

A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF TRANSITIVITY PROCESSES IN PAKISTANI CRICKET COMMENTARY: A CORPUS-BASED STUDY

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Abstract

This research paper aims to investigate all the transitivity processes and types with their frequencies in Pakistani cricket commentary through Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (1960). It further leads to perform Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis of the selected clauses demonstrating different transitivity processes to uncover the ideological construction in Pakistani cricket commentary. This research paper intends to answer the first and second question of which transitivity processes are found in Pakistani cricket commentary; and what are the frequencies of each type and subtype of transitivity processes, through quantitative analysis by using UAM corpus tool. It also intends to answer the third question that how ideologies are made through transitivity processes in Pakistani cricket commentary, through qualitative analysis by taking assistance from Fairclough's CDA. The transcription of commentary five cricket matches was taken, a mixed method approach was applied by incorporating two frameworks; transitivity analysis by Michael Halliday and three-dimensional model by Fairclough. The results and findings show that the most frequent transitivity processes in selected corpus of Pakistani cricket commentary are material, relational and mental process with frequencies 75%, 15% and 5%, while verbal and existential processes are relatively less frequent with frequencies 3% and 2% respectively. No modal transitivity process is identified in the dataset. The qualitative analysis shows that material, mental and relational processes majorly contribute to construct ideologies in cricket community. This research is significant in analysis of the language of cricket commentary through transitivity processes and CDA. This study is delimited to the analysis of only Pakistani cricket commentary, not focusing on commentary of other countries' commentators.

Keywords: Pakistani Cricket commentary, Transitivity processes, Critical Discourse Analysis, UAM, Corpus study

1. Introduction:

Cricket is the world's second most watched sport after football holding 2.5 billion estimated fans. It is to be believed that cricket emerged in England and nowadays it is played in five continents in the world. Cricket's emergence is uncertain, but the primary set of rules was written in 1744. During colonial era of England, cricket was exposed to different countries across the world (Britannica, 2010). Economy of Australia highly profited from the year 2015 because the cricket World Cup "everyone knows Australia won this year's Cricket World Cup, but an even sweeter victory came from the \$1.1 billion boost the event gave to the economy." (Ironsides, 2015).

Cricket is hugely popular in Pakistan, particularly among young minds. In Pakistan, it is frequently noticed everyone love to watch cricket with huge zeal. Mostly viewers follow cricket matches on televisions, on cell phones, on computers and on some other gadgets through live broadcast or highlights on YouTube. Cricket's viewability is not completed in the absence of commentary, reason is it formulates the game more engrossing by attracting the audience with the commentators' each ball's analysis (Naveed & Umar, 2021). Even though sports live

streaming began in the year of 1912, the first ball by ball commentary was broadcasted in April 1921.

Florent Gibson became the first commentator of the Pittsburgh Post newspaper. He covered the fight between boxers Johnny Ray and Johnny "Hutch" Dundee at the Motor Square Garden, Pittsburgh (Contributors to Wikimedia projects, 2024). The job of a commentator is to narrate and analyze a game and to articulate captivating simultaneously and make a match engrossing to watch. These individuals are frequently regarded as the team's spokespersons on radio shows. They are also regarded as a part of the team as the players or the coaches. Additionally, cable channels and television networks employ their own staff of ball-by-ball commentators that work with different teams.

Test cricket commentary started in Australia. The foremost recorded broadcast had taken place at Sydney in 1922. "Cricket commentary in Pakistan has originated similarly as it has in other cricket-playing countries. When PTV, Pakistan's only state-owned television network at the time, started airing live Test matches in Pakistan in 1970, Mujahid and Kureishi were among the nation's first cricket commentators"(Paracha, 2014).

Commentary is a speech like proficient activity, every speech comprises of combining clauses. "The English clause is a fusion affair, a blend of three separate forms arising from distinctive functional components. According to systemic theory, these elements are referred to as "meta-functions" and include the textual (clause as message), the interpersonal (clause as exchange), and the as representation. This indicates that three sets of lexico-grammatical choices, which are essentially independent, are expressed by the three structures.

Transitivity structures demonstrate representational meaning: what the clause is about, which is typically some process, with associated participants and circumstances"(M. A. K. H. a. C. Matthiessen, 2014). The current study is mainly focused on transitivity aspects of clauses in cricket commentary in ideational meta-function through Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics. Since Halliday used transitivity analysis to analyze William Golding's *The Inheritors* in 1971, it has been a workable way to investigate different kinds of texts.

Six processes, the material process, the mental process, the relational process, the behavioral process, the verbal process and the existential process, are used to portray the world of experience in the transitivity system. Many scholars have employed the transitivity system to conduct discourse analysis because it offers a quantitative examination of discourses that is incredibly powerful and impartial. These researches have given a deep interpretation about the data they selected(Zhang, 2017) In contrast to Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), which focuses on language in its sociocultural context and the ideological presumptions formed through interaction and texts, transitivity analysis restricts its focus to political interaction and looks for hidden persuasive actions that reveal patterns of goals, interests, and shared assumptions(Jorgensen, 2002).

The current study draws intensely from Humpolik's (2014), Balzer-Siber's (2015) thesis on sports commentary and Naveed's (2021) article on cricket commentary. The current research paper analyze the Transitivity Processes in Pakistani cricket commentary along with Critical Discourse Analysis of underlying ideological assumptions in cricket commentator's talks.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

Cricket holds the status of a famous sport, and it is played and watched in many states. Viewership of cricket in Pakistan is in millions, on television and worldwide as well. That's why, the role and the significance of cricket commentary language and its underlying meanings is crucial, yet not any prominent attention has been paid, in the content of education in Pakistan, even though that majority young minds ardently watch cricket matches in the subcontinent. The problem to be examined in this research paper is the analysis of transitivity processes and the implicit meanings in Pakistani cricket commentary through Halliday's idea of Systemic Functional Grammar and Fairclough's idea of Critical Discourse Analysis, respectively.

1.2. The significance of the study:

The previous literature shows that various researchers have analyzed the language of football commentators. For instance, some researchers like Humpolik (2014) and Balzer-Siber (2015) examined football commentary while concerning its various features. Although, a very few researches have been conducted on the examination of language of Pakistani cricket commentary. This research article is significant as the data analysis has shown that the language of cricket commentary is comprised with different transitivity processes. Cricket commentary has plausible benefits in English language classes. Paying attention to the popularity of cricket in Pakistan, this study can be helpful in finding how meanings are constructed through different transitivity processes. It can, for instance, be used to examine the biases or subjectivity in the language of commentators to construct ideologies about different players or events. Thus, this research is conducted to explore the transitivity features and CDA of Pakistani cricket commentary.

1.3. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are:

- To investigate the types of transitivity processes that are employed in Pakistani cricket commentary.
- To determine the frequencies of transitivity processes in selected Pakistani cricket commentary.
- To analyze the ideological constructions in Pakistani cricket commentary, are revealed by transitivity processes

1.4. Research Questions

The current research answers the following questions:

1. What are the frequencies of transitivity processes in cricket commentary?
2. What types of transitivity processes are employed in cricket commentary?
3. How do transitivity processes reveal the ideological constructions in cricket commentary?

2. Literature Review:

This section of the study is mainly consisted of two points which emerge gradually throughout the literature reviewed. These points are: discussion of key terms, and related studies. **Critical Discourse Analysis** is not only a linguistic tool but an interdisciplinary approach that makes a connection between language analysis and social theory (Fairclough, 2013a).

As an interdisciplinary approach to the study of discourse, Fairclough suggested that CDA aims to reveal how discourse plays its role in (re)producing and maintaining social power relations (Fairclough, 2013b). CDA examines interconnection of discourse and social structures. Norman Fairclough put forward his three-dimensional model in his well-known book *“Language and Power”*. (1989)

In this model he proposed analysis of language at three levels. He suggested that at first level, textual analysis of data is to be done, Description. At second level, researcher analyses between the text and interaction, Interpretation. At third level, researcher examines the connection between interaction and social context (Fairclough, 2013b). Many past studies have done by using three-dimensional model of CDA on both written and spoken discourse.

Ramanathan and Bee Hoon (2015) examined the role of CDA in media discourse by analyzing fifteen journal articles to unveil the ideologies behind discourse structures of media. Media is a definite domain in which various ideologies are portrayed to blind fold the minds of public, in their daily life (Ramanathan & Hoon, 2015).

For example, Zhang analyzed the political news reports in the context of America and Iraq in American Newspapers by applying three-dimensional model of Fairclough to examine the discursivity of text, interaction and agenda to unmask the different ideologies (Zhang, 2014). To make it more relevant to the present research, a researcher performed *“A Critical Stylistics Analysis of Sports Commentaries”* by combining Stylistics analysis and Critical Discourse analysis (Rawian et al., 2024), which is the concept of Jeffries (Jeffries, 2007).

Bednarek provided his study to highlight an inclusive, mixed-method approach for discourse analysis using corpora by applying **Three-pronged approach** (large-scale, small-scale, manual analysis) in which researcher got findings that triangulation of methods enhances the reliability and elegance of linguistic insights (Bednarek, 2009). The present research is also following the Bednarek's three-pronged approach.

Transitivity is the crucial component of Systemic Functional Linguistics of Halliday. According to Halliday, "transitivity is the term used to describe a network of systems whose point of origin is the 'major' clause, the clause that contains a prediction." and "the transitivity systems are concerned with the types of processes expressed in the clause, with the animate or inanimate participants in this process, and with various criteria and conditions of the process and participants" (Halliday, 1970).

Halliday argues that the reality of language is composed of processes, which in turn are composed of three elements: the process itself, participants, and conditions (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2013). Zhang performed his research to examine the transitivity processes and to find their functions in Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump in their first television debate in which findings are both candidates used material, relational, and mental processes dominantly (Zhang, 2017).

Haroon and Arslan (2021) performed transitivity analysis to analyze the ideational meta function and explore transitivity processes in the poem 'The Old Building' by using UAM corpus tool for analyzing the data. Many other past researches of critical discourse analysis and transitivity analysis, separately can be cited but a few researches have done by combining CDA and transitivity analysis

A corpus-based study of the critical discourse analysis of gender-based transitivity variation in a selection of public political speeches was conducted as research to investigate the agenda underlying the material, mental, relational, linguistic, behavioral, and existential transitivity processes (Hassan, 2021). The study of transitivity Analysis was performed to analyze Malala's Speeches through Critical Discourse Analysis framework (Kursini, 2020).

A research that examined the stylistic and functional insights of sports commentary was carried out by evaluating the language used in Major League Soccer (MLS) game television broadcasts. According to the study, sports commentators' speech differs from other spoken languages due to a certain register (Balzer-Siber, 2015).

Crystal and Davy have defined commentary as *“a spoken account of events which are actually taking place”* (Crystal & Davy, 2016). A commentary is a verbal account of an event that is broadcast live, often on television or the radio (Commentary, 2018). Real-time commentary is provided during a game, and in cricket, this is nearly always ball-by-ball commentary. (Delin, 2000). Delin looked at several aspects of football commentary and offered a linguistic study of both racing and football commentary. According to Delin, sports commentary has a unique language and register.

A very few researches have done on linguistics analysis of cricket commentary as “A Study of Stylistic Features of Cricket Commentary: A Discourse Analysis” examined the syntactic structures of commentary to prove cricket commentary as a specific register by applying Halliday's register notion (Naveed & Umar, 2021). The uniqueness of the present research is the combined examination of transitivity processes and their ideological constructions through CDA.

3. Theoretical Framework

Many linguists have employed Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory in their language analysis. In the 1960s, he advanced the SFL hypothesis (O'Donnell, 2011). As Arslan, Rasool, Muhammad, Shakeel, & Haroon (2024) examined the functionalism from Aristotle to Michael Halliday. SFL theory was established to be a more discourse-oriented approach instead of a sentence-oriented approach.

According to this idea, Halliday stated that language is viewed as a tool for communicating human experiences and for examining social interactions (C. Matthiessen, 2014). Furthermore, SFL has been effective in looking at language from a functional standpoint. Functional refers to the use of language as a tool for meaning-making (Ezzina, 2015). SFL is composed of three functional components known as "meta functions": interpersonal, textual, and ideational (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2013).

Ideational language serves as a tool for understanding the surroundings and is connected to the speaker's experiences. There are two roles in this function: logical and experiential (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p.30). The experiential function is defined as human experience in which the transitivity system is also realized, whereas the logical function characterizes the complexity system. The second is the textual function, which is to study the speech by concentrating on language use. The interpersonal function, which comes last, is the role that language plays in preserving social bonds.

The transitivity system is the main subject of this investigation. A system or technique for analyzing the clause is called a transitivity system. Additionally, transitivity is employed to

highlight the clause's representational meaning (Muhammad Rayhan Bustam, 2011). Three essential elements make up the transitivity process: the process itself, the participants, and the situation that is connected to the process.

According to SFL, the clause describes the situation, participant, and procedure (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The transitivity system comprises six processes: "the verbal process that demonstrates the process of saying, the behavioral process that indicates the process of behaving, the existential process that outlines the process of existing, the relational process that refers to the process of being, the mental process that states the process of sensing, and the material process that states the process of doing" (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

The transitivity process has been the subject of various studies; they include Kurnia (2018) in the short story, Ong'onda (2016), and Maghrifoh (2017) in media. Then, Haroon and Arslan (2021) performed transitivity analysis to analyze the ideational meta function and explore transitivity processes in the poem. Numerous earlier research merely looked into the different kinds of transitivity that were present in their data.

Additionally, several of them integrate transitivity analysis with other fields, such CDA. For example, Vitrianti, E. (2014) used transitivity analysis in conjunction with news report ideological production in mass media. In order to uncover the ideological construction in the language used by Pakistani cricket pundits, the researcher investigates the transitivity process.

"Ideology allows people in certain aspects such as attitudes, set of beliefs, values, and doctrines which relate to religious, political, social, and economic life to dictate the perspective that is acknowledged as fact or truth by the society," suggests the definition of ideology, which is the foundation of the social representation shared by members of a group. As a result, reality is created and comprehended" (Van Dijk, 1998: p.8). Ideology is component of Critical Discourse Analysis.

CDA is a kind of discourse perspective study that looks into how language use and the social and political environment in which it occurs are related. In a spoken or written discourse, it examines gender, race, culture, ideology, identity, and so on. As a result, CDA may be combined with any subfield theory, with the exception of Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic theory, which examined social functions through the use of language (Fairclough, 1995). Therefore, from the standpoint of the CDA, SFLT offers several advantages (Fairclough, 1995: p. 10). Tenorio (2011, p. 183) said that CDA scholars have largely used Halliday's SFL.

According to Arslan and Rasool, SFL is the main instrument for text analysis and contains a resource that is vulnerable for CDA. In order to uncover ideological constructs, the researcher uses Fairclough's "three-dimensional" framework for CDA, which aims to differentiate between three distinct types of analysis: description, interpretation, and explanation (Fairclough, 1995). The description serves as the starting point for analyzing the discourse's language, whether it be written or spoken. The next step in analyzing discourse activities is interpretation, which includes the creation, sharing, and consumption of texts. Finally, the explanation serves as a foundation for examining sociocultural practices.

The researcher uses transitivity analysis to identify the most common process type. She can then explain what the most prevalent process type implies. Therefore, the goal of this study is to examine Pakistani cricket commentary by analyzing transitivity processes with the ideology.

Therefore, it can provide new results since readers will learn about the ideology that is analyzed using CDA through the results of transitivity analysis.

4. Methodology

The methods used to carry out this investigation are described in this section. The overall procedure from data collection to analysis was explained by the researcher. Research design, data collecting, research data, instrument, data collection methodologies, and data analysis procedures make up this part.

4.1. Research Design

This study's design is founded on the descriptive mixed method approach, which combines qualitative and quantitative research methods. Data gathering for the descriptive study included recounting the events, organizing, tabulating, displaying, and describing the data. Therefore, this approach was acceptable since the analytical process involves gathering, organizing, summarizing, and interpreting the data. Additionally, the qualitative technique is a research process that uses the quantitative and descriptive data to produce results that are expressed verbally by Pakistani cricket commentators.

4.2. Data Collection

4.2.1 Data and Data Source

Since the focus of this study was Pakistani commentators, the data consisted of passages from the scripts that were taken from Pakistani cricket commentary matches. The main source of information was taken from YouTube from channel Sports Central and Sports Eye channel. There was cricket commentary of five matches, chosen by the researcher; those are

- i. Pakistan vs South Africa of "World Championship of Legends 2024"
- ii. UMT Markhors vs Lake City Panthers "Bahria Town Champions Cup 2024".
- iii. Allied Bank Stallions vs Nurpur Lions "Bahria Town Champions Cup 2024"
- iv. Lake City Panthers vs Dolphins "Bahria Town Champions Cup 2024"
- v. Markhors vs Stallions "Bahria Town Champions Cup 2024"

4.2.2 Data Collection Techniques

1. *Searching the video*

During the video search, the researcher got several videos of highlights of cricket matches that she got from YouTube. Those videos have English subtitles and also transcripts were available. As a result, the investigator obtained precise and reliable data.

2. *Downloading the video.*

After getting the videos, the researcher downloaded the transcripts and made a corpus of five files by converting them into notepad file through Ant converter software.

4.2.2 Data Analysis Techniques

Following a thorough comprehension of the movies, the researcher gathered data that included several transitivity process kinds. By gathering the clauses from the scripts, it sought to provide answers to the first and second questions. The UAM (version 6.3) corpus tool was used to label the sentences that comprised different transitivity process types. It sought to facilitate the analysis process because the data was gathered throughout this procedure. Firstly, researcher set the automatic annotation scheme namely SFL-transitivity, then extracted some irrelevant features

and added some extended features manually. Figure 4.1 shows the thorough divisions and subdivisions of features to annotate the corpus of cricket commentary, set by researcher in UAM.

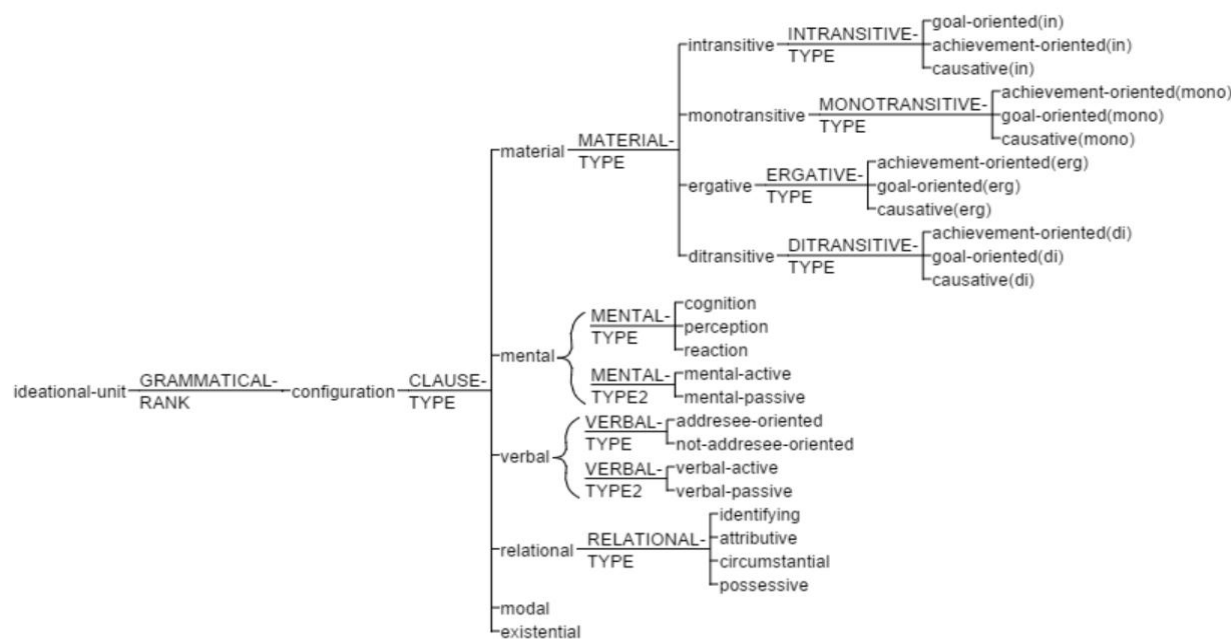


Figure 4.1

(Adapted from UAM)

5. Results and Findings

This section presents the findings of first and second question of the research. Firstly, transitivity processes that are found in texts are shown, secondly the frequencies of all types and subtypes of each transitivity process are presented, extracted through UAM. Researcher found that there are **7621 segments**, identified in whole dataset, through UAM. From whole dataset, **1575 segments** are identified as clauses named as configuration in UAM results that is 20.7% of the total segments, as shown in table 5.1.

Table 5.1

GRAMMATICAL-RANK	N	%
- configuration	1575	20.7
TOTAL	1575	20.7%

In the whole dataset of clauses, five transitivity processes, 1042 material, 97 mental, 20 verbal, 393 relational and 23 existential processes are found with percentage of 13.7, 1.3, 0.3, 5.2 and 0.3 respectively. While no modal clause is found in whole corpus as shown in table 5.2.

Table 5.2

CLAUSE-TYPE	N	%
- material	1042	13.7
- mental	97	1.3
- verbal	20	0.3
- relational	393	5.2
- modal	0	0.0
- existential	23	0.3
TOTAL:	1575	20.7%

Further four types of material clause, 309 intransitive, 626 monotransitive, 59 ergative, 48 ditransitive clauses are identified out of total 1042 material clauses, as shown in table 5.2.1.

Table 5.2.1

MATERIAL-TYPE	N	%
- intransitive	309	4.1
- monotransitive	626	8.2
- ergative	59	0.8
- ditransitive	48	0.6
TOTAL:	1042	13.7%

Subtypes of material clauses are also recognized manually by researcher, 223 goal-oriented, 70 achievement-oriented and 16 causative clauses are identified under intransitive type, as described in table 5.2.1.1.

Table 5.2.1.1

INTRANSITIVE-TYPE	N	%
- goal-oriented	223	2.96
- achievement-oriented	70	0.927
- causative	16	0.21
TOTAL:	309	4.1%

Moreover, 476 achievement-oriented, 137 goal-oriented and 13 causative clauses are recognized under monotransitive type as shown in table 5.2.1.2.

Table 5.2.1.2

MONOTRANSITIVE-TYPE	N	%
- achievement-oriented	476	6.26
- goal-oriented	137	1.8
- causative	13	0.17
TOTAL:	626	8.23

Ergative type clauses of the texts consist of 29 achievement-oriented, 20 goal-oriented and 10 causative clauses are identified, as shown in table 5.2.1.3.

Table 5.2.1.3

ERGATIVE-TYPE	N	%
- achievement-oriented	29	0.4
- goal-oriented	20	0.3
- causative	10	0.1
TOTAL:	59	0.8%

Fourth type of material clauses ditransitive type contains 26 achievement-oriented, 15 goal-oriented and 7 causative clauses in the dataset, as shown in table 5.2.1.4.

Table 5.2.1.4

DITRANSITIVE-TYPE	N	%
- achievement-oriented	26	0.3
- goal-oriented	15	0.2
- causative	7	0.1
TOTAL:	48	0.6%

Besides other processes subtypes are also recognized in texts, as two sets of subtypes of mental process are found in the selected corpus. Under first set of mental clauses 32 cognition, 22 perception and 43 reaction clauses are found in the corpora as mentioned in table 5.2.2.

While in second set of mental clauses 90 mental-active and 7 mental-passive are recognized in corpus of cricket commentary as mentioned in table 5.2.3.

Table 5.2.2		
MENTAL-TYPE	N	%
- cognition	32	0.4
- perception	22	0.3
- reaction	43	0.6
TOTAL:	97	1.3

Table 5.2.3		
MENTAL-TYPE2	N	%
- mental-active	90	1.2
- mental-passive	7	0.1
TOTAL:	97	1.3

Similarly, two sets of subtypes are recognized under verbal process, 11 addressee-oriented and 9 not-addressee-oriented are recognized as shown in table 5.2.4.

Table 5.2.4		
VERBAL-TYPE	N	%
- addressee-oriented	11	0.1
- not-addressee-oriented	9	0.1
TOTAL:	20	0.3%

While in second set of verbal process, 18 verbal-active and 2 verbal-passive are identified as mentioned in 5.2.5.

Table 5.2.5

VERBAL-TYPE2	N	%
- verbal-active	18	0.2
- verbal-passive	2	0.0
TOTAL:	20	0.3%

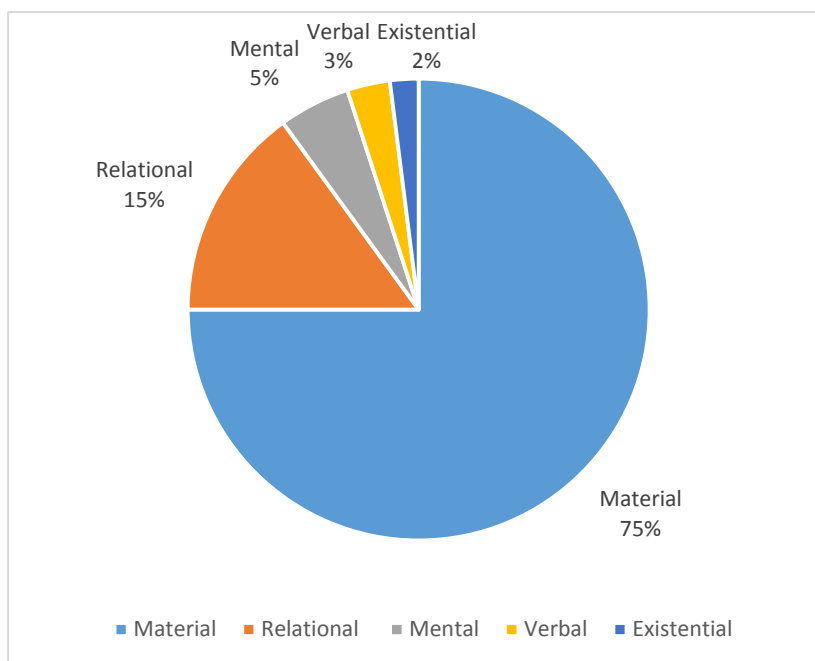
Finally, under relational process, 5 identifying, 314 attributive, 3 circumstantial 71 possessive clauses are identified in selected corpus of Pakistani cricket commentary, as describes in table 5.2.6.

Table 5.2.6

RELATIONAL-TYPE	N	%
- identifying	5	0.1
- attributive	314	4.1
- circumstantial	3	0.0
- possessive	71	0.9
TOTAL:	393	5.2%

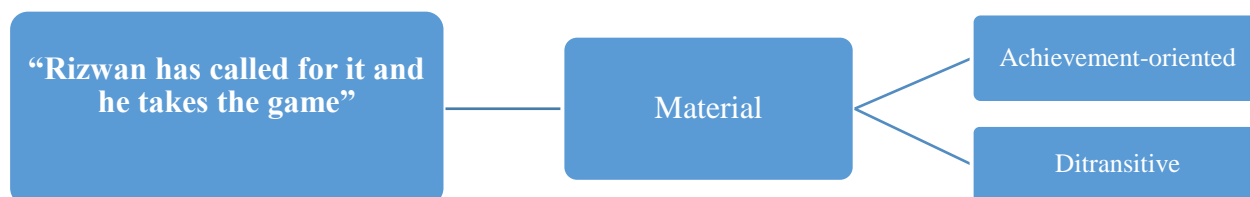
6. DISCUSSION

As mentioned in above section, the most frequent transitivity process in selected corpus of Pakistani cricket commentary, is material process, as shown in the below chart:

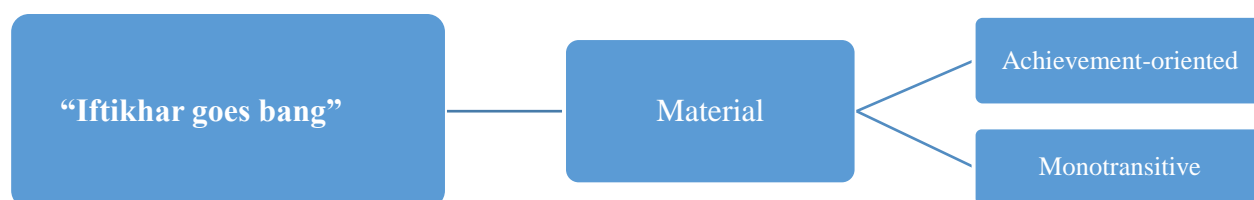


(Adapted from UAM)

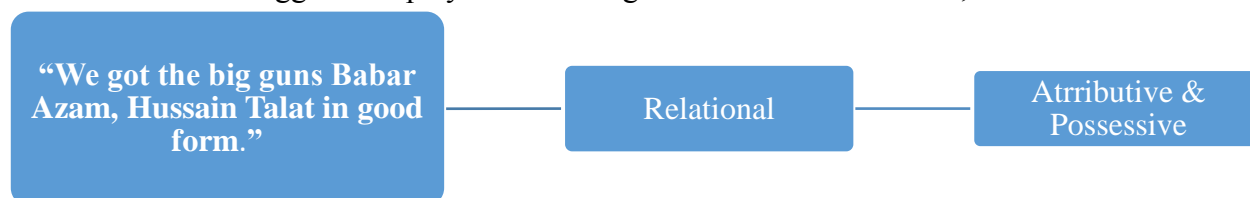
So, it can be considered that most ideologies are made through describing doing and happening (material process) in commentators talks. While other transitivity processes like mental and relational also play their part in building ideologies but a very less percentage of verbal and existential is identified in Pakistani cricket commentary. There are some extracted clauses to analyze through CDA given below:



The above provided clause is taken from transcription of cricket commentary of match UMT Markhors vs Lake City Panthers, Match 1 of Champions Cup 2024 in Faisalabad. This clause reinforces the significance of confidence and leadership in sports, it contributes an ideology where leadership and decisiveness are commendable traits, protruding Rizwan as a leader of the team. It may contribute in construction of ideology in audience minds to promote Rizwan as a leader of Pakistani cricket team.

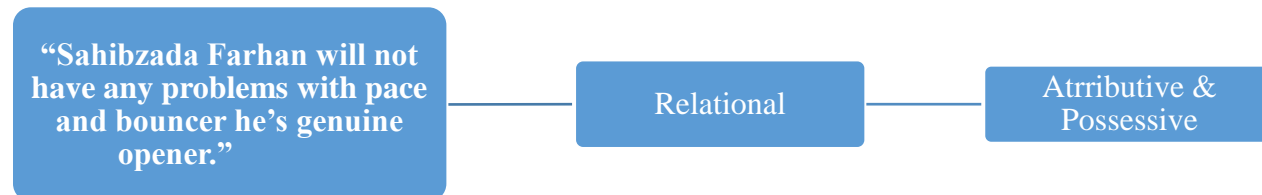


The provided clause is extracted from transcription of cricket commentary of match UMT Markhors vs Lake City Panthers, Match 1 of Champions Cup 2024 in Faisalabad. At textual level, words like ‘bang’ means to strike sharply, to knock and hit. In the context of cricket, the researcher interprets that this clause discloses the ideology of vital role of dominance through aggression to portray cricket as a realm of self-assertion through aggressive nature of playing. It promotes Iftikhar as aggressive player for scoring bundle of runs for team, which describes the



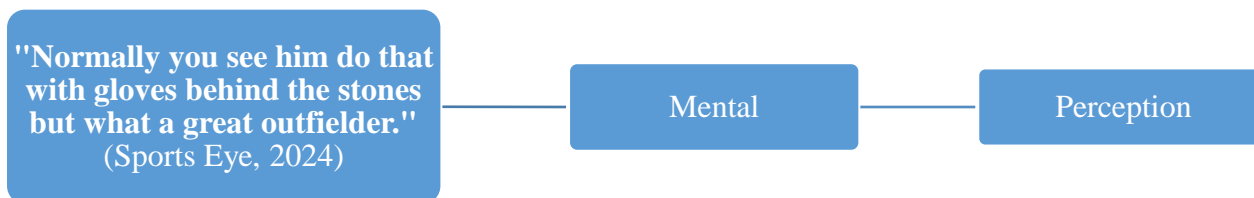
social practice of ideology.

The above provided clause is extracted from transcription of cricket commentary of highlights of Allied Bank Stallions vs Nurbur Lions, Match 2 of Champions Cup 2024. At textual level, ‘we’ refers to the fans or team or collective and ‘big guns’ means the power. In discourse of cricket commentary, commentator portrays both players as critical assets to the team and nation, calling them big guns to describe them as powerful and skilled cricket players. As Babar Azam is the well-known Pakistani cricket player all over the world. Commentators may try to make an ideology in the minds of fans by incorporating the name of a player (who is not much popular) with the famous player to promote Hussain Talat as powerful player as Babar Azam is. The interpretation of the clause says it also promotes the cultural values of Pakistan by owning their



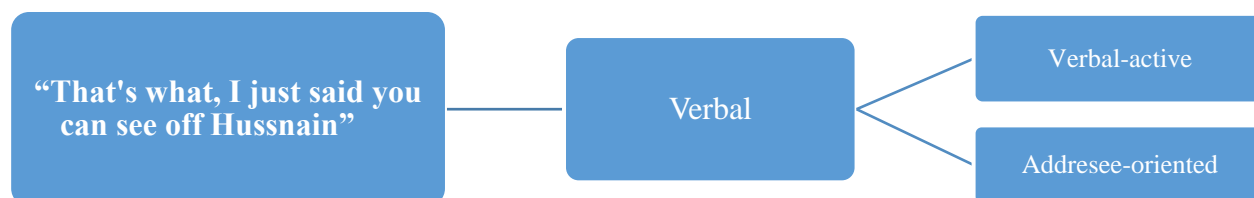
heroes and admire their leadership in sports, especially in cricket.

This clause is taken from transcription of commentary of highlights of Lake City Panthers vs Dolphins, match 3 of Champions Cup 2024. At textual level, ‘genuine player’ refers to authenticity and legitimacy of the player in the team. In the discourse of Pakistani cricket commentary, the researcher interprets that by emphasizing the capability of Farhan against pace and bouncer, commentator makes a narrative that he is technically authentic opener. This narrative can construct an ideology among fans or selectors to promote Sahibzada Farhan as an opener for national cricket team of Pakistan also. This clause clearly describing how transitivity processes can play a significant role in constructing ideologies in society.



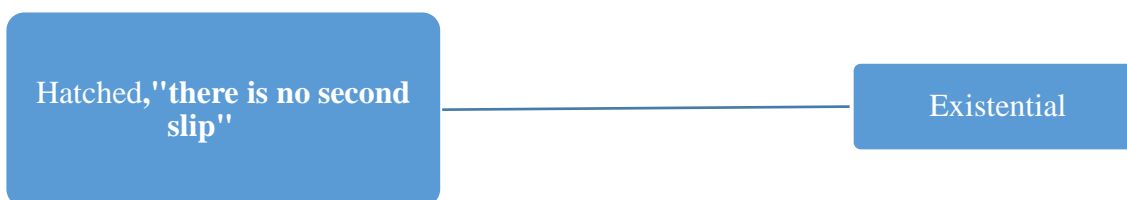
This clause is extracted from transcription of commentary of highlights of Pakistan vs South Africa cricket match of World Championship of Legends 2024. Textual analysis of the clause reveals the contrast between the usual role of the player as wicketkeeper (Dane Vilas, South African wicketkeeper, batsman) and the current role of outfielder. In the context of the cricket, he

is being promoted by commentators for another role of fielder. This is said by Pakistani commentators when Vilas took the catch of opposing team's player. The researcher also interprets that this type of comments can make a narrative of admiration of versatility of players that can be helpful for young minds in cricket to adopt versatile form in cricket. The other interpretation refers that this clause also shows the objectivity in the language of commentator who is Pakistani and admiring the South African player, that transcends the national boundaries and gives a message of unity through cricket. Thus, researcher analyzed the clauses portraying material, relational and mental transitivity processes through CDA, due to their high frequency in



the selected corpus of Pakistani cricket commentary.

The above clause is taken from the transcription of commentary of highlights of Lake City Panthers vs Dolphins, Match 3 of Champions Cup 2024. Textual analysis shows emphasis in language of commentator by using words like 'that's what' to highlight an event or action. In the context of cricket, this clause shows that commentators also incorporate their opinions,



perceptions, and predictions while commenting on players' performance. This type of clauses can also make an opinion or hopes in audience minds that this can also happen to make their team win.

The above provided clause is taken from transcription of cricket commentary of match UMT Markhors vs Lake City Panthers, Match 1 of Champions Cup 2024. Text of the clause as use of 'no' shows that something is missing in action. Interpretation of the clause uncover that this type of clauses by commentators can be spoken to highlight the flaws or blunders by players. As this clause was spoken when a player (Saim Ayub) played the shot through second slip and commentator criticized the opposing team's strategy of not placing any fielder in second slip.

7. Delimitations

This research paper is delimited to cricket commentary of only Pakistanis, not focusing on the foreign commentators in cricket community. This can be a clear gap for future researchers to analyze the other cricket commentaries by using the effective research method, provided in this study.

8. Conclusion

To sum up, the present research paper employs transitivity analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis to analyze transcription of Pakistani cricket commentary. In the transitivity system, all six processes are identified and enumerated along with their categories and subtypes. Each process's percentage and types are noted and computed. According to the quantitative study conducted using the UAM corpus tool, the transitivity system in systemic-functional grammar is a useful technique for media discourse. The following is a summary of the main conclusions: In general, existential and verbal processes are rarely employed, and no modal processes are present in the whole chosen corpus. Instead, material, relational, and mental processes are comparatively dominant activities. The qualitative analysis is done through CDA by Fairclough's three-dimensional modal in which some clauses of frequent transitivity processes are analyzed. It is showed that material processes, are mainly attributed to portray actions, doings and happenings with strong description of players, teams and overall perspective of the game through actions. Relational processes used in Pakistani cricket commentary here are mostly attributive and possessive mode, which is a good choice to engage the audience's attention, by incorporating the attributes of players, and revive the atmosphere. In addition to providing facts, commentators use language to engage with their audience, build and preserve connections with individuals, and impact fans' behavior by expressing their opinions or eliciting and altering their views. Mostly mental processes are perception mode, to make or change the viewpoints of fans or any person related to cricket.

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