionary approach, while Obama's orations showcased a balanced blend of sentiments, including compassion, hope, and unity. This study underscored the mood types in the realm of persuasive communication and furnished valuable insights into how these speakers effectively established connections by using moods with their respective audiences. Thematic analysis of the novel "Flights" by Olga shows the pargma-stylistics Sarwat 2023 approach and shows that how language effects Novel. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a linguistic theory that delves into the intricate relationship between language and meaning, with a particular emphasis on both the systematic and functional aspects of language. Within the framework of SFL, three major types of meaning are identified: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Interpersonal meaning, particularly the expression of mood, plays a pivotal role in the SFL framework, shaping how speakers articulate their speech functions. Comparative analysis of language variations and mood patterns across various contexts stands as a cornerstone of this research, shedding light on the intricacies of linguistic communication.

Significant of the Study

These research findings can provide valuable insights for the academic community, including researchers, students, educators, and scholars studying English or related programs. It offers practical benefits by deepening comprehension of mood types and their application in real-life situations. The study serves as a reference for future researchers interested in exploring this topic further. Collectively, the research seeks to provide knowledge, insights, and new experiences, motivating others in the field and advancing linguistic research.

Research Objectives

- To determine the most prominent moods in the speeches of two army chiefs.
- To compare the imperative and declarative moods in the speeches of two army chiefs.
- To differentiate the moods in the speeches of General Qamar Javed Bajwa and
- General Pervaiz Musharraf.

Research Questions

- What are the most prominent moods in the speeches of two army chiefs?
- What is the comparison of the imperative and declarative moods in the speeches of two army chiefs?
- Is there any difference in the moods in the speeches of General Qamar Javed Bajwa and General Pervaiz Musharraf?

Method of Research

Descriptive qualitative research aims to describe the realities and characteristics of a given population or area of interest in an accurate and factual manner, as described by Isaac and Michael (1981). The research methodology employed in investigating the research problem focused on analyzing the prominent mood types used by army Chiefs, specifically General Pervaiz Musharraf and General Qamar Javed Bajwa. The research approach utilized a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, with a primary emphasis on qualitative research. Data for this study was collected from various online websites.

Research Design

The research design, explained by Andrew Kirumbi (2019), involves collecting and analyzing variables related to mood types in speeches. It uses both qualitative and quantitative methods with a primary emphasis on qualitative research, systematically describing data for accuracy.

Population

The population defined by Shukla(2020) refers to the subjects under examination, specifically focusing on a particular group, such as speeches by Qamar Javed Bajwa and Pervaiz Musharraf. The primary data source of this research is speech transcripts.

Sampling

The study used convenient sampling techniques, selecting a subset of speeches based on availability. Qamar Javed Bajwa and Pervaiz Musharraf each had specific speeches chosen for analysis.

Data Collection

Data collection, following Creswell (2014), involved gathering information from various websites and obtaining speech transcripts from authentic sources.

Analysis of Data

Data analysis used a systemic functional linguistic theory, categorizing mood types in the speeches of Qamar Javed Bajwa and Pervaiz Musharraf.

Data Analysis and Research Findings

Different websites were used to obtain data on General Qamar Javed Bajwa and General Pervaiz Musharraf's speeches. The researcher analyzed the collected data, which consisted of sentences.

Table 1

Comparison of qamar javed bajwa and pervaiz musharraf's speeches

Mood	Qamar Javed Bajwa	Parvaiz Musharraf	Total
Declarative	87%	90%	89%
Imperative	12%	7.5%	9.8%
Interrogative	0%	1.15%	0.6%

In Table 1, a comparison was made between General Pervaiz Musharraf's and General Qamar Javed Bajwa's speeches, analyzing the data to uncover patterns in their speech styles. Overall, 316 sentences were used by both General Pervaiz Musharraf and General Qamar Javed Bajwa, and three main types of moods were used by both: interrogative, declarative, and imperative. The analysis followed the theoretical framework of M.A.K. Halliday.

The researcher found that General Qamar Javed Bajwa's speeches contained 137 declarative mood sentences, accounting for 87% of the total sentences used to convey information to the nation, which can be attributed to the primary purpose of his speeches. For example, General Bajwa said, "I am certain that the policy practitioners and scholars present here or participating virtually will not only discuss Pakistan's security vision but also formulate ideas to guide us on how best to tackle Pakistan's future security challenges." This sentence shows the informative nature of his speeches.

In contrast, An example of interrogative mood used by General Bajwa is, "Today we face similar choices; whether to stay etched in the acrimony and toxicity of the past, continue promoting conflict and get into another vicious cycle of war, disease, and destruction; or to move ahead, bring the dividends of our technological and scientific advancements to our people and usher in a new era of peace and prosperity." This shows his frequent use of questions to engage the audience.

When it comes to General Pervaiz Musharraf's speeches, Out of 150 clauses, 90% were declarative, representing 89% of all the lines. An example of a declarative sentence in his speech is, "Across the Muslim world, old conflicts and new campaigns of military intervention have spawned a deep sense of desperation and injustice. Each new battleground involving an Islamic state has served as a new breeding ground for extremists and terrorists." General Musharraf's speeches primarily focused on delivering information and statements.

In comparison, the interrogative mood was used by General Musharraf even less frequently, with only two interrogative mood sentences, making up 1.15% of his total clauses. He said in his speech, "How are terrorists able to find willing recruits even among educated youth in advanced and democratic societies? The reasons are clear." This clears his use of interrogative mood to raise analytical questions.

A smaller percentage of imperative sentences were used in both speeches to engage the audience. In both speeches, the use of the imperative mood is aimed at moving the audiences or listeners. For instance, General Bajwa's speech said lines like, "Let us not be despondent," which encourages a listener's mindset.

In terms of the imperative mood, 20 imperative lines were used in General Bajwa's speeches, 12% of his total, while General Musharraf's speeches included 15 imperative clauses, as a whole, 7.5%. Overall, imperative mood sentences accounted for 9.8% of both speeches. This data shows that both army chiefs had frequently used imperatives to rally their audience.

Collectively, the analysis showed that the most prominent mood in the speeches of both General Pervaiz Musharraf and General Qamar Javed Bajwa was the declarative mood. These leaders relied on this mood to share information, with declarative clauses accounting for 87% of General Bajwa's speeches and 90% of General Musharraf's speeches. While interrogative and imperative moods were present in their speeches, they used the remaining moods less frequently and primarily to engage the audience. This comparison of their speeches provides valuable insights into the rhetorical strategies employed by these military leaders when addressing the public.

Conclusion

Halliday (2014) stated that the mood element within language plays a vital role in shaping the mood of a clause and is linked to the selection of speech functions. Typically, the declarative mood finds use in spoken language, while the imperative and interrogative moods are less prevalent. These research outcomes become the products of systematic data collection, interpretation, and thorough analysis. They contribute to the facilitation of informed decision-making, the validation of theories and the expansion of knowledge. Researchers show their discoveries across different channels to connect with the research community.

Research was undertaken with three distinct research objectives. The analysis of the first objective shows that both General Pervaiz Musharraf General and Qamar Javed Bajwa predominantly employed a declarative mood in their speeches. Meanwhile, the interpretation of the second objective revealed that declarative clauses with interrogative moods are rather rare. The third objective underscored the prevalence of the declarative mood and gave distinct data on the various mood types in the speeches of both army chiefs.

The study suggested several recommendations for further research. These suggestions enclose the analysis of speeches, interviews or texts at both national and international levels.

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