



RESEARCH PAPER

Strategies of Identity Construction 'In the Line of Fire: Memoir: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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| PAPER INFO | ABSTRACT |
| Received: August 16, 2021 Accepted: December 12, 2021 Online: December 15, 2021 Keywords: Autobiography, Construction, Critical Discourse Analysis, Identity, Strategies | This paper offers to explore identity construction and self glorification strategies in a political autobiography 'In the Line of Fire: A memoir by Musharraf. The study seeks to investigate the answer about how the former president and COAS of Pakistan army, constructs his identity in his discourse, what linguistic resources he draws upon, and how the resulting identity construction contribute to the image of self presentation strategies in the progression of his political discourse. The present paper elucidates the way, personal and professional identity is constructed by Musharraf. It draws upon Fairclough's dialectical relational approach to Discourse Analysis and the analytical tools provided by Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (2014). The study is based on semantic micro and macro analysis, drawing insights from research in Critical theory, social use of language and narrative analysis. Musharraf not only constructs but also defends his identity in the shaping of his personal and professional image as the soldier and president of Pakistan. |
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Introduction

Musharraf, the former president and COAS of Pakistan army (1997-2008) represents military rule, as a result of the fourth coup in Pakistan, when he took over on Oct. 12th 1999, by dismissing Nawaz Sharif's elected government. His book 'In the Line of Fire: A Memoir', got published in 2006, it was when the General was serving two offices, as president and second as COAS of Pakistan army. Throughout the discourse of his memoir, he builds the rhetoric of his pride, of his professional competence and ability. Through grammatical structures and lexical choices, he has built his self identity, his national passion and his warmth and sincerity for the army, his parent organisation. His choice of vocabulary and experiential processes in the memoir help him effectively to construct his stance and identity and view point. The

concept of identity in itself is generally concerned with an examination of the construction of identity formulated on the blending of evaluation and stance, as both come up with the production of self representation and attitudes, as for example, in this case, Musharraf 'the narrator' (his evaluation about himself and others), 'the implied readers'. In Critical Discourse term, society involves reference to social relations among people, identities and institutions and the way they are perceived by members of society is reflected in their use of language as social reality. From sociological and socio psychological view discourse forms society or in other words, discourse shapes society.

Identity is mainly concerned with the concept and sense of, who one is. Fairclough in his CDA model (1992), introduced the term of 'positioning' to refer to dynamic and relational process of identity construction. The post structuralist evolution in philosophy in accordance with linguistic turn has markedly gained the insight that identity is not a reality existing independently outside the individual, but is constructed and reconstructed by the individual in a given context. This new perception of identity offered by poststructuralists has direct bearing on language use and discourse theory. Many scholars including Davies & Harre (1990), Fairclough (1992) claim that self is constituted through the process of social interaction and that identities are associative, since people incessantly place themselves, are placed by others and they situate others. The notion of situating has thrived in narratives in relation to the study of identity, where the narrator continuously shifts between different identities. The concept of identity is multifarious, which possesses a diversity of definitions and interpretations. As De Fina (2011, p.265) has put it, 'identity can be understood as a characteristic of the individual or as something that appears in social interaction'.

In the concept of identity, there exist two type of notions of identity. The first is social identity and the other is personal identity. Social identity according to Tajfel (1979) recognises, as 'an individual's recognition of affiliation to a certain social group and as a result the emotional and evaluative significance of this membership' quoted in (Moustafa, 2015, p.12). Personal identity on the other hand, refers to the fact that each individual is a unique combination of characteristic features which set him apart from others, since one recognises oneself only identical to oneself, that he is the same in time and space and it signifies him and marks him out from others' (Deschamps & Devos 1998, p.03) as cited in (Moustafa, 2015, p.12)

Relation between Discourse, Power and Identity

An inevitable relation exists between discourse and identity while discourse, power and identity are interconnected. De Fina (2011, p. 268) quotes (Bucholtz, 1999, p 04) , who opines that speakers' identities emerge from discourse. Along with identity, power relations also exist among social members in a given society. These power relations are undeniably, a 'by product' of discourse (interaction) among members, who have ideologies and express them. Teubert (2010, p. 121-122) views that society is a discourse construct as there cannot be a society without interaction

among its members: 'what makes up society is not the people themselves but their interaction'. This means that society is constructed through verbal interaction that reproduces social relations of power and inequality among its members because members comprehend these relations through interaction. Discourse is a social practice and/or action performed by members in a society without which we as a society, cannot exist, simply because language does not exist in a vacuum. Now taking political context as a fragmentary exemplar of a society, its members are made aware of each other's positions. In political discourse, politicians use language to project particular identities. Hence, through these practices, power relations and ideologies are understood by other social members in a society. Ideology does not only construct a certain social reality, but also a specific identity, aver Althusser (1970), Fairclough and Wodak (1997, p. 226). This argument contemplates on the dialectical relationship between a certain discursive event and various facets of situations, convention and social structures on the one hand, and on the other, society itself, while each help shape the other. Discourse is socially constitutive as well as socially shaped argues (Fairclough et.al, 2011). When we say that discourse is socially constitutive, this means that discourse has the capacity of forming situations, objects of knowledge, social identities of social actors or social groups and their relationship with each other. CDA aims at showing how language users construct selective attitudes and practices by confirming certain attributes including social roles, behavioural practices and the physical appearances of social actors and groups (Chilton, 2005, p.24), as the nature of the social world is constituted by power, inequality, exclusion and inclusion, representation and misrepresentation. Interestingly most of these ideological implications and the relations of power underlying them are sometimes invisible to people, and CDA aims to uncover these features of discourse as social practice (Fairclough, et al., 2011, p. 358). That is to say, CDA is not attracted by that ideology 'on the surface of culture' (Wodak and Meyer, 2009, p. 08). Rather, it is the more hidden everyday beliefs disguised in linguistic features such as nominalisation, conceptual metaphors, or analogies that attract linguists' attention and which are in conjunction to the representation of social actors and actions in discourse.

This paper adopts a constructivist view of identity construction which is in line to discursively constitute, performed and enacted by individuals. Projecting an identity is regarded as performing, executing and speaking in certain ways in concrete social interactions or communicative situations (De Fina, 2011, p. 266).

Literature Review

Anna De Finna in her article "Discourse and Identity" (2011) avers that language and discourse are central to the construction and negotiation of identities. Recognising human communication as central in conveying to one another in given social set up, as what kind of people we are, or to what ethnic, geographical or social community we belong to', or what our ethical and moral positions are, on certain issues, etc. She remarks that the use of language conveys images of ourselves, as

well as to identify, to classify and judge other people's images in our mind. In her article she presents the recapitulation of theoretical developments in the field of identity construction and discourse, while exploring recent shifts towards a social constructionist, interactional paradigm.

A few other studies have dealt with the role both stance and evaluation play in identity construction. In the backdrop of informal fallacies the three authors (2016), in their article, have conducted a critical comparative reading of two political autobiographies namely Musharaf's *IN THE LINE OF FIRE: A MEMOIR* and Benazir Bhutto's *DUAGHTER OF THE EAST: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY*. The writers observed in the discourse of two auto biographies, a manipulation of informal fallacies in relation to the political backgrounds, and identities of the selected authors. The analysis revealed clear disparity in the usage of informal fallacies which indicated overt differences between the background affiliations and identities of the two selected authors. The study concludes that informal fallacies can be seen as identity markers not just from gender perspectives but also from the ideological stance.

Two scholars from NUML (2020) investigated on the identity construction of Malala Yousafzai in selected Pakistani daily English newspapers in connection of representation of certain events in Malala's life in their editorials. The study used Fairclough's model for analysis and concluded that the given three important events of Malala's life as reported in editorials, both the newspapers constructed positive identity depicting all three events of her life. .

Material and Methods

The field of CDA framework and its extended analytical tools help dig out the formation of 'discursive strategies' of identity construction in a personal narrative, where 'the self' is in constant interaction and is constructing /reconstructing identity in reflexive manner. Wetheral (2001, p. 193) defines discursive practices as 'all the ways in which people actively produce 'social and psychological realities'. Halliday argues about the multi functionality of language use (1984).

CDA as a framework has a wide range of approaches. However, Fairclough's dialectical approach is found suitable to investigate about identity and language from CDA perspective. Ideologies in CDA terms refer to a collection of historically contingent claims to truth as 'common sense' and perceived as taken for granted or un contested ideas` (van Dijk, 1998). Fairclough's modal is named as three dimensional frame work, having three stages of analysis, namely description, interpretation and explanation. Fairclough's perspective to CDA is marked by a detailed theory of the connection between social and discursive analysis. This study is based on qualitative data analysis. Sample collection is done on the basis of identification of particular discursive /linguistic element (syntactic/semantic structures representing some particular meaning or ideology) in Musharraf's discourse of the memoir. As the space of this paper is limited, I will deal only the

analysis of the structures of transitivity and the use of vocabulary in the selected text, ---the two levels of analysis. Transitivity structures speak for the linguistic expression of presenting a social reality, that is encrypted in the types of processes, and imply ideology which is not openly visible to common readers, argues Halliday (2014, p.213). The main type are material, mental and relational (ibid.2014). Material process use action verbs, either trans active, involving two participants--- actor and goal, or non trans active, that is having only one participant, the actor. Mental processes interpret for perception/feelings and emotional experiences, while relational processes link one fragment of experience to another and are realised by the verb 'be' and are coupled to both internal and external experiences, notes Halliday (2014, p. 214-219). The analysis of the selected excerpts in this study is informed by the examination of these processes in the structures of sentence. In the study of transitivity structures, what is significant is, the understanding of social actor's agency in terms of presenting actors responsible for action. Thus, transitivity structures along with particular choice of lexis can inform how Musharraf represents himself and constructs his social and professional identity. De Fina (2011, p. 269) has rightly pointed out that a great deal of identity mapping is done indirectly through meaning association. Words and expressions are used to invoke particular traits and characteristics. Musharraf's choice of lexical items and transitivity processes is ideological.

Analysis

Excerpt 1 *"I firstin 1961". (Musharraf 2006, p.01)*

Material process of action 'avoided' is activated by the actor 'I' (Musharraf), using 'first' the adverb of time, 'death' is identified as beneficiary, 'as teenager', is circumstance existential, while 'in 1961' is temporal circumstance. Musharraf as teenager is building his positive identity as a brave boy by choosing background information of circumstances.

Excerpt 2 *"I havein the past". (Musharraf 2006, P.01)*

Two material processes 'have confronted' and 'defied' are activated by actor 'I', while 'and' stands as additive conjunction, 'it' being beneficiary and 'several times in the past' refers to circumstance temporal. Musharraf considers himself as daunting and daring officer.

Excerpt 3 *"Iin the face". (Musharraf 2006, P.03)*

The material process of action 'was staring' activated by the actor 'I', goal is 'terrorism', 'in the face' refers to circumstance of manner. Musharraf constructs his professional identity as brave soldier who is never afraid of death.

Excerpt 4 *"I hadin Pakistan". (Musharraf 2006, P.04)*

The material process 'overshadowed' is activated by the actor 'I', two other participants (beneficiary) in the clause are 'both 'Sadam and Polo' , 'at least in Pakistan' is used as location circumstance. The two clauses listed above refer to his narrow escape of militant attacks after he had cooperated with US on war of terror in Afghanistan. He actually refers to Dec 2003 militant attacks on him. This is the context when he became famous in nationally as well as internationally through media attention because he had cooperated with America in the war of terror against Islamic 'Jehadi groups' within Pakistan, who were quite close to Afghan based 'Alqaeda' group. They tried to hit him many times. He got away from the terrorist attacks, thus, got more fame. Repeated terrorist attacks upon him were indication of loose control of his military regime. Soon terrorist attacks in the form of bomb blasts started creeping into the main cities of Pakistan both against civilian and security forces. The religious extremists challenged state writ by exploding suicide bombs to encounter Musharraf's military rule, for casting off Pakistan's supremacy to the US.

In all the above cited clauses, Musharraf constructs his identity as a person who is never afraid to die and rather facing it up by selecting the verbal processes like 'defy', 'confront', and 'avoided'. This was a period of very tough time of his life as soldier and then as president of Pakistan as indicated by the circumstances.

Excerpt 5 *"It wasfor sport". (Musharraf 2006, P.21)*

The material process 'developed' is activated by the actor 'I', 'in Turkey' is circumstance location, the goal in this clause is 'my lifelong fondness for sport'. He spent his growing period as young guy in Turkey, where he made friendships and thrived fondness in out of doors activities and sports, which later made him to join SSG group in Pakistan army.

Excerpt 6 *"I gotthem". (Musharraf 2006 , p.32)*

The material process 'got along' is activated by the actor 'I', the goal is 'all of them'.

Musharraf's parents decided to send him to FC college Lahore for his intermediate in science. This institution has co- education system. Girl students were also getting education there in those times. He made friendship with all of them and remained quite popular. He constructs his positive social identity.

Excerpt 7 *"All incertificates". (Musharraf 2006, P.32)*

The process material 'earned' is activated by the actor 'I', 'the most certificates' is goal. Musharraf constructs his identity by material processes 'earned' as an outstanding shining student, who won many times the endorsements of distinction. This shows his positive identity.

Excerpt 8 *"Istrides".(Musharraf 2006,P.41)*

The material process 'took' is activated by the actor 'I', 'in strides' is circumstance of manner. The action which he took 'in strides' is much significant. As he describes that he won over all obstacles. He finds attribute to his hard physical training and intelligence. Throughout his memoir, he is found praising himself a lot.

Excerpt 9 *"I didmy course". (Musharraf 2006, P.41)*

The first clause is material where 'did well' the material process is activated by the actor 'I' 'in the PMA' is circumstance of location. The next is a projection clause. He is proud that he was one of the 'top' cadets during his training course of PMA. He was ranked in top ten to win 'sword of honour'. This could be like a dream come true for any young cadet. Musharraf is proud of his capabilities.

Excerpt 10 *"I receivedequipment". (Musharraf 2006, P.47)*

The material process 'received' is activated by the actor 'I', 'an award' can be termed as goal, the circumstance of cause is 'for saving lives and equipment'. He is praising himself in the backdrop of 1965 the war between Pakistan and India, when he fought bravely against the enemy. This builds his professional identity.

Excerpt 11 *"In 1961, Ithe SSG". (Musharraf 2006, P.47)*

The material process 'opted for' is activated by the actor 'I', the circumstance temporal is 'in 1961', 'and' is additive conjunction used to connect the next clause, passive material process is 'was assigned', while 'location circumstance' is 'to the SSG group. Special Services Group is a 'Special Operation Force' of Pakistan Army. It was a cherished desire of Musharraf become a SSG commando, because he liked adventurism. It was the place, where he utilized his strategy planning and unrestricted power and vigour to tackle with untraditional fighting. He completed his binding period of four years in this cream commando group successfully.

Excerpt 12 *"I wartroops". (Musharraf 2006, p.54)*

The material process 'war gamed and practised' is activated by the actor 'I', the goal achieved is 'the offensive' the circumstance manner' is 'with my troops'. 'War gaming' is an essential part of training in learning war strategy. This is considered the essential try out to become a commander. He praises his skill and abilities as he declares that he showed his game plan and skills as commander of SSG group during his period of posting at East Pakistan. He constructs his professional identity.

Excerpt 13 *"I ended..... three". (Musharraf 2006, P.43)*

The material process 'ended up' is activated by the actor 'I', achieving the

goal 'the course, circumstance manner/ comparison is 'among the top three' in the clause structure. The General is in the habit of praising himself. The phrase 'among top three' is significant to build his professional identity as powerful authoritarian.

Excerpt 14 "Idecision". (Musharraf 2006, p.45)

The material process 'defied' is activated by the actor 'I' achieves the goal 'his decision'.

This is the expression of his rational thinking and capability to challenge anyone. He seems to be self assertive and this habit made him to oppose and resist authorities. Musharraf is found straightforward and candid in his pronouncements.

Excerpt 15 "Icolours". (Musharraf 2006, P.58)

The material process 'finished' is activated by the actor 'I', achieves the goal 'the course', 'with flying colours' is circumstance of manner. Musharraf is admiring himself too much. His choice of the phrase 'flying colours' is significant ideologically as well. He considers none other equal to him in capabilities and outstanding performance..

Excerpt 16 "I gainedassignment". (Musharraf 2006, P.58)

The material process 'gained' is activated by the actor 'I', achieving the goal 'tremendous experience' while 'during the difficult assignment' is temporal circumstance. Musharraf builds his image as courageous soldier who was ready for every 'difficult assignment' during his military career.

Excerpt 17 "I didthe top students".(Musharraf 2006, P.67)

He is referring to his selection for NDC course. Here the material process 'did well' is activated by the actor 'I', 'in the course' is location circumstance. The next is passive material clause. His choice of words 'was graded among the top students' is significant to build his positive professional identity of which he is so articulate.

Excerpt 18 "In 1990, ICDS in London". (Musharraf 2006, p.74)

The passive material process is activated by the actor 'I', with three circumstances as participants. The first 'in 1990' as temporal circumstance, the second, as circumstance of cause is 'for the one year course', the third 'at royal CDS in London', is circumstance of location. His selection for renowned centre for 'development studies' was a highly distinguished post processed only through calibre and grading. He felt proud at his selection. The soldier was to gain quick promotion in rank after this training.

Excerpt 19 "I setimmediately". (Musharraf 2006,P.143)

The material process 'set' is activated by the actor 'I', achieving the goal 'a number of things' 'in motion' is circumstance of manner. The clause represents his skills of direction and orders as a leader. As 'chief executive' of Pakistan, he imposed upon himself important agenda items and started working on it without wasting time. He is talking about his 'seven point agenda' which was designed to bring positive changes in the administration of the state of Pakistan and to uplift economical condition of the country. This clause is ideologically significant.

Excerpt 20 *"I motivatedpitch". (Musharraf 2006, P.72)*

The material process 'motivated' is activated by the actor 'I', achieves the goal 'to the highest pitch', 'my brigade' can be beneficiary. Musharraf is proud of his leadership qualities. He constructs his positive image as a professional military leader.

Excerpt 21 *"I have another". (Musharraf 2006, P.331)*

The material process 'have faced' is activated by the actor 'I', 'one crises after another' is participant in this clause. Musharraf feels that taking the responsibility of accepting one crisis after was a great challenge for him. It was his brilliance and professional acumen which helped him to fight against every odd period and difficult time of his career, in his point of view. This made him a successful person/soldier and leader. Thus he constructs his personality both in professional and social terms, in very positive way.

Excerpt 22 *"Soonof Pakistan". (Musharraf 2006, P.171)*

The material process 'assumed' is activated by the actor 'I' achieving the goal 'the office of chief executive of Pakistan'. Musharraf began to work after the takeover, as 'chief executive' of Pakistan, a powerful political position. Musharraf coined this phrase for himself as the head of the state. He actually preferred this term for himself. He did not take up the name of chief martial law administrator. It was in conformity of his views against martial law. As a COAS he was already fully conscious of the negative stimulation of this word among fellow countrymen.

Relational Clauses

Excerpt 23 *"Myin Turkey". (Musharraf 2006, P.24)*

'My love of dogs' is identified as token, 'began' is process, identifying attributive is 'in Turkey'. Musharraf as a young guy developed his fondness of dogs during his stay in Turkey. Incidentally later in his political life, this gained significance especially when he became friend to the American president Bush. He was also famous because of his love of dogs. His dog 'buddy' seized much media attention while frisking in the lawn of White House during official presses especially

the conferences between Musharraf and president Bush. Musharraf was criticized in Pakistan as living a westernized way of life style. He is building his identity as liberal leader.

Excerpt 24 *"Iterror". (Musharraf 2006, P.01)*

The carrier of the attributive 'with terror' , is 'I', realised through the process 'face to face'. Musharraf's military government remained unsuccessful to control law and order situation in 2000 and the years that followed. Many assassination attempts were tried upon him by the militants during the period 2002-2004. The state security was under his loose grip. The choice of the phrase 'face to face with terror' is significant and ideological. This shows his courage, resilience and habit to face challenges.

Excerpt 25 *"My1999". (Musharraf 2006, P.02)*

The identifying attributive '1999' is signified by the token 'my closest call' having the process 'was'. He alludes to the 'hijacking' of his airplane allegedly by Nawaz Sharif, which according to him, was performed from the ground. According to Musharraf's version, this forced military high command on ground to thwart the action of Nawaz Sharif's civilian government, by dismissing his government, and making Musharraf to come to power by imposing martial law in the country. Musharraf builds his identity as 'fighter', by choosing lexical phrase 'my closest call', to combat against the enemy (Nawaz Sharif).

Excerpt 26 *"Theme to power". (Musharraf 2006, P.02)*

The identifying attribute is 'me to power' recognised by the token 'the nearly fatal confrontation with the prime minister' realised through the process 'brought'. He is referring to his opposition and difference of policy regarding 'Kargil issue' with Nawaz Sharif, which brought the both in confrontation. There were already the rumours that Sharif was going to oust Musharraf. Nawaz took edge of Musharraf's official visit as COAS to Sirilanka, and discharged him with the orders that his plane should not be allowed to land to Karachi, nor any other airport in Pakistan.

The clause contains euphemistic expression. the use of formal words 'prime minster' for Nawaz Sharif by Musharraf is significant with whom he had a serious confrontation as COAS. Musharraf does not use negative expression for Sharif. He is accentuating the expression 'fatal confrontation' which is also ideologically significant.

Excerpt 27 *"Onposition in Pakistan". (Musharraf 2006, p.02)*

The carrier of identifying attributive, 'the chief of the army staff, the highest military position in Pakistan' is 'I', realised through the process 'was' while 12,Oct. 1999' is circumstance temporal. His new accomplishment as COAS of Pakistan army

made him proud as it is the most powerful position. The phrase 'the highest' military position, has ideological signification. It swells his heart with pride.

Excerpt 28 *"My trainingassignment". (Musharraf 2006, P.03)*

The carrier of the attribute 'constantly ready for assignment', is 'my training' realised by the process 'has made'. His passion and fervour for his parent institution Pakistan army is quite visibly reflecting through this clause. His military training set him apart from the rest of countrymen. This has made him proud of his military training at PMA.

Excerpt 29 *"I becamegun". (Musharraf 2006, p.49)*

The token for identifying value 'exceptionally good shot with a rifle and sub machine gun' is 'I', realised through the process 'became'. The General builds his identity as an 'outstanding smart soldier' who shines in every fragment of his training. He is constructing image of the self as accomplished in all respects.

Excerpt 30 *"Mygallantry". (Musharraf 2006, p.45)*

The carrier of value attribute 'recognition and award for gallantry', is 'my performance in the war' realised through the process 'earthed'. Musharraf refers to his identity as an unusually bright and worthy to be praised valorous soldier who won appraisals and great honours for his accomplishments. He is proud of his professional skills.

Excerpt 31 *"Heperformance". (Musharraf 2006, P.60)*

The token for identifying value 'for my performance' is 'he' (his commanding officer) realised through the process 'commended'. This clause builds his professional image in positive terms. The choice of lexical item 'commendable' is ideologically significant.

Excerpt 32 *"I wasinfantry brigade in Bahawalpur". (Musharraf 2006, p.73)*

The token of identifying value attributive 'the prized appointment' is 'I', realised through process 'was given'. He refers to his appointment as DGMO, (Director General of Military Operations) in 1993. It is considered as the most desired post for a Major General, and Musharraf secured this post. The choice of expression 'prized appointment' gives boost to identity of professional image of Musharraf.

Excerpt 33 *"DGMOof army".(Musharraf 2006, P.75)*

The token for identifying value of 'the core think tank of army' is 'DGMO'. The 'core think tank' of the army is designated the task to play into the internal affairs

of the nation/ state. The army has always been a powerful institution which is called for in all affairs of the state. This implies that the army has a say into the political affair of the state. Musharraf is proud of his appointment as DGMO.

Excerpt 34 "Ilife". (Musharraf 2006, P.328)

The carrier of the attribute 'a turbulent life' is 'I' realised through the process 'have led'.

The dictionary meaning of the word 'turbulent' refers to a stormy, tumultuous life as if on roller coaster. He had already been granted recognition in the prestigious SSG group in Pakistan army, for performing untraditional military tasks successfully. This clause is magnifying his image as soldier.

Excerpt 35 "I havemaster of none". (Musharraf 2006, P.319)

The carrier of the attribute 'a sportsman of a kind' is 'I', in this case Musharraf. Musharraf joined SSG group because of his engrossing enthusiasm in making strategic plans while having a lot of physical power and strength. He had always remained predominantly a soldier, who needed to be physically healthy and fit. By making an honest admission to truth he constructs his positive image.

Excerpt 36 "My final step in destiny". (Musharraf 2006, .329)

The token of the identifying attributive 'my belief in destiny' is 'my final step up to the position of army chief' realised through the process 'reinforced'. His rise to the top most position in the army made Musharraf declare his trust on 'destiny' and 'God'. A soldier of Pakistan army is to bear in mind the idea of his Faith and trust in destiny, and this Faith is inculcated into the young blood of a cadet in Pakistan military academy the famous PMA. Musharraf was not sure to attain this cherished post of COAS.

Mental Clauses

Excerpt 37 "I becameguy". (Musharraf 2006, P.27)

The senser of mental process of cognition 'became known' is 'I', 'as dadageer, a tough guy' is phenomenon in the clause structure. The use of the expression 'dadageer' is actually quaint because the phrase shows negative connotation in Pakistani culture. The ensuing chapters of the memoir put forward the idea that Musharraf portrays his image as 'a brave tough guy'. His choice for appropriating the term 'a tough guy' to define himself carries this view. This shows his 'determination' with positive identity.

Excerpt 38 "Imyself". (Musharraf 2006 P.34)

The senser of the mental process of cognition 'felt ashamed' is 'I', and phenomenon is 'of myself'. Musharraf openly acknowledges his shame on his wrongdoing. He makes an honest confession. He alludes to one practical joke out of the many that he tricked against his teacher for which he really felt ashamed of latter. Because one principal lesson he had learnt from his parents was that the cultural values must not be forgotten, especially the one, that is respect the elders. This was the core of moral training he received from his parents. He constructs positive identity of himself having enough moral courage.

Excerpt 39 "I 'raggers'". (Musharraf 2006, P.41)

The senser of the mental process of cognition 'learned' is 'I', 'to outsmart is complex verbal process, phenomenon is 'the raggers'. Musharraf is found praising himself and feels happy at his identity as the one who always wins over be it people or the tough times. The choice of the phrase 'out smart' is ideologically significant.

Excerpt 40 "I was tests". (Musharraf 2006, P.47)

The senser of mental process of cognition 'was considered' is 'I', 'very good at these tests is phenomenon'. This clause again builds his high image.

Excerpt 41 "My stint government". (Musharraf 2006, P.63)

The senser of the mental process of cognition 'gave me an insight' is 'my stint', 'into the functioning of civil government' is identifying fact phenomenon. The structure of this mental clause is in passive form. He considers himself as highly intelligent, having extraordinary canny common sense, which supported him comprehend the workings and role of civil bureaucracy.

Excerpt 42 "I came of men". (Musharraf 2006, P.62)

The senser of mental process 'came to be known' is 'I', 'as good leader' is fact phenomenon. He builds his image as a leader. He is predominantly consumed with this notion of his superiority entirely through his memoir.

Excerpt 43 "I was a a popular one". (Musharraf 2006, P.66)

The token of identifying attribute 'a successful instructor and quite a popular one' is 'I', realised through the process 'was'. Musharraf legitimizes and defends his identity. He praises himself a lot.

Excerpt 44 "I godfather". (Musharraf 2006, p.73)

The sensor of the mental process 'became' is 'I', 'their godfather' is phenomenon. This reminds him of his posting as deputy military secretary to the GHQ, which was to deal with the handling of career of all Majors and lower ranks of

the army. He adds comments that the task posed great demands on his sense of compassion and justice. His sense of sympathy and compassion granted him the recognition as their godfather figure to protect their rights.

Excerpt 45 *"I wasmy best". (Musharraf 2006, P.143)*

The senser of mental process of cognition 'was determined to give' is 'I', 'my best' is phenomenon. Musharraf tried to introduce many changes into the economic and political system of the state after his take over. He started with the virtuous objective of making Pakistani society apoltical to cleanse it from all evils. But soon he had to opt for compromising manoeuvres with political personalities and political system itself.

Excerpt 46 *"I wasat full sail".(Musharraf 2006, P.148)*

The senser of the mental process of perception, 'determined' is 'I', while the phenomenon is 'to take Pakistan at full sail'. This is a pledge of a soldier with positive connotations. According to national critics, Musharraf's policies, though remained progressive, but national and international circumstances proved hard and inimical. Musharraf is acridly criticized on his infamous NRO, which placed Pakistan again in the clench of corrupt and incompetent politicians, whom he dismissed with unbarred scorn disdain and mockery throughout his memoir.

Excerpt 47 *"I thankon me". (Musharraf 2006, P.328)*

The senser of mental process of perception 'thank' is 'I', the fact phenomenon is the next projected clause. Though, Musharraf was seen in Pakistan as quite westernized in his attitude and thinking but he shows his strong faith in God which made him to thank for every reward and favour showered upon him by Allah Almighty.

Excerpt 48 *"Allmy men".(Musharraf 2006, p.49)*

the senser of mental process 'endeared' is 'me', 'all this' is first part of phenomenon 'to my men', is remaining part of phenomenon. Musharraf claims that he was a compassionate commander, owing to this, he remained much approved and admired among his men. This statement builds his positive identity. The choice of the verb 'endeared' is significant. He was certain that he became 'endeared' and was favoured by his men because of his caring attitude and compassionate nature .

Conclusion

The current study has examined the syntactical structures, of transitivity proposed by Halliday (1985: 1994: 2014), (three layers of processes as selected in Fairclough's three dimensional model) and concludes that the author in his Memoir has quite effectively utilised these grammatical structures to construct his

professional and personal identity. The analysis of data was conducted by applying lexicogrammatical tools of SFG on 24 material clauses, 14 relational clauses and 12 mental clauses. The choice of lexis in terms of experiential value helps him to build his stance and identity as a brave and courageous soldier who is ever ready to face any challenge. The lexical choices are replete with positive evaluation for himself in Musharraf's memoir. The dominant ideology in Musharraf's Memoir is identity construction of an assertive, opinioned General, who seems to convince readers that he is indispensable for Pakistan's welfare as he is the most capable leader and his self image is very high. The investigation of grammatical processes, showed that mostly all processes were concerned with 'I', with the subject position, or doer, an actor of the clause, which in this case is Musharraf himself. The study shows that discursive structures mirror and represent the ideological view point of the political leaders. The exceeding number of material clauses represents that the General projects his image with an assumed power difference. The selected clauses are experiential representation of political personality about his social and professional identity. People in their Text and Talk make options about the structure and design of their clauses, which is equivalent to the alternatives at how to signal the construction of their social identities, knowledge and beliefs, social relationships. The processes used by Musharraf utilizing adverbial and adjectival circumstances, reflect the additional information in the clause. In Musharraf's text, this feature becomes even more persuasive and irresistible for common reader as circumstances in which the action is described, builds his identity as bold aggressive military man. The study found a systematic relation between autobiographical discourse and social practice and power relations. This highlights the constructive role of language in social world that is the main postulate of the present study.

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