Original Research Article

Recalibrating Zambia through Linguistic Choices: A Faircloughian Microanalysis of Hakainde Hichilema's Inaugural Speech as the 7th President of the Republic of Zambia

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Abstract

This enquiry undertook a critical discourse analysis (CDA) of President Hakainde Hichilema's inaugural speech rendered as a text on 24th August, 2021 at Heroes Stadium in Lusaka, Zambia. The research was a micro-level analysis of linguistic features prevalent in the inaugural speech, and the collective and individual significance of linguistic choices made in the context of the text and to Zambia as a whole. Considering the multi-faceted theoretical disposition of CDA, the study utilised Fairclough's (1989) 3 Dimensional (3D) Model to CDA which proposes a textual connectivity of discourse at three-levels of analysis. The study appealed to the descriptive research design encompassing the qualitative approach complemented by the quantitative approach nested in the constructivist and positivist paradigms of reality and knowledge generation. The findings of the study established that President Hichilema used conjunctions, auxiliaries, pronouns, antonyms and synonyms but never used any collocations or proverbs. It was further established that Hichilema's use of each type of linguistic feature had some significance. Overall, conjunctions were used to talk about beings of the same status and to connect ideas, reveal mutual inclusiveness, add ideas, show gratitude to both local and international observers, manifest two opposite states of affairs, give confidence to his audience to accept him as the new president of Zambia, and assert the cause of change in government. Auxiliaries were used to express lamentations and commitment to promises made. Furthermore, pronouns were used in the inaugural speech to show confidence and command, express possessiveness and avoid discoursal repetition. Antonyms and synonyms were chosen to show negation and comparison. In addition, the numerical analysis revealed that Hichilema was statistically intentional in his use of coordinating conjunctions, first-person plural pronouns and synonyms. The findings of the study connote that inaugural speeches are unique and serve different purposes according to their context.

Keywords: Inaugural speech, Hakainde Hichilema, Critical Discourse Analysis, Fairclough, Republic of Zambia.

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Mohammad (2012), an inaugural speech is a speech made by elected presidents following a public ceremony in which they take oath. United States National Archives (1789) shows that the first president to be inaugurated was George Washington in America in 1789. At the time, he did it out of his own will because there was no constitutional provision to compel him to give one. Since then, all other presidents took it as a tradition to give an inaugural speech during their oath taking when assuming the presidential office. Through this ceremony, the people are privileged to know what kind of a president one would be through his language. Campbell (1985) states that a presidential inaugural address is a discourse whose significance all recognise, but few praise. He brings out five qualities that make Presidential Inauguration ceremony a rite of investiture. These presidential inaugurals unify the audience by reconstituting it as "the people" who witness and ratify the ceremony, share a particular culture from the past,

express the political principles that will guide the new administration, demonstrate that the president appreciates the requirements and limitations of the executive power and achieves these through the appropriacy of praise and blame rhetoric.

As a multiparty democracy, Zambia allows for plurality of politics in which multiparty politics flourish through inaugural discourse, among other discourses. The country holds general elections every after five years in which all political parties affiliated to the Electoral Commission of Zambia (henceforth ECZ) have the liberty to participate in the elections and field candidates of choice in line with ECZ regulations. On 12th August 2021, the country held its general polls. Through this process, President Hichilema emerged victorious over his opponents which included the then ruling Patriotic Front (PF) party. An inauguration was later held for President-elect Hichilema.

President Hakainde Hichilema was born on 4th June 1962 in Hachipona Village in Monze district of Zambia, then Northern Rhodesia. He attended his primary school in the same village although very little is known about his early life. Mr. Hichilema (henceforth Hichilema) then went to Kalomo Secondary School where he completed his secondary education. In the early 1980s, Hichilema received a scholarship to study at the University of Zambia where he pursued a Bachelor of Arts in Economics and Business Studies. He graduated in 1986. Hichilema later pursued a Master of Business Administration (Finance and Business Strategy) at the University of Birmingham in the United Kingdom. With a background in business, Hichilema became skilled in dealing with business situations and is currently among the most known and powerful businessmen and women in Zambia.

Following the death of Mr. Anderson Kambela Mazoka (henceforth Mazoka) – the founder of UPND - on 24th May 2006, Hichilema was elected as new party president.

Having taken the position of top leader of the UPND, Hichilema contested in six presidential elections and lost five. The first elections that Hichilema contested as president under the UPND ticket were in 2006. The then ruling party, the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD), under Mr. Levy Patrick Mwanawasa SC (henceforth Mwanawasa) retained power. The UPND came third while the Patriotic Front (PF) led by Mr. Michael Chilufya Sata (henceforth Sata) scooped the second position.

After the untimely death of Mwanawasa on 19th August, 2008, Zambia held presidential by-elections on 30th October of the same year. Simutanyi (2010) notes that four aspiring presidential candidates contested the said presidential by-elections under their respective party names. These were Mr. Rupiah Bwezani Banda

(henceforth Rupiah Banda) under the MMD ticket, Michael Sata under the PF ticket, Brigadier General Godfrey Miyanda (henceforth Godfrey Miyanda) under the Heritage Party (HP) ticket and Hichilema under the UPND ticket. Once again, Hichilema under the UPND ticket came third after losing to the PF who came second and the MMD who retained power. Simutanyi (2010:12) summarised the failure of the opposition to remove the ruling MMD from power as deeply rooted in the opposition's "recurring theme in the literature of political parties and democratic consolidation in Africa."

With the death of Mwanawasa in 2008 that made the MMD party change leadership and presidency of the nation, the period from 2008 to 2011 saw a decline in the popularity of the MMD under the presidency of Rupiah Banda. This paved way for PF who had always been the strongest opposition party against MMD to win the country presidency through a general election. Thus, during the 2011 tripartite elections, PF's Michael Sata scooped the elections while the MMD and the UPND became second and third placed respectively. Hichilema had lost again – for a third time. However, Sata's presidency was short-lived. On 28th October, 2014, he died.

Following Sata's death in 2014, Zambia went for presidential by-elections within the constitutionally stated three-month period. The by-elections held on 20th January, 2015 were won by Mr. Edgar Chagwa Lungu (henceforth Edgar Lungu) under the PF ticket while Hichilema came second under the UPND ticket. However, Hichilema would still lose the highly contested elections to PF's Edgar Lungu in the 2016 elections but this time, Hichilema was the strongest opposition leader of the strongest opposition party, the UPND (The Commonwealth 13th August 2016 Bulletin News). Later in 2017, Hichilema was arrested and accused of the treasonous act of obstructing Lungu's presidential motorcade in Mongu in Western Province of Zambia. He was put in prison for four months before government entered a nolle prosequi as Mwiinga (2017) states, "opposition leader Hakainde Hichilema and five other party members walked free from court on Wednesday after prosecutors dropped treason charges against them."

Half a decade later, in 2021, Hichilema contested for presidency for the sixth time under the UPND and finally won the elections while the then ruling PF under Edgar Lungu came second. President Hakainde Hichilema was inaugurated on 24th, August 2021 at Heroes Stadium in Lusaka.

Arising from the political history of President Hakainde Hichilema in relation to the UPND, one of the reasons for conducting a CDA of Hichilema's inaugural speech was to observe how language and power can be (re)shaped through discourse. The study was made possible because language is a resource for meaning-

making and can, therefore, be studied to review President Hichilema's perception of power relations and intentions for the people of the country. Theoretically, CDA argues that every political action is prepared, accompanied, influenced and played through language. Furthermore, the political implications of politicians' speeches can be perceived better by common people who could be the direct or indirect recipients of the discoursal direction found in the linguistic choices that the inaugural speaker makes as a policy maker (Campbell, 1985; Fairclough, 1995; and Sharififar, 2015).

Based on the above background to inaugural speeches and Hichilema's rise to power, this study was conducted to analyse the discourse in President Hichilema's inaugural speech. The study explores a knowledge gap created by a number of previous studies (e.g. Aschale, 2013; Mwiinga, 2015; and Shamaila, 2021). Put as research questions, this study sought to answer the following questions: what linguistic features were used in President Hichilema's inaugural speech at micro level? What was the significance of linguistic features used in President Hichilema's inaugural speech at micro level?

2. Foregrounding the current study's voice in related studies

Katamba (2022) studied the inaugural speech of Ellen Johnson Sirleaf's speech as the first female president in Africa. The study focussed on strategies that were rhetorical and persuasive in her speech by using Neo-Aristotelian and feminist methods of rhetorical analysis to discover, identify and describe how Sirleaf used rhetorics. Katamba (2022) noted that various rhetorical tactics were found in Sirleaf's speech and helped contribute to the success of her leadership. Like Katamba (2022), this undertaking analysed an inaugural speech of a president in Africa. However, while the subject of analysis in Katamba (2022) was a female African president, this study looked at a male one. Methodologically, while Katamba (2022) used a rhetorical discourse analytical methodology as a tool to analyse the rhetoric tactics found in President Ellen's inaugural speech, this research employed Fairclough's (1989) 3D Model to CDA within CDA theory. Lastly, Katamba (2022) used the quantitative approach to analyse data but this study used qualitative approach complemented by quantitative approach.

The current study is closely related to that of Mwiinga (2021) and Mwiinga (2015) who carried out studies on Hakainde Hichilema's speeches in the build-up to the 2016 general elections and parliamentary discourses on the lifting of Rupiah Banda's immunity, respectively. Mwiinga (2021) established that Hakainde Hichilema used some rhetorical devices such as parallelism, allusion, use of pronouns, code switching and presupposition to enact, reinforce and establish power relations with the aim of winning votes. Mwiinga's (2015) established that parliamentarians use a lot of rhetorics to negotiate power relations in parliament. Like Mwiinga (2021), this study analysed a political discourse by Hakainde Hichilema. However, unlike Mwiinga (2021) who analysed Hakainde Hichilema as an opposition leader, the current study analysed an inauguration speech which was also a political speech by the same person, this time as president-elect, hence manifesting different power relations between him and his audience. In terms of theory, this study used Fairclough's 3D Model to CDA while Mwiinga (2021) used the Rhetoric Framework in CDA as her theoretical basis. The use of different theoretical focus for this study has shown the broader scope of CDA. Furthermore, although Mwiinga (2015) and the current study used the same theory with reference to the Zambian political landscape, differences exist between Mwiinga (2015) and this study. For example, while Mwiinga (2015) focussed on parliamentary debates, this study looked at an inaugural speech. Furthermore, while Mwiinga analysed the discourse by parliamentarians from different political affiliations which included those from the ruling party to see how they used language in rhetorics, the current study analysed the discourse used by President Hichilema when assuming new office as president of Zambia. In addition, in terms of theory, while Mwiinga (2015) used Fairclough and Van Dijk's CDAs, the current study only used Fairclough's (1989) 3D Model to CDA. Therefore, the current study was equally important as it identified a knowledge gap left by Mwiinga (2015) in scope and theory.

Shamaila (2021) also used CDA to study Joe Biden's inaugural speech as the 46th US President of the United States of America. The study focussed on the interrogation of Biden's strategies of persuasion and covert ideology in his inaugural address. Like Ameer and Mohammad (2020) who studied Donald Trump's inaugural speech of 2017 (see also Hussein, 2016), Shamaila (2021) used the claims by Fairclough (1995) that CDA was about people's speeches and ideology. Shamaila (2021) concluded that the overall theme of Biden's inauguration address was that of strength from America's heroic past. Like Shamaila (2021), the current study looked at a presidential inaugural speech. However, differences between Shamaila (2021) and the current study exist in area of source of the speech. In the present study, the source of the speech was President Hichilema, the 7th Republican President of Zambia, while it was President Biden as 46th President of the USA in Shamaila (2021).

Aschale (2013) conducted a study on the discourse of President Barrack Obama regarding the North Africa and the Middle East using Fairclough's (1989) 3D to CDA. Aschale (2013) established that Obama allotted himself the discoursal role of team leader that the rest of the world had to follow and worship. Related to Aschale (2013) is an earlier by Gata (2010) who conducted a textual analysis of Barrack Obama's

inaugural address. The current study is related to that of Aschale (2013) in that it also used Fairclough for analysis of a political speech. However, Aschale (2013) left an analytical gap in his analysis because he ended at the interpretation of the described linguistic elements but never brought out their significance. In addition, although Gata (2010) also analysed a presidential inaugural speech, his study focused on analysing rhetorics in Obama's inaugural speech delivered on 20th January 2009 while the current study focussed on analysing the text's linguistic features (micro analysis) and their significance.

Overall, this study was similar to Mwiinga (2015) and Mwiinga (2021) as its subject of analysis was a discourse of political leaders from Zambia. Like Gata (2010), Aschale (2013), Shakila (2015), Chisano (2016), Chen (2018), Ameer and Mohammad (2020), Shamaila (2021) and Katamba (2022), this study also looked at inaugural speeches of African contexts. This study,

therefore, provided additional literature on related studies in Zambia (e.g. Mwiinga, 2015; and Mwiinga, 2021) and those from outside Zambia (e.g. Shakila, 2015; and Katamba, 2022). In addition, the current study had theoretical relevance as it added to related studies that already used Fairclough's (1989) 3D Model to CDA (e.g. Hussein, 2016 and Shamaila, 2021). Like Shamaila (2021) who did not exhaust the three levels of Fairclough's (1989) 3D Model to CDA, this study also just looked at the first level of Fairclough's 3D Model to CDA.

3. Theoretical exploitations

The tenets of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in general and Fairclough's (1989) 3D Model to CDA in particular informed the theoretical binocular lens of the current study (see Fairclough, 1989; Crystal, 1991; Fairclough, 1992; Fairclough, 1995; Cook, 1989; and Van Dijk, 2004). The theory used for the current study is summarised in Figure 1 below:
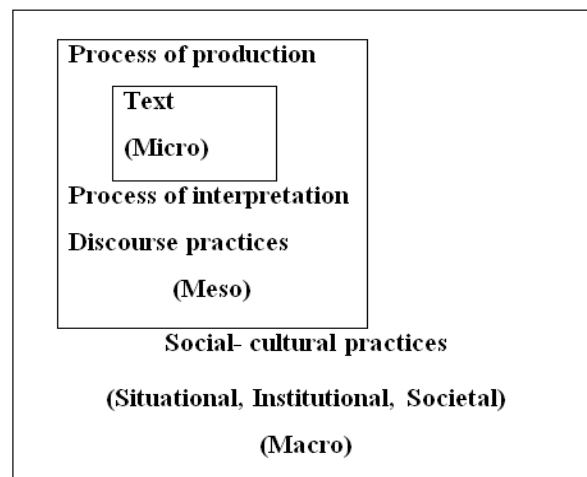

Figure 1: Fairclough's three-levels of analysis (adapted from Fairclough, 1989/95)

Figure 1 can be explained as follows: Fairclough (1989) proposes a three-step analysis of discourse that consists of textual/micro analysis (i.e. interaction level of the text), the contextual/discursive//meso analysis (involving discursive features of a text) and the intertextual/macro level of analysis where language is seen as a social practice.

At micro-level analysis, the analyst interrogates the text, vocabulary, grammar and structure of the text. This level is also known as the text/textual level because it focuses on the text only, that is, the linguistic features that form the text. The next level is called the meso level or the discursive level. At the meso level, the text's contextual matters are the focus of analysis because the formal features of the text are seen as hints of the interpreter's personal experiences. At the macro level, the focus of any text's interpretation is intertextuality, interdiscursivity, power struggles and power relations. Discourse is analysed with close reference to class in

society in order to identify the existing power relations and power struggles (Fairclough, 1989; and Fairclough, 1995).

Of the three levels in Figure 1, this study only focused on the micro level. The micro-analysis level of President Hakainde Hichilema involved the description of the inaugural speech in terms of linguistic features and their significance as used in the text at word and sentence levels. The linguistic features were then put according to their class to reveal their class frequencies. The conveyer meanings that are transparent in the linguistic features were also revealed. Generally, at description or micro level, words and sentence structures were the basis of analysis for Hichilema's speech in which syntax and semantics were conducted skillfully.

4. Methodological frontiers

Drawing from Hakim (2000), Kapau (2021) and, Siame & Banda (2024a; 2024b), the present study used descriptive research design to analyse the discourse

in President Hichilema's inaugural speech. The selection was based on the explanatory nature of the current undertaking (Creswell, 1994; Creswell, 2003; Creswell, 2008; Creswell, 2009; and Berg and Howard, 2012). Qualitative approach complemented by the quantitative approach were utilised within descriptive research design as purported by Tress and Corbin (1990). Epistemological and ontological concerns were nested in the constructivist and positivist paradigms to support knowledge and reality generations that were mostly non-numerical and supported by few statistics (Kapau *et al*., 2019; Siame, 2022; Bryman, 2001; Bryman, 2004: and Kapau, 2021). Purposive sampling as propounded by Mwiinga (2015) was used to select President Hichilema's inaugural speech delivered on 24th August, 2021 in Lusaka, Zambia. Data was analysed through document analysis in which identification and description of linguistic features was done in accordance with the research questions (Siame *et al*., 2023). Themes were identified and interpreted using tabular, sentential and analytical skills (Siame, 2023). With respect to ethical considerations, the research's objectives and methodology did not infringe on anyone's rights hence no ethical concerns were raised.

5. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the study established that there are a number of linguistic features with varying frequency counts prevalent in President Hichilema's inaugural speech. It was also established that the linguistic features had some significance as shown in subsequent sections.

5.1. Conjunctions and their Relevance

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) and Halliday (1987), conjunction as a cohesive tie specifies how the immediately forthcoming segment of the discourse is systematically connected to the preceding noted segment. The types of conjunctions which operate as cohesive ties are additive, adversative, causal and temporal. Williams refers to conjunctions used in this way as 'discourse markers' to differentiate them from conjunctions used in traditional grammar (Williams, 1983). In President Hichilema's inaugural speech, the study established that the president-elect used coordinating, correlating and subordinating conjunctions which were either additive, adversative or temporal in nature. Table 5.1 shows the conjunctions used in President Hichilema's inaugural speech

Table 5.1: Conjunctions used in President Hichilema's inaugural speech

S/N	Conjunction role in context	Examples in text	Traditional role	Sub frequency
1.	Coordinating conjunction	for, and, no, or, so, together with, in addition, also	additive conjunction	198
		But	adversative conjunction	
2.	Correlating conjunction	Both…and; Not only…but	additive conjunction	02
3.	Subordinating conjunction	when, before, where,	temporal conjunction	18
		as, as well as	additive conjunction	
	Grand total			218

As Table 5.1 indicates, the inaugural speech of President Hichilema contained coordinating, correlating and subordinating conjunctions which could further be classified into additive, temporal and adversative conjunctions. The speech did not contain any causal conjunction. Of the conjunctions used in context, the study established that coordinating conjunctions were the most dominant (198 strokes) seconded by subordinating conjunctions (18 strokes). Correlating conjunctions were the least used (02 strokes). The data further revealed that the president-elect used coordinating conjunctions for different purposes. The first was to indicate beings of the same status and to connect ideas. This is shown in examples (1) and (2) below:

    (1)   *"My Lords and Ladyship the judges…."*

In (1), President Hichilema used the stated conjunction as the two conjuncted linguistic features both have an equal status and constitute a same 'my' level grammatical value within the noun phrase that starts the sentence (my). The choice of the coordinating conjunction 'and' was intentionally done to show that the two categories of people are equal and would serve time and avoid ambiguity, that comes with repetition, during his acknowledgement by applying this knowledge of conjunctions rather than acknowledging each separately. This conjunction is mostly common in the early presentation of his message, saving the same purpose as stated above.

The president-elect also used the coordinating conjunction 'and' in other instances to attribute two different roles to the same subject such as in (2) below.

    (2)   *"Your hard work and commitment have indeed steered us to victory."*

In the above sentence, he was addressing the UPND and the 'and' conjunction was used to show two contributions made by those supporters whom he was addressing as 'you'. He said that the UPND supporters worked hard and were committed to helping the party gain support from other people.

Apart from 'and', the other coordinating conjunction used is '…together with'. Statistically, 'together with' was used only once (see Figure 5.1) in the text in the following sentence and it was for the purpose of mutual inclusiveness among clausal participants:

(3) *"A visionary by the name of Anderson Kambela Mazoka, together with his colleagues founded the United Party for National Development (UPND)."*

In (3), President Hichilema was saying that Mazoka 'and' his colleagues but instead of using 'and', he used 'together with' which carries more definition weight in the logical context it is used. By using 'together with' as a discourse marker, the president-elect emphasised the collective, mutual efforts of Mazoka and others who founded the UPND. In this case, 'together with' as a discourse marker is more inclusive compared to the traditional additive conjunction 'and'.

Among the coordinating conjunctions used as shown in Figure 5.1 is that of 'or'. This was used only once to stylistically show possibility and choice in possibilities. This is demonstrated in (4) below:

(4) *"To the jobless youths, a new dawn is here where you will be skilled and find opportunity to work **or** do business in an economy that we will revive."*

In (4), the president-elect used the coordinating conjunction 'or' while addressing the youths whom he deemed to be jobless. The use of the conjunction assured the youths that there was hope for one of the mentioned possibilities to be done for them in order to change their jobless situation.

Furthermore, within the coordinating conjunctions in the inaugural speech by the president-elect as shown in Table 5.1, the traditionally known contrastive conjunction 'but' was instead used as a coordinating conjunction to emphasise and add ideas by way of joining contrasting two ideas. Example (5) demonstrates the particular words and context under which 'but' was used:

(5) *"The road ahead will not be without challenges but with a clear vision and plan, which we have …"*

President Hichilema used 'but' in (5) to contrast his earlier stated message in the same expression. Through the choice of a contrastive conjunction as a coordinating conjunction after an earlier statement (i.e. *The road ahead will not be without challenges…*), the president valued the challenges that were to come in running the affairs of the country in future. The anticipated state of affairs in the sentence are followed by a contrastive conjunction 'but' to show that even when the challenges would be there, a plan to handle them with solutions was already laid down. The contrastive conjunction 'but' was in (5) used to join two opposing states of affairs and give confidence to the audience to believe him as the new president.

In addition to 'and', 'together with' and 'but', the conjunction 'also' was contextually used as a coordinating conjunction in the speech to add more information to the discourse. Example (6) exemplifies this finding:

(6) *"We will also promote national unity and good governance."*

In (6), it can be observed that 'also' is used as an inter-sentential coordinating conjunction that connects what was said before with what is said in (6). Prior to the use of 'also', the president-elect mentioned many things his government would do for the nation.

Apart from using coordinating conjunctions in the speech (i.e. *for, and, no, or, so, together with* and *but*), the findings also showed that the president used correlative conjunctions for particular purposes in the micro-level structure of the speech (see Figure 5.1 above). Statistically, only two correlatives (i.e. *both…and;* and *not only…but*) were used and had a total frequency of two (02). At micro-level analysis, the study established that the use of the two correlative conjunctions was only for the purpose of collectively thanking both local and international election observers. This is shown in (7) below:

(7) *"To the various stakeholders, particularly the election observers and the media, both local and international…. The scourge of corruption has not only eroded our much-needed resources but, it has also robbed us of the opportunity for growth."*

In (7), the conjunction 'both…and' was used to coordinate local and international observers and in so doing used the discontinuous correlative conjunction to associate two groups of people at the same level of relevance and involvement to a democratic process. On the other hand, the correlative conjunction 'not only…but also' is used in (7) to indicate addition when mentioning the effects of corruption. In this case, the president-elect grouped the eroded resources and robbed opportunities of growth as consequences of the scourge of corruption.

The last type of conjunctions that President Hichilema used are subordinating conjunctions 'when' (3 strokes), 'before' (3 strokes), 'as' (10 strokes), 'where' (1 stroke) and 'as well as' (1 stroke), giving a total frequency of 18 (see Figure 5.1 above). Examples (8) – (12) below illustrate the micro-level findings on subordinating conjunctions in the inaugural speech by the president-elect.

(8) *"To the jobless youths, a new dawn is here where you will be skilled and find opportunity*

to work or do business in an economy that we will revive."

(9) *"We will not be selective when it comes to development of our country. We believe that a time will come when poverty in our country will not be tolerated. Gone are the days when political cadres would take over the functions of public service workers in markets, bus station…"*

(10) *"Before we proceed, I request that we take a moment of silence in honor of the eminent citizens who passed on this year. We will grow our economy so we can lift more people out of poverty than ever before."*

(11) *"As your president, I will ensure that we deliver on our promises.*"

(12) *"We shall promote expansion of the mining value chain as well as the promotion of mineral diversification."*

In example (8), Hichilema used the conjunction 'where' while passing his message to the youths. The conjunction was used to join the subordinate clause to the main clause so that the meaning in his message would be complete. 'Where' was used to show the situation in which the jobless youths would be employed (in the new dawn).

In (9), President Hichilema used the temporal conjunction 'when' as a subordinating conjunction to link the dependent clause to the independent clause while introducing time in the clauses in order to tell his audience of what was happening before and what would happen in future. Like (9), the temporal conjunction 'before' is used in (10) at the beginning of the dependent clause to refer to events that earlier happened and compare those with events of the moments. This is followed by a conjunction of reason (i.e. 'so') to further justify the cause of changes before and now. In sentence two of (10), the conjunction 'before' is in the final position of the independent clause to refer to a time ahead of the one that the president-elect was talking about. In this case, the 'before' is both used to refer to the past and compare the past with the future. In (11), although 'as' is commonly used for comparison, the findings showed that the 'as' was used by President Hichilema to begin the dependent clause which comes before the independent clause of the same sentence. The function of 'as' in (11) is not to compare but to join or link or conjunct the dependent clause to the independent. When saying 'as' your president, the president-elect meant 'being your president' which is referent to himself which comes out clearly in the independent clause which he used with the subject pronoun 'I' to refer to himself. Finally, in (12), the last conjunction used by Hichilema is 'as well as' which is also a subordinating conjunction. While 'as well as' is a subordinating conjunction, he used it as additive conjunction to introduce additional information to the existing one. Hichilema used the conjunction while delivering his future endeavors to the

audience. He first mentioned one thing they would do and introduced another in the same sentence using 'as well as'.

The findings on conjunctions confirm the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976) who argue that a text may reflect different kinds of cohesive ties according to the needs of the speaker and the shared relationship between the speaker and the audience. In terms of Fairclough's (1989) 3D Model to CDA, the various kinds of conjunctions and their significance highlight the micro-relevance of cohesive devices as linguistic features that contribute to the overall meaning of the text (see Fairclough, 1989; Fairclough, 1992; and Fairclough, 1995).

5.2 Auxiliaries and their Relevance

In addition to conjunctions, the study established that auxiliary verbs play a significant role in the inaugural speech by president-elect Hakainde Hichilema. Auxiliary verbs are minor verbs that support the sentence's main verb to communicate complex grammar concepts such as aspects of time or modality (Crystal, 1991). In other words, these express tense, mood, or voice. The findings indicated that President Hichilema's inaugural speech was presented with auxiliaries as shown in Table 5.2 below:

Table 5.2: Auxiliaries used in President Hichilema's inaugural speech

S/N	Auxiliary	Sub-frequency
1	Is/are, has/have	36
2	Was/were	02
3	Will/shall	74
4	Can/may	04
5	Should/must	11
6	Would	01
	Grand total	**128**

Table 5.2 presents the numerical distribution of auxiliary verbs used by President Hichilema in his inaugural speech. The study revealed that he used the present tense auxiliaries (36 strokes) in which the auxiliary 'have' was used as follows:

(13) *"We also recognize all those that have passed on during the period. For your trust in a simple village boy who you have made the seventh president of the Republic of Zambia. You, once again have demonstrated true friendship. Your hard work and commitment have indeed steered us to victory. With a clear vision and plan, which we have, the scourge of corruption has not only eroded our much-needed resources but it has also robbed us of the opportunity for growth."*

Example (13) shows that president-elect Hakainde Hichilema used the auxiliary verb 'have' in the

first three sentences presented above because he was expressing past events (verbs after 'have') that gave the present consequences. In the last sentence of the sample, 'have' was used in the context of a possessive. It was expressing that the speaker and his mates own/possess a clear vision and plan. The 'has' was used to show a past event that has led to the present consequence, in this case 'it' referred to corruption as a past event and robbed.

Besides the auxiliary 'have', the findings reviewed that the auxiliary 'is/are' had a double usage which was to show the state of cost of living and the identity, and to emphasise identities as shown in (14) – (16) respectively.

(14) *"The people have hope and expect us to address the cost of living that is beyond the reach of the majority of our citizens."*

(15) *"Some of our key priority sectors that we will drive economic growth and reduce poverty, are agriculture, mining, energy, financial services…."*

(16) *"We are indeed, one Zambia and one people regardless of your race or ethnicity."*

In (14), the present auxiliary 'is' is used to express the state of being of the cost of living. It links the topic of the sentence (i.e. *the cost of living*) to the subject complement (i.e. beyond the reach of the majority of our citizens). In (15), the expression *some of our key priority sectors that we will drive economic growth and reduce poverty, are agriculture, mining, energy, financial services …* involves the auxiliary 'are' which is used to express identity of the key priority sectors as mentioned in the sentence. In (16), the 'are' takes on another role of identifying Zambia as a united state constituting one people regardless of individual and collective differences. Example (16) illustrates that 'are' was stylistically used to indicate the state of being for the subject 'we'. The 'are' tells that the state of being for the 'we' is one Zambia, one people.

Another set of auxiliary verbs used in Hichilema's inaugural message is 'was/were' (2 times). Generally, it was observed that the auxiliary verbs 'was/were' were used in the speech to express the past. The auxiliary 'was' was associated with third person singular subjects to attach past events while 'were' was used with the third person plural subjects attached to past events. This is illustrated in (17):

(17) *"It was founded on the promise of a better Zambia…for ensuring that the elections were successfully held."*

In (17), the modal verb 'was' is used to indicate a past time for the verb it precedes (founded) as is the regular role of auxiliary verbs, which is to show time for the verb next to it. As further shown in (17), he used 'were' to show past tense for the third plural subject 'elections' which comes in front of the auxiliary verb 'were' in the sentence.

In addition to the above auxiliaries, the auxiliaries 'will/shall' were also used in the inaugural speech. They were the most used auxiliaries with a frequency of 74 out of 128 auxiliary verbs used. Of the 74 strokes of 'will/shall' auxiliaries, 5 were 'shall' while 69 were 'will'. The data showed that Hichilema used 'will' in his message to offer future promises and make projections for the future. The auxiliaries were used to increase hope in his audience. This is demonstrated in (18):

(18) *Our focus over the next five years will be on restoring macro-economic stability and promoting growth on the economy. We will pay special attention to lowering the fiscal deficit reducing public debt and restoring social market confidence. We will also promote national unity and good governance by strict adherence to the rule of law. We will truly be your servants and you the people our masters. The road ahead will not be without challenges.*

In (18), the president-elect used 'will' to show his willingness to be humble (i.e. *We will truly be your servants and you the people our masters*), promote unity, and restore the rule of law and an ailing economy. As shown in (18), the speaker further used 'will' in the last sentence (i.e. *The road ahead will not be without challenges*) to predict challenges in concretising the promises. He used the last sentence of (18) to indicate that he foresaw challenges in his running of the national affairs. Overall, the study established that throughout Hichilema's use of 'will', he was either expressing willingness, intention or a prediction as in the examples above.

While President Hichilema used 'will' in his inaugural speech to offer future promises and make projections for the future, the auxiliary 'shall' was used to provide a more determined, serious and committed position on issues that needed to be done. Compared to the speaker's intention in using 'will' as demonstrated in (18), 'shall' shows a clearer decision and determination. This is illustrated in (19) below:

(19) *"As we embark on our term of office as president of this great republic, we shall abide by the vision of our party to have a united, prosperous and equitable Zambia."*

In (19), President Hichilema used 'shall' in a discourse in which he was promising the audience what he and other government leaders <u>have</u> to do for the people. He used 'shall' to make an unbreakable future promise (compared to if he used 'will'). President Hichilema was showing the obligation of abiding by the vision of the party; this obligation is realised through his obligatory verb 'shall'. In fact, he used 'shall' to attach to the first-person subject 'we' which goes with 'shall'.

A further determination is shown in (20) where 'shall' is used:

(20) *"We shall have zero tolerance to corruption."*

Here again, in (20), the president-elect used 'shall' with the first-person subject to show the future intentions of his new government. By using the pronoun 'we' as the Subject of the sentence, he indicated that him and other leaders whom he formed government with shall commit to the fight against corruption in future.

In addition to 'will/shall' are the auxiliaries 'can/may' which were sporadically used in the inaugural speech and amounted to only 4 strokes in their numerical representation. It was observed from the findings that the auxiliaries 'can/may' were used in the speech to offer comfort and present resolve, respectively. This is reflected in (21) and (22) below:

(21) *"May their souls rest in peace."*

(22) *"We can boldly say, change is here! Let us get better organised so that we can deliver better lives for all our people. We will grow our economy so we can lift more people out of poverty than before."*

The use of 'may' by Hichilema in (21) was to ask God who is known to be the guardian of all souls to allow those eminent citizens of Zambia who died during the year 2021 to rest in peace. On the other hand, in (22), the president-elect *used the first and second 'can' to express present ability.*

Furthermore, the findings indicated that the auxiliaries 'should/must' were also used. In its numerical distribution, 'should' only appeared three times in the speech as shown in (23):

(23) *"Food should be available and affordable for the people. No Zambian should go to bed hungry. Our national budget has been overcome by date servicing, emoluments and consumption, when there should be greater room for investment, for growth.*"

In (23), the first 'should' was used to show President Hichilema's obligation to make food accessible and prices affordable to every Zambian. This obligation is followed by the second 'should' in (23) which was used for emphasis and lamentation in a sentence that is negated. The second 'should' was, therefore, used to express the expectation for Zambians on the message of food. The third 'should' in (23) was contextually used to indicate the trapped investment and growth by debts which, if unlocked, had potential to make food available and ensure that no Zambian goes to bed hungry.

While 'should' appeared three times and was used for obligation, emphasis and lamentation, the auxiliary 'must' (8 times) was used more than 'should' (3 times) and mainly towards the end of the speech to show obligation. Example (24) highlights the use of 'must':

(24) *"We must devote our energies to contribute meaningfully to our national development. We must be innovative and identify local solutions to address our problem. We must be open to new ideas…. We must ensure environmental sustainability and inclusiveness in our development agent. We must mitigate against climate change and strive to build a green economy. We must respect, promote and protect the rights of one another, and must put aside our election related and other differences and pull in one direction as a country."*

Throughout (24), Hichilema was using 'must' to show the obligations for all Zambians including him and his fellow government leaders. He attached these sentences to his statement in which he tells Zambians what they needed to do to achieve a better Zambia. Therefore, his use of 'must' was to give obligations as a leader to every Zambian. He was also being imperative and thus used 'must' to indicate that it is necessary rather important for all Zambians to carry out the stated obligations to achieve a better Zambia. The president-elect's use of 'must' in (24) helped him pass his important message as it showed change of voice/mood that he wanted his message to be taken seriously and be acted, through the use 'must'.

Lastly, the findings of the current study showed that the president-elect used the auxiliary 'would' only once to show a prevailing condition that is reflected against the past.

(25) *"Gone are the days when political cadres would take over the functions of the public service workers in markets…."*

In (25), the president-elect used 'would' in the expression to show the condition that was there. He used this while addressing Zambians with a hope-giving message. He was telling the audience that during his leadership, there would be no cadres abusing their freedom to the extent of taking over functions of public service workers. He was showing confidence to the people that 'cadreism' would be controlled. He used 'would' to show the situation that prevailed in the past in terms of 'cadreism'.

Overall, the study revealed that the president-elect used thirty-six (36) auxiliaries to talk about the present, two (02) auxiliaries to focus on the past, seventy-four (74) auxiliaries to focus on the future, four (04) auxiliaries to seek permission on certain things, eleven (11) auxiliaries for obligatory purposes and one auxiliary to state a condition, giving a total of 128 modal auxiliary verbs. From the numerical distribution of his use of auxiliary verbs, it was concluded that President Hakainde Hichilema's speech was biased towards the

future, not towards the past and the present. The statistical findings and their significance on auxiliary verbs confirm the relevance of numerical data in qualitative research (e.g. Kaboub, 2008; Kumar, 2011; and Kapau, 2019). The findings on auxiliary verbs also show the importance of a micro-level analysis of a text as a piece of discourse and the role of such an analysis in validating the application of Fairclough's 3D Model to CDA (see Fairclough, 1989; and Fairclough, 1995).

5.3 Antonyms and their Relevance
Besides conjunctions and auxiliary verbs, antonyms played a critical role in the micro-level composition of President Hichilema's inaugural speech. According to Pyles and Algeo (1970), antonyms are defined as words of opposite sense. Meanwhile, Watson (1976) claims that they are words that are opposite. However, Leech (1981) argues that antonyms are word of opposite meaning. Notable in all the above traditional definitions of antonyms is the oppositeness that keeps recurring. A conclusive or working definition can then be given in this study that antonyms are opposite words. The study revealed that Hichilema used antonyms (24) in his inaugural address. See Table 5.3 below:

Table 5.3: Antonyms used in President Hichilema's inaugural speech

S/N	Antonyms		Sub-frequency
1	High	Low	1
2	Day	Night	1
3	Masters	Servants	1
4	Before	After	1
5	Public	Private	1
6	Unity	Division	1
7	Local	International	1
8	Lordship	Ladyship	1
9	Inclusion	Exclusion	1
10	Gathering	Scattering	1
11	Increase	Reduce	1
12	Unite	Divide	1
	Grand total		**24**

Table 5.3 reveals the use of opposite words in Hichilema's message which are further discussed below.

5.3.1 'High' versus 'Low'
The president elect used the 'high/low' antonyms when addressing the issue of the cost of living in Zambia. This is illustrated in example (26) below:

(26) *"To the mother, struggling with the high cost of food, a lower cost of living will soon be a reality.*"

'High' was used to explain the-crisis that the cost of living was high and the victory meant the coming of a lower cost of living. By using 'high', the president-elect meant that he would positively change the situation on the cost of living.

5.3.2 'Inclusion' versus 'Exclusion'
The other antonym used in the inaugural speech is 'inclusion/exclusion'. This was used while he presented his message on their intentions or/and promises.

(27) *"We will focus on inclusion and not exclusion."*

Illustration (27) clearly shows that inclusion is associated with the 'we' (positive) and exclusion is indirectly associated to the others (the former government). Hichilema here was being persuasive to everyone including those who never voted for him. The use of such opposites would help him win support from others who were not supporting him before as he reveals the positive us and negative them.

5.3.3 'Increase' versus 'Reduce'
In addition, the findings indicated that the inaugural speech contained the antonyms 'increase/reduce' in relation to power generation, agriculture and business opportunities. This is shown in (28) below.

(28) *"We will, therefore, implement an ambitious energy investment plan to increase power generations…some of our key priority sectors that will drive economic growth and reduce poverty, are agriculture…"*

From (28), it is observed that 'increase' (a positive word) was used to express the in-coming government's plan on energy sector while 'reduce' was used thereafter in relation to 'poverty'. Example (28) shows that the president-elect was detaching his leadership from negatives and attaching it to positives only. He meant that his government would eliminate negative things/situations and introduce those that bring positive change to the nation.

5.3.4 'Gathering' versus 'Scattering'; 'Unity' versus 'Division'

The antonyms 'gathering/scattering' and 'unity/division' were used in the speech to speak on the importance of the nation to move as one people and one nation while appreciating uniqueness in diversity.

(29) *"We will focus on gathering and not scattering, unity and not division."*

In (29), Hichilema used two sets of antonyms. Which are 'gathering/scattering' and 'unity/division'. In each set he used a positive and negative word. Before every negative word he begins with a negation 'not' to remove the subject 'we' from that negative. He was telling the audience that the UPND government are positive result oriented and would lead the nation to better lives.

5.3.5 'Masters' versus 'Servant'
Hichilema used 'masters/servants' to express his intention for humble leadership and servitude to the people.

(30) *"We will truly be your servants and you the people, our masters."*

Through the antonyms illustrated in (30), the president-elect tells the audience (Zambians) that the people would be masters while the leadership servants. This humility and willingness to work for others was meant to help him be accepted by all.

5.3.6 'Lordship' versus 'Ladyship'
'Lordship' and 'Ladyship' is courtroom discourse which is used to show respect to the court judges. These have an equal value. This antonym was used during presentation of his acknowledgements and was saluting the male and female judges from various levels of the judicial system. This is shown in (31) below:

(31) *"My Lords and Ladyships the judges of the Supreme Court, Constitutional Court…"*

Although an antonym was used in the inaugural speech as part of the salutations, 'lordship/ladyship' it further connotes an inclusive society where the power relations between males and females is appreciated and put at par. Furthermore, it connotes a primary emphasis and importance on women as equal and dependable drivers of national justice in the judicial space.

5.3.7 'Day' versus 'Night'
While addressing the loyal members of the UPND and the entire UPND family, he uses 'day/night' to explain that they worked tirelessly throughout the campaign time to gain support for the UPND. Example (32) illustrates the use of 'day/night' as antonyms:

(32) *"You worked day and night, traversing all corners of this country to garner the trust, under very difficult circumstances."*

In (32) above, Hichilema was indicating that the supporters worked full days campaigning in various places of the country to garner support for the UPND.

This information is revealed through 'day' and 'night' which make up a full day. Such linguistic choice further shows that he does not forget the input made by the said group of people to achieve this victory.

5.3.8 'Local' versus 'International'
To show his awareness that the audience consisted of both local and international observers, Hichilema used the set of opposites (local/international) to show inclusiveness when thanking the observers for the commendable work of observing the running of the elections they did. In fact, the mention of the international observers creates stronger relationships with other nations. This is shown in (33) below:

(33) *"To the various stakeholders, particularly the election observers…both local and international…"*

This combination in (33) further implies that he attributes equal importance to both groups of observers in terms of power relations.

5.3.9 'Public' versus 'Private'
Another set of antonyms. Secondly, he used 'public' two times while addressing the behavior of cadres in the previous government. This is shown in (34) below:

(34) *"Our administration will also prioritise establishing a stable and predictable environment that will promote private local, regional and international investment, protection of private property and growth and generate value for all stakeholders in our society. In addition, we will put in place a conducive policy environment to encourage private investment in generation, transmission, distribution and retail in the sector…. Gone are the days when political cadres would take over the functions public service workers in markets, bus stations, government offices, other places. The days of political interference in public institutions and parastatals are over."*

In (34) above, he used 'private' three times to tell his audience what the UPND government plans to do in order to address the economic management of the country. The president-elect said that the new government would allow other investors than government to invest in any form and generate income. The MR (i.e. Member Resource) mentions the local, regional and international private investors which reveals that he is inclusive in his macroeconomic standpoint. He further uses 'private' to mean property that does not belong to government and says that he would prioritise protecting such property. This is encouraging to private property owners hence can choose to support Hichilema even if they did not do at

first. Meanwhile, the president-elect used 'private' a third time to tell non-governmental investors that his policy formation would provide the opportunity for them to conduct business. It can be concluded here that perhaps his discourse on 'private' investors being so much involved in matters of the national economy could be influenced by his institutional background as an economist and also a private business man. Still in (34), Hichilema used the antonym 'public' twice as seen in the said example. He was talking about the behavior of political cadres in the previous government who interfered in public service operations. The first 'public' in (34) refers to people who work for the government and the citizens while the second 'public' is reference to offices, any other agencies and all the other entities controlled by government. The new president was speaking with authority over the public and public institutions as he is the first authority in the country. The public service workers must have been persuaded to support the new president and hid discourse revealed a public service support ideology. The antonym 'private/public' were used, given equal power relations in that each was addressed with importance to the new administration.

5.3.10 'Before' versus 'After'

The antonyms before/after were used to indicate the time ahead of the elections (before) and a time later than the elections (after) indicating the times that the church was praying. Example (35) shows how the antonyms were used in the speech:

(35) *"To the church, we thank you for your prayers and guidance before, during and after the elections."*

As shown in (35), the president-elect used the opposites in the above to show the different times the church prayed for the nation. He was specifically addressing the church in this discourse. This message reveals that the president-elect values prayer and we can conclude that he is a Christian. The message further connotes that the new president is willing to work with the church in his leadership of the country.

5.4. Synonyms and their Relevance

A synonym is a word or expression that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another in the same language (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 9th Edition 2015, 1589). President Hichilema used synonyms in his inaugural speech but only twice as presented in Table 5.4 below:

Table 5.4: Synonyms used in President Hichilema's inaugural speech

S/N	Synonyms		Sub-frequency
1	Church	Clergy	1
2	Thanks	Grateful/gratitude	1
	Grand total		**2**

Table 5.4 presents the only two instances in the text under study when the president-elect used synonyms. The context and co-text under which the synonyms in Table 5.4 were used are shown in (36) below:

(36) *"Members of the clergy. To the church, we thank you for your prayers and guidance."*

(37) *"I [also] thank my children and the entire family for their unwavering support. Words cannot express my gratitude for your unconditional love, support and counsel. To all the loyal members of the UPND alliance and the wider UPND family, I am grateful."*

As (36/37) indicate, the president-elect used the stated synonyms at different intervals of his presentation. However, he was doing the same action of thanking the church whose synonym is clergy. He was acknowledging the same group of people but using different words for address. This was just a linguistic style but never changed the target message. President Hichilema used

the synonyms to the same message to different people. The message he was sending through the synonyms was appreciating, he mentioned people in each sentence above. It reveals Hichilema's competence in discourse use.

5.5. Pronouns and their Relevance

Halliday and Hassan (1976) identified 'pronouns' as reference cohesive ties. Pronouns are a part of speech that are used to rename, refer to, and stand for nouns. Generally, pronouns replace nouns or noun phrases. Although there are a number of types of pronouns such as relative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, demonstrative pronouns among others, this study analyses only personal pronouns as used in Hichilema's inaugural address in order to examine the existing power struggles and power relations in his speech. Table 5.5 below presents the findings on pronouns derived from the president-elect's inaugural address:

Table 5.5: Pronouns used in President Hichilema's inaugural speech

S/N	Pronouns	Sub-frequency
1	I (with 'my' as its possessive pronoun)	26
2	You (with 'your' as its possessive pronoun)	46

3	We/us (with 'our' their possessive pronoun)	136
4	It (with 'its' as its possessive pronoun)	09
	Grand total	**217**

Table 5.5 presents pronouns identified in Hichilema's inaugural speech. The data shows that he used 'I/my' (26 tokens), 'you/your' (46 tokens), we/us/our (136 tokens) and 'it/its' (09 tokens).

5.5.1 The 'I' Pronoun and 'My' Possessive Pronoun

The findings established that the pronouns 'I' was used in statements where he was assigning to himself as the speaker of the sentential topics and content of the topics. This was used to show confidence and assume command of the space in the moment and in events outside the space he was in. This is shown in (38) as follows:

(38) *"As your president, I will ensure that we deliver on our promises."*

In (38), the president-elect was showing confidence to meeting his obligation as top leader. He was assuring the nation that he would see to it that he and other UPND government leaders work according to the promises they made to citizens during their campaigns. This kind of assurance made by the president-elect through the 'I' pronoun possibly raised the hopes for the Zambians that he was a serious leader. Out of a frequency of 26, 'I' appeared 19 times (i.e. 19 tokens) while its possessive pronoun 'my' had a frequency of 7 tokens.

While the pronoun 'I' was used to show confidence and assume command of the space in the moment and in events outside the space he was in, the possessive pronoun 'my' was used to show possessiveness in terms of relations. This was used primarily when the president-elect referred to his wife and those closer to him politically and otherwise as demonstrated in (39) as follows:

(39) *"To my beloved wife, Mutinta words cannot express my gratitude for your unconditional love, support and counsel. I thank my children and the entire family for their unwavering support. To my running mate and now…"*

In (39), the president-elect used 'my' in the sentences to show possessiveness in terms of relations. The possessed include his wife, children and running mate Madam Mutale Nalumango. This specification presented through 'my' before each noun made people know or understand who exactly was being addressed at each point and the relationship they had with the speaker.

5.5.2 The 'You' Personal Pronoun and the 'Your' Possessive Pronoun

The other set of pronouns used are 'you/your' (see Figure 5.5) and were used to address the audience or people who were part of the audience (second person). Example (40) illustrates the use of 'you/your':

(40) *"You worked day and night, traversing all corners of this country to garner the trust of our people under very difficult circumstances. Your hard work and commitment have, indeed steered us to victory. I invite our development partners to continue your cooperation as Zambia's recovery requires concerted effort."*

The first sentence in illustration (40) indicates that the speaker was addressing the loyal members of the UPND alliance and the wider UPND family in a message of thanksgiving. The 'you' is direct reference to the mentioned people and also indicates that he is directly talking to them. In the second sentence in (40), President Hichilema was still addressing the UPND supporters but this time showing their possession, their hard work and commitment and, so, the 'your' was pointing to the supporters' ownership of the said hard work. In the third sentence, the 'your' extends beyond UPND supporters to include other partners.

5.5.3 The 'We/Us' Personal Pronouns and 'Our' Possessive Pronoun

The use of the first-person plural pronouns and the possessive pronoun 'our' outnumbers all other pronouns. The pronouns 'we/us/our' were used 136 times with the possessive pronoun 'our' getting the largest number of 68 tokens, 'we' (63 tokens) while 'us' had (05 tokens). The findings showed that the highest frequency in the first-person plural indicates that President Hichilema wants to work with others and is seeking cooperation. This is illustrated in (41) below:

(41) *"We have a lot more things that unite us than those that divide us. We must put aside our election related and other differences and pull in one direction as a country."*

In (41), the 'we/our/us' were used in the message as shown above in which Hichilema was referring to all Zambians including himself. He was being inclusive, involving even those from other political parties who may not have wanted to work with him. The pronouns revealed his inclusive type of leadership.

5.5.4 The Personal Pronoun 'it' and the 'its' Possessive Pronoun

The pronouns 'It/its' were also used but with the lowest frequency (9 strokes). This frequency reveals that Hichilema talked about some things to the listeners on very few occasions. One instance where the 'it' is used (with the absence of 'its') is shown in (42) below:

(42) *"It was founded on the promise of a better Zambia."*

The 'it' in (42) refers to the UPND. The speaker uses 'it' to avoid repetition of the word 'UPND' which

he mentioned in the earlier sentence. He was delivering a message on the background of the UPND to which he belonged.

6. CONCLUSION

The findings on the micro-level composition of President Hichilema's inaugural speech have revealed that the speech had a dominance of conjunctions, auxiliaries, antonyms, synonyms and pronouns. It was further established that the choice in linguistic features at micro-level served a particular purpose. The study established that conjunctions were used to indicate beings of the same status and to connect ideas, show mutual inclusiveness, portray possibility and choice in possibilities, emphasise and add ideas, indicate two opposing states of affairs and give confidence to the audience to believe him as the new president, to thank both local and international election observers, and justify the cause of changes before and now. Auxiliaries were used to show obligation, emphasise ideas, lament, and show degree of commitment towards promises made. Pronouns were used to show obligation, emphasis, lamentation, confidence and command, possessiveness, and to avoid repetition. On the other hand, the study established that antonyms and synonyms were used to negate and compare, and emphasise ideas respectively. The findings on micro-level composition of President Hichilema's inaugural speech confirm the argument within Fairclough's (1989) 3D Model to CDA that states that the micro-level is enriched with linguistic features that can differ from text to text. This study confirmed that not all texts can have similar linguistic features. Therefore, the study has added to the body of knowledge on already existing studies highlighted in the literature review of this study (e.g. Ayeomoni and Akinkuolere, 2012; Aschale, 2013; Shakila, 2015; Mwiinga, 2015; Chissano, 2016; and Mwiinga, 2021). In terms of methodology, the findings on the micro-level nature of President Hichilema's inaugural speech are in line with the research procedure and analysis for research questions of the study (see Creswell, 2003; Kumar, 2005; Creswell, 2009; Creswell, 2013).

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