

**CONSTRUING POLITICAL HISTORY: TRANSITIVITY ANALYSES OF THE
PROCESS TYPES IN SELECTED GHANAIAN PRESIDENTIAL INDEPENDENCE
ANNIVERSARY SPEECHES UNDER THE FOURTH REPUBLIC**

by

JOHN ADUKPO

submitted in accordance with the requirements for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN LANGUAGES, LINGUISTICS AND LITERATURE

in the subject

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

at the

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

Supervisor: **PROF. JOSEPHINE OLUFUNMILAYO ALEXANDER,**

December 2023

DEDICATION

This PhD thesis is dedicated to my daughter, Ewoenam Redeemer Adukpo.

DECLARATION

Name: John **ADUKPO**

Student Number: 66187044

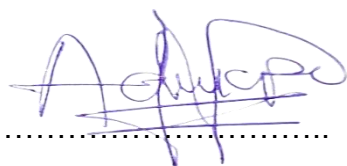
Degree: PhD (Lang., Ling. and Lit.)

CONSTRUING POLITICAL HISTORY: TRANSITIVITY ANALYSES OF THE PROCESS TYPES IN SELECTED GHANAIAN PRESIDENTIAL INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY SPEECHES FROM UNDER THE FOURTH REPUBLIC

I declare that the above thesis is my own work and that all the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

I further declare that I submitted the thesis to originality checking software and that it falls within the accepted requirements for originality.

I further declare that I have not previously submitted this work, or part of it, for examination at Unisa for another qualification or at any other higher education institution.



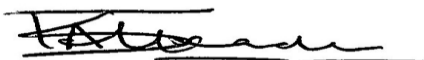
.....

JOHN ADUKPO

DATE: 15TH DECEMBER, 2023

Supervisor's Declaration

I certify that, the preparation and presentation of this thesis was in accordance with the guidelines for supervision of thesis as laid down by the University of South Africa



15/12/2023

PROF. JOSEPHINE OLUFUNMILAYO ALEXANDER,

DATE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my deep gratitude to several people who helped me through suggestions, corrections, and while I was writing this thesis. I especially thank Prof Josephine Alexander, my supervisor, for her constructive criticisms and suggestions which greatly shaped this work. Her forbearance and inspiring supervision are very much appreciated.

I also wish to extend my appreciation to Mr. Peter Mwinwelle of the Department of Liberal Studies, Koforidua Technical University for his immense help during the write-up of the research.

My special gratitude goes to Dr (Mrs). Benedicta Awusi Atiku, the Principal of Dambai College of Education for her material supports and suggestions which made it possible for me to finish this work.

I would like to salute my friends: Dr Frank Awuah, the Vice Principal of Dambai College of Education, Mr. Godwin Gaaku, Mr. Nelson Soh, Rev. Godwin Gbadagba and Dr Eric Austro Gozah, all of Dambai College of Education for proof reading this project.

Finally, I would also like to express my sincere thanks to my wives Emilia Nyuiefe and Nice Yawoa Ekpore for their financial support which made it possible for me to finish this work.

ABSTRACT

This study affirms the contention that language is a tool that politicians use to construe their experiences of the world. Hence, Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics, with focus on ideational meta function as a framework, is used to carry out transitivity analyses of the process types in four purposefully selected Ghanaian Presidential Independence Day Anniversary Speeches: the 2020 Independence Day Anniversary Speech delivered by Nana Akufo-Addo; the 2016 Independence Day Anniversary Speech delivered by John Dramani Mahama, the 2012 Independence Day Anniversary Speech delivered by John Evans Atta Mills and the 2007 Independence Day Anniversary Speech delivered by John Agyekum Kufuor.

Halliday (1994:23) asserts that language is "functional and systemic" and is used to make meaning. Therefore, the study concentrated on the processes and participants that were dominant and helped to bring out the meanings of the selected Presidential Independence Day Anniversary Speeches. Qualitative research design was used to study which transitivity patterns dominate the data and how they help contribute to the meanings of the speeches. The study discovered that the material process dominated the speeches, followed by the relational process, mental process and verbal process. This pattern suggests that all four of these Presidents used these process types to help them communicate to Ghanaians how the founding fathers struggled to gain independence for the country. The study also revealed that they cast the speeches more in the material, relational and mental processes, making the forefathers prominent in the struggles for Ghana's independence. They described the events that happened and drew the minds of Ghanaians to the events that surrounded the country's independence. Further, the study revealed that these presidents employed the universal or the inclusive

“we” as an actor, senser and sayer to spread the load of responsibility and to inform the audience that actions taken were not fully the responsibility of one individual but rather the outcome of collective work of members of the Government.

The study recommends that future research on Ghanaian Presidential Independence Day Anniversary Speeches should focus on the other two strands of Halliday’s meta functions (i.e., Interpersonal and Textual meta functions).

KEY TERMS: Ghanaian Presidential Independence Anniversary Speeches; Halliday’s Systemic Functional Linguistics; John Dramani Mahama; John Evans Attah Mills; John Agyekum Kufuor; Nana Akufo-Addo; Process Types, Transitivity; the Fourth Republic, Political history and founding fathers of Ghana

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEDICATION	i
DECLARATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
Table of Contents	vi
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiv
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Background to the Study	1
1.2.1 Presidential Biographies	2
1.2.1.1 John Kofi Agyekum Kufuor 2000	2
1.2.1.2 John Evans Fiifi Atta Mills 2008.....	3
1.2.1.3 John Dramani Mahama 2012	4
1.2.1.4 Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo 2016 – Present.....	6
1.3 Statement of the Problem.....	7
1.4 Aim of the Research.....	9
1.5 Research Objectives	9
1.6 Research Questions.....	9
1.7 Justification and Rationale of the Research	9
1.8 Outline of the Study	11
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	13
2.1 Introduction.....	13
2.2 Application of Systemic Functional Linguistic to the study.....	13
2.3 Review of Empirical Studies using the Transitivity model.....	14
2.4 Transitivity in non-political works	16
2.5 Concept of language and politics	20

2.6	Concept of discourse.....	21
2.6.1	Concept of political discourse	23
2.7	Theoretical Framework.....	24
2.7.1	Systemic functional linguistics.....	25
2.7.2	Concept of transitivity.....	26
2.7.3	Process types	27
2.7.3.1	Material process.....	27
2.7.3.2	Mental process	30
2.7.3.3	Relational process.....	30
2.7.3.4	Verbal process.....	31
2.7.3.5	Behavioural process.....	32
2.7.3.6	Existential process	33
2.8	Summary on Transitivity	33
2.9	Summary of the Chapter	34
CHAPTER THREE : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY		35
3.1	Introduction.....	35
3.2	Research Paradigm.....	35
3.3	Research Approach	36
3.4	Research Design	37
3.5	Research Setting	40
3.6	Population	40
3.7	Sample and Sampling Size	41
3.8	Data Collection Method and Procedures	42
3.9	Data Analysis Method.....	43
3.10	Qualitative Criteria for Ensuring Rigour	44
3.10.1	Credibility	45
3.10.2	Transferability	45

3.10.3	Dependability	46
3.10.4	Confirmability	47
3.11	Ethical Considerations.....	47
3.12	Summary of Chapter	48
CHAPTER FOUR : DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION.....		49
4.1	Introduction.....	49
4.2	Results and Analysis	49
4.3	Process types identified in the individual speeches.....	50
4.4	Material Processes discovered in the data	53
4.4.1	Classification of material process.....	54
4.4.1.1	Transformative material process	54
4.4.1.2	Creative material process.....	58
4.5	Communicative implications of the material processes	63
4.5.1	Material processes used to construe the history of Ghana's Independence .	63
4.5.2	Material processes used to appreciate the Founding Fathers and Leaders of the Nation from Independence to its current state	67
4.5.3	Material processes used to indicate challenges faced by the Nation	70
4.5.4	Material processes used to construe the achievements of the country	73
4.6	Participants of the material process	78
4.7	Communicative functions of the participants of the material process	81
4.7.1	Actor participant.....	81
4.7.2	Goal participant.....	84
4.7.3	Recipient participant	85
4.8	Relational process.....	86
4.8.1	Attributive relational clauses	87
4.8.2	Identifying relational clauses	90
4.8.3	Participants of the attributive relational process.....	94
4.8.4	Participants of the identifying relational process	95

4.9	Mental processes	97
4.9.1	Mental process of cognition	98
4.9.2	Mental processes of desideration	99
4.9.3	Mental process of perception	101
4.9.4	Participants of the mental process	103
4.10	Verbal Process	105
4.11	Participants of the verbal process	108
4.11.1	Sayer participant	109
4.11.2	Verbiage.....	110
4.11.3	Target and receiver participant.....	110
4.12	Existential process	111
4.13	Summary of Chapter	112
CHAPTER FIVE : CONCLUSION		113
5.1	Introduction.....	113
5.2	Summary of the Study	113
5.3	Summary of findings.....	114
5.4	Implications of the Study	117
5.5	Recommendations for Further Study.....	118
5.6	Summary of Chapter	119
REFERENCES.....		120
APPENDICES		132
Appendix A: Ethical Clearance certificate.....		132
Appendix B: Selected Independence Anniversary Presidential Speeches		134
B1:	Speech by Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo.....	134
B2:	Speech by John Kofi Agyekum Kufuor	142
B3:	Speech by John Evans Atta Mills.....	147
B4:	Speech by John Dramani Mahama	150

Appendix C: Analysis of Selected Speech into Processes and Participants.....	156
C1: Analysis of the speech by Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo	156
C1.1: Analysis of material processes	156
C1.2: Analysis of relational processes	162
C1.3: Analysis of mental processes	166
C1.4: Analysis of verbal processes	168
C1.5: Analysis of existential processes.....	169
C2: Analysis of the speech by John Kofi Agyekum Kufuor	166
C2.1: Analysis of material processes	166
C2.2: Analysis of relational processes	170
C2.3: Analysis of verbal processes	172
C2.4: Analysis of mental processes	173
C2.5: Analysis of existential processes.....	174
C3: Analysis of the speech by John Evans Atta Mills	173
C3.1: Analysis of material processes	173
C3.2: Analysis of relational processes	175
C3.3: Analysis of verbal processes	176
C3.4: Analysis of mental processes	177
C4: Analysis of the speech by John Dramani Mahama	178
C4.1: Analysis of material processes	178
C4.2: Analysis of relational processes	182
C4.3: Analysis of verbal processes	184
C4.4: Analysis of mental processes	185
Appendix D: Process Types and their participants	186
D1: Speech by Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo	186
D2: Speech by John Agyekum Kufuor	190
D3: Speech by John Evans Atta Mills	196

D4: Speech by John Dramani Mahama	200
Appendix E: Turnitin report.....	206
Appendix F: Language Editing Letter	209
Appendix G: Author's Curriculum Vitae	210

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Process types, their category meaning and participants.....	34
Table 4.2: Individual speeches and their identified process types	51
Table 4 3: Distribution of sub-types of material processes into transformative and creative	54
Table 4.4: Participants of the material process.....	78
Table 4.5: Types of relational process	86
Table 4.6: Participants of the attributive relational process.....	94
Table 4.7: Participants of the identifying relational process	96
Table 4.8: Distribution sub-types of mental process types.....	98
Table 4.9: Participants of the mental process.....	103
Table 4.10: Participants of the verbal process.....	108
Table D1.1: Process Types in the 2020 Speech Delivered by Nana Akufo-Addo	186
Table D1.2: Classification of Material Process types into Creative and Transformative from the 2020 Speech delivered by Nana Akufo-Addo.....	187
Table D1.3: Participants in the 2020 Speech by Nana Akufo-Addo.....	188
Table D2.1:Process Types in the 2007 Speech Delivered by John Agyekum Kufuor ..	190
Table D2.2: Classification of Material Process Types into Creative and Transformative in the 2007 Speech delivered by John Agyekum Kufuor	192
Table D2.3: Participants in the in the 2007 Speech delivered by John Agyekum Kufuor	193
Table D3.1: Types in the 2012 Speech delivered by John Evans Atta Mills.....	196
Table D3.2: Classification of Material Process types into Creative and Transformative from the 2012 Speech delivered by John Evans Atta Mills.....	197
Table D3.3: Participants in the in the 2012 Speech by John Evans Atta Mills	198
Table D4.1: Types in the 2016 Speech delivered by John Dramani Mahama	200

Table D4.2: Classification of Material Process Types into Creative and Transformative from the 2016 Speech delivered by John Dramani Mahama.....202

Table D4.3: Participants in the in the 2016 Speech delivered by John Dramani Mahama203

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1: Overall process types.....	52
Figure 4.2: Overall participants of the process types	79

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study is to investigate and determine transitivity process types and participants employed in linguistic information construction in selected Ghanaian presidential independence anniversary speeches within the Fourth Republic. This chapter presents an introduction to the study, including background and problem statement. Further it discusses the aim of the research, research objectives and questions and finally concludes with justification and rationale of the research.

1.2 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Politics is an important feature of society that permeates every aspect of life. The way language is used is one of the main tools that politicians employ to attain and keep political power. Politicians use their speeches to reach their people. In this respect, politicians contribute to the field of political discourse analysis (PDA). Fairclough and Fairclough (2012:17) define political discourse as the critical examination of political dialogue, emphasising the ways in which political power is reproduced and contested through discourse. Speeches are delivered at different points such as during campaigns, inaugural ceremonies, political debates, state of the nation addresses, political after-victory speeches, religious festivities, speeches at international conferences and on many other occasions. One such important occasion is during independence anniversary celebrations that mark the official breaking of bonds of the country from their colonial masters.

For those countries that were once dependent colonies to other colonial powers, the specific date their independence was achieved is considered important. Due to the significance attached to these days; celebrations are held annually to commemorate attainment of this independence. According to Mensah (2014:78), "Independence declaration is a momentous political and a psychological activity in the life of any nation". Ghana gained her independence on the 6th of March, 1957, which was marked by a powerful extemporaneous oration by Kwame Nkrumah, the first president. This date, March 6th, is now set aside and celebrated annually with the president always giving an independence speech as an address to the nation to honour Ghana's attainment of its

independence. These speeches are important in that they recount how the country began, where it has reached and where it hopes to go.

Notwithstanding the importance attached to these speeches, studies on Ghanaian political speeches have concentrated solely on inaugural speeches, manifestos, state of the nation address and republic day speeches thereby relegating independence anniversary speeches to the background. Due to this lacuna in the literature, how language has been used to construe the past, present, and expected future of the nation in these speeches has not been studied.

1.2.1 Presidential Biographies

This section of the study provides brief biographies of presidents from the Fourth Republic of Ghana whose speeches have been used as data sources for this study. The presidents are John Agyekum Kufuor, John Evans Atta Mills, John Dramani Mahama and Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo.

1.2.1.1 *John Kofi Agyekum Kufuor 2000*

John Kofi Agyekum Kufuor was born in Kumasi on 8th December, 1938 in what was then the Gold Coast and is now Ghana. Kufuor was the seventh of ten children of Nana Kwadwo Agyekum, an Asante royal and Nana Ama Dapaah, a queen mother. Kufuor was educated at Prempeh College, Kumasi. From 1961 to 1964, he went to the University of Oxford where he pursued a Master of Philosophy Degree in Politics and Economics.

Having completed his education in London, he returned to Ghana in the year 1965 at the behest of his mother. In 1966 he became the chief legal officer and town clerk for the city of Kumasi. By 1969, he was a Member of Parliament and Deputy Foreign Minister in the Government of Kofi Abrefa Busia. When Busia's Government was overthrown in 1972, Kufuor became a businessman in the private sector. During Ghana's transition back to democracy in 1979, Kufuor returned to public life and became a member of the assembly that drafted the constitution of the third republic. He was elected to parliament in 1979 and also served as Deputy Minority Parliamentary Leader. After Jerry John Rawlings overthrew the government in 1981, Kufuor still remained as Rawlings's Secretary for Local Government resigning less than a year later.

Until 1992, when Ghana returned to democratic politics, Kufuor spent his time as a private citizen. He performed a major role in founding the New Patriotic Party (NPP) and in 1996, became the party's candidate for the presidential election. Although Kufuor lost to Rawlings in the 1996 presidential election, he was still nominated by the NPP to contest the December 2000 presidential election where he won in the second round. On January 7, 2001, Kufuor began his first term in office as president of Ghana. His inauguration marked the first peaceful transfer of power between democratically elected governments since Ghana attained her independence in 1957. He spent his first year in office concentrating his efforts on the national economy. Even though unemployment and inflation were high, he was able to stabilize the national currency which led to an increase in investment in the country.

After his first term, he was re-elected in 2004, whereupon he built strong ties with the international community by visiting several countries. Eventually, President Kufuor left office on January 7, 2009 after successfully completing his second term.

1.2.1.2 *John Evans Fiifi Atta Mills 2008*

John Evans Fiifi Atta Mills was born in Tarkwa, Western Region of Ghana on 21st July, 1944. He hailed from Ekumfi Otum in the Mfantseman East Constituency of the Central Region of Ghana. He attended Achimota Secondary School where he obtained his General Certificate of Education (GCE) at Advanced Level in 1963. Having finished his 'A' Levels, he went to the University of Ghana where he received his Bachelor's Degree and Professional Certificate in Law in 1967.

While pursuing his Ph.D. in Law at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) in London, Atta Mills was selected as a Fulbright Scholar at Stanford Law School in the United States of America. At age 27, he was awarded his Ph.D. after successfully defending his thesis in the area of Taxation and Economic Development.

Prof. Mills was appointed as lecturer at the faculty of Law in the University of Ghana, Legon where he spent close to twenty-five years. While lecturing at the University of Ghana, he had risen from a lecturer to senior lecturer then to associate professor. Prof. Mills contributed immensely to intellectual development in such a way that he served on numerous boards and committees. During his thirty years of teaching and researching,

he served as a visiting lecturer and professor at a number of educational institutions worldwide and also presented research papers at international symposium and conferences.

Prof. Mills' expertise goes beyond the classroom, which is evidenced by the various examiner positions he held with finance-related institutions throughout Ghana (i.e., Institute of Chartered Accountants, Institute of Bankers, Ghana Tax Review Commission). The following are a few of the key activities and projects in which he was involved:

- i. Member of the Ghana Stock Exchange Council
- ii. Board of Trustees, Mines Trust
- iii. Management Committee Member of Commonwealth Administration of Tax Experts, United Nations Ad Hoc Group of Experts in International Cooperation in Tax Matters, and United Nations Law and Population Project.
- iv. A study on Equipment Leasing in Ghana
- v. Casebook preparation on Ghana's Income Tax Review of Ghana's Double Tax Agreement with the U.K.

Prof. Mills became the presidential candidate of the National Democratic Congress (NDC) for the 2008 general elections after winning the preliminary election organised by the party. He was a man of high integrity, humble, open-minded person, and peace was his watch-word. He was known in Ghana as "Asomdweehene" which literally means the King of Peace. John Evans Atta Mills was the first person to run for president on the ticket of the National Democratic Congress (NDC) for three consecutive times in the history of the party. He won the presidential election on the third attempt in the 2008 general elections and on January 7, 2009, he was sworn in as the Third President of the Republic of Ghana

Professor John Evans Atta Mills was married to Ernestina Naadu Mills, an educationalist. He had a son, Sam Kofi Atta Mills. Professor Mills died on Tuesday, July 24, 2012 at the 37 Military Hospital after a short illness.

1.2.1.3 *John Dramani Mahama 2012*

John Mahama was born on 29th November, 1958 at Damango in the Northern Region of Ghana. His father, Emmanuel Adama Mahama was the first Member of Parliament for

the West Gonja Constituency and first Regional Commissioner of the Northern Region during Ghana's First Republic.

Having completed his education through a postgraduate diploma in Social Psychology at the Institute of Social Science in Moscow, he returned to Ghana, where from 1991 to 1996, he worked as the Information, Culture and Research Officer at the Embassy of Japan in Accra. He then moved to the non-governmental agency (NGO) Plan International's Ghana Country Office, where he worked as International Relations, Sponsorship, Communication and Grants Manager.

Mahama was first elected to the Parliament of Ghana in 1996 to represent the Bole/Bamboi Constituency for a four-year term. In April 1997 he was appointed Deputy Minister of Communications. He became the substantive Minister of Communications in November 1998; he holding this position until January 2001 when the National Democratic Congress (NDC) handed over power to the New Patriotic Party (NPP).

In 2000, he was re-elected for another four-year term as the Member of Parliament for the Bole/ Bamboi Constituency and again in 2004 for a third term. From 2001 to 2004, Mahama served as the Minority Parliamentary Spokesman for Communications. In 2002, he was appointed the Director of Communications for the NDC. That same year, he served as a member of the team of international observers selected to monitor Zimbabwe's Parliamentary Elections.

During his tenure as a Minister of Communication, Mahama also served as the Chairman of the National Communication Authority, in which capacity he played a key role in stabilizing Ghana's telecommunications sector after it was deregulated in 1997. Mahama also served as a member of the National Economic Management Team, a founding member of the Ghana AIDS Commission. He was also a member of the implementation committee of the 2000 National Population Census. He again served as a Deputy Chairman of the Publicity Committee for the re-introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT).

Mahama also served as Vice President of Ghana from January 2009 to July 2012. Following the sudden death of Prof. Mills, the President in July 2012, Mahama acted as the Care-Taker President of the Republic of Ghana for 5 months; after which he contested the 2012 general elections as president on the ticket of the ruling National Democratic Congress and won that election. He ruled from 2012 until he lost power to Akufo-Addo in 2016.

1.2.1.4 Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo 2016 – Present

Akufo-Addo was born to Edward and Adeline Akufo-Addo on 29th March, 1944 in Accra. He received his basic education at Government Boys School in Accra, then at Rowe Road School. Having completed basic education, he went to the United Kingdom where he pursued his secondary education at Lancing College from 1957 to 1961. After successful completion of his secondary education, he returned to Ghana and between 1964 to 1967 pursued a Bachelor's Degree in Economics at the University of Ghana, Legon. On completion of his Bachelor's Degree, he returned to the U.K. to study Law. Having successfully completed his Law Degree, he was called to the bar in the Middle Temple, England, and in Ghana in 1971 and 1975 respectively. As part of his Law career, he also worked in France at the Paris Office of the U.S Law Firm Coudert. After that engagement, he cofounded a law firm in Ghana called Akufo-Addo, Prempeh and Co.

It is interesting to note that Akufo-Addo's family members feature prominently in Ghana's pursuit of independence and thereafter in public service. Notable among them was his father who served as the ceremonial president from 1970 to 1972. Also, his great-uncles, the nationalist J. B. Danquah and William Ofori Atta were all political activists. In the 1970s, Nana Akufo-Addo served as the General Secretary of the People's Movement for Freedom and Justice (PMFJ), a group that served as opposition to the plans of the military government in place at that time.

In 1972, Akufo-Addo joined the New Patriotic Party (NPP) and subsequently served as a member of parliament under the party's tutelage for three tenures (i.e., 1996–2008). He also served under President Kufuor's Government as Attorney General and Minister of Justice from 2001 until 2003 when he became the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position he occupied until 2007 when he resigned to contest as the Flag Bearer of the NPP in the 2008 Presidential Election. In that election, Nana Akufo-Addo emerged victorious as the elected party's presidential candidate to contest the general election. On 7th December, 2008, when Ghanaian presidential elections were held Akufo-Addo won the first round of voting with 49% of the total valid votes cast, he did however, not reach the requisite 50% plus one vote. He and his closest challenger, John Evans Atta Mills of the National Democratic Congress (NDC) advanced to the second round of the election on 28th December, 2008. In this round, Akufo-Addo was defeated by Mills who obtained 50.23% of the total valid votes cast while Akufo-Addo had 49.77%.

Akufo-Addo subsequently stood again for president on December 7, 2012, as the NPP's candidate competing against the NDC's John Dramani Mahama, who had succeeded to the presidency earlier that year after the unexpected death of Mills. In that election, Akufo-Addo also lost, obtaining 47.7% of the total valid votes cast while Mahama polled 50.7% to emerge as winner of that election. However, Akufo-Addo and the NPP lodged allegations of electoral fraud and challenged the election results at the Supreme Court of Ghana. After several months of tussles, the Supreme Court ruled in favour of Mahama in August 2013.

In 2016, Akufo-Addo ran as the NPP presidential candidate for the third time. In that election, held on December 7, he again competed against John Mahama as well as five other candidates. Akufo-Addo was declared the winner in that election and was inaugurated as president on January 7, 2017. During his first term of office, he implemented some of his campaign promises which were free senior high schools and one-district one-factory programmes. In 2018, he appointed a special prosecutor to tackle the long-standing issues of corruption.

After his first tenure of office, Akufo-Addo once again participated in another election on December 7, 2020 where he ran against Mahama and ten other candidates. Akufo-Addo was re-elected outright in the first round of the 2020 presidential election and was sworn in for a second term on January 7, 2021

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Independence Day speeches are a vital political discourse highly relevant to the people of Ghana. The significance of Independence Day speeches in Ghana is construed in the sense that the annual address commemorates the successes and achievements the nation has made amid past challenges and its projections for future successes and achievements of the country. These Independence Day speeches have become an integral part of Ghana's politics since 1957 when Ghana attained her independence. It has become expedient for every president to deliver a speech annually to mark the attainment of the country's independence, yet these speeches have received minimal attention in the field of research in general and linguistic research in particular.

Recently, literature on linguistic analyses of Ghanaian presidential speeches have concentrated on and examined speeches on such topics as the State of the Nation

Address (Adjei, Ewusi-Mensah & Okoh, 2015; Dadugblor, 2016), Anderson (2014), also conducted a transitivity analysis on New Year Messages; Adjei-Fobi (2011) and Mensah (2014) analysed Campaign Speeches and Agyekum (2004) and Djabatay (2013) analysed speeches delivered at International Meetings. Boakye (2014) and Adjei-Fobi, (2011) conducted analysis on Inaugural Speeches using the transitivity theory. Finally, Anim-Ayeko (2012) and Adjei and Ewusi-Mensah (2016) conducted a transitivity analysis on Political Advertisements and Farewell Speeches respectively.

The few existing works on the linguistic analysis of Independence Anniversary speeches in Ghana are from scholars such as Mensah (2014) and Mwinwelle (2017). Mwinwelle (2017) conducted a lexico-stylistic analysis of John Mahama's speeches, including his Independence Anniversary speech in 2013, using the stylistic and linguistic category framework by Leech and Short (2007), while Mensah (2014) analysed Kwame Nkrumah's political speeches, including his 1957 groundbreaking independence speech, using Olbrechts-Tyteca's (1969) framework on Argument and Lloyd Bitzer's (1968) framework on Situation. In addition, utilizing Halliday's transitivity theory, Appiah (2015) conducted a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of Jerry John Rawlings' Independent day address.

From other countries, Adekunle and Adebayo (2017) examined and presented evidence of linguistic politeness in eight speeches delivered between 1960 and 2011 by Nigerian Heads of Government on the Anniversary of the Country's Independence. Also, Mushtaq et al. (2020) conducted a transitivity analysis on the speech delivered by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan at United Nations General Assembly. Further research had been conducted using the transitivity theory) on Nelson Mandela's speeches by Ali et al. (2021). Also, Yuqiong and Fengjie (2018) carried out transitivity analysis of David Cameron's speech for retaining Scotland in the Scottish independence referendum.

When one considers research carried out in the field of linguistics analysis, Ghanaian Independence Anniversary speeches have received minimal attention in the field of Functional Linguistics. For these reasons, it is difficult to know how language is employed under the transitivity framework to carry out the targeted messages in these Independence Anniversary speeches. This study therefore addresses a significant gap in linguistic research. It lays the groundwork for future related studies and contributes to the field of political discourse analysis.

1.4 AIM OF THE RESEARCH

The aim of this study is to analyse Ghanaian Presidential Independence Anniversary speeches to unearth meanings encoded in the linguistic items that make up such speeches. The study investigates the transitivity process types used in the information packaging in the selected Ghanaian Presidential Independence Anniversary speeches and explores their communicative functions.

1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- i. To identify the process types and participants used in the selected Ghanaian Presidential Independence Anniversary speeches.
- ii. To analyse how the identified process types and participants have been used dominantly in the selected Ghanaian Presidential Independence Anniversary speeches.
- iii. To examine the communicative functions underpinning the use of process types in the selected Ghanaian Presidential Independence Anniversary speeches.

1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following are the research questions formulated to guide the study:

- i. What process types and participants are used in the selected Ghanaian Presidential Independence Anniversary speeches?
- ii. How have these process types and participants been used dominantly in the selected Ghanaian Presidential Independence Anniversary speeches?
- iii. What communicative functions underpin the use of process types in the selected Ghanaian Presidential Independence Anniversary speeches?

1.7 JUSTIFICATION AND RATIONALE OF THE RESEARCH

This study was cardinally motivated because Ghanaian Presidential Independence Anniversary speeches are under-researched in Ghana. Notwithstanding the limited research on Ghanaian presidential speeches mentioned previously, the scarcity of

research reveals an important gap in literature in the sense that these speeches have been delivered annually from 1957 to 2020 and will continue to be delivered in subsequent years.

To confirm or contest the findings of the few studies on Ghanaian Presidential Independence Anniversary speeches, the study employs transitivity as theoretical perspective to analyse these speeches. Whereas previous studies examine speeches of individual presidents, the present study has selected the Independence Anniversary speeches of four democratically elected presidents of Ghana within the Fourth Republic, which marks the formal inception of democracy in Ghana. The study selected Ghanaian presidential Independence anniversary speeches because Ghana was one of the first Anglophone African countries that gained its independence, significantly influencing attainment of independence of other African countries, and it also happens to be my country of origin.

In addition, the study employed the transitivity framework to decode the experiences and thoughts of the speakers. Other frameworks such as the critical discourse analytical framework could have equally been used to underpin this study; notwithstanding, the transitivity framework amid other frameworks is applied to this study because it is systemic (well-structured and organised) and functional (contextual) in nature which helps linguistic researchers to analyse language use based on a particular context. The transitivity framework will also help identify other aspects of experience such as material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioural and existential processes, which other frameworks fail to cater for.

Again, the study will significantly serve as a valuable resource for other researchers in the field of political discourse. It will be beneficial to teachers as reference material and will serve as a guide to politicians in the construction of their speeches. Additionally, it will aid students and scholars in the field of political discourse (PDA) as defined earlier by Fairclough and Fairclough (2012:17), which involves the critical examination of political dialogue with an emphasis on the reproduction and contestation of political power through discourse.

Applying transitivity analysis to Ghanaian presidential speeches enables a detailed exploration of how Ghanaian Presidents construct their narratives and persuade their audience. This approach highlights the choices made in representing actions, events,

and states of being, thereby shedding light on the underlying power dynamics and intentions.

By focusing on speeches from the Fourth Republic of Ghana, the study captures a significant period in the country's political history, characterised by democratic governance and political stability. This historical context is crucial for understanding the evolution of political rhetoric and its impact on national development and identity.

Additionally, Presidential Independence Anniversary speeches play a pivotal role in shaping and reinforcing national identity and ideology. Analysing these speeches helps uncover the recurring themes, values, and narratives that presidents use to foster a sense of unity and patriotism among citizens. It also reveals how different administrations address historical events, cultural heritage, and national aspirations.

Finally, insights gained from this study will inform policymakers and political communicators about effective rhetorical strategies. Understanding how different transitivity process types are used to convey messages can aid in crafting speeches that resonate more effectively with the public, thereby enhancing communication between leaders and citizens.

1.8 OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

The research is organized into five major chapters. This current chapter gives a general overview or background to the study. It includes the biographies of presidents whose Independence Anniversary speeches are analysed, the statement of the problem, aims and objectives of the study, the research questions as well as the justification and motivation for the research.

Chapter two comprises the literature review of empirical studies that have explored political speeches using the transitivity model. It delves into transitivity in non-political works, the concepts of language and politics, and the broader notion of discourse and political discourse. The chapter also discusses the theoretical framework of the study, which is grounded in systemic functional linguistics. It examines the concept of transitivity, focusing on process types such as material, relational, mental verbal, behavioural and existential processes. The chapter concludes with a summary.

Chapter three elaborates on the methodology used in this research. It outlines the research paradigm, approach, design, setting, population, sample size, and sampling method. In addition, the chapter looks at data collection method and procedures and data analysis method. It focuses again on qualitative criteria that ensure rigour, including credibility, transferability, dependability, confirmability, and ethical considerations. The chapter concludes with a summary of its key points.

Chapter four focuses on the analysis and discussion of the collected data in relation to the research questions. The analysis and discussion focuses on identifying process types within the individual speeches, with particular attention to material processes which are classified into creative and transformative types. The chapter further discusses the communicative functions that are encoded in the materials. The chapter delves into the communicative functions conveyed through these material processes and analyses the participants involved. Furthermore, the chapter relational processes and their participants, followed by an analysis and discussion of mental, verbal and existential processes alongside their respective participants.

Chapter five concludes the research report by summarising the findings derived from the study. It discusses the implications of these findings and offers recommendation for further study.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter begins with application of Systemic Functional Linguistics to the study, a review of empirical studies on political speeches based on the transitivity model, the use of the transitivity model on non-political texts, and concepts on language and politics. It discusses Systemic Functional Linguistics as the theoretical framework for the study and transitivity as the lexico-grammatical system that is used to analyse the data. The chapter concludes with summary.

2.2 APPLICATION OF SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTIC TO THE STUDY

This study employs the concept of transitivity within the ideational metafunction of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFG) to analyse Independence Anniversary speeches delivered by Ghanaian presidents. The transitivity framework provides a lens through which the experience of the world is expressed through language making it ideally suited to achieve the study's objectives. This analysis aims to reveal various transitivity configurations and their communicative implications underpinning their usage. Context is crucial in language use because textual production is inseparable from its context. Cultural and social parameters significantly influence language use, as texts emerge from social interactions within specific cultural and social contexts (Eggins, 2004). Given that this study examines the context of language usage in political speeches, SFG offers a pertinent theoretical framework to examine how grammar functions within the data.

Applying the SFG approach to the present study implies that the analysis of data considers the entire system of transitivity processes as well as the environment in which those words and clauses occur. and linking them to their descriptions. Moreover, the analysis extends beyond the basic structure of the clause to include the purpose and context of Independence Anniversary speeches in interpreting the findings. SFG theory posits that language reflects human experience, with each domain of experience having specific linguistic characteristics. Given that transitivity is the primary grammatical system for representing experience, this study investigates how the transitivity process types are used in constructing Independence Anniversary speeches.

2.3 REVIEW OF EMPIRICAL STUDIES USING THE TRANSITIVITY MODEL

Recent discourse analytic studies indicate that a growing number of studies have investigated Ghanaian political speeches, focusing on farewell speeches (Adjei & Ewusi-Mensah, 2016), state of the nation addresses (Ewusi-Mensah, 2014) and victory and inaugural speeches (Boakye, 2012; Anderson, 2014; Appiah, 2015). The studies on transitivity analysis of Ghanaian political speeches, however, have tended to focus on state of the nation addresses, victory, inaugural and farewell speeches leaving Independence Day speeches by presidents in Ghana largely under researched.

Some studies have been conducted on Ghanaian political speeches using the transitivity model. Notable among such studies is Anderson (2014) who carried out an analysis of selected political speeches of President Evans John Atta Mills. The study employs the ideational metafunction in Systemic Functional Grammar propounded by Halliday (1994). Anderson (2014) uses the transitivity framework to confirm how the process types are used in selected speeches portray President Mills as a man of peace. Anderson analysed four selected speeches, which were delivered under different contexts. The study found that the thoughts of the president presented him as a man of peace to confirm the accolade “Man of Peace”. The study indicates that the thoughts of speakers are usually reflected in their speeches. The data collected is quite representative of speeches delivered by Mills in that it covered different contexts such as inaugural ceremony, victory celebration and new festivities under which the selected speeches were delivered.

Nevertheless, these contexts were not representative enough because none of the Independence Anniversary speeches delivered by President Mills were included in the data. The current study hopes to improve this lapse in data representation by adding one of President Mills’ Independence Anniversary speeches in the analysis of its data to confirm or demystify findings of the study conducted by Anderson (2014).

Another gap in the study of Anderson (2014) was that it failed to include speeches Mills delivered as opposition leader which could have given a resolute representation of Mills as a holistic man of peace whether in opposition or in government. This current study hopes to use data that presents a true reflection of the transitivity process types by looking at how various Ghanaian presidents conceived of the nation in their respective Independence Anniversary speeches.

Following Anderson's study in 2014, Adjei, Ewusi-Mensah and Okoh (2015) employed the transitivity model in analysing the language used by President Evans Attah Mills in his first State of the Nation Address. From their study, it was revealed that material processes dominated with a 59.14% occurrence. It had also been discovered that the mental process was not employed significantly, and they had appeared with 14.37% margin. The material process was used maximally in the speech to denote the governance of President Mills as proactive and developmental. The 2015 study by Adjei et al. reached the conclusion that meanings and ideologies in language structure can perform some communicative functions.

In another development, Adjei and Ewusi-Mensah (2016) again employed Halliday's transitivity theory to analyse the use of language in President J. A. Kufuor's Farewell Address to Parliament. Their study uses the Content Analysis Design to analyse all the clauses that are found in the address. The research reveals that considering the transitivity concept with respect to the six process types, the material process is dominantly used whereas the existential processes are used insignificantly. The dominant use of material process indicates that Kufuor interprets the activity in his government in terms of his past activities and current "goings-on" occurrences by recounting some of the concrete achievements recorded under his eight-year stewardship. He also made useful suggestions to the incoming government to ensure continuity of projects his administration had initiated. The study therefore concludes that the basic process types which are maximally used in the speech are the mental, material, and relational processes with 90% usage.

Appiah (2015) also conducted a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) on Jerry John Rawlings' June 4th speech using Halliday's transitivity theory. His findings indicate that material processes dominated the entire speeches. The dominance of the material processes indicates that presidential speeches reflect the action and events of the political actors.

Analysis of independence speeches in Africa, specifically in a country such as Nigeria, has received some linguistic attention in terms of research such as Adekunle and Adebayo (2017). Their paper analysed and presented how the phenomenon of linguistic politeness is exhibited in eight selected Independence Anniversary Speeches delivered by Nigerian Heads of Government between 1960 and 2011. Also, Fengjie (2018) carried out a transitivity analysis on American President Donald Trump's Inaugural Address.

Again, Mushtaq et al. (2020) conducted a transitivity analysis of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan's speech he delivered at United Nations General Assembly. From their research, they have found out that material processes were highly used in the speech. Ali et al. (2021) analysed Nelson Mandela's speech using transitivity model Their finding revealed that Nelson Mandela used the six processes; material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioural and existential in his speeches. Yuqiong and Fengjie (2018) analysed David Cameron's speech with the transitivity theory and their finding also indicated that material and relational processes are dominantly used.

Furthermore, Hamdani D. (2023) conducted a transitivity analysis of Simon Stiell's speech. The results demonstrate that the proportion of material processes that use the idealization meta functional aspects varies depending on the content and context of the speech. Hardiyanti, Setiawan, Nurmiwati and Oktaviani (2023) performed a transitivity analysis of President Jokowi's speech text at the G20 Event. Their findings revealed that the types of processes detected in data included mental, relational, behavioural and verbal processes with material processes being the most predominant.

The most relevant work to the current study is Mwinwelle (2017) who examined President John Mahama's Independence Anniversary speech using Linguistic and Stylistic categories framework by Leech and Short (2007). Mwinwelle (2017) establishes that Mahama uses lexico-stylistic resources to indicate the challenges faced by the nation and the way forward to solving such challenges. The current study will differ from these works as it looks at four selected Independent Anniversary speeches of all presidents who have ruled Ghana from 1992 to 2020 using the transitivity framework by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). This current study has analysed Ghanaian Independence Anniversary presidential speeches to add to existing knowledge on how those presidents use language. The present study therefore confirms or challenges the earlier findings of related studies.

2.4 TRANSITIVITY IN NON-POLITICAL WORKS

This section focuses on non-political works that employed the transitivity model of the Systemic Functional Grammar to explore the meaning of text. Transitivity is reviewed in

non-political works even though this study analyses political data, to understand the extent of transitivity-related research in various other fields. This broader view helps the researcher make informed decisions in conducting the current research. Additionally, presenting transitivity in non-political studies underscores the importance of the study and highlights that the research gaps addressed by the current study are comprehensive and not limited to political speeches alone.

Scholars across the globe have engaged the transitivity framework to examine a plethora of texts from diverse viewpoints (Halliday, 1971; Kennedy, 1982; Burton, 1982; Carter, 1997; Iwamoto, 2007; Mwinlaaru, 2012; Nguyen, 2012; Sujata, 2013; Msuya, 2014; Wulansari & Waluyo, 2015; Somone, 2017; Anku, 2020). All this became possible after Halliday's pioneering work in 1971. As the originator of the transitivity model, Halliday (1971) demonstrated his theory by analysing Willaim Golding's *The Inheritors*. Cartar and Stockwell (1971:19 as cited in Nguyen 2012:86) describe Halliday's work as "one of the groundbreaking analyses in stylistics". In this analysis, Halliday points out how understanding grammar, especially transitivity, can help interpret the meaning in a literary text.

Kennedy (1982) studied a passage of Joseph Conrad's *The Secrete Agent* to describe the climax in the narration of the novel. Kennedy employed linguistic pattern to analyse the stylistic effects of the participant roles of the Verlocs in the mind of the reader and to convey the intended meanings of narrative.

Burton (1982) analysed Sylvia Plath's autobiographical novel *The Bell Jar* from feminist perspective "to examine transitivity" (Swift, 2017), by employing the transitivity model as an analytical tool. Burton's analysis is significant as she was able to examine all participants' roles in the context of narration.

Close to Burton's analysis, in terms of the approach, is that of Iwamoto (2007). Iwamoto conducted a study on excerpts from a story in a women magazine. He employed the system of transitivity to examine the relationship between linguistic structures and socially constructed meaning in a narrative text. His usage of transitivity pattern in analysing the passage was borne out of a feminist theory perspective to contrast the two main characters Claire and Stefan de Vaux. From the study, it has been found out that Stefan de Vaux is the primary agent of the material process.

Also, Mwinlaaru (2012) studied Ngugi wa Thiong's *Weep Not, Child* using the transitivity framework and narrative perspective. In his study, he focused on the narrative style as used in excerpts of the novel. He observed that the transitivity patterns from which the characters are drawn relate with the mind.

Nguyen (2012) used Halliday's theory of transitivity on the short story, *Heroic Mother* by Hoa Pharm. His main aim was to identify and explain how the main characters' personality is portrayed and presented through language usage in the short story (2012:85). Nguyen broke down complex sentences that relate to the main character into clauses for his analysis, since the clause is the basic unit of analysis as far as the transitivity model is concerned. In conducting the analysis, he divided the whole story into three parts to make the analysis easier and to present the changes and developments in the main character's thoughts and feelings. He discovers that in part one of the story, only six participant roles were assigned to the main character out of the 25 participants' roles in all, while the remaining 14 participant roles are assigned to the main character's environment. This finding, according to Nguyen, is an indication that the writer's principal aim is to invite readers to join the main character's society to have a better understanding of her character who is cast predominantly in verbal and mental processes. This portrays the main character as a senser and sayer and proves that the narrator does not keep her concerns to herself but rather gives pieces of advice to her granddaughter. The main character is the dominant participant in 38 processes out of 62. This dominance confirms her as not only the main character but also the narrator (2012:90). He concludes that engaging the transitivity system goes a very long way to help in interpreting and identifying features that characterize the major characters.

Another researcher Sujata (2013) compared the mood system and transitivity in the slogans of regional and national airlines. He employed the descriptive analysis method to investigate the mood system and transitivity of 14 national airline slogans and 40 regional airlines slogans. He also found that the transitivity pattern prevalent in national airlines' slogan in terms of processes are material, mental and relational. This finding, even though it corroborates Halliday's assertion that the three most occurring processes in a text are material, mental and relational process, it has not been anticipated that the mental process would outnumber the relational process. This is because the work focused on a comparison where more descriptive processes were anticipated. In the

regional airlines' slogans, however, there is also the behavioural process in addition to the material, mental and relational processes.

In addition, Msuya (2014) carried out an analytical work on Xuma and Leah in *Mine Boy* by Peter Abraham. The focus in this analysis was the use of verbal processes of the transitivity framework to show personality. He found out that the most repeating constituent in the verbal process is the verbiage because of the fact that whatever an individual said could be used in judging that individual's personality.

Wulansari and Waluyo (2015) applied transitivity to three poems from three different poets. The analysis was conducted on *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*, *The Battle of Blenheim*, and *London*. Their purpose for carrying out that study was to determine the dominant processes that characterized the three poems and how these processes help to interpret the poems. All lines of the three poems were analysed. Wulansari and Waluyo (2015) recognized the use of predicator in the poems and adopted it in their analysis. Similar to Burton (1982:198), whose focus was on "Who does what to whom?", Wulansari and Waluyo (2015) made the point that through the system of transitivity, representation can be found which includes the clause of "who does what, who feels what, who says what" among others (Wuliansari & Wuluyo, 2015:172). As with other functional grammarians before them, they have observed that the central part of transitivity is process.

Their findings showed that the most common process in *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud* is the behavioural process. This is followed by material process. Meanwhile in *The Battle of Blenheim*, the poem is dominated by the material process, followed by the behavioural process. However, in *London*, the two dominant processes that occurred are material and mental.

Somone (2017) also carried out a transitivity analysis of the three major characters- Okwonko, Ekwefi and Mr. Smith in Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*. She manually obtained data on all these major characters by choosing all the clauses in which the characters appeared. Having done that, she again carried out a manual transitivity analysis of the collected data. The results of the study reveal that from 1,388 processes that occurred, 689 processes were material, followed by relational and verbal processes, contrary to Halliday's assertion that the three most dominant processes in a text are material, mental and relational processes.

Anku (2020) also conducted a transitivity analysis on eight patriotic poems of Kofi Anyidoho, namely *Do not Give Too Much of Your Love to Me*, *History of Blindness*, *Slums of Our Earth*, *They Hunt The Night*, *The News From Home*, *The Panther's Final Dance*, *Praise Songs For The Land* and *The Place We Call Home*. The findings of her study revealed that among the processes, material process types dominated the data followed by mental and relational processes.

Botchwey et al. (2022) conducted a transitivity analysis in Atukwei Okai's *The Oath of Fontomfrom*. The finding of the study revealed that material processes were most frequently used. The preponderous of material processes revealed that the poet portrayed warfare as mainly involving concrete physical action.

This has shown that the transitivity model has been applied to varied texts and not only to political discourse. Therefore, the transitivity model is appropriate for the study of the selected independence anniversary speeches because it is context based, thereby making analysis and interpretation completely systematic, rigorous, objective and more applicable than other approaches.

2.5 CONCEPT OF LANGUAGE AND POLITICS

Every speech community is made up of speakers and listeners or hearers, as it is impossible for everyone in that speech community to be involved simultaneously in speaking and listening at the same time and the same occasion. For this reason, it is incumbent on every speech community to have a leader, and leaders most often than not communicate with their subjects on special occasions using speeches which also employ the use of language.

The role and importance of the language employed and used in political discourse cannot be overemphasised since the role of language in political discourse is highly explicit. Ayeomoni and Akinkuolere (2012:461) opine that "language is very essential in implementation of successful democratic rule in any country". This brings in a strong tie between language and politics in the process of communicating ideas and vision to the people. Taiwo (2007) opines that language is a heavily loaded vehicle and that words are never neutral, transparent, or innocent. This presupposes that words always carry the power and ideologies that bring the interest of those who speak or write them. This again implies that the choice of certain words over others may, in a way, reflect conscious and

unconscious ideologies held by those who produce them. Simply put, the use of language reveals who we are, what we think about and what we wish to pass on to others.

Taiwo (2007) claims that language is a conveyer belt of power, it moves people to debate or revolt, and it is therefore a central explanation of political stability or polarization. Considering language metaphorically as a conveyer belt implies that the conveyer belt plays a key role in transporting an object from one position or place to another. In a simple term, comparing language as such means that language serves as the transporter of ideas to a particular people. So, to Taiwo, as language is compared to a conveyer belt, the ideas transmitted through language can also be likened and compared to objects being transported by that conveyer belt. Language for that matter is purposefully utilised by politicians to relay their ideas across in the same way as the conveyer belt transports objects to a particular destination.

Edelman (1985) also confirms the potency and the role of language in political speeches by alluding to the fact that political speeches assume traits to convince and persuade the audience to accept the stance of the speech maker by their language usage. Language is essential to politicians. Most, if not all, activities carried out by politicians are done so through the avenue that language creates. The study therefore investigates how language is used by Ghanaian Presidents in their independence anniversary speeches through transitivity process types. The next section discusses the concept of discourse.

2.6 CONCEPT OF DISCOURSE

The quest to give a precise definition of discourse has remained an illusion and problematic. This has led Badran (2002) to refer to the term 'discourse' to having been used in various and different contexts and this situation has varied and diversified its meaning. This presupposes that the definition of discourse is dependent on the area and context in which it is used for. In spite of these difficulties, it is still expedient and important to explore the meaning of discourse so that the sense in which it is applied in this current study can be deduced. Stubbs (1996) postulates that discourse is the language above the sentence and the clause. His assertion affirms the view of discourse as being the subset of language that deals with the study of units bigger than the sentence, and which constitutes a coherent unit such as an argument, joke, and sermon.

Brown and Yule (1983) define discourse as language in use, and this view has been expressed by Fasold (1990). According to Link (1983), discourse is an institutionally consolidated concept of speech inasmuch as it determines and consolidates action and thus already exercises power.

Crystal (2005) explains that research in discourse analysis and text linguistics has shown a growing interest in text as a unit of language beyond the sentence. Fairclough (2005) defines discourse as a stretch of language above a sentence. Gee (1999) delineates between Discourse, with a “big D” and discourse with a “little d”. He refers to Discourse with the “big D” as language in-use and discourse with the “small d” as language in-use plus other stuff.

Trapper-Lomax (2004) also suggests that discourse analysis involves the linguistic study of the language that is used in communication. He further adds that in discourse analysis, the main focus of the linguist is on certain factors such as participants involved in the communication process, the cultural background of the participants, the setting and the choice of words employed by the participants. Brown and Yule (1983) define discourse as the study of language in use. This implies that discourse analysis deals with examining the relationship that exists between language and the context in which it is used.

According to Simpson (2001), discourse is the language used by people in communication. Simpson again compares language to a discourse which is characterized as a means of human communication that comprises speaking, writing, and nonverbal expressions. He argues that communication itself refers to the process through which individuals and institutions exchange information. Tracy (2001) opines that discourse mostly refers to people’s language in use. Gee (2011:30), for example, defines discourse as “a characteristic way of saying, doing, and being”, and it contains different features that distinguish individuals and contexts. Moreover, Scollon and Scollon (2001) add a social dimension to discourse by explicating that it is also concerned with habits and social conventions, because people in any community are shaped and recognized through discourse and social interaction.

Overall, discourse involves the study and analysis of language and communication within various contexts to understand how language is used to convey meaning, shape perception, and influence thought and action. Hence, political discourse encompasses language and communication used in the realm of politics, which includes speeches,

debates, political manifestos, independence anniversary speeches and public policy discussions. The next section discusses the concept of political discourse.

2.6.1 Concept of political discourse

Quinto (2014) argues that political speeches by different political leaders and in different contexts and situation have been intensely researched in varied linguistics field. The literature available on political discourse is very rich and draws traditions from the field of Sociolinguistics, Discourse analysis, Critical discourse analysis, Semantics, and Pragmatics. The tools employed in the analysis from these linguistic fields have been widely utilised, not to mention the rich resource they have accounted for in understanding the dynamics of language in political speeches.

According to Edelman (1988) the functions of political discourse, for that matter political speech, is to present proposals, concerning actions and policies that ought, should, or must be followed and pursued as well as what future realities must be prevented and managed. In agreement with Edelman's argument, Dunmire (2005) opines that a key ideological component of political discourse is that its composition, construction and representation of future realities and the rhetorical function of those representations serve in implicating more immediate material and discursive practices and actions.

Schaffner (1996) posits that language plays an important role in manifesting political wills and accompanying political actions. Schaffner (1996:201) states, "in political discourse, linguists have always been interested in the linguistic structures used to get politically relevant messages across to the addressees and audience in order to fulfil a specific and definite function, but narrow linguistic analysis of political discourse cannot ignore the broader societal and political framework in which such discourse is embedded".

Hence, Schaffner (1996), Sauer (1996), and Fairclough (1996) affirm that the analysis of political speeches in political discourse should have relation to linguistic structures to larger contexts of communicative settings and political functions. In that regard, they recommend using critical discourse analysis (CDA) as the integrated approach. With reference to the CDA, Fairclough (1992:287) opines that it is "a perspective which is concerned with showing up often opaque connections that exist between language and other aspects of society and culture". To add to that, van Dijk (1993) recommends

examining the style, rhetoric or meaning of texts for strategies that are geared at the concealment of social power relations and the exercise of power.

Van Dijk (2001) again posits that political discourse is very important and plays an ideological role in politics in the sense that it forms part of the social organization in the realm and domain of politics and its actors. This implies that politicians, including their political groups, are primarily based on ideological differences, alliances, and communalities. He further affirms that the complete organisation of social beliefs constitutes a struggle between different political groups which is the outcome that underlines polarisation of political ideologies that run very deep in a society. Van Dijk claims that the major significance of ideology in political discourse helps in producing and understanding political discourse of other practices.

Most politicians, especially, presidents employ language to convey and bring out a particular ideology. It is therefore very important to study political discourse in the sense that it aids in comprehending how language is used and employed to exercise political power over people.

This present study is situated within the broader field of Discourse Analysis (Political Discourse) because DA is committed to the analysis of language beyond the text and challenges the analyst to consider other relevant issues outside the text (Galasinski, 2000). The study analyses transitivity process types in independence anniversary speeches delivered by presidents in Ghana. The analysis has contributed to the field of political discourse analysis. Powel and Cowart (2013:3) define political communication as the study of communication processes that facilitate the exchange of ideas within the democratic political process.

2.7 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This section discusses the theoretical framework underpinning the study. It first examines the Systemic Functional Theory, which is the general theory for the study, and then continue to discuss the system of transitivity, which is the particular lexico-grammatical system used in analysing the data.

2.7.1 Systemic functional linguistics

This study is guided by Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) theory. SFG is a framework of language that was propounded by M.A.K Halliday (cf. Halliday, 1961, 1966, 2008; Matthiessen, 2007; Martin, 2016; Mwinlaaru & Xuan, 2016). This study is guided by two dimensions of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL), that is, “system networks” and the notion of metafunctions of language (Halliday, 1985, 2006; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). SFL is considered as both systemic and functional. Systemic means that there are a set of linguistic choices available to language users. These set of linguistic choices are interrelated with one another in meaning.

The choice of a specific linguistic feature is influenced by the whole of the linguistic system (Halliday et al., 2014; Thompson, 2013). The system is considered as the means of meaning in language. The main distinctive characteristic of system of the framework considers, “language as a resource for making meaning” for that matter “meaning resides in systemic patterns of choice” (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:23). Language as a resource for making meaning means speakers can choose from the varied linguistic items presented to them based on the purpose one wants to achieve through using language. That is, when speaking, one uses specific words to achieve a function.

Martin (2016) gives reasons why SFL is considered functional. It gives the distinctive feature between word function and word class. It also shows that the word class and function distinction make it possible to see the different functions performed by a certain word class and demonstrates that language is used to perform various functions. Halliday and his team of researchers (Halliday & Hassan, 1976; Halliday, 1985; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014) group the main functions of language into three namely, the ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The three functions mentioned above are collectively called the metafunction of language. Ideational function considers the clause as a way of expressing our beliefs, thoughts, and ideas about things revolving around us in both the physical surrounding and inner world of the mind. The ideational function is realised in the clause through the transitivity system. Interpersonal function is realised through the mood and modality. Textual function relates to the meaning of an oral or written discourse to the environment and situation in which such a discourse is employed. Textual function is realised by theme and focus of information.

This study centres on the ideational function. The main means of understanding the ideational function is through the transitivity system. The concept of transitivity is discussed below since transitivity is the main analytical framework, and indeed, this transitivity framework is part of ideational metafunction that falls under SFG. The ideational function also has three sub-strands, which are register, modality and transitivity. So, in this study, transitivity is used to explore the language of selected Ghanaian Independence Anniversary presidential speeches.

2.7.2 Concept of transitivity

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is the main theory guiding this study and transitivity is the analytical framework that will be used to analyse independence anniversary speeches by Ghanaian presidents. The transitivity framework is a grammatical framework that seeks to present how speakers construct their experiences which are reflected in the grammatical choices they make among the varied linguistic options at their disposal. Transitivity captures how the meaning of experiences and happenings are expressed using the clause (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The factors influencing the choice of linguistic items by language users may include but are not limited to the experience of their inner and outer world, the topic of discussion and who they may be having the discussion with (Awuku, 2018). Unlike other structurally oriented grammatical theories, the SFG focuses on how language is used to construe meaning (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

The choice of the transitivity framework is predicated on the fact that experiences and happenings are expressed by using clauses and these clauses encode the ideas, thoughts, and experiences of people. Mwinwelle, Duah and Ernest Mensah (2021:42) aver that “the framework is made up of various patterns called the transitivity patterns or process types which represent different aspects of human experiences”. These patterns or process types represent the grammatical and semantic configurations that are employed to construe varied forms of human experiences and thoughts in the clause. The clauses in which the experiences are represented usually contain three primary elements namely the process, participant, and circumstance. The process is carried out by the verb. The process is also considered as the main or the core or central idea of the clause that is expressed through time (Downing & Locke 2006). The participant is the

element which is involved in the clausal events (Halliday & Matthiessen 2004, 2014). The participants may be animate or inanimate and are represented by a nominal group. The circumstance is usually represented by the adjunct. The circumstance provides additional information that is background information to the transitivity system. Therefore, this study will make a significant contribution to the field of political discourse analysis.

2.7.3 Process types

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014) explain the transitivity system as a lexico-grammatical process that indicates how language represents experiences. Again, according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), our impression of these experiences consists of flow of events, or “goings-on”. This flow of the events is carried in the Grammar of the clause. Halliday (1994, 2014) identifies six processes in English. These are material, mental, relational, behavioural, verbal, and existential processes. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014) posit that among the six processes, material, mental and relational are the main ones. They further argue that material and relational processes are significantly more frequent than mental. They further explain that between material and mental processes lies the behavioural process. On the borderline of mental and relational processes is the category of verbal processes this is represented in the form of language like saying and meaning and this emerges because of human consciousness. The borderline between material and relational processes is the existential processes. These existential processes recognize all kinds of phenomenon as simply to “be”, to exist, and to happen (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

2.7.3.1 Material process

The material process is the process of doing, happening and action (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004; Eggins, 2004). A material clause construes a quantum of change in the flow of events as taking place through some input of energy (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). It is the largest and most diverse category in the transitivity framework, and it is largely defined by action-driven verbs that describe actions or events (Thompson, 2014). It presents the notion that one entity does something which is either directed to another entity or does not affect any entity. The basic principle underpinning the operation of the

material process is that some action is carried out notwithstanding whether that action is directed to a different entity or not. It is the most dominant of the process types and has varied subtypes that can be subcategorized into different groups.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) and Thompson (2013) state that all material processes have an actor. Sometimes the actor is not visible in the clause, but it does not mean there is no doer. The actor is implied in the clause. Material processes can be grouped into varied subcategories; creative and transformational as mentioned earlier. The processes can cause an entity or things into existence, in other words, make something that does not exist, come into existence. The material processes can do this by creating that entity or by calling it into existence. Sometimes, the material processes can do something to an existing entity or thing to transform it from one state to another. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014) call these two subcategories creative and transformative respectively. There are two important participants in the material processes, that is, the actor and the goal. The actor is the entity that performs an action in the clause while the goal is the entity the actions performed by an actor affects. In other words, the actor is the doer of the actions in the clause while the goal is the one the actions are aimed or directed at. The clauses below illustrate transformational and creative material processes:

This year, we (Actor) have reformatted the parade (Goal) (Transformational)
we (Actor) build a Better Ghana (Goal) in which the dreams of our children can become a reality (Creative)

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014) list other participants that are often linked to the material processes. They are Initiator, Scope, Recipient, Client, and Attribute. The initiator as participant most often occurs together with Actor in a situation where the agency of the process in the clause is influenced by an external participant which is the initiator who is not directly involved in the process as the Actor. Scope is a participant which is like Goal, but it is not actually affected by the action. A participant that receives an entity, which may be concrete or abstract from another participant which is the Actor, is called Recipient. The Client participants receive a service that is indicated by the process.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), transitivity reckons the distinction between active (operative) and passive (receptive) constructions and how each of them affects the participants. They posited that when the clause is active (operative) and has one

participant, the participant is Actor. On the other hand, in receptive (passive) construction, the Goal becomes the subject of the sentence. As shown in the example below.

Active: The teacher (Actor) beat (Material Process) the student (Goal)

Passive: The student (Goal) was beaten (Material Process) by the teacher (Actor)

Halliday further identifies other participants, which are related to the material processes. They are the range/scope, initiator, the beneficiary (client and recipient) and attribute. The range and the scope can be used interchangeably as confirmed by Bloor and Bloor (2004) who establish that even though some publications use range instead of scope, they see scope as some sort of subcategory of range. Awuku (2018) posits that the range or scope in the material process is the nominal group that occurs after the verb which advances the meaning expressed in the verb. One of the distinguishing features between the range and the goal is that while the goal represents an entity that is affected by the action carried out by the actor, the range is not an entity but only extends or advances the meaning of the verb in the material process. Also, when the goal is not affected by any action, it can also be classified as range/scope. The use of the range is illustrated in the examples below.

John (Actor) bought (Material Process) a car (Goal).

President Akufo-Addo (Actor) sang (Material Process) a song (Range/scope).

She (Actor) played (Material Process) chess (Range/scope) yesterday (Circumstance)

Recipient and client refer to a participant that is a beneficiary of the action of the process, in relation of either goods or services. The recipient is one who benefits from or receives goods while the client is one to whom services are rendered. Thompson (2014) advances the difference between recipient and client by positing that different prepositions are used in the presentation of the recipient and the client as a clear way to distinguish between them. The recipient is used with the preposition to while the client is used with the preposition for. An example of the material process with its participants is as follows:

The teacher (Actor) gave (Material Process) a book (Goal) to the student (Beneficiary: Recipient)

2.7.3.2 *Mental process*

As the name suggests, the mental process has to do with the mind. Mental process deals with the experiences of a person's inner world. It refers to the processes of sensing, feeling, thinking, and perceiving the happenings that occur in the internal world of the mind. Thoughts, observations, and sentiments are used as gateways to sense a particular phenomenon in the mental process. Downing and Locke (2006) further mentioned that it is not everything that is expressed by acting it out. It can be done internally without showing or executing an action. In other words, it deals with the experiences that take place in the mind.

One does not need to have access to the human mind to unravel a speaker's thoughts. The choice of verbs in speech serves as the parameter for identifying mental processes in the transitivity system. Mental process also has subcategories just as the material processes. Four subcategories of the mental process are identified, namely, emotional, noticed in verbs such as love, admire and like; cognition realized in verbs such as know, understand, believe, forget; perception which is realized in verbs such as feel, hear, notice, taste and desideration realised in verbs such as hope, want wish and desire (Downing & Locke, 2006; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2006; Thompson, 2013). The two participants associated with the mental process are the senser and the phenomena. The senser is the one who is sensing an entity and the entity is sensing is the phenomena. Examples of mental processes clauses are as follows:

The boy (Senser) knows (Mental Process: Cognition) the truth (Phenomenon).

I (Senser) heard (Mental Process: Perception) the news (Phenomenon) this morning.

Women (Senser) hate (Mental Process: Emotive) snakes (Phenomenon).

The man (Senser) desires (Mental Process: Desideration) a wife (Phenomenon).

2.7.3.3 *Relational process*

The relational process as the name suggests deals with the relationship that exists between or among entities. Halliday (1994) avers that this relationship is set up between two separate entities, but without indicating that one entity affects the other in any way. It construes the varied ways in which a state of being or possession can be expressed through the clause. Relational process is quite different from the material and mental processes. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) proffer that the relational clause identifies

two parts of being or parts of two separate entities or two inherent participants. The relational process consists of two participant roles namely the carrier which refers to the topic of the clause preceding the verb, and attribute, a description of the verb or comment about the topic which usually is an adjectival or nominal. Relational process involves states of being in the form of attribution, and identification. The attributive assigns a quality to an entity while the identifying shows, reveals or identifies an entity directly (Gerot & Wignell, 1994; Zhao & Yi Zhang, 2017). It deals with the relationship that exists between entities and represents possession, attribution, and identification. The relationships expressed in relational processes can be classified into two forms namely, the attributive process and identifying process. Basically, the identifying process determines or unveils an identity while the attributive process assigns a quality to an entity. The value refers to the more generalised or widespread entity while the more specific or narrowed embodiment is the token (Thompson, 2014). This is illustrated by the examples below.

The car (Carrier) is (Relational Process: Attributive) very expensive (Attribute).

The box (Token) is made up of (Relational Process: Identifying) paper (Value).

Awuku (2018) avers that one characteristic feature that differentiates an identifying relational clause from an attributive relation is the principle of reversibility. The identifying relational clause is reversible while the attributive clause is not reversible. The examples below illustrate how the principle of reversibility distinguishes the identifying relational clause from the attribute relational clause.

His job (Token) is (Relational Process: identifying) his utmost priority (Value)

or

His utmost priority (Value) is (Relational Process: identifying) his job (Token).

John (Carrier) is (Relational Process: attributive) strong (Attribute)

2.7.3.4 Verbal process

Verbal process is a minor process type in transitivity. Verbal process lies between the material and mental processes. The verbal process is the manifestation of what is going on in the mind through physical actions. Verbal processes represent sayings. The verbal

process may be major or minor depending on the type of text under analysis. Awuku (2018) in her study on transitivity analysis of process types in the sermon on the mount found out that verbal processes were part of the dominant process types which contrasted earlier studies that considered the verbal process as a minor process type. There are three participants related to the verbal process. Sayer, the one who says something, receiver, the one the saying is addressed to and the verbiage, the content of the clause or what is said in the clause. The examples below illustrate the elements in the verbal process.

The boy (Sayer) thanked (Verbal Process) him (Receiver)

The pastor (Sayer) announced (Verbal Process) to the church (Receiver) the amount raised from the harvest (Verbiage).

2.7.3.5 Behavioural process

Relative to the six process types, the behavioural process is one of the least or minor process types. Ewusi-Mensah (2015) explains that behavioural processes represent outer manifestations of inner workings, the acting out of processes of consciousness and physiological states. It therefore shows one's consciousness and physiological state by exhibiting it in forms of human behaviour. Behavioural process is the borderline between mental and material processes and is represented by verbs such as cough, sneeze, yawn, blink, laugh and sigh. According to Downing and Locke (2006), the behavioural processes are usually involuntary. The verbs in the behavioural process are usually intransitive. Behavioural processes have two important participants, which are the behavior and range also known as behaviour. The behavior is the one who elicits the act while the range is the behaviour elicited. In advancing the form of the behavioural process, Eggins (2004) explains that the behaviour which is a restatement of the process is like a range in material process and that there is the likelihood of another participant which is not a restatement of the process, and it is called a phenomenon. Below are examples to illustrate behavioural process and its participants:

The woman (Behaver) kept crying (Behavioural Process)

Paul (Behaver) gave (Behavioural Process) a coy smile (Behaviour)

The man (Behaver) looked at (Behavioural Process) the thief (Phenomenon)

2.7.3.6 *Existential process*

The last process type in the transitivity framework is called the existential process. The existential states the existence of an entity and specifies the location of the existence (Downing & Locke, 2004). According to Hancock (2005:240), “existential process is a clause that presents an entity as existing without presenting any additional information about it.” It lies between the relational process and the material process. It therefore shares features of relational process in the sense that the common verb is BE (is, am, are, was, were, etc.) and other material processes such as go, come, toil, exist, remain, arise, occur, happen, take place. The existential process has a recognizable clausal pattern which normally starts with ‘there’ or with the verb ‘exist’ (Halliday, 1994). This process entails only one obligatory participant labelled as Existent. The existent refers to the entity or event which is being said to exist.

An Existent can be any kind of phenomenon, such as a thing, person, object, institution or abstraction, action, or event. The word ‘there’ is needed as subject, but it has no experiential meaning in a sense, its function is to avoid the need for, or the possibility of, a second participant in the clause, because there is only one participant inside. Another optional participant that rarely occurs in the existential process is the circumstance. The circumstance mainly indicates the location of the existent.

There (Subject) was (Existential Process) confusion (Existent).

There (Subject) are (Existential Process) students (Existent) in the hostel (Circumstance).

2.8 SUMMARY ON TRANSITIVITY

Generally, the transitivity framework seeks to unveil the thoughts and experiences of speakers. The framework merges six processes as earlier mentioned: mental, material, relational, verbal, existential and behavioural. Each of these process types will help unveil an aspect of a speaker’s thought and experiences in the speeches. In that view, material process encodes actions and happenings in the speech. Mental processes reveal the speaker’s inner thoughts; relational processes reveal the speaker’s relationship with his environment. The verbal process also helps the speaker to articulate his inner thought. Increasingly, the behavioural process spells out involuntary reaction of the speaker to his

environment. Finally, the existential process type recognizes the presence of entities in the environment. The analysis of these process types will help represent the speaker's experiences and thoughts holistically.

On this basis, the present research identifies and analyses the various processes in selected Independence Anniversary speeches. It also examines the communicative implications underpinning the use of the process types.

Table 2.1: Process types, their category meaning and participants

Process Type	Category Meaning	Participants, directly involved	Participants, obliquely involved
material: action event	'doing' 'doing' 'happening'	Actor, Goal	Recipient,
behavioural:	'behaving'	Behaver	Behaviour
mental: perception cognition desideration emotion	'sensing' 'seeing' 'thinking' 'wanting' 'feeling'		Senser, Phenomenon
Verbal:	'saying'	Sayer, Target	Receiver; Verbiage
relational: attribution identification existential: 'existing'	'being' 'attributing' 'identifying'	Carrier, Attribute Identified, Identifier; Token, Value Existent	Attributor, Beneficiary Assigner

Source: Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:260)

2.9 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER

This chapter reviewed the literature related to the present research. It begins by reviewing empirical studies on political speeches and non-political texts based on the transitivity model. This is followed by reviewing the concepts on language and politics. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFG) and transitivity are discussed as the theoretical framework of the study. The chapter concludes with an illustration on how transitivity is applied in the research. The following chapter details the methodologies employed in this study.

CHAPTER THREE : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The preceding chapter reviewed the literature which relates to the study of political discourse. It further took into consideration the theoretical framework for the research. This chapter provides a thorough description of the processes that were employed in this study. This includes the research paradigm, the general research approach and design adopted for the study. The chapter also provides information on the setting of the study, population of the study, sample and sampling procedures, data collection method and procedures and data analysis method. This chapter further considers quality criteria for ensuring rigour and ethical considerations.

3.2 RESEARCH PARADIGM

Morgan (2007) opines that all research is well grounded on philosophical perspectives on what is deemed as reality and how knowledge is acquired. The assumptions of a researcher about reality and knowledge motivate the selection of research methods and strategies suitable and appropriate for a research endeavour. That is, a researcher's set of beliefs, values, and assumptions about the nature of research determine their approach to the conduct of research (Antwi & Hamza, 2015). This implies that the philosophical orientation of a researcher is directly linked with the research paradigm that is employed to determine the pattern, structure, and the general approach to a research study.

As a concept, a research paradigm is conceptualised as a set of beliefs, values and agreements about how issues should be understood and addressed that is shared among a community of researchers (Rossman & Rallis, 2011). Rossman and Rallis postulate that a paradigm is simply a basic understanding of how things work, and sometimes illustrated as worldview (Creswell, 2009), and involves a common understanding of reality (Morgan, 2007). Also, a paradigm is 'a set of assumptions about how the issue of concern to the researcher should be studied' (Henn, Weinstein & Foard, 2006: 10). For obvious reasons, Brown and Duenas (2020) recommend that researchers need to set their research paradigm out clearly because it forms the basis of problem solving, influences

a researcher's choice of methods and assists in setting ground rules for the analysis and interpretation of research results.

Guba and Lincoln (1998, as cited in Antwi & Hamza, 2015) have stated that the research paradigm should be linked with the ontological, epistemological, and methodological assumptions that underpin research. Against this backdrop, this study is set out within the interpretive paradigm of meaning making as explained by Kusi (2012). Kusi explains that the interpretive paradigm describes a philosophical position which considers reality as a social creation which is experienced subjectively. According to him, interpretive research acknowledges interpretations as "socially constructed realities" (Kusi 2012:178). This implies that knowledge and meaning-making stem from interpretation; therefore, knowledge construction is not autonomous of thinking and reasoning of individuals. Interpretive paradigm is reinforced by observation and interpretation, hence, to observe is to gather data about happenings, while to interpret is to make sense of that information by drawing inferences or by judging the correlation between the information and some abstract pattern. This implies that interpretive research puts analysis in context. The present study therefore is situated in the interpretive paradigm which investigates how the transitivity process types are used in construing selected independence anniversary speeches presented by selected Presidents in Ghana.

3.3 RESEARCH APPROACH

As research interested in observing the patterns of a linguistic phenomenon and drawing conclusion based on its analytic procedures, the research adopts the qualitative research approach. Though the research is qualitative, the analysis of the data showed some descriptive statistics in terms of frequency tables and percentages. The frequency tables, percentages and bar graphs are used for in depth description and analysis of the process types and do not constitute a quantitative approach within the context in which they have been used. Creswell (2007) posits that qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning which individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problem. According to Dornyei (2007) qualitative research makes use of analysis of corpus data and words which do not use numerals and statistical analysis. Another feature of qualitative research is that it is inductive. In this way, the researcher's initial questions about the phenomenon under investigation can change or be modified when

new insights emerge from the collection of data or during the analysis. In analysing qualitative data, the researcher looks for causal links and explores plausible explanations to build an explanation about the patterns. Because of the interpretative nature of qualitative research, the biases, values, and judgement of the researcher become explicit. Creswell (2013) believes that qualitative research deals basically with the meaning of the data. According to Bogdan and Biklem (1982) qualitative data analysis deals with working with data, organizing it, breaking it into manageable units, searching for patterns, synthesizing it, discovering what is relevant and what is to be learned and deciding what you will tell others. The present study also focuses on how to construct meaning out of the data under study. The choice of the qualitative research approach is also in line with Altheide and Schneider's (2012) assertion that qualitative research aims at an understanding of the document under study and relates the issues identified in the text to theories. Hancock, Ockleford and Windridge (2007) postulate that the main attention of qualitative research is to explore and investigate the world we inhabit and why certain behaviours happen.

In addition, qualitative approach aims at providing an in-depth and interpretive understanding of social phenomenon (Flick, Von Kardorff & Steinke, 2004; Snape & Spencer, 2003). The qualitative approach is used in this study to analyse selected Independence Anniversary speeches by Ghanaian presidents within the Fourth Republic. This study is purely linguistic textual analysis using SFL Theory and does not involve direct human participation and does not include conventional data collection instruments such as interviews, observation or focus group discussions.

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

Selecting an appropriate research design for this research was very important to achieving a successful research outcome. Molina-Azorin (2011) indicates that in choosing a suitable design for a qualitative methodology research, it is essential to take into consideration whether the design being chosen would help to adequately address the research purpose and questions. Considering the nature, purpose, research questions and paradigm, this study employs content analysis as its research design. Hsieh and Shannon (2005) describe content analysis as a research method for the subjective interpretation of content of a text data through the systematic classification process of

coding and identifying patterns or themes. They again opine that content analysis in qualitative research can be fruitfully used to examine virtually any kind of communication materials, including narrative responses, interviews, open-ended survey questionnaires, focus groups, observations, and print media such as articles, books, or manuals. Qualitative research which employs content analysis pays serious attention to the features of language as communication with a particular focus on the content of the text. A very significant aspect of conducting content analysis is coding. Its importance relies on attaching meaning to the pieces of data. Content analysis represents a thorough examination of language for the purpose of organizing the data into specific segments to develop a general meaning of each of segment under consideration. Using content analysis design, the meanings and insights could be derived from a text more holistically and clearly.

According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2000) the use of rigorous content analysis reveals a person's or group's conscious and unconscious beliefs, attitudes, ideas, and values that can be identified in their communications. Patton (2002) defines content analysis in qualitative research as any qualitative data reduction and sense-making effort that takes a volume of qualitative materials and makes attempts to identify core consistencies and meaning. Mayring (2000) argues that content analysis is an approach of empirical, methodological controlled analysis of texts within their contexts of communication, following content analytic rules and step by step model, without rush of any quantification. As demonstrated in these definitions, content analysis permits researchers to gain insight into social realities in a subjective but scientific manner. This design lays emphasis on integrated view of texts and their specific contents. Content analysis goes beyond just extracting content from texts. It covers, in addition, the examination of meaning in texts as well as themes and patterns that may manifest in the actual texts. The process of content analysis mainly involves induction, grounding the examinations on the use of topics and themes as well as the inferences drawn from them. The sample of content analysis in qualitative research usually consist of purposively selected texts which could inform the research questions formulated for the research. Weber (1990) argues that content analysis in qualitative research goes beyond merely counting words to examine language intensely for the purpose of classifying and categorizing large amounts of texts into an efficient number that represent similar meaning.

Berelson (1952) postulates that content analysis is a method that classifies written or oral materials identified categories of similar meanings and these categories represent either explicit or inferred communication. Berelson (1952) categorizes content analysis into two types: conceptual analysis and relational analysis. Conceptual analysis determines the existence and frequency of concepts in a text. Relational analysis develops the conceptual analysis further by examining the relationships among concepts in a text. Taking the two variants of content analysis into consideration, this study would employ the conceptual analysis category. As explained above, in conceptual analysis, a concept is chosen for examination and the analysis involves quantifying and counting its presence. The main goal is to examine the occurrence of selected terms in the data. Terms may be explicit or implicit. Explicit terms are easy to identify.

To use a conceptual content analysis, one must identify the research question and choose a sample or samples for analysis. Next, the text must be coded into manageable content categories. This is done basically by a process of selective reduction. By reducing the text to categories, the researcher can focus on and code for specific clauses or patterns that inform the research. Berelson (1952) itemized some general steps in conducting conceptual content analysis. First, one must decide the level of analysis: word, phrase, clause, sentence, and themes. Second, one must decide how many concepts to code. Third, the researcher should decide whether to code for existence or frequency of a concept. When coding for the existence of a concept, the researcher would count a concept only once if it appeared at least once in the data and no matter how many times it appeared. When coding for the frequency of a concept, the researcher would count the number of times a concept appears in a text. Fourth, the researcher decides on how to distinguish among concepts: should the text be coded exactly as they appear or coded as the same when they appear in different forms? What level of implication is to be allowed - words that imply the concept or words that explicitly state the concept? Fifth, developing rules for the coding of the texts, sixth, deciding what to do with irrelevant information which appears in the text. Seventh, code the text: the coding could be done by hand or by using software. Finally, analyse the results and draw conclusions and generalizations.

The choice of conceptual content analysis is appropriate to this study in the sense that the speeches which are used are first categorized into their various clauses. Once complete the various clauses were then coded manually into transitivity process types

according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004; 2014). After that frequencies and percentages were then calculated for the various transitivity processes in the clauses to identify their dominance. Finally, conclusions are drawn from the analysed results.

3.5 RESEARCH SETTING

Research setting refers to the physical, social, or virtual environment in which a study takes place. It provides the context in which data is collected and analysed. The setting is an important aspect of research as it can influence the participants' behaviours, attitudes, and responses, thus impacting the validity and generalizability of the findings. The study is conducted in Ghana where independence anniversary speeches delivered under the Fourth Republic by selected Presidents are collected and analysed.

3.6 POPULATION

In research, population is construed usually as the entire set of individuals or subjects to which a research or study findings are to be generalised (Schutt, 2009). Research population talks about the people and where the data is collected. In the process of collecting data, the researcher only collects data from his target population. Kusi (2012:80) defines a population as a group of individuals or people with the same characteristics which the researcher intends to employ in the research work. In looking for persons whose speeches will be suitable for this study, Ghanaian Presidents under the Fourth Republic are selected as the population. The target population therefore, is comprised of four Ghanaian Presidents under the Fourth Republic with their Independence Anniversary speeches.

The choice of these Presidents under the Fourth Republic is based on the fact that the speeches delivered by Presidents under the First, Second and Third Republics are not easily accessible. Moreover, the issues raised in the Independence Speeches are current issues which border on the socio-economic issues in the country. Finally, the choice of speeches under Fourth Republic are cardinal based on the fact that they are the ones I have read and listened to frequently.

3.7 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING SIZE

The researcher chooses purposive (convenience) sampling technique in the sense that it is the sampling method that allows the researcher to select the population at their own convenience that will help them to arrive at the required and accurate data. The type of purposive sampling which encourages this approach is the theory-based sampling technique. Plays (2008) explains purposive sampling as giving the researcher the room to make choices that are very strategic so that the requirements of the research objectives can be met. This sampling procedure makes it flexible for the researcher to select sample that is relevant to their research. Tashakkori and Teddlie (2003) also assert that selection should be based on a specific purpose rather than a random one.

This study, therefore, adopts this sampling method to select Ghanaian Presidents who have governed the country within the Fourth Republic and from each one independence anniversary speech is sampled. There were five Presidents under the Fourth Republic namely, Jerry John Rawlings, Agyekum Kufuor, John Evans Atta Mills, John Dramani Mahama and Nana Akufo-Addo. From these five presidents, four were chosen to be sampled for this study. Jerry John Rawlings was not sampled because he had had a military regime before his democratic election.

The choice of the four speeches under the Fourth Republic are motivated based on the following reasons: the four speeches selected for the study are very significant in the history of Ghana in the sense that they were all delivered in the specific president's election year except the one delivered in 2007 by President Kufuor. The four speeches are also selected because they are similar in length and theme. The tenure of office of the various presidents that are used are: Kufuor from 2000 to 2008, John Evans Mills from 2008 to 2012, John Mahama from 2012 to 2016 and lastly, Akufo-Addo from 2016 to 2020; he won the 2020 general elections for a second term which will end in 2024.

The first speech selected is from 2020 and was delivered by President Akufo-Addo. It was chosen because that was the year that President Nana Akufo-Addo was seeking re-election. Another major factor for selecting this speech was that was the year when COVID-19 surfaced in Ghana and the President needed to reassure Ghanaians about the preparedness of the Government to combat the disease.

The 2007 Independence Anniversary speech delivered by President John Agyekum Kufuor is sampled because that year marked the 50th Anniversary of the country's

independence and the President needed to give an account of achievements, successes and challenges experienced by the country between 1957 to 2007.

The 2012 speech of President John Evans Atta Mills, is selected as it marked the end of the first term of the National Democratic Congress (NDC) Government having taken over power from President Kufuor of the then New Patriotic Party (NPP) Government in 2008.

The choice of President John Dramani Mahama's 2016 speech is also based on the fact that 2016 marked the end of the ruling NDC's Government where they needed to present messages which reflected the emotions, attitudes, and achievements of the government to the general citizenry in order to be re-elected.

Finally, these specific four speeches were selected for the study because they are laborious, and the clauses present in the speeches are sufficient for the analysis and generalisation of this research.

3.8 DATA COLLECTION METHOD AND PROCEDURES

This research employs a purposive (convenience) sampling technique to select the specific Independence Anniversary speeches from the four Presidents who served under the Fourth Republic. To select the four speeches, the researcher reviewed all Independence Anniversary speeches delivered by Fourth Republic presidents comparing them based on their length and themes. The speeches that were similar in length and themes were selected for the thesis. The selected Independence Anniversary speeches and the biographical information of the Presidents were obtained from an online source. Specifically, the 2020 Independence Anniversary speech delivered by Nana Akufo Addo was retrieved from www.citifmonline.com, the 2016 speech by John Dramani Mahama from www.news.sl, the 2012 speech by John Evans Atta Mills from www.peacefmonline, and the 2007 speech by John Agyekum Kufuor from www.presidency.gov.gh. The biographical information of the four presidents was obtained from www.ugspace.ug.edu.gh and www.trendinface.com. These websites were chosen because they are recognizable platforms where various political discourses are published for public access.

3.9 DATA ANALYSIS METHOD

This study made use of Halliday and Matthiessen's (2004; 2014) method of transitivity analysis. This method helped to clearly identify the processes and identify their discourse effects. It also helped to know which roles the participants played and who the affected entities were, the process types used and the circumstances which contextualized the thoughts and experiences of the speaker in the address.

To begin, the speeches were read through several times to become acclimatized with the content of the speeches and the transitivity patterns inherent in the speeches. A colleague researcher who is also well conversant in the transitivity framework was consulted as a guide to help in the coding process. After several weeks of intensive reading of the speeches, consensual coding strategy was employed where the coding of the clauses was done concurrently by me and the colleague researcher. The first step in coding involved distinguishing between processes and participants. The second step was to ascertain the type of process and participants. The third and final step is to identify the entity impacted by the specific process. The two sets of coded clauses were then compared to determine any possible variations. In comparing, confirming and code naming the clauses, each clause was assigned a number based on its position in the coded list. The clauses were numbered and each process type was abbreviated and assigned to the respective clauses as MAT (material), REL (relational), MENT (mental), VEB (verbal), BEH (behavioural), and EXT (existential).

The next code reflected number of the specific type of clause within a given speech. For instance, the first relational clause in a speech was coded as REL. This was followed by the abbreviation of the speaker's name and the year the speech was delivered: Nana Akufo-Addo's speech in 2020 (NAA 2020), John Dramani Mahama's speech in 2016, (JDM 2016), John Evans Attah Mills' speech in 2012, (JEAM 2012) and John Agyekum Kufuor's speech in 2007, (JAK 2007).

After this, the code-recode strategy was used to go through all the clauses in a space of two weeks to confirm the coded clauses. Then the chunked clauses were typed and transferred to Microsoft excel sheet and edited for easier sorting and identification of process types.

As with the initial coding of the clauses, further meticulous coding into their respective process types was conducted. The researcher segregated the clauses into categories of

material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioural and existential processes. Each clause was coded by identifying its processes and participants. The sorting and identification of the process types was carried out on different Microsoft Excel sheets to check for any variations within each process type identified.

The specific process types and their participants were labelled accordingly. Following this, the labelled clauses were compared to identify and synchronise any variations, resulting in the final set of clauses categorised under the various process types for analysis. Frequency counts and percentages were employed to identify the dominant transitivity patterns in the speeches.

The frequency distribution of the process types and their participants in the clauses were analysed, and discussed focusing on the various processes and participants. The communicative functions encoded within them were deduced. The analysis and discussion were organized thematically, with clauses from the speeches used to support and substantiate the discussion. These discussions served as evidence to support the findings of the study.

The study employed textual, rhetorical, and critical discourse analysis perspectives in exploring the data to unearth the encoded communicative functions of each of the process types and participants. Some of the process types with sub-divisions were analysed along such tangents. In the analyses, findings of earlier studies that had employed the transitivity framework to analyse Ghanaian political speeches as well as studies that had analysed Ghanaian Independence Anniversary speeches using other linguistic frameworks were confirmed and contrasted.

3.10 QUALITATIVE CRITERIA FOR ENSURING RIGOUR

One of the most popular criteria for judging the quality of a study is the issue of trustworthiness. In this study, steps were taken to ensure that the collection of the qualitative data was done in a manner that enhanced the trustworthiness of the findings of the research. Nowell et al. (2017) state that researchers should assure their respective readers, policy makers and reviewers of the authenticity and importance of their qualitative research findings by incorporating practices that ensure and promote trustworthiness in the research. In this regard, Guba and Lincoln (1994) have established

four criteria that serves as indicators of trustworthiness in qualitative research as credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability.

3.10.1 Credibility

According to Anney (2014) credibility talks about if the outcome of a qualitative research reflects and represents actual information drawn from the participants who are involved in the study and also captures the original views, beliefs, and opinions that the participants expressed. To ensure credibility on the qualitative aspect of the study, which is devoid of bias, the researcher immersed himself in the data collection process by personally downloading all the four speeches from the Government of Ghana official website to ensure that the speeches obtained from the website were truly delivered by the selected presidents in order to reduce tendency of distortion from any third party in the study.

3.10.2 Transferability

Transferability of findings is a feature of qualitative research, equivalent to generalisability of findings in quantitative study. A supposed drawback raised against qualitative research outcomes by proponents of quantitative research especially case studies is its perceived non-generalisability of research findings (Silverman, 2001). The concern that because qualitative work is mostly related to a small number of participants in a specific context, it is limited in terms of applicability of the findings to other populations in different environments. Gomm, Harmersley and Forster (2000) offer a contrasting view where they stated that generalisability could be pursued since the smaller group studied in research is just an example within a larger group with similar environment or context. It is also proposed that researchers should provide sufficient information about the context or field work of the instant research so that readers can conveniently transfer or apply the findings to similar situations elsewhere. Consequently, Shenton (2004) postulates that information which is related to areas such as the type and number of institutions involved in the study, the type of participants who contributed information, the number of participants who are involved, the data collection instruments and procedure employed, the duration of the sessions, and the period within the time the data were collected should be stated

explicitly. This may give a clearer picture about the context within which the study was conducted and enable transferability of the findings to similar context.

In this study, conscious efforts were made to lay bare the context within which the study was carried out. The data was collected from Ghanaian Presidents who governed the country under the Fourth Republic. Purposive sampling was used to collect four independence anniversary speech delivered by these presidents. The speeches collected are: 2007 delivered by John Agyekum Kufuor, 2012 by John Evans Atta Mills, 2016 by John Dramani Mahama and the 2020 speech delivered by Nana Akufo-Addo. Having collected the data, analysis was carried out on the clauses where the transitivity process types with their participants' roles were identified through the use frequency tables and percentages.

The comprehensive description of the methodology employed, and the study context provided should assist in making judgements about how well the research context fits other environments in order to promote the transferability of the findings of this study to same or similar situations.

3.10.3 Dependability

Bitsch (2005) opines that dependability is the stability of the qualitative study research findings over a period of time. It has to do with the extent to which the research findings may be deemed reliable such that a replication of this study in similar circumstances most likely to produce similar or same results. Dependability in qualitative study is challenged usually by the changing manner of the issues that are usually investigated in the social environment. As the context of the study changes over time, the likelihood of the nature of issues changing is a real possibility. However, Shenton (2004) postulates that there is the tendency of achieving a high level of dependability of the findings when researchers report, in detail, the processes that were followed and applied in the conduct of the study (Shenton, 2004:7). According to Shenton this will enhance and enable future researchers to replicate the processes in a similar study in a different environment and context in order to achieve similar results. In this study, details of the processes and procedures employed have been provided in the various sections and sub-sections. This implies that the study could be replicated in different context in order to check the reliability of the findings

therein. In addition, the data collected are available for purposes of step wise replications as may be needed.

3.10.4 Confirmability

Trustworthiness of qualitative research findings are enhanced through the principle of confirmability, which deals with the extent to which results of a qualitative data and analysis and interpretation of results from the data are authentic and free from biases, the results from the analysed data can be confirmed by different researchers going through the same process. It is the process of ensuring that findings of the study are a true reflection of the data elicited from the participants, and not adulterated and distorted with biases stemming from the preferences and expectations of the researchers. The researcher is anticipated to remain objective as much as possible by ensuring that the research is conducted devoid of impartiality. To promote openness in this study with regards to the principle of confirmability, the researcher has provided the processes through which the data had been collected through detailed description of the research methodology. To further pave way for scrutiny, the researcher provided all the speeches used in this study in the appendix section. Based on the meticulous steps that have been taken to incorporate the trustworthiness criteria in this study, there is no doubt that the findings arising out of the qualitative data are credible and dependable.

3.11 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

It is very important for research to abide by ethical considerations so that no one is harmed, hurt, unfairly treated, or misrepresented and data is not distorted or fabricated. This involves ensuring that participants understand all the processes and procedures involved in the study. Participants must also understand that they have a right to withdraw their participation anytime. This study did not address the following ethical consideration criteria: informed consent, human participation, permission, anonymity, confidentiality, and avoidance of harm because there is no direct contact with the presidents whose speeches were collected for the data. Moreover, there is no interview or focus group discussions employed as tools for the data collection procedure. There is no need for informed consent because the speeches are on a website which can be accessed

globally by anyone. There is therefore textual analysis with rhetorical and discourse analysis of the speeches based on Systemic Functional Linguistic Theory.

3.12 SUMMARY OF CHAPTER

This chapter has discussed the methods and techniques employed in collecting and analysing the data. The chapter has discussed the research approach, research design and setting, it further discussed the research population, sample and sampling size, data collection method and procedure, data analysis method, quality criteria for ensuring rigour and ethical consideration for the study. The next chapter presents an analysis of the data.

CHAPTER FOUR : DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was to find out how language has been used to construct experience of the world in Ghana's Independence Day speeches as delivered by four respective presidents. This was carried out by examining the agency, process types and their communicative implications in Independence Day anniversary speeches delivered in 2020 by Nana Akufo-Addo; 2016, by John Dramani Mahama; 2012, by John Evans Atta Mills and 2007, by John Agyekum Kufuor as a case study. The process types are the pivotal elements of the clauses that inform us about who is doing what and to whom. In this regard, this chapter begins with the presentation of results on process types and participants after data was analysed using Halliday's transitivity model. This is followed by interpretation and discussions and how these process types and participants help to construe the world of the four presidents in the speeches.

4.2 RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

To make the analysis and the drawing of the table comprehensible and easy, the process types and the speeches were coded as follows:

- The choice of this transitivity framework is predicated on the fact that experiences and happenings are expressed by using clauses and these clauses encode the ideas, thoughts, and experiences of people. **CL** is used as the code to refer to the clause.
- Material process which according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) is the process of doing, happening and action is represented by the code **MAT**.
- Relational process which deals with the relationship that exists between or among entities is represented by the code **REL**.
- Mental process has to do with the mind it is represented by the code **MENT**.
- Verbal process represents saying which is denoted by the code **VEB**.
- Behavioural process represents outer manifestation of inner workings, and it is denoted by the code **BEH**.

- Existential process represents the process of existing of an entity and happening which is represented by the code **EXT**.

The four speeches were also coded as follows:

Nana Akufo-Addo's speech delivered in 2020	(NAA 2020)
John Dramani Mahama's speech delivered in 2016	(JDM 2016)
John Evans Attah Mills' speech delivered in 2012	(JEAM 2012)
John Agyekum Kufuor's speech delivered in 2007	(JAK 2007)

The clauses in each of the above independence anniversary speeches were manually parsed into process types and participants' roles were identified. This was followed with another manual process of counting all the transitivity patterns, that is, process types and participant roles, clause by clause and speech by speech. The numbers were inputted into tables after double checks and after the clauses were numbered and the process types with their corresponding participants were indicated. The details of these can be found in Appendixes B and C. The result on each process type was typed into Microsoft Excel 2016. To make the numerical results easier to relate to, the researcher drew graphs and charts as well as generated percentages that were used for the discussion.

4.3 PROCESS TYPES IDENTIFIED IN THE INDIVIDUAL SPEECHES

This section of the study presents the process types discovered in the data. Halliday (2014) posits that there are six process types. These are material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioural and existential processes in the transitivity model. It is worth noting that among the six process types only five process types were discovered throughout the entire data. However, since this section is not about the frequencies of the individual speeches, only the frequencies of the overall process types will be given attention. Table 4.1 below presents the attestations in the selected speeches and the overall process types.

Table 4.2: Individual speeches and their identified process types

Speech Pr.	Material	Relational	Mental	Verbal	Behavioural	Existential	Total
NAA 2020	124	69	43	22	0	5	263
JDM 2016	132	32	9	21	0	0	194
JEAM 2012	70	23	11	6	0	0	110
JAK 2007	81	47	9	16	0	1	154
Total	407	171	72	65	0	6	721
Percentage	56	24	10	9	0	1	100

Table 4.1 above represents a summary of the process types identified in the selected individual speeches as well as their frequencies and percentages. It can be seen that the material process dominates each of the speeches. Another point worth noting is that behavioural process types did not surface in any of the speeches. The statistical analysis reveals that 721 process types were identified in all the four speeches as shown in Table 4.1. The process types that were identified include material, relational, mental, verbal, and existential.

A total of 721 process types were identified in the data with 407 material processes representing 56% which appeared in the data. Following the material process types is the relational process which appeared 171 times representing 24%. The mental processes followed the relational process with a frequency of 72 representing 10%. The next process after the mental process is verbal process which is made of 65 appearances. This accounts for 9% of the total number of processes. Existential process type recorded a frequency of six representing 1%. Finally, behavioural process types did not occur throughout the entire data. These findings corroborate those of a study conducted by Gunawan, Kuraedah, Muiz Amir, Ubaidillah and Boulahnane (2023) on transitivity and critical discourse analysis in a testament concerning a woman's involvement in jihad. Their results revealed a predominant use of material process verbs (59.4%), followed by relational process (19%), mental processes (13.5%), and verbal processes (8.1%).

Figure 4.1, below gives a summary of the frequency of the overall process types.

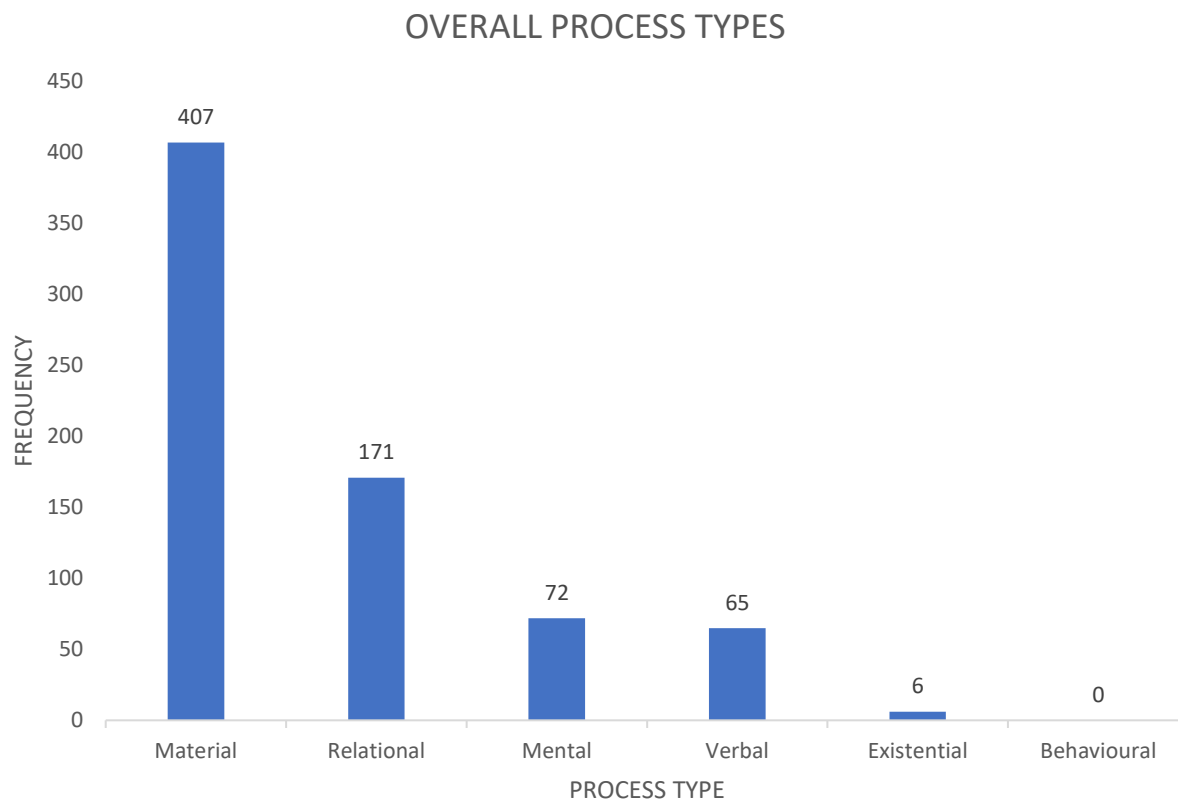


Figure 4.1: Overall process types

This analysis once again confirms the assertion made by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:171) that the four most frequently occurring process types are “material, relational, mental and verbal”. The analysis also confirms Thompson’s (2014) claim that the verbal process is the fourth major process type in the transitivity system. The primary goal of these Presidents was to commemorate the achievements of the forefathers who toiled and gained independence for the nation, Ghana. The best way to communicate these achievements is to employ the material, relational, mental, and verbal processes. The material process underscores the notion of “doings and happenings”. Thus, this choice of process type equips the four Presidents well enough to communicate and portray the major roles and sacrifices that the forefathers played which helped the nation to attain independence, as in what they were doing and what was happening in Ghana during the struggle for independence. The four Presidents used relational process types to portray the existence of a relationship between an object and a quality or an identity. That is to say that the relational process types reveal the relationship that exist between the four Presidents and the citizenry.

The third most dominant process type is mental. The mental process types are used by the four Presidents to construe remembrance of attainment of Ghana's independence, and the incidents surrounding it. The second research question is thus answered by looking at the dominant process types. The verbal process followed the mental process with 65 instances with 9% while the existential process appeared last with a frequency of 6 representing 1%.

4.4 MATERIAL PROCESSES DISCOVERED IN THE DATA

From Figure 4.1, it can be observed that the process types identified in the data are heavily skewed towards the material process. That is 407 material processes representing 56% were identified out of the 721 clauses in the data. The preponderance of the material process in the data suggests that the selected speeches are mainly concerned with concrete physical actions, movements, events, doings, and happenings. This study corroborates findings from Yuqiong Fengjie (2018), Mushtaq, Saleem and Aisha (2020), as well as Ali et al. (2021) which revealed that material process types are predominantly used in their studies focusing on physical actions, doings, and happenings. Additionally, this study aligns with Hamdani's (2023) findings in his transitivity analysis of Simon Stiell's speech, where material processes were also predominantly used. Furthermore, this study supports the findings of Hardiyanti, Setiawan, Nurmiwati and Oktaviani (2023) in their transitivity analysis of President Jokowi's speech text at the G20 Event, indicating that mental, relational, behavioural and verbal processes were detected in the data, with material processes being most prevalent.

Some of the specific actions, happenings, movements, events and doings that were identified were expressed in verbs such as *gained, took, are gathered, joined to celebrate, walked and cheered, are carrying, has given, makes, pay, made, protected, brought, took, salute, gained, stumbled and search, has lost, plague, have achieved, to keep out, can take, are demanding, have chosen, have made, did, built, are procured, distributed, provided, revisit and doing.*

Generally, the material processes are related to issues such as appreciating the efforts of the founding fathers and leaders of the nation from the time of independence, challenges faced by the nation, achievements made by the country, government's plans to fight the spread of Corona Virus in the country etc.

4.4.1 Classification of material process

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004; 2014) postulate that the material process can be classified in two ways; the transformative and the creative processes. These two processes bring out the nature of the Actor and Goal relationship in the sense that the outcome of a change or an action affects an actor or a Goal. Table 4.2 below indicates the distribution of the sub-types of material process.

Table 4 3: Distribution of sub-types of material processes into transformative and creative

Process type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Transformative	275	68
Creative	132	32
Total	407	100

Table 4.2 above classified the material clauses into transformative and creative. Out of 407 material clauses, transformative type dominates with a frequency of 275 representing 68% while the creative type occurs with a frequency of 132 representing 32%.

4.4.1.1 Transformative material process

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004; 2014), the transformative material clause is the situation where the actor or the goal is construed as being transformed as the process unfolds in the clause. To them, transformative material clauses also denote processes of destruction. This implies that the outcome of the process is the change of some aspect of an already existing actor or goal. The outcome of the change could be an elaboration, extension, or enhancement. From the data, transformative material clauses dominate with a frequency of 275, representing 68%. The dominance of the transformative material clauses signify that the four Presidents construe the world in the speech as having many changes and transformations. This implies that the transformative material process affects the goal and bring some change and adjustment to the goal. For example; *took, gained, brought, carried, have reformatted, change, drenched, continue to reap, salute, celebrate and enhanced, must not destroy, need to shed, changed, rose to meet, filled and shares* are transformative processes that act on the Goals; “the fight”, “her freedom”, “the battle”, “the torch”, “the parade”, “our attitudes

and our way”, “a sudden thunderstorm”, “the fruits”, “the student; teacher; labourer; market woman; driver; and every Ghanaian”, “our successes and our failures”, “their dreams”, “the garb of division”, “the outlook”, “the challenge”, “the vacuum” and “the vision” respectively to bring about some form of change to these Goals as illustrated in the clauses below.

1. *who **took** the fight/ to the colonialists. (NAA 2020)*
2. *Ghana **gained** her freedom /from the colonial power. (NAA 2020)*
3. *The members of the Convention People’s Party, who **brought** the battle/ for freedom to a successful conclusion. (NAA 2020)*
4. *They **carried** the torch/ into a greater and brighter (NAA 2020)*

265. *In the early years, they quickly **rose to meet** the challenge (JAK 2007)*

266. *They **filled** the vacuum left by the departing European administrators (JAK 2007)*

267. *It also **shares** the vision of an eventual union government for the whole continent (JAK 2007)*

268. *For, March 6, 1957 **changed** the outlook of our continent and its status and role in the world forever. (JAK 2007)*

430. *I also **salute** the student; teacher; labourer; market woman; driver; and every Ghanaian past and present. (JEAM 2012)*

431. *We must **celebrate and enhance** our successes and our failures. (JEAM 2012)*

432. *We **must not destroy** their dreams. (JEAM 2012)*

433. *we **need to shed** the garb of division (JEAM 2012)*

483. *This year, we **have reformatted** the parade (JDM 2016)*

492. *We must therefore **change** our attitudes and our way (JDM 2016)*

493. *we were all **drenched** by a sudden thunderstorm (JDM 2016)*

494. *we continue to **reap** the fruits /of their sacrifice (JDM 2016)*

Observably, the process ‘took’ in clause 1, ‘*who took the fight/ to the colonialists.*’ (NAA 2020) has a direct impact on the Goal, *the fight*, which signifies something very momentous and monumental to the Presidents as well as the people of Ghana. That is, the ‘the fight’ has changed the state of the people being in servitude under their colonial masters by bringing independence to them as a result of the fight they undertook.

In clause 2, '*Ghana gained her freedom /from the colonial power*' (NAA 2020). The action in the verb '*gained*' changes the state of the people of Ghana. This process is used by Nana Akufo-Addo in his 2020 speech to point out that Ghanaians were under the rulership of their Colonial Masters before the forefathers changed that state by gaining independence for the people of Ghana as seen in clause 2 above.

In clause 3, '*The members of the Convention People's Party, who brought the battle/ for freedom to a successful conclusion.*' (NAA 2020), there is a transformation of the Goal, '*the battle*' by the process '*brought*'. This verb denotes displacing or transferring of something from one place or state to another. The forefathers especially those belonging to the Convention People Party (CPP) having experienced too much of suffering under their oppressors, and have decided to be determined and fought very hard throughout their battles and struggles to reach a successful end which brought them the victory for the people of Ghana.

The process, '*carried*' in clause 4, '*They carried the torch/ into a greater and brighter*' (NAA 2020) denotes that the Goal, '*the torch*' which signifies the struggle for the independence had been fought willingly through much determination and many sacrifices from the forefathers.

Also, in clause 483, '*This year, we have reformatted the parade*' (JDM 2016). The transformational process, '*reformatted*' affects the Goal, '*the parade*' which helps to alleviate the suffering of the school children at the ceremonial grounds during the time of their march past. Previously, the school children were left at the mercy of scorching sun as they took part in the march past but in that year, 2016, the transformational process, '*reformatted*' indicates that practice has been changed to help the people who have been taking part in the march during independence anniversary celebrations.

In clause 492, '*We must therefore change our attitudes and our way*' (JDM 2016). The process, '*change*', affects the Goal, '*our attitude and our way*'. The use of the transformational process, '*change*', indicates a state of transformation of the attitude of the people in Ghana after attainment of independence.

In addition, clause 493, '*we were all drenched by a sudden thunderstorm*' (JDM 2016). This clause has the transformational process '*drenched*' with the Goal, '*a sudden thunderstorm*' the use of this verb by Mahama indicates the change in their physical outlook as the result of the thunderstorm. The tenacity that had been demonstrated by

them to be drenched by the rain signifies how the forefathers toiled their lives to gain independence for them.

The process, '*continue to reap*' in clause 494, '*we **continue to reap** the fruits /of their sacrifice*' (JDM 2016), affects the Goal, *the fruits*. The use of the transformational process indicates the benefits that the people of Ghana unceasingly enjoy through the hard work of their forefathers which is revealed through the use of the transformational verb '*continue to reap*' which has the change on the Goal, '*the fruits*'.

In clause 430, '*I also **salute** the student; teacher; labourer; market woman; driver; and every Ghanaian past and present*' (JEAM 2012), the process '*salute*' affects the Goal, the student; teacher; labourer; market woman; driver; and every Ghanaian past and present. President Mills uses this transformational process to show appreciation and respect towards the various individuals who were present at the ceremony. The use of the verb '*salute*' revealed the submissive nature of President Mills. This affirms the findings of Anderson (2014) study which found out that the thoughts of President Mills presented him as a man of peace to confirm the accolade "man of peace". The process, '*celebrate and enhance*' in clause 431, '*We must celebrate and enhance our successes and our failures*'. (JEAM 2012), affect the Goal, '*our success and failure*', this reveals the change in behaviour of the people of Ghana when independence was gained. The transformational process reveals that there are challenges and failures that need to be solved as seen in clause 431 above.

In Clause 432, '*We **must not destroy** their dreams*'. (JEAM 2012), there is a transformation of the Goal, '*their dreams*' by the process, '*must not destroy*'. This verb denotes destruction. Mills uses the transformational process '*must not destroy*' to caution Ghanaians to preserve the legacy that the forefathers have left for them.

In clause 433, '*we **need to shed** the garb of division*' (JEAM 2012) the process, '*need to shed*' affects the Goal, '*the garb of division*'. This transformational verb is used by Mills to breach the garb of division and disunity that exist between the political parties in the country.

In clause 268, '*For, March 6, 1957 **changed** the outlook of our continent and its status and role in the world forever*'. (JAK 2007). The process, '*changed*' affects the Goal, '*the outlook*', this verb indicates the kind of transformations that have taken place in the nation Ghana among their peers in the continent. The use of the process changed in clause

268, signifies a wind of change of freedom that attainment of the country's independence brought to the country and to the entire African continent.

In clause 265, '*in the early years, they quickly **rose to meet the challenge***' (JAK 2007), the process, *rose to meet* affects the Goal, '*the challenge*', the use of this transformational process indicates that the forefathers see being under colonial rule as a great impediment, so a drastic measure was put in place to ameliorate this challenge which is realized in the transformational process *rose to meet* in clause 265.

Clause 266, '*They **filled** the vacuum left by the departing European administrators*' (JAK 2007) the process, '*filled*' also affects the Goal, '*the vacuum*'. This verb denotes making a conscious effort to occupy a vacant position. The people having realized the vacancy created by colonial masters in various spheres of the country after attainment of independence, drastic attempts were made by the forefathers to fill the gaps and positions created by the Colonial Masters as in clause 266 above.

Finally, in clause 267, '*It also **shares** the vision of an eventual union government for the whole continent*' (JAK 2007), the process, '*shares*' affects the Goal, '*the vision*', which is the greatest goal for the freedom fighters of Ghana. The process, '*shares*' signifies the efforts that the forefathers want to reveal so other African countries which are also under colonial rulership should also be liberated from them.

The transformational material process in the clauses above show the various happenings, actions, efforts and struggles by the forefathers in gaining independence for the people of Ghana as shown in the four speeches of the four Presidents; Nana Akufo-Addo, John Mahama, J.E A. Mills and J.A. Kufuor.

4.4.1.2 Creative material process

Material creative clause has the actor or goal construed as being brought into existence as the process unfolds. This means that the outcome is the participant itself and there is no separate element in the clause representing the outcome. From the data, the material creative processes have a frequency of 132 representing 32%. Since the creative material process brings about the existence of something new, the Presidents tout attainment of independence has brought new creation to the people of Ghana. Examples of creative material clauses can be seen in the clauses below.

5. we **prepare** our young people. (NAA 2020)
6. we **can build** a successful, prosperous and happy country. (NAA 2020)
7. Many of the countries that **have made** miraculous economic transformations (NAA 2020)
8. We are **making** progress. (NAA 2020)
269. Indeed, this continent now **provides** a quicker avenue to success financially and emotionally than anywhere else. (JAK 2007)
270. The Africa Union **is anchored** good governance, respect for human rights, and sound economic management as the way forward for the development of the continent (JAK 2007)
271. Ghana **subscribes** to these tenets and mechanisms set up by the African Union (JAK 2007)
272. They **make** our nation great (JAK 2007)
434. we **build** a Better Ghana in which the dreams of our children can become a reality (JEAM 2012)
435. Our fallen heroes and Founding Fathers **toiled to give** us this dear nation (JEAM 2012)
436. Indeed, Osagyefo Dr Kwame Nkrumah **lit** the candle 55 years ago (JEAM 2012)
437. The AU **created** the portrait of our first President at the forecourt of the new edifice that houses (JEAM 2012)
485. Fifty-eight years in our history, we have **made** mistakes (JDM 2016)
486. we **have chalked** successes. (JDM 2016)
487. The 58th anniversary that we mark today as a free and independent country (JDM 2016)
488. Rather they must **offer** a pivot around which (JDM 2016)

From the sampled clauses above, none of the material processes affects or have any impact on their corresponding goals in italics, but rather, they bring about the existence of these goals. This means that the actions of the forefathers as construed by the four Presidents in the four speeches are considered in their memories to be new or result in the birth of something new. For example, in clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8 below:

5. we **prepare** our young people. (NAA 2020)
6. we **can build** a successful, prosperous and happy country. (NAA 2020)

7. *Many of the countries that **have made** miraculous economic transformations (NAA 2020)*
8. *We **are making** progress. (NAA 2020)*

The creative processes, *prepare, can build, have made and are making,* are suggestive of bringing something new. The creative process, *can build* in clause 6, which select the goal of '*a successful, prosperous and happy country*', indicates the preparedness of the people to a new country which will be different from the one they had inherited from the Colonial Masters. That is to say that they have the tenacity to create a new country because the verb *build* means bringing forth something new. The idea of bringing about something new into existence is expressed in clauses, 5, 6, 7 and 8 below.

485. *Fifty-eight years in our history, we **have made** mistakes (JDM 2016)*
486. *we have **chalked** successes. (JDM 2016)*
487. *The 58th anniversary that we **mark** today as a free and independent country (JDM 2016)*
488. *Rather they must **offer** a pivot around which (JDM 2016)*

The creative material processes, *have made, have chalked, mark* and *offer*, brought their goals into existence.

For example, in clause 486, the material process, *have chalked*, brought its goal *success* as something new into existence. This creative verb, *have chalked*, indicates how the forefathers have been able to overthrow colonial rule and brought success to the country which means a new thing happened to the people of Ghana.

The creative process, *mark*, in clause 487, also denotes an ideal of bringing something new into existence as Mahama uses the creative verb *mark* to signify the new beginning of the 58th independence anniversary celebration.

434. *we **build** a Better Ghana in which the dreams of our children can become a reality (JEAM 2012)*
435. *Our fallen heroes and Founding Fathers **toiled to give** us this dear nation (JEAM 2012)*
436. *Indeed, Osagyefo Dr Kwame Nkrumah **lit** the candle 55 years ago (JEAM 2012)*

437. *The AU **created** the portrait of our first President at the forecourt of the new edifice that houses (JEAM 2012)*

In clauses 434, 435, 436 and 437 above, the creative material processes, *build, toiled to give, lit and created* are used to denote a notion of bringing something new into existence.

For example, in clause 434, the creative material process, *build*, is used to bring 'better Ghana' into existence. Mills employs this verb to demonstrate to the people of Ghana of his quest to building a new Ghana from the one he inherited from his predecessors.

The same idea of bringing something new has been expressed through the creative material process in clauses 435, 436 and 437. In clause 437, the creative material process, *created* is used to bring the goal, *the portrait of our first President* as something new which has been brought into existence. This is because the verb, *created* denotes bringing or forming something new.

Finally, the creative material processes, *provides, is anchored, subscribes* and *make*, are contained in clauses 269, 270, 271 and 272 below:

269. *Indeed, this continent now **provides** a quicker avenue to success financially and emotionally than anywhere else (JAK 2007)*

270. *The Africa Union **is anchored** good governance, respect for human rights, and sound economic management as the way forward for the development of the continent (JAK 2007)*

271. *Ghana **subscribes** to these tenets and mechanisms set up by the African Union (JAK 2007)*

272. *They **make** our nation great (JAK 2007)*

All these creative processes signify a notion of bringing something new into existence. For example, *provides and anchored*, in clauses 269 and 270 above bring their Goals into existence, as *a quicker avenue* and *good governance and respect* are brought new to existence by the creative material processes *provides* and *anchored*. In effect, Kufuor's message to the Colonial Masters is that Ghana, for that matter Africa, is capable of bringing new governance to the people which will help them flourish.

It is worth noting that some material processes can either be intentional or involuntary, where involuntary process here means the Actor appears like the Goal since the action affects the Actor directly without their making. This is to say that the process renders the

Actor as “the medium through which the process is actualized” (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004:284). This is quite difficult to analyse in the sense that transitivity will treat typically the medium as the Actor when in actual sense, the medium does not perform any action. To cater for such material clauses, Halliday (1994) and Simpson (1993; 2003:92) introduced the ergative analysis system (Somone, 2017:59), that construes happenings rather than doing. The following clauses exemplify the above assertions.

9. *The creative arts are **thriving** (NAA 2020)*
10. *Additional protective health equipment is **being procured** (NAA 2020)*
11. *that properly utilised (NAA 2020)*
12. *good things **are happening** in our country. (NAA 2020)*
273. *The Cold War **was raging** (JAK 2007)*
274. *This naivety **resonated** around the African continent (JAK 2007)*
275. *And **get** to Europe and elsewhere (JAK 2007)*
276. *We **achieve** together here (JAK 2007)*
438. *Mother Ghana **will be standing** on a much higher pedestal (JEAM 2012)*
439. *let us also **resolve** even more (JEAM 2012)*
489. *I **was born** in 1958, just a year after independence was attained. (JDM 2016)*
490. *Our world is **being changed** (JDM 2016)*

The processes in bold typeface above are all intransitive verbs. This implies that the processes do not select any goal. In other words, the actualization of the process is portrayed as being caused by an external participant (Agent) which has nothing to do with the Process + Medium (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: 285). This means that some other entities are more potent or powerful than the mediums, *the creative arts, additional protective health equipment, good things, the Cold War, this naivety, we, mother Ghana, I* and *our world*, caused them to be *thriving, being procured, happening, was ranging, resonated, achieve, will be standing, was born* and *is being changed*. The semantic significance of this choice of processes by these four Presidents could be that whatever action the forefathers and the freedom fighters take is occasioned by the doing of some entities rather than them. For example, in clause 273, ‘*The Cold War **was raging***’ (JAK 2007), they are supposed to be raging the cold war but the cold war is rather raging. Also, in clause 490, ‘*Our world is **being changed***’ (JDM 2016), the world is being seen to be changing but the agent is not mentioned. The significance of ergative clause reveals how the forefathers gained independence from the Colonial Masters. The omission of actors

in ergative clauses signals that the speaker desires to conceal the perpetrators of the cold war which confirms Ogunmuyiwa's (2019) assertion that ergative clauses are used to avoid naming the doers of a negative action.

4.5 COMMUNICATIVE IMPLICATIONS OF THE MATERIAL PROCESSES

This aspect discusses the communicative functions that are encoded in the identified material processes in the four speeches. There is a preponderance of material processes as mentioned earlier. This reveals that the four independence speeches delivered by the four Presidents were chiefly concerned with tangible physical actions, movements, doings, happenings and events and the participants who are involved in these actions. This also implies the four Presidents construct and construe the world mainly in terms of actions, thoughts and experiences of the past struggles and achievements of the nation Ghana and the present state of the country. This further confirms the findings of Anku (2020) and Botchwey et al. (2022), whose studies revealed that material process types predominated in their data, focusing primarily on physical actions. This aligns with the findings of Dada and Adagbonyin (2022) who conducted a study on the holy communion as case text in grammatical transitivity in religious discourse, highlighting the dominance of material processes in religious discourse.

Generally, the communicative functions of the material processes are related to issues such as appreciating the efforts of the founding fathers and leaders of the nation right from independence, challenges faced by the nation, achievements chalked by the country, government's plans to fight the spread of Corona Virus in the country etc. depict that the world of the speeches are construed of actions.

4.5.1 Material processes used to construe the history of Ghana's Independence

To start with, the four Presidents used material processes to set the tone for the speeches. They select the processes *gained, celebrate, brought, took, fight, changed* etc. to refer to attainment of independence through the efforts of the forefathers of the country. The following clauses contain the material processes which are used to construe the history of Ghana's independence.

1. *and all those who **took** the fight to the colonialists. (NAA 2020)*
 2. *Ghana **gained** her freedom from the colonial power, Britain (NAA 2020)*
 3. *the members of the Convention People's Party **brought** the battle for freedom to a successful conclusion (NAA 2020)*
268. *For, March 6, 1957 **changed** the outlook of our continent and its status and role Goal in the world forever. (JAK 2007)*
277. *The African on the continent, who for centuries had been **violated and subjugated** through the Slave Trade and colonialism, on that fateful day succeeded in breaking asunder, the chains of bondage. (JAK 2007)*
425. *who **passed** away. (JEAM 2012)*
426. *May her soul **rest** in perfect peace and my heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family and entire staff and students of Ho Fiave Seventh Day Adventist School. (JEAM 2012)*
428. *to **celebrate** this day. (JEAM 2012)*
483. *This year, we have **reformatted** the parade to **reduce** the pressure on our school children (JDM 2016)*
489. *I was **born** in 1958 just a year after independence **was attained**. (JDM 2016)*
526. *Like many of you **gathered** here, and elsewhere, the great stories of our independence*
527. *The struggle **was passed** on to us through oral tradition and accounts documented by historians (JDM 2016)*

In clauses 1, 2 and 3 below, Akufo-Addo uses the material processes, *gained*, *brought*, and *took*, to point out the actions and doings of the forefathers in attainment of independence. Further through these material processes he reveals to the people of Ghana that independence was not granted easily but rather, the forefathers had to fight assiduously in order to attain their own independence; hence, the significance of the celebration. We find this information in clauses 1, 2 and 3 below:

1. *and all those who **took** the fight to the colonialists. (NAA 2020)*
2. *Ghana **gained** her freedom from the colonial power, Britain (NAA 2020)*
3. *the members of the Convention People's Party **brought** the battle for freedom to a successful conclusion (NAA 2020)*

In clauses 268 and 277, the material processes, *changed, violated and subjugated* and *celebrate* were used by Kufuor to identify the context of the speech as well as the history of independence. Recounting the history and the background underpinning attainment of independence formed a cardinal part of the independence anniversary speech, these material processes, *changed, violated and subjugated* are used in clauses 268 and 277, below:

268. *For, March 6, 1957 **changed** the outlook of our continent and its status and role Goal in the world forever. (JAK 2007),*

277. *The African on the continent, who for centuries had been **violated and subjugated** through the Slave Trade and colonialism, on that fateful day succeeded in breaking asunder, the chains of bondage. (JAK 2007)*

The clauses above present the various physical actions that were taken by the forefathers which led to attainment of independence. President Kufuor uses these material processes *changed, violated and subjugated* consequently to refer to the harsh treatment under which Ghana attained its independence. The use of the material process *changed* in clause 268 above, signals the positive effect brought about as a result of Ghana's attainment of independence. It has a larger effect on the entire continent and gave Africa in general and Ghana specifically, a favourable image on the globe. The material processes *violated and subjugated* in clause 277, '*the African on the continent, who for centuries had been violated and subjugated through the Slave Trade and colonialism, on that fateful day succeeded in breaking asunder, the chains of bondage*'. (JAK 2007) is used to paint a picture and state of Ghana before its attainment of independence. Its progress was held back, and the people suffered under the heavy hands of slave trade and colonialism. The use of the material processes *changed, violated and subjugated* in clauses 268 and 277 present a picture of Ghana before and after independence. Digging into the history of Ghana's attainment of independence serves as a justification for the celebration of the day.

Consequently, President J.E. A. Mills employs some material processes to unfold and bring to bear the context of the speech. He construes this through the following material processes *celebrate, passed and rest* in clauses 6, 7 and 8.

425. *who **passed** away. (JEAM 2012)*

426. *May her soul **rest** in perfect peace and my heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family and entire staff and students of Ho Fiave Seventh Day Adventist School. (JEAM 2012)*
428. *to **celebrate** this day. (JEAM 2012)*

These material processes in the clauses above were used to construct the context of the speech as an independence celebration. The material process *passed away* in clause 425 above was used to refer to a certain student, Goni who lost her life during rehearsals for the independence anniversary. He again uses the material process *celebrate* in clause 428 to situate the speech in its background by acknowledging the role that parade commanders played, especially Commander Colonel John Asabre, in the celebration of the anniversary.

John Dramani Mahama also employs material processes, *reformatted*, *reduced*, *born*, *attained*, *gathered* and *passed*, in clauses, 483, 489, 526 and 527 below:

483. *This year, we have **reformatted** the parade to **reduce** the pressure on our school children (JDM 2016)*
489. *I was **born** in 1958 just a year after independence **was attained**. (JDM 2016),*
526. *Like many of you **gathered** here, and elsewhere, the great stories of our independence. (JDM 2016)*
527. *struggle **was passed** on to us through oral tradition and accounts documented by historians (JDM 2016)*

To situate the speech into its appropriate context and background in relation to the celebration, he made use of material process, *was attained*, in clauses 489, to point out to the people of Ghana that their forefathers really struggled to gain independence for them. He subsequently uses material processes, *reformatted* and *reduced* in clause 483 below to locate the speech in its appropriate context of independence which solely dwells on march pass:

483. *This year, we have **reformatted** the parade to **reduce** the pressure on our school children, (JDM 2016)*

The material processes *reformatted* and *reduced* also revealed that there has been a change or paradigm shift from the usual way in which school children used to participate in the parade by standing under scorching sun during the march past.

In addition, Mahama uses the material process *gathered* in clause 526, '*Like many of you gathered here, and elsewhere, the great stories of our independence*'. (JDM 2016) to further comment on the context of his speech. The process *gathered* reveals the number of Ghanaians who were present at the anniversary grounds and emphasizes the context of the speech as independence day's speech.

4.5.2 Material processes used to appreciate the Founding Fathers and Leaders of the Nation from Independence to its current state

To appreciate the efforts and contributions of the founding fathers in relation to the country's attainment of independence, the material processes; *salute, pay, protected, took, struggled to establish, partner, form, fight, bring, helped*, and *took* etc. were used to show a general appreciation to all who contributed to attainment of independence. The processes above are contained in the following clauses:

1. *and all those who took the fight to the colonialists. (NAA 2020)*
3. *the members of the Convention People's Party, who brought the battle for freedom to a successful conclusion. (NAA 2020)*
23. *We pay homage today. (NAA 2020)*
25. *who protected our lands from the grasp of the greedy imperialists. (NAA 2020)*
26. *Ghana salute the memories of Yaa Asantewaa, Jacob Sey, John Mensah Sarbah, Joseph Caseley Hayford, George Moore, R.S Wood, Thomas Hutton-Mills, Kobina Sekyi, James Kwegyir Aggrey, Nii Kwabena Bonnie III, Ephraim Amu, George Alfred Grant, Joseph Boakye Danquah, Francis Awoonor-Williams, R.S Blay, J.W de Graft Johnson, Emmanuel Obetsebi-Lamptey, Edward Akufo-Addo, William Ofori-Atta, Ebenezer Ako Adjei, Kwame Nkrumah, Cobbina Kessie, V.B Annan, Jimmy Quist-Therson, Komla Agbeli Gbedemah, Kojo Botsio, Kofi Baako, Krobo Edusei, Nancy Tsiboe, Mumuni Bawumia, S.D. Dombo, Kofi Abrefa Busia, Joe Appiah, Victor Owusu, R.R. Amponsah, Baffuor Osei Akoto, Modesto Apaloo, S.G Antor, Akua Shorshorshor, Dedei Ashikinshan and many others (NAA 2020)*

278. They **struggled to establish** the culture of multi-party democracy Goal in our country (JAK 2007)
279. They **partner** the politicians (JAK 2007)
280. They **form** the other essential half in running government (JAK 2007)
288. Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah made the **fight** for independence of other African countries, its prime occupation. (JEAM 2012)
351. who **bring** honour and joy to Africa's image in their daily endeavors (JEAM 2012)
430. I also **salute** the, student; teacher; labourer; market woman; driver; and every Ghanaian past and present (JEAM 2012)
528. Yaa Asantewa, Sergeant Adjetey, Corporal Attipoe, Private Odartey Lamptey, Nii Kobina Boni, Osagyefo Dr Nkrumah, the big six **helped** this (JDM 2016)
530. These people **took** a stand for us and today (JDM 2016)

In clauses 1,23, 25, 26, 278 and 279 the material processes, *took*, *pay*, *protected*, *salute*, *struggled to establish*, and *partner* were used by Nana Addo to appreciate the hustles and roles of the forefathers in attainment of Ghana's independence. He uses the processes *pay* and *salute* in clauses 23 and 26, below:

23. We **pay** homage today. (NAA 2020),
26. Ghana **salute** the memories of Yaa Asantewaa, Jacob Sey, John Mensah Sarbah, Joseph ...

To specifically show appreciation to the contributions some of the forefathers such as Yaa Asantewaa, Jacob Sey, John Mensah Sarbah, Joseph Caseley Hayford, Obetsebi-Lamptey, Edward Akufo-Addo, William Ofori-Atta, Ebenezer Ako Adjei, Kwame Nkrumah etc., these forefathers were appreciated due to the physical actions they carried out towards attainment of Ghana's independence, hence their acknowledgement in the speeches. The processes *took*, *protected*, *struggled to establish* and *partner* were used in clauses 1, 25, 278 and 279 to describe the significant roles played by the founding fathers. These physical actions they exhibited in the struggle led to attainment of Ghana's independence which made them to be appreciated in the speeches at the anniversary. These are seen in the clauses below:

1. and all those who **took** the fight to the colonialists. (NAA 2020)
25. who **protected** our lands from the grasp of the greedy imperialists. (NAA 2020)

278. They **struggled to establish** the culture of multi-party democracy Goal in our country (JAK 2007)

279. They **partner** the politicians (JAK 2007)

Kufuor uses material processes *form* and *fight* in clauses 280 and 288 to reveal the physical actions which the forefathers employed during the struggle for independence. The significance of these processes are that they remind the people of Ghana the struggles the forefathers endured before gaining independence. In clause 280, “**form the other essential half in running government**” (JAK 2007), the material process *form* reveals the actions the forefathers put in place administratively after gaining independence. Using the verb *form* in clause 280, it informs Ghanaians about how they constituted the democratic governance system which in a way demonstrates to the whole world that Ghanaians were prepared for independence. This affirms the findings of Ayeomoni and Akinkoulere’s (2012) study which revealed that language is essential in implementation of successful democratic rule.

The material process, *bring*, is also used in clause 351, “**who bring honour and joy to Africa’s image in their daily endeavors**” (JEA2012), to denote the honour and prestige that the founding fathers brought to Ghana and Africa as a whole. The forefathers who helped in Ghana’s independence also played a major role in helping some Africa countries in gaining their independence as seen in clause 351 above.

Apart from the founding fathers who contributed towards attainment of the nation’s independence, Atta Mills through this material process, *salute* in clause 430 renders an appreciation to the entire citizenry such as students, teachers, labourers, drivers and market men and women for their roles towards the growth and development of the country. This is done through the process *salute* in clause 430 below:

430. I also **salute** the, student; teacher; labourer; market woman; driver; and every Ghanaian past and present (JEAM 2012)

To express and appreciate the efforts, struggles and contributions of the founding fathers in relation to the country’s gaining of independence; Mahama employs material processes, *helped* and *took* in clauses 529 and 530 to appreciate the forefathers and personalities who have contributed their rightful quota to the country’s attainment of

independence. He enumerated the big six and others who sacrificed their lives to gain the independence for the nation. This is seen in clause 529 below:

529. *Yaa Asantewa, Sergeant Adjetey, Corporal Attipoe, Private Odartey Lamptey, Nii Kobina Boni, Osagyefo Dr Nkrumah, the big six helped this (JDM 2016).*

Mahama emphasizes this struggle by employing the phrase, *these people* in clause 530: “*these people took a stand for us and today*” (JDM 2016), with the material process *took* to foreground the ordeal they went through in the process of attainment of the nation’s independence.

4.5.3 Material processes used to indicate challenges faced by the Nation

In recounting the challenges faced by the nation, material processes *stumbled*, *lost* and *plague*, in clauses 28, 29 and 30 are used. Akufo-Addo backdates the challenges faced by Ghana to the post-independence era where it was perceived that attainment of independence was going to bring an end to the challenges faced by the nation but on the contrary, the challenges of the nation still lingered on. This confirms the findings of Mwinwelle (2017) study which finds out that President Mahama uses language as resources to indicate the challenges faced by the nation and the way forward to solving such challenges.

28. *we stumbled in the search to reach our potential (NAA 2020)*

29. *but Ghana has lost her position as the inspirational leading light on the African continent. (NAA 2020)*

30. *the infrastructure deficits that plague all sectors of our lives (NAA 2020)*

He identifies infrastructure deficits as one of the challenges through the use of the material process, *plague*, in clause 30, “*the infrastructure deficits that plague all sectors of our lives*” (NAA 2020), he identifies this as a challenge that permeates all sectors of the economy and its effect on every life. In presenting the challenges of the nation, Akufo-Addo subtly acknowledges that despite the strides he has made as a leader, there are still other challenges he has not been able to deal with as revealed in clauses 28 and 29 below:

28. *we stumbled in the search to reach our potential (NAA 2020),*

29. *but Ghana **has lost** her position as the inspirational leading light on the African continent. (NAA 2020).*

Consequently, President Akufo-Addo identifies Covid-19 as one of the major challenges in the country as at the time the speech was being delivered. He uses material processes 'is bringing' and 'is spreading' in clauses 78 and 79 below to denote this challenge looming in the country in terms of health specifically:

78. *Covid-19 **is bringing** in its wake deaths and economic difficulties, (NAA 2020)*

79. *It **is spreading** fear and panic throughout the world. (NAA 2020)*

He presents himself as a visionary President who sets up and puts structures in place to deal with the Covid-19 virus even at the time when it had not yet entered Ghana through the material processes, *constituted, handle, being conducted, have been designated, has been set up, have been procured and are distributed* in clauses, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85 and 86 below:

80. *In the early days of the outbreak, I **constituted** on 7th February, a high-powered emergency response team (NAA 2020)*

81. *Emergency response team to **handle** the crisis (NAA 2020)*

82. *Strict checks at our entry points are **being conducted**, with rigorous screening procedures. (NAA 2020)*

83. *Isolation and treatment centres **have been designated** for potential (NAA 2020)*

84. *and a quarantine centre **has been set up** (NAA 2020)*

85. *Five thousand (5,000) personal protective equipment for health workers **have been procured** (NAA 2020)*

86. *And they are **distributed** to all regions and major health facilities, points of entry, teaching hospitals, treatment centres and selected health facilities (NAA 2020)*

The material processes *bringing* and *spreading* are used in clauses 78 and 79 to adequately capture the prolonged and continuous ravaging effect of the spread of the virus. It is therefore identified as a major health challenge which the country needs to battle. Through the transitivity system, (material processes) Akufo-Addo presents the virus as a dangerous entity that has the potential of causing unending mayhem as seen clauses 78 and 79:

78. *Covid-19 **is bringing** in its wake deaths and economic difficulties, (NAA 2020),*

79. *It is **spreading** fear and panic throughout the world. (NAA 2020).*

Having identified Covid-19 as a major challenge in the health centre of the country, he therefore puts detailed and concrete plans in place to deal with the outbreak and the spread of the virus. The following material processes, *constituted, handle, being conducted, have been designated, has been set up, have been procured and are distributed* denote the conscious action plans to curb the spread of the virus. For example, *constituted, handle and designated* to denote the emergency plans put in place to curb the virus from spreading. This is seen in the clauses below:

80. *In the early days of the outbreak, I **constituted** on 7th February, a high-powered emergency response team (NAA 2020).*

81. *Emergency response team to **handle** the crisis (NAA 2020),*

82. *Strict checks at our entry points **are being conducted**, with rigorous screening procedures.*

He uses material processes, *designated, has been set up and has been procured* in clauses 83, 84 and 85 to denote infrastructure plans such as (putting up isolation and treatment centres and procuring of protective equipment for medical staff) he puts in place to deal with any outbreak of the virus. This is seen clauses 83, 84 and 85 below:

83. *Isolation and treatment centres **have been designated** for potential (NAA 2020)*

84. *and a quarantine centre **has been set up** (NAA 2020),*

85. *Five thousand (5,000) personal protective equipment for health workers **have been procured** (NAA 2020)*

To create awareness for the people of Ghana about challenges in the country, President Kufuor uses the material processes, *was raging, was thrown, have worked* in clauses 273, 329 and 345 to reveal the challenges the country has been going through after independence. He identifies the cold war and political instability, tribal conflict, and economic mismanagement through the use of material processes, *was thrown and was raging* in clauses 273 and 329 below as some of the challenges facing the nation.

273. *The Cold War **was raging** (JAK 2007).*

329. *Africa **was thrown** into the wilderness of political instability, tribal conflict and economic mismanagement. (JAK 2007).*

4.5.4 Material processes used to construe the achievements of the country

To construe the achievements that the nation has made, the four Presidents employ some material processes to bring these out into the public domain of the country. For example, Akufo-Addo uses material processes, *are making, has reached, are changing, prepare, to compete, keep out, have had, guarantee, have brought and made*, in clauses 5, 7, 8, 35, 36 46, 51 53 76 and 110 to enumerate the achievements of the country linked to his personal achievements.

- 5. *we **prepare** our young people (NAA 2020)*
- 7. *We have **made** miraculous economic transformations (NAA 2020)*
- 8. *We **are making** progress (8 times) (NAA 2020)*
- 35. *that we have been able **to keep out** terrorist activities from our country (NAA 2020)*
- 36. *We have had the peace and stability (NAA 2020)*
- 46. *The supply of electricity **has reached** eighty-five percent (85%) of the country. (NAA 2020)*
- 51. *We **are changing** the curricula and focus in education (NAA 2020)*
- 53. *Young to **compete** on the global scale. (NAA 2020)*
- 76. *and investment co-operation that will **guarantee** the prosperity and dignity of black people the world over in the area of tourism (NAA 2020)*
- 110. *would **have brought** to the economic breakthrough (NAA 2020)*

According to Wang (2010), material process as a process of doing, is a good choice in presidential addresses to demonstrate what the incumbent government has achieved; what project and development it is carrying out and what the government will do in different aspects of the economy, home and abroad. In enumerating the achievements of his government, the pronoun *We* is dominantly used with the material processes; *are making, are changing* and *prepare* in clauses, 5, 8 and 51, in order to share the glory of the achievements between the speaker (Presidents) and his party since he could not have single-handed achieved everything. This is seen the following clauses:

- 5. *we **prepare** our young people (NAA 2020)*
- 8. *We **are making** progress (8 times) (NAA 2020)*
- 51. *We **are changing** the curricula and focus in education (NAA 2020)*

He states the achievements of his government in areas of the economy trade, tourism, industry, education, peace and security and energy etc. He identifies the tourism sector as one of the sectors that has received a major boost due to organisation of the year of return, which saw a lot of blacks in the diaspora coming to trace their ancestral roots, he uses the material process *guarantee* in clause 76 to indicate the celebration of the year of return and the benefit of the year of return for the black people abroad, as seen in clause 76 below:

*76. and investment co-operation that will **guarantee** the prosperity and dignity of black people the world over in the area of tourism (NAA 2020)*

In terms of the maintenance of peace and security, he uses the material process *have had* in clause 36 to present to the people of Ghana the peace and stability that country enjoys. This is seen clause 36 below;

*36. we **have had** the peace and stability (NAA 2020)*

The control of issues of terrorism is presented by Presidents as a major achievement in maintenance of peace and stability in the country as seen where he uses the material process, *keep out* in clause 35 below:

*35. that we have been able **to keep out** terrorist activities from our country (NAA 2020).*

In this material clause 35 above, terrorism is considered as a general issue which needs collective efforts to resolve, hence, the use of the first-person plural pronoun *We* to indicate that Ghana's control of terrorist activities is carried out by the collective efforts of all and sundry. The material process *keep out* is used in relation to the terrorist *activities* to better represent the kind of control that has been exerted on activities of terrorists in Ghana.

In terms of education, the material process '*are changing*' is used in clause 51 with the *curricula and focus in education* to spell out the contributions made by the government to improve education in the country. This is seen in clause 51 below:

*51. We **are changing** the curricula and focus in education (NAA 2020).*

Again, the material process prepare is used in clause 5 together with the goal *young people* to further justify the need for the change in the country's educational curriculum. This is seen in clause 5: *We **prepare** our young people (NAA 2020)*. This presents the government as one that is focused on education to help the future generation of the country catch up the modern standards of education to the benefit of the country. Clause 8: *we are making progress* is dominantly used in the speech eight times to emphasize the fact the government has achieved a lot. This supports the findings of Adjei and Ewusi-Mensah (2016), whose study revealed that Kufuor uses material process to highlight the activities of his government , emphasizing both past achievements and current developments. The use of material verbs such as *are making* is used in present continuous form signalling the government's ongoing commitment to progress, indicating dissatisfaction with current achievements and a determination to achieve further advancements.

Kufuor uses material processes, *provides, achieve, gain, renews, bring, can do, and are excelling* etc. in clauses 269, 276, 287, 300, 302, 315 and 316 to bring out the kind of achievements attained by the nation.

*269. Indeed, this continent now **provides** a quicker avenue to success financially and emotionally than anywhere else. (JAK 2007)*

*276. we **achieve** together here (JAK 2007)*

*287. Fifty years ago, as the first African nation south of the Sahara to **gain** independence, (JAK 2007)*

*300. In particular, Ghana **renews** its pledge to work with the rest of the continent in pursuit of the New Economic Partnership for African Development (JAK 2007)*

*302. Fifty years after our independence, fate has conspired to **bring** the chairmanship of the African Union to Ghana and conferred a happy coincidence (JAK 2007)*

*315. you **can do** elsewhere in the world. (JAK 2007)*

*316. we **are excelling** in the field of information technology, finance, sports, fashion, music and dance, (JAK 2007)*

These achievements are expressed through physical actions to show how they were able to sustain peace and stability and maintain Ghanaian values right after the nation's independence. Kufuor through material process *gain* in clause 287 brings to the fore the nation's biggest achievement, to be the first Africa country to gain independence in the continent. This is seen in clause 287 below:

287. *Fifty years ago, as the first African nation south of the Sahara to **gain** independence, (JAK 2007)*

Kufuor uses material processes, *provides* and *are excelling* in clauses 268 and 316. He uses, *provides*; to denote the achievement made at the financial sector and the material process *are excelling* to point to the achievement the country is making in the area of technology, sports, fashion, music and dance etc. The following material clauses 269 and 316 below support the assertions.

270. *Indeed, this continent now **provides** a quicker avenue to success financially and emotionally than anywhere else. (JAK 2007)*

317. *we **are excelling** in the field of information technology, finance, sports, fashion, music and dance, (JAK 2007)*

Atta Mills employs the material processes *to sustain, have toiled, have made*, in clauses 444, 445 and 446 to bring out the kind of achievements made by the nation. These achievements concern how they were able to sustain peace and stability and maintain Ghanaian values following the nation's independence.

444. *we **have made** some significant gains (JEAM 2012)*

445. *but to “**sustain the peace**” (JEAM 2012)*

446. *what we **have toiled to build** our Ghanaian values (JEAM 2012)*

Mills through the material process ‘*have toiled to build*’ in clause 446 points to Ghanaians the achievement they have made in the of Ghanaian values. This is seen in clause 446, *what we have toiled to build our Ghanaian values (JEAM 2012)*. He continues with material process *sustain* in clause, 445 to remind Ghanaians and other Africans of how they have toiled to build and sustain the peace the country is enjoying. This is seen in clause, 445 but to “***sustain the peace***” (JEAM 2012). He further tells Ghanaians through the material process, *have made* in clause 444, the various gains the country has made in various departments of the country. This is seen in clause 444: *we **have made** some significant gains (JEAM 2012)*

In Mahama's attempt to construe achievements made by the country to the people of Ghana, he employs material processes; *continue to work, have contributed, resolved, has headed, to seek and await* in clauses, 498, 503, 504, 510 and 511.

498. we **continue to work together** (JDM 2016)
503. All of us **have contributed** to our collective history (JDM 2016)
504. we are **resolved** not to allow ourselves to be divided by ethnic or regional sentiments (JDM 2016)
510. a citizen of our nation **has headed** to the Supreme Court to **seek** an interpretation of the relevant clauses of our constitution. (JDM 2016)
511. We will all **await** the highest court of the land (JDM 2016)

Mahama uses material processes *continue to work*, in clause 498 to inform the people of Ghana the continuous work they perform to get the country moving. He uses *have contributed* in clause 503 to create awareness in Ghanaians about their roles in the achievements that the country has made. These are seen in the following clauses:

498. we **continue to work together** (JDM 2016)
503. All of us **have contributed** to our collective history (JDM 2016)

Mahama consistently emphasizes maintaining peace and unity to sustain the independence that the forefathers toiled for as part of his achievement. Mahama uses material processes; *are resolved, have headed, to seek* and *'await'* in clauses 504, 510 and 511 to advise himself, political parties and the entire citizens not to engage in any activity which will endanger the peace and unity which exists in the entire nation. He uses material process *resolve* in clause 504, to inform the people of Ghana not to allow ethnic and tribal sentiments to destroy the peace and security that is existing in the country. This is seen in clause 504, *we are resolved not to allow ourselves to be divided by ethnic or regional sentiments* (JDM 2016).

The President again uses the material processes *headed, to seek* and *await* in clauses 510 and 511 to signify the role that is being played by some individuals to maintain peace and unity in the nation. Material process *await* with the noun phrase *the highest court*. This reveals that, the highest court, the Supreme Court is seen as instrumental in maintaining peace and unity in the country. The following clauses support the above discussions:

510. a citizen of our nation **has headed** to the Supreme Court to **seek** an interpretation of the relevant clauses of our constitution. (JDM 2016)
511. We will all **await** the highest court of the land (JDM 2016)

4.6 PARTICIPANTS OF THE MATERIAL PROCESS

Table 4.3 below identified the various participants of the material process in the four independence anniversary speeches delivered by the four Presidents.

Table 4.4: Participants of the material process

Speech Par.	Actor	Goal	Recipient	Total
NAA 2020	122	105	5	232
JDM 2016	97	89	5	191
JEAM 2012	48	38	15	101
JAK 2007	58	58	10	126
TOTAL	325	290	35	650
PERCENTAGE	50	45	5	100

Table 4.3 above presents a summary of the participants of the material process types identified in the individual selected speeches as well as their frequencies and percentages. It can be observed that the actor participants dominate each of the speeches. The statistical analysis reveals that 650 participants of the material process types were identified in all the four speeches, as shown in Table 4.3 above. The participants of the material process types that were identified include actor, goal, and recipient. This confirms the findings of Dada and Adagbonyin (2022), who conducted a transitivity analysis on the holy communion as case text in grammatical transitivity in religious discourse. Their study identified actor, goal and recipient as participants, with actor being the most frequent participant followed by goal and recipient. This implies that among the four participants of the material process types identified by Halliday, three of them were identified in the four speeches except the scope participants.

A total of 650 participants of the material process types identified in the data, 325 are actor participants representing 50% which appeared in the data. Following the actor participants is the goal participants which appeared 290 times representing 45%. Finally, the recipient participants occur with a frequency of 35 representing 5%.

The Figure 4.2 below shows a summary of the overall participants of the material process types.

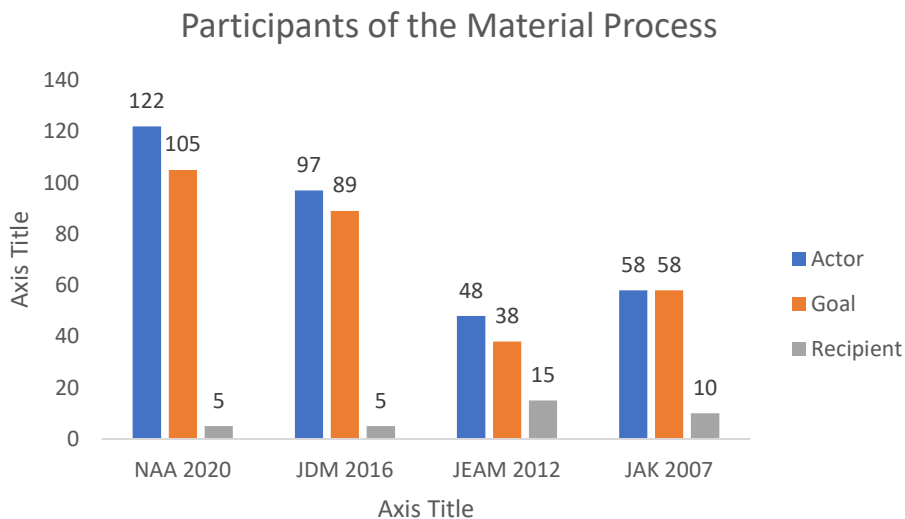


Figure 4.2: Overall participants of the process types

From Figure 4.2 above, the dominant participant roles of the material process identified in the data are actor and goal, with the actor being the most dominant followed by the goal, which is the affected participant. This confirms the findings of Anku (2020) study which found out that the actor participant was the most dominant participant among the participants group. From the Figure 4.2 above it can be observed that not all the material clauses were goal directed except in the case of JAK 2007 where all the material clauses were goal directed. The transitivity patterns that emerged from the included Actor + Process, Actor + Process + Goal and Actor + Process + Recipient + Goal. For example, Actor + Process, *the creative arts (Actor) are thriving (Process) (NAA 2020)*. Actor + Process + Goal, *we (Actor) have made (Process) some significant gains (Goal) (JEAM 2012)*. Actor + Process + Recipient + Goal, *they (Actor) have given (Process) us (Recipient) technical assistance (Goal). (JAK 2007)*

The actor participant role is occupied by both human and inanimate beings. These are *I, we, they, you, Ghana, Covid-19, Ghana, and young people* etc. The actor in the participant positions in the material clauses were predominantly occupied by the President and his people as shown by the conspicuous presence of the first-person plural pronoun **We**, first person singular **I** and third person plural **They**. This is an indication that the Presidents in the four selected speeches were actively involved in the processes ascribed to them.

The other actor participant roles were occupied by other entities in the speakers' memories. Largely, the actor participant roles were played by conscious beings even though there were a few actor participant roles ascribed to unconscious entities. On issues relating to attainment of the independence, the forefathers occupied the actor positions. This can be seen in the clauses below:

- 288. *Kwame Nkrumah (Actor) made the fight for independence of other African countries, its prime occupation (JAK 2007)*
- 351. *The forefathers (Actor) bring honour and joy to Africa's image in their daily endeavours (NAA 2020)*
- 435. *Our fallen heroes and Founding Fathers (Actor) toiled to give us this dear nation (JEAM 2012)*
- 530. *These people (our forefathers) (Actor) took a stand for us and today (JDM 2016)*

On issues relating to achievements and progress made by the country and to appreciate the founding fathers, the actor position is mostly occupied by the first-person plural *We*. This is seen in the following clauses:

- 5. *We prepare our young people (NAA 2020)*
- 8. *We are making progress (8 times) (NAA 2020)*
- 51. *We are changing the curricula and focus in education (NAA 2020)*
- 276. *We achieve together here (JAK 2007)*
- 444. *We have made some significant gains (JEAM 2012)*
- 498. *We continue to work together (JDM 2016)*

The goal is the second highest group of participants which were occupied by a mixture of conscious beings represented by the objective pronouns, *them* and *me*; noun phrases like *the peace and stability, some significant gains, progress, the fight, the parade, our attitudes and our way* and *the vacuum* etc. this is exemplified in the following clauses below:

- 1. *They took the fight (Goal) to the colonialists Goa) (NAA 2020)*
- 8. *We are making progress (8 times) (NAA 2020)*
- 20. *And she accompanied me (Goal) to Yendi (NAA 2020)*
- 36. *we have had the peace and stability (Goal) (NAA 2020)*

266. They filled **the vacuum** (Goal) left by the departing European administrators (JAK 2007)
444. we have made **some significant gains** (Goal) (JEAM 2012)
483. This year, we have reformatted **the parade** (Goal) (JDM 2016)
492. We must therefore change **our attitudes and our way** (Goal) (JDM 2016)

The last group of the participants group of the material process is the recipient which is occupied by the pronoun *us*. The following clauses below are instances where *us* is used at the recipient position.

19. *who has given us* (Recipient) *such a superb speech of commendation and encouragement.* (NAA 2020)
110. *They have brought us* (Recipient) *the economic breakthrough* (NAA 2020)
283. *on and given us* (Recipient) *a helping hand* Goal *these fifty year.* (JAK 2007)
284. *They have given us* (Recipient) *technical assistance* (JAK 2007)
435. *Our fallen heroes and Founding Fathers toiled to give us* (Recipient) *this dear nation* (JEAM 2012)
527. *our independence struggle were passed on to us* (Recipient) *through oral tradition and accounts documented by historians* (JDM 2016)
530. *these people took a stand for us* (Recipient) *today* (JDM 2016)

4.7 COMMUNICATIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE MATERIAL PROCESS

This section discusses the communicative functions of the participants of the material processes in the four speeches delivered by the Presidents. In doing this, the actor participants will be discussed first, follow by the goal participants and the recipient participants.

4.7.1 Actor participant

According to Matthiessen (2014), the actor is the entity that performs an action in the clause, in other words, the actor is the doer of the actions in the clause. Halliday (1994:107) opines that, the participant role is occupied by a nominal group which can be human or nonhuman. It can be observed from Table 4.3 that the actor participant role

occurred more times than any of the participant of the material process in the four selected speeches. It occurred 325 times representing 50%. According to Halliday (1994:106): “reality is made up of processes of going on, happening and doing.” Transitivity focuses on each clause in the text, “asking who the actors are and what are they doing”, (Matheson, 2005: 66).

Considering the clauses in the data, the participant which predominantly occupied the actor position was the first-person plural **we** which encompassed the Presidents, and the Ghanaian citizens. Apart from that the actor position was again occupied by the pronoun they which also represented the forefathers who gained independence for them and also the first-person singular pronoun I which represents the president individually.

5. ***We prepare our young people (NAA 2020)***
8. ***We are making progress (8 times) (NAA 2020)***
13. ***Last year, for the first time, we took the official celebrations out of the national capital) city of Accra to Tamale, capital of the Northern Region (NAA 2020)***
14. ***This year, we are gathered here in Kumasi, capital of the Ashanti Region, as the focal point of the official celebrations (NAA 2020)***
51. ***We are changing the curricula and focus in education (NAA 2020)***
276. ***We achieve together here (JAK 2007)***
444. ***We have made some significant gains (JEAM 2012)***
498. ***We continue to work together (JDM 2016)***

For example, Akufo-Addo uses the plural first person pronoun *we* as an actor in clauses 13 and 14 with the material processes *took*, to indicate that the change in venue for the previous years’ celebration was not a personal decision but a collective one.

13. ***Last year, for the first time, we took the official celebrations out of the national capital) city of Accra to Tamale, capital of the Northern Region (NAA 2020)***
14. ***This year, we are gathered here in Kumasi, capital of the Ashanti Region, as the focal point of the official celebrations (NAA 2020)***
80. ***In the early days of the outbreak, I constituted, on 7th February, a high-powered emergency response team (NAA 2020)***
278. ***They struggled to establish the culture of multi-party democracy Goal in our country (JEAM 2012)***
279. ***They partner the politicians (JAK 2007)***

The use of the pronoun *we* in clauses 13 and 14 above, is referred to as the ‘Royal *we*’ (Wilson, 1990; Miller, 2004), which usually refers to the executive arm of government. By so doing, Actor subtly shares the responsibility of the change in venue of the celebration from its usual venue so that in event any mishap or successes, he would not carry the blame or the praise alone, but it would be shared as an administrative achievement or blame. This is corroborated by Hamdoui (2015) who argues that the royal ‘*we*’ is used by presidents to spread the load of responsibility and to tell the audience that the actions taken are not fully the responsibility of one individual but the outcome of collective work of the Government’s members; thus, avoid damaging one’s own position as a president. The universal *We* was used as an actor with the material process in this context to create solidarity among goal that is all the people gathered as one people thereby identifying himself as a unifier. Generally, all the four Presidents use the first-person plural pronoun universal and royal ***we*** at the actor position to represent themselves and the people of Ghana and to share responsibilities among themselves.

In the usage of first person, *I* the presidents use it in the actor position to denote an action which solely involve them alone. For instance, Akufo-Addo uses the first-person singular pronoun *I* in clause 80 to make himself as responsible president at the time the Country is battling with Covid-19. 80: In the early days of the outbreak, *I constituted, on 7th February, a high-powered emergency response team (NAA 2020)*

He presents himself as a visionary president who sets up and puts structures in place to deal with the Covid-19 virus even at a time when it had not yet entered Ghana. ‘*I*’ is used in the actor participant position to detail all the plans he (the president) has put in place and as a father of the nation.

In appreciating the efforts and contributions of the founding fathers in relation to the country’s attainment of independence, the actor-participant position was occupied by the third person plural pronoun ***they*** which refers to the forefathers. *They* is used in the actor position in clauses 278 and 279 to construe the various actions employed by the forefathers in attainment of independence. This is seen in the following clauses:

278. *They struggled to establish the culture of multi-party democracy Goal in our country (JEAM 2012)*

279. *They partner the politicians (JAK 2007)*

4.7.2 Goal participant

Matthiessen (2014) posits that, the goal is the entity the actions performed by an actor affects. In other words, the goal is the one the actions are aimed or directed at. From Table 4.3, the goal participant is the second highest which occur 290 times representing 50%. The goal position was mostly occupied by Ghanaians citizens especially those who were at the venue taking part in the anniversary celebration such as school children, security services, attending dignitaries from sister countries, names of individuals who have contributed their rightful quota in the struggle for the country's attainment of independence such as *Yaa Asantewa, Jacob Sey, John Mensah Sarbah, Kwame Nkrumah etc*; and also noun phrases like *the peace and stability, some significant gains, progress, the fight, the parade, our attitudes and our way* and *the vacuum*. This goal position is also occupied by objective pronouns, *me* and *them*. The clauses below exemplify some of the goal positions of the material process:

1. ***They took the fight (Goal) to the colonialists Goal (NAA 2020)***
8. ***We are making progress (8 times) (NAA 2020)***
20. ***And she accompanied me (Goal) to Yendi (NAA 2020)***
36. ***We have had the peace and stability (NAA 2020)***
266. ***They filled the vacuum (Goal) left by the departing European administrators (JAK 2007)***
444. ***we have made some significant gains (Goal) (JEAM 2012)***
483. ***This year, we have reformatted the parade (Goal) (JDM 2016)***
492. ***We must therefore change our attitudes and our way (Goal) (JDM 2016)***

From the clauses above, it can be observed that in clause 444, '*some significant gains*' occupies the goal position. This goal suffered the action from the actor *we*' this goal is used to denote the achievements that the nation has gained after attainment of independence. In clause 1 above, the goal position is occupied by *the fight* which also suffered from the action of the actor *they* which denotes the struggle the forefathers went through before gaining independence. Through this goal, *the fight* in clause 1, the people of Ghana got to know how independence was achieved. The goal, *the fight* also informs Ghanaians that independence was not gained easily but rather fought for fearlessly. In clause 483, *the parade* in the goal position suffers from the action, *reformatted* from the actor *we*. The goal, *the parade* signifies one of the activities that is performed to

commemorate how the founding fathers toiled to gain independence for the nation, Ghana. The parade is an annual ritual which is performed in grand style which sometimes take the whole day but that year, 2016, *the parade* has been reformed which led those who have been taking part in it closed early. Also, in clause 266, the goal, *the vacuum* has also suffered from the action, *filled* from the actor *they*. The goal, *vacuum* used in clause 266, signifies the positions that the colonial masters left in the country when independence was gained. The goal, *the vacuum* suffered from the filling of these positions by the forefathers. They have *filled* all these vacancies left by the colonial masters. The goal, *the vacuum* points to the people of Ghana that administrative and political positions were left vacant when independence was attained, and the founding fathers did well to take charge of these positions in order for the nation to propel ahead.

4.7.3 Recipient participant

According to Halliday and Matthiesen (2004, 2014), a participant that receives an entity, which may be concrete or abstract from another participant which is the Actor, is called Recipient. In the data, the recipient is minimally used. The recipient participant occurred with a frequency of 35 representing 5%. The recipient is mostly occupied by the pronoun *us*. The following clauses are instances where *us* is used at the recipient position.

19. *who has given us (Recipient) such a superb speech of commendation and encouragement. (NAA 2020)*
110. *They have brought us (Recipient) the economic breakthrough (NAA 2020)*
283. *on and given us (Recipient) a helping hand these fifty year. (JAK 2007)*
284. *They have given us (Recipient) technical assistance (JAK 2007)*
435. *Our fallen heroes and Founding Fathers toiled to give us (Recipient) this dear nation (JEAM 2012)*
527. *our independence struggle were passed on to us (Recipient) through oral tradition and accounts documented by historians (JDM 2016)*
530. *these people took a stand for us (Recipient) today (JDM 2016)*

It can be observed from the examples above that the recipient position is occupied by the objective pronoun *us*. In clauses, 19, 110, 284, 435, 527 and 530, the recipient *us* receives the action from their respective actors i.e., *who, they, our fallen heroes and fathers, our independence struggle, and these people*. The recipient “us” signifies the

people of Ghana, in the sense that all the actions and activities that were carried out by the various subjects which are mostly the founding fathers are received by the people of Ghana which is represented by the recipient *us* in the clauses above.

4.8 RELATIONAL PROCESS

Statistically, relational processes were the next highest process type with a frequency of 171 representing 24%. Largely, the relational process shows the existence of a relationship between an object and a quality or feature and an identity or value. The object is the carrier of an attribute, which is a quality, and this give birth to the type of relational clause referred to as the attributive relational process. A second category of relationship identifies one thing in terms of another and this process type is called the identifying relational process.

The analysis of relational clauses is carried along the two main types of relational clauses namely, attributive and identifying relational clauses. Akabuike (2020:223) postulates that “Attributive relational processes are those that describe an entity by ascribing attributes to them while identifying process is used to identify a person.” According to Gerot and Wignell (1994) and Zhao and Yi Zhang (2017) the identifying relational clause identifies an entity which could be human or non-human directly. The participant roles for attributive relational processes are carrier, attribute while those of identifying are identified, and identifier or token and value. Generally, the speakers use the attributive relational clauses to describe various events and entities while the identifying relational processes are used to identify a plethora of facts about both animate and inanimate entities. The table below analyses attributive and identifying relational clauses in the data.

Table 4.5: Types of relational process

Relational Process	Number of occurrences	Percentage %
Attributive Relational Process	132	77.2
Identifying Relational Process	39	22.8
Total number of relational processes	171	100

From Table 4.4 above, out of 171 relational clauses, attributive relational clauses occurred with a frequency of 132 representing 77.2% while identifying relational clauses

had a frequency of 39 representing 22.8%. The sections that follow present a detailed discussion of the use of attributive and identifying relational clauses in the speeches.

4.8.1 Attributive relational clauses

As shown in Table 4.4, out of the 171 relational process clauses attributive relational constituted a frequency of 132 representing 77.2% hence, making the attributive relational clauses the dominant relational category. This implies that the speeches are more descriptive as discovered by Ofeibea (2018) in her study of the *Sermon on the Mount*, using Halliday's transitivity model. The attributive relational process describes the roles the forefathers and other people played during the struggle to attain independence for the nation. These are some of the following attributive relational clauses discovered in the data. The commonest transitivity pattern from the analysis is Career + Process +Attribute.

127. *It **was** sixty-three (63) years ago, today, (NAA 2020)*
135. *We **were** the trailblazers for the independence movement on the continent (NAA 2020)*
137. *you **are** at home and among your own (NAA 2020)*
141. *They **are** here, in Kumasi, in the presence of the Asantehene, scion of the famous is one thing that any visitor here can be certain of (NAA 2020)*
142. *It **is** the cultural capital of our country (NAA 2020)*
143. *It **was** also the capital of one of the greatest kingdoms of pre-colonial Africa, Asante, (NAA 2020)*
374. *These colleagues **were** J.B. Danguah (who gave us the name GHANA) Paa Grant, the financier of the group, Obetsebi Lamptey, Edward Akufo- Addo, William Ofori-Atta and Ako Adjei (JAK 2007).*
376. *In many ways the nation itself **was** quite different from what it is today (JAK 2007)*
377. *There **were** less than five million Ghanaians at independence, (JAK 2007)*
445. *As a nation, we **have** no option (JEAM 2012).*
467. *and with the right leadership that continues to **remain** committed (JEAM 2012)*
512. *we **are** an oasis of peace, democracy, religious and ethnic tranquillity. (JDM 2016)*

From the attributive relational clauses above, the attributes described the events, entities and the situations presented in the speeches. In clause 127. *It was sixty-three (63) years ago, today, (NAA 2020)*, the attributive relation process **was**, is used to show relationship of the number of years of the independence as sixty-three (63) years. The significance of presenting the number of years Ghana has enjoyed independence is to reveal to the entire world that Ghana is the beacon of independence and democracy in Sub-Saharan African region.

To further foreground Ghana's space in attainment of African independence, Akufo-Addo uses the attributive relational process in clause 135 with the attribute, *the trailblazers* for the independence movement on the continent to present Ghana as one of Africa's pioneering independent nations. This is exemplified in the clause below:

135. *We were the trailblazers for the independence movement on the continent (NAA 2020)*

In clause 135, the attributive relational process, "are" is used to describe the carrier you to its attribute *at home and among your own*. The use of the process 'are' assures Ghanaians who are living abroad represented by the carrier *you* to feel comfortable because they are in their own country and among their own people. This is seen in the clause 137 below:

137. *you are at home and among your own (NAA 2020)*

The identity of the venue for the celebration is also identified as Kumasi, the capital city of the Ashanti Region through the attributive relative clauses as presented in clauses, 141, 142 and 143. The relational processes, *are, is* and *was*, are used in the three clauses respectively to identify Kumasi, the venue for the celebration. The use of the relational processes with the attributes, *the cultural capital of our country and the capital of one of the greatest kingdoms of pre-colonial Africa, Asante*, project Kumasi as one of the greatest historical cities in Ghana. These attributive relational processes further present Kumasi as a city that is qualified to hold such an august celebration because of its rich cultural heritage and colonial history. These attributes subtly justify the choice of Kumasi as the venue for the occasion. The clauses below support the above discussions.

141. *They are here, in Kumasi, in the presence of the Asantehene, scion of the famous is one thing that any visitor here can be certain of (NAA 2020)*

142. *It is the cultural capital of our country (NAA 2020)*

143. *It was also the capital of one of the greatest kingdoms of pre-colonial Africa, Asante, (NAA 2020)*

The attributive relational clauses are used to present the effectiveness and efficiency of the founding fathers who help the country in attainment of its independence. To carry out this, the attributive relational process 'were' is used in clause 374, with the carrier, these colleagues, is used with its attribute, *Danguah (who gave us the name GHANA) Paa Grant, the financier of the group, Obetsebi Lamptey, Edward Akufo-Addo, William Ofori-Atta and Ako Adjei*. The attributive process, *were*, in clause 374, further reveals the attitude of the forefathers as being sacrificial to the extent of using their own finances to support the nation in its quest to attain independence. This is seen in clause 374 below:

374. *These colleagues were J.B. Danguah (who gave us the name GHANA) Paa Grant, the financier of the group, Obetsebi Lamptey, Edward Akufo-Addo, William Ofori-Atta and Ako Adjei (JAK 2007).*

In an attempt to compare the state of the nation at the time it was under the colonial rule to the period after independence, the attributive relational process 'was' is used in clause 376, to show the comparison. The attributive relational process 'was' is used to link the carrier, *In many ways the nation itself* to its attribute, *quite different from what it is today*. The use of this attributive relational process reveals the real state of the nation to the people of Ghana to be quite different from when they were under a colonial regime. The clause below supports the above assertions:

376. *In many ways the nation itself was quite different from what it is today (JAK 2007)*

In order to show the population of Ghanaians at the time of independence material process *were* s used in clause 377 with its attribute, *less than five million Ghanaians at independence*. The use of attributive process *were* in clause 377 points out to Ghanaians the growth of Ghanaian population from the time of independence to the current. The clause below supports the above discussion:

377. *There were less than five million Ghanaians at independence, (JAK 2007)*

Clauses 445 and 467 are used to describe the features and roles of leadership from the time that the country gained independence to the current state. In clause 467, the attributive verb, “remain” is used to describe how committed leadership has been from the time of independence to the present. In clause 445, the possessive attributive relational process “*have*” is used to emphasise the good roles leadership is performing which the country cannot afford to lose. The following clauses support the above discussion.

*445. As a nation, we **have** no option (JEAM 2012).*

*467. and with the right leadership that continues to **remain** committed (JEAM 2012)*

John Dramani employs the attributive relational process “*are*” in clause 512, to describe Ghana as the oasis of peace, democracy, religious and ethnic tranquillity as compared to the other countries in Africa. This attributive clause is used to create a good picture of the nation to the entire world that Ghana is a peaceful country and investors can comfortably invest in the country. This is seen in the except below.

*512. we **are** an oasis of peace, democracy, religious and ethnic tranquillity. (JDM 2016)*

4.8.2 Identifying relational clauses

As observed earlier from Table 4.4, the identifying relational clauses occurred with a frequency of 39 representing 22.8 %. These clauses appeared generally in the normal token-value mapping. This discovery is not surprising because according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:284), if the token-value mapping dominates a text, then it probably means the text is a scientific, commercial, political and bureaucratic discourse. That is, the token value ordering is useful in the investigation of ideological categories that can be based on an analysis of the experiential value used in identifying clauses and since this study has to do with political discourse and for that matter independence anniversary speeches. The token-value order dominates to enable the forefathers through the Presidents to identify important facts about the history of Ghana’s independence and its relevance to the current state of the country. It also identifies the roles the forefathers played during attainment of the country’s independence. This means that the Presidents’ aim is to project Ghana’s independence and the achievements and challenges that the nation has experienced and accounted to the people of Ghana and to the entire continent.

The Presidents through the identifying relational clauses draw Ghanaians and the entire continents that Ghana is the first country that gained independence in Africa and the oasis of peace in Africa. The commonest transitivity pattern gotten from the analysis is Token + Process + Value (Identifier). The following clauses are some of the identifying clauses used in the speeches:

130. *It **is** worth noting that the great majority of our population were not born before independence (NAA 2020)*
146. *and we **are** grateful for the attendance of the mighty Asantehene, and the other noble traditional rulers. (NAA 2020)*
150. *We **are** into the twenty-eighth (28th) year of this Fourth Republic, the longest, uninterrupted period of stable, constitutional governance in our history. (NAA 2020)*
154. *but eighty-one percent (81%) of people in Ghana, presently, **have** safe water. (NAA 2020)*
155. *Fellow Ghanaians, in our country, measles **used to be** the leading killer of children aged under five (NAA 2020)*
156. *Today, senior high school education **is** free for every child (NAA 2020)*
176. *We **will be** jolly, merry and gay, the 6th of March Independence Day. (NAA 2020)*
185. *Today, as we **mark** this sacred day on our calendar (NAA 2020)*
188. *they **marked** the end of decades of hostility in one of the ancient kingdoms of our land.*

In clauses 130 and 176, Ghana is presented as an independent nation that had its independence on 6th March, 1957 with a greater portion of the population born after attainment of the country's independence. These facts are identified to justify why the president should spend time recounting the road map that led to Ghana's attainment of independence to refresh the story of Ghana's independence in the minds of the people since most of them were not born yet at that time. The clauses below support the above discussion:

130. *It **is** worth noting that the great majority of our population were not born before independence*
176. *We **will be** jolly, merry and gay, the 6th of March Independence Day.*

Identifying relational clause 146 is used to identify Otumfuo Osei Tutu II as the overlord of the Ashanti Kingdom, the venue for the celebration. This is common rhetorical strategy used by politicians to acknowledge and make traditional rulers feel relevance in modern political space. The recognition also indicates some form of respect accorded the king who presides over the venue for the celebration. This is seen in the clause below:

*146. and we **are** grateful for the attendance of the mighty Asantehene, and the other noble traditional rulers*

Again, using identifying relational clauses 150, 154, 155, 156, 185 and 188, the speaker identifies and tries to link Ghana's growth in democracy to attainment of independence. He establishes that Ghana marks its 28th year in the Fourth Republic which represents the number of years of Ghana's practice of democracy in clause, 150: *We **are** into the twenty-eighth (28th) year of this Fourth Republic, the longest, uninterrupted period of stable, constitutional governance in our history. (NAA 2020)*

This is presented to establish the indirect link attainment of independence has had on the democratic growth of the country. In addition, the speaker carefully identifies the strides Ghana is making in the provision of basic social amenities such as electricity and water, improvement in the health system specifically regarding the eradication of measles, achievements in the educational sector, improvement in the use of technology and a general boost in the economy. The successes are identified by the identifying relational processes in clause, 188: *they **marked** the end of decades of hostility in one of the ancient kingdoms of our land*, to present the government as a hard-working government that needs to be maintained in office. It is therefore not surprising that the speech was delivered less than a year to the country's general election in 2020. Akufo-Addo therefore seizes the opportunity to subtly campaign ahead of the elections by pointing to Ghanaians and the entire world his achievements as President of Ghana. The clauses below support the above discussions:

150. We are into the twenty-eighth (28th) year of this Fourth Republic, the longest, uninterrupted period of stable, constitutional governance in our history. (NAA 2020)

*154. but eighty-one percent (81%) of people in Ghana, presently, **have** safe water. (NAA 2020)*

155. *Fellow Ghanaians, in our country, measles **used to be** the leading killer of children aged under five (NAA 2020)*
156. *Today, senior high school education **is** free for every child (NAA 2020)*
185. *Today, as we **mark** this sacred day on our calendar (NAA 2020)*
188. *they **marked** the end of decades of hostility in one of the ancient kingdoms of our land.*

Kufuor made use of identifying relational clauses to show a plethora of animate and inanimate entities in his speech. The identifying relational clauses 385 and 386 are used to identify important facts about the history of Ghana's independence and its relevance to the current state of the country. This is done by identifying the country, Ghana at the time it attained independence by mentioning how long the country has had independence. This is evident in the excerpts from the speeches below.

385. *the 1970s and 80s **were** years in which much of the country's development (JAK 2007)*
386. *The continent **seemed** to relapse into the exploitative grips of neocolonialism (JAK 2007)*

Mahama also uses the identifying relational clauses 544, to identify important facts about the history of Ghana's independence and its relevance to the current state of the country. Mahama uses the identifying relational process "is" to identify the years the country, Ghana has had from the time the country gained its independence to the time the speech was being delivered. This is in the extract below.

544. *Our nation **is** 58 years old (JDM 2016)*

Attah Mills uses identifying relational clause 459 to identify important facts about the history of Ghana's independence and its relevance to the current state of the country. This is done by identifying the country, Ghana from the time it attained its independence by mentioning how long since the country achieved independence. This is evident in the excerpt from the speech below.

459. *Fellow countrymen and women, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, Ghana our beloved country **is** 55 today, (JEAM 2012)*

4.8.3 Participants of the attributive relational process

In the attributive relational process, there are two participants; the carrier that is the entity which carries the attribute and the attribute which is the quality the carrier carries. Table 4.5 below gives analysis of the participants of attributive relational clauses in the data.

Table 4.6: Participants of the attributive relational process

Relational Process	Number of occurrences	Percentage %
Carrier	132	50.4
Attribute	130	49.6
Total number of relational processes	262	100

Table 4.5 above, shows that from out of 262 participants, attributive relational clauses, carrier-participant dominates with a frequency of 132 representing 50.4% while attribute-participant occurs with a frequency of 130 representing 49.6%. For the carrier participant roles, the Presidents who delivered the speeches, Ghanaians and the people who attended the occasion are predominantly cast in the first-person plural pronoun, the inclusive “we”, the venue where the occasion was held is denoted by the third- person singular non-human pronoun *it*, the forefathers who gained the independence are represented by the third person plural pronoun *they* and Ghanaians who came from abroad to attend the occasion was represented by the second person plural pronoun *you*. The attribute of the carrier participant that were identified in the data include *sixty-three (63) years ago, the trailblazers, at home and among your own, Kumasi, the cultural capital of our country, the capital of one of the greatest kingdoms of pre-colonial Africa, Asante and an oasis of peace, democracy, religious and ethnic tranquillity* etc. The dominant carrier participants are *it* and *we*.

- 127. ***It was sixty-three (63) years ago, today, (NAA 2020)***
- 135. ***We were the trailblazers for the independence movement on the continent (NAA 2020)***
- 137. ***you are at home and among your own (NAA 2020)***
- 141. ***They are here, in Kumasi, in the presence of the Asantehene, scion of the famous is one thing that any visitor here can be certain of (NAA 2020)***
- 142. ***It is the cultural capital of our country (NAA 2020)***
- 143. ***It was also the capital of one of the greatest kingdoms of pre-colonial Africa, Asante, (NAA 2020)***
- 445. ***As a nation, we have no option (JEAM 2012).***

512. *we are an oasis of peace, democracy, religious and ethnic tranquillity.*
(JDM 2016)

In clause 127, the carrier participant “*it*” is used with its attribute, **sixty-three (63) years ago, today**, to inform Ghanaians the years that the country has had since independence. The carrier participants “*it*” in clauses 142 and 143 are used to denote the venue of that year’s celebration while the attributes, *cultural capital and the capital of one of the greatest kingdoms in pre-colonial Africa, Asante* are used to give attribute to the venue that the choice of it is a prestigious one and those who selected the venue for the occasion did not make any mistake in selecting it. The above assertions are seen in the clauses below:

127. *It was sixty-three (63) years ago, today* (NAA 2020)

142. *It is the cultural capital of our country* (NAA 2020)

143. *It was also the capital of one of the greatest kingdoms of pre-colonial Africa, Asante,* (NAA 2020)

In clauses, 135, 445 and 512, the first- person plural pronoun ‘*we*’ is used as a universal *we* which occupies the carrier participant position to represent the Presidents and the people of Ghana who were present at the occasion. The universal *we* are used with the attributes to denote the roles they played and to describe the peaceful nature of Ghanaians. The clauses below support the above discussions:

135. *We were the trailblazers for the independence movement on the continent*
(NAA 2020)

445. *As a nation, we have no option* (JEAM 2012).

512. *we are an oasis of peace, democracy, religious and ethnic tranquillity.*
(JDM 2016)

4.8.4 Participants of the identifying relational process

The participants of the identifying relational process are made of the token and value. Table 4.6 below gives an analysis of the participants of identifying relational process.

Table 4.7: Participants of the identifying relational process

Relational Process	Number of occurrences	Percentage %
Token	39	51.3
Value	37	48.7
Total number of relational processes	76	100

Table 4.6 above presents distribution on participants of identifying relational process. Out of 76 participants of identifying relational process, token-participant dominates with a frequency of 39 representing 51.3% while the value-participant occurs with a frequency of 37 representing 48.7%. This finding also aligns with the research of Dada and Adagbonyin (2022) on the holy communion as case text in grammatical transitivity within religious discourse. Their study revealed that participants in identifying relational clauses follow token -value system. The participant position of token is mostly occupied by the first-person plural pronoun *we* which is universally used to represent the Presidents and the people of Ghana. The value participant position is occupied by noun phrases which are used to describe the independence anniversary and the roles played by the Presidents and the people of Ghana.

- 146. *and we are grateful for the attendance of the mighty Asantehene, and the other noble traditional rulers. (NAA 2020)*
- 150. *We are into the twenty-eighth (28th) year of this Fourth Republic, the longest, uninterrupted period of stable, constitutional governance in our history. (JEAM 2012)*
- 176. *We will be jolly, merry and gay, the 6th of March Independence Day. (NAA 2020)*
- 185. *Today, as we mark this sacred day on our calendar (JAK 2007)*

In clause 176, the first-person plural pronoun *we* occupies token participant position with its value, *jolly, merry and gay, the 6th of March Independence Day*. The token ‘*we*’ signifies how both the Presidents and the people of Ghana were happy about the independence celebration. And the value signifies the real independence celebration. The clause below supports the above discussions:

- 176. *We will be jolly, merry and gay, the 6th of March Independence Day. (NAA 2020)*

In clause 146, the universal *we* occupies the token participant position while the value position is occupied by *grateful for the attendance of the mighty Asantehene*. The token 'we' is used to appreciate the value of the Asantehene for attending the independence celebration. This is seen in the clause below:

146. *and we **are** grateful for the attendance of the mighty Asantehene, and the other noble traditional rulers. (NAA 2020)*

Clauses 150 and 185 also employ the universal "we" in the token position with their values to describe how the independence is revered by the Presidents as well as the people of Ghana. This is seen in the clauses below:

150. *We **are** into the twenty-eighth (28th) year of this Fourth Republic, the longest, uninterrupted period of stable, constitutional governance in our history. (JEAM 2012)*

185. *Today, as we **mark** this sacred day on our calendar (JAK 2007)*

4.9 MENTAL PROCESSES

As averred by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), that the mental process is a major one, this study accordingly discovered it as the third highest process in the data. There were 72 mental processes representing 10% of the whole data. The analysis of mental processes is carried out based on the four categorisations of mental processes namely; emotional, noticed in verbs such as *love, admire* and *like*, cognition realized in verbs such as *know, understand, believe, forget*, perception which is revealed in verbs such as *feel, hear, notice, taste* and desideration manifested in verbs such as *hope, want wish* and *desire* (Downing & Locke, 2006; Thompson, 2013; Anafo, 2017; Mwinwelle, Amoakohene & Agyekum, 2020). Among the mental processes, processes that reflect cognition are dominantly used to construe remembrance of attainment of Ghana's independence, and the incidents surrounding it. This finding also supports the research by Dada and Adagbonyin (2022) on the holy communion as case text in grammatical transitivity within religious discourse. Their study revealed three categories of the mental process: cognition, perception, desideration and emotional.

The table below indicates the distribution of the sub-category of the mental process.

Table 4.8: Distribution sub-types of mental process types

Process type	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Process type
Cognition	32	44.4	Cognition
Desideration	26	36.2	Desideration
Perception	14	19.4	Perception
Affection	0	0	Affection
Total	72	100	Total

Based on Table 4.7 above, mental process of cognition occurred with a frequency of 32 representing 44.4%, followed by mental process of desideration with a frequency of 26 representing 36.2%, mental process of perception occurred with a frequency of 14 representing 19.4%. Finally, mental process of affection had zero frequency. The mental process clauses identified in the speeches construed the Presidents' experience of the world around them and this projects mental alertness. The dominance of mental process of cognition suggests that the Presidents wanted to remind Ghanaians about the incidents and struggles surrounding attainment of independence.

4.9.1 Mental process of cognition

As shown in Table 4.7 above, the mental process of cognition is the most occurring subcategory of the mental process with a frequency of 32 representing 44.4%. Some examples of mental process of cognition are *know, remember, forget, forgetting, remind* etc. In the mental clauses of cognition, the speaker uses the mental processes *never forget, remind* and *remember* in clauses 197, 207, 419, 421, 482 and 576 to draw the minds of Ghanaians to the fact that the events surrounding that attainment of independence are so important that they must be committed to memory. The importance of retaining knowledge of these events would help the current and future generations to appreciate the sacrifices made by the forefathers of the nation to encourage the current and future generations to also do their part to contribute to the development of the country. This is seen in the following clauses:

197. *Fellow Ghanaians, we **remember** today (NAA 2020)*

207. *We should **never forget** that development through the democratic process (NAA 2020)*

231. *we **know** that the forefathers struggled to gain independence for us (NAA 2020)*

419. *and never **forgetting** our difficult past. (JAK 2007)*
421. *we **remind** ourselves of the independence (JAK 2007)*
460. *we **do not forget** to salute the heroes, both known and unknown, (JEAM 2012).*
482. *She will be **remembered** for her patriotic zeal to serve her nation. (JEAM 2012)*
576. *But how will history **remember** our generation (JDM 2016)*
577. *We will be **remembered** as a generation (JDM 2016)*

In addition, the mental process *know* is used in clause 231 to make all Ghanaians conscious of some form of negligence they may have carried out in the past which has contributed to some of the challenges faced in the present. The remembrance of such negligence would help the citizens not to repeat such acts to help the country move forward. The clause below supports the above discussion:

231. *we **know** that the forefathers struggled to gain independence for us (NAA 2020)*

Also, the mental processes *remind* and *remember* are used in clauses 421 and 576 to cognitively conceive the celebration on the maiden day of independence juxtaposed with current celebration of the country's 63rd independence celebration. The remembrance of the current celebration and imagination of the past maiden celebration would help create in the current generation of Ghanaians the love and patriotism for their country. The clauses below support the above discussions:

421. *we **remind** ourselves of the independence (JAK 2007)*
576. *But how will history **remember** our generation (JDM 2016)*

In clause 482 the speaker, J. E.A Mills uses mental process *will be remembered* to draw the minds of Ghanaians to the lady who lost her life in Ho whilst rehearsing in preparation for the 2012 Independence Day celebrations. The clause below supports the above discussion:

482. *She will be **remembered** for her patriotic zeal to serve her nation. (JEAM 2012)*

4.9.2 Mental processes of desideration

Desiderative mental process projects wishes or brings wishes into existence. From Table 4.7, mental process of desideration occurred with a frequency of 26 representing 36.2% as the second highest of the subcategory of the mental processes. The following mental

processes of desideration are employed in the speeches; *aspire, avoid, admire, wish, appreciate, are hoping* etc., the desiderative mental process *admire* is used in clause 208 to signal some people's emotional attraction to beauty without knowing how it came about. The speaker uses this mental process to draw the people's attention to desist from thinking they can chalk various achievements up so easily. The clause below supports the above discussion:

208. *Some may **admire** the results of razing down whole villages (NAA 2020)*

The mental process of desideration, *wish* is used in clause 222 to express the speaker's goodwill to all Ghanaians outside Ghana. In doing so, he presents himself as one who has the people at heart hence his goodwill wishes to them during the celebration of the anniversary. The extract below supports the above discussions:

209. *Some may **admire** the results of razing down whole villages (NAA 2020)*

218. *we **are hoping** that the renewed relationship between Ghanaians and our kith and kin from the Caribbean and the Americas (NAA 2020)*

221. *We **are counting** on the experts (NAA 2020)*

222. *I wish all Ghanaians and friends of Ghana across the globe a joyous 63rd Independence (NAA 2020)*

418. *You will **agree** with me (JAK 2007)*

420. *we all **aspire** to (JAK 2007)*

446. *we **are enjoying** (JEAM 2012)*

447. *we **are enjoying** for granted (JEAM 2012)*

545. *we **have enjoyed** (JDM 2016)*

The mental process of desideration '*are hoping*' is used in clause 218 to indicate his expectation of a cordial relationship between Ghana and other countries such as the Caribbean and America and that higher black populations which will boost foreign investment in the country and ultimately result in the strengthening of the Ghanaian economy. This is seen clause 218: *we **are hoping** that the renewed relationship between Ghanaians and our kith and kin from the Caribbean and the Americas (NAA 2020)*

The mental process of desideration *are counting* is also used in clause 221 to express the president's hope in the health experts to help in the fight against Corona Virus and

other infectious diseases. The desideration mental clause below is used to advance the discussion presented above:

221. *We are counting on the experts (NAA 2020)*

The mental process of desideration *have enjoyed* is employed in clause 545 to express how Ghanaians have enjoyed the independence that their forefathers fought for them. The following mental clause of desiderative below supports the above discussion.

545. *we have enjoyed (JDM 2016)*

In clauses 445 and 447 mental processes of desideration *are enjoying* is employed, to express how Ghanaians are feelings towards attainment of the independence and for the celebration as a whole. The following mental clauses below support the above discussion.

445. *we are enjoying (JEAM 2012)*

447. *we are enjoying for granted (JEAM 2012)*

4.9.3 Mental process of perception

Mental processes of perception occurred with a frequency of 14 with a percentage value of 19.4%.

Most of the mental processes of perception appealed to the sense of sight. This indicates that the Presidents want the people of Ghana to see how the colourful events are being carried out in the celebration of the anniversary. Some of the mental processes of perception are *refer, appearing, feast, be able to see, look, listen, witness* etc. In clause 165 the mental process of perception *listen* is used to draw Ghanaians' attention to the special place Ghana occupies as the pioneer of independence in sub-Saharan Africa and as one of the few countries to gain early independence in Africa. Mensah (2014:93) notes that "On 6th March 1957, when Nkrumah was proclaiming Ghana's independence there were only eight independent African nations. These were: Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan, Liberia and South Africa". This is seen in the clauses below:

198. *We refer to the members of the Aborigines Rights Protection Society (NAA 2020)*

208. *new structures appearing in weeks (NAA 2020)*

210. *look around this stadium today (NAA 2020)*
211. *and **feast** your eyes on the riot of colours and the wide variety of styles (NAA 2020)*
214. *We **keep** a keen look out for each other's eyes (NAA 2020)*
223. *You **listen** to, them (NAA 2020)*
225. *We **witness** the historic performance of the age-old Damba festival by a new Yaa-Na, the first in many, many years, (NAA 2020)*
228. *to **be able to see** their children through senior high school. (NAA 2020)*
416. *For the most part, anonymously, and quietly, they **have seen** Ghana through good times and bad times in these past fifty years. (JAK 2007)*
448. ***watching** our youth (JEAM 2012)*
496. ***Watching** a popular television station's news programme yesterday, (JDM 2016)*
497. *I **watched** a man (JDM 2016)*

Akufo-Addo also used the mental process of perception *witness* in clause 225 to refer to a visit to a historic festival he attended in the Northern Region. The following extract supports the above discussions: 225. *We **witness** the historic performance of the age-old Damba festival by a new Yaa-Na, the first in many, many years, (NAA 2020)*

In clauses 210 and 211, the mental processes of perception, *look and feast* are used to draw the attention of the people present at the ceremony to see how the venue was decorated so beautifully in Ghanaian colours. The perceptive mental process *feast* is used in clause 211 to draw the audience's attention to how the people who were at the events dressed stylishly in Ghanaian fabrics; Kente clothes. The clauses below support the above discussions:

210. ***look** around this stadium today (NAA 2020)*
211. *and **feast** your eyes on the riot of colours and the wide variety of styles (NAA 2020)*

Consequently, the mental process of perception *watching* is used in clause 448 with the phenomenon participant *our youth* to interpret how J.E.A. Mills puts some kind of premium on the youth to rally behind him in the development of the nation. This is seen in the clause below:

448. **watching** our youth (**JEAM 2012**)

The mental process of perception *have seen* is used in clause 416 to draw Ghanaians attention to the challenges and the nation's achievements over the past fifty years. This is seen in the mental clause below:

416. *For the most part, anonymously, and quietly, they **have seen** Ghana through good times and bad times in these past fifty years. (JAK 2007)*

Mental processes of perception *watching* and *watched* are used in clauses 496 and 497 to reveal Ghanaians' views about the achievement of the country since independence. This is seen in the mental perceptive clauses below.

496. **Watching** a popular television station's news programme yesterday, (**JDM 2016**)

497. *I **watched** a man (JDM 2016)*

4.9.4 Participants of the mental process

The participants of a mental process are the sensor and the phenomenon. Table 4.8 below gives distributions of the participants of the mental processes in the data.

Table 4.9: Participants of the mental process

Mental Process	Number of occurrences	Percentage %
Senser	66	47.4
Phenomenon	69	52.6
Total number of relational processes	130	100

From Table 4.8 above, there were 66 sensor-participants and 69 phenomenon-participants. The following clauses present some examples of sensor and phenomenon-participants.

197. *Fellow Ghanaians, **we** remember today (NAA 2020)*

198. **We** refer to the members of the Aborigines Rights Protection Society (**NAA 2020**)

199. **We** recall with pride (**NAA 2020**)

211. **we** feast your eyes on the riot of colours and the wide variety of styles (**NAA 2020**)

221. ***We are counting on the experts (NAA 2020)***
225. ***We witness the historic performance of the age-old Damba festival by a new Yaa-Na (NAA 2020)***
231. ***We know that our forefathers dream of independence for our nation (NAA 2020)***
421. ***we remind ourselves of the independence (JAK 2007)***
497. ***I watched a man (JDM 2016)***
577. ***we will be remembered as a generation that took a stand for our nation or one that threw up its arms in despair and buckled in the face of surmountable obstacles? (JDM 2016)***

The following senser-participants; *you, we, new structure, I, the slavery, all citizens and the efforts of our forefathers* etc. and phenomenon-participants, *today to the members of Aborigine's Protection Society, with pride, our many blessings, any third term manoeuvres, development through the democratic process results, in weeks your eyes on the riot of colours and the wide variety of styles musical talent, for arguments and debates for each other's eyes, on the experts, a man and the responsibility* are seen in the clauses 197-199, 211, 221, 225, 231, 421, 497 and 577.

The predominant senser-participant was first person plural pronoun which was used as the inclusive *we* which refers to the Presidents delivering the speech and the entire citizenry at the venue of the occasion and those at home. The use of the inclusive *we* also known as the universal 'we' is used in clauses 197, 199, 221,225, 231, 421 and 557 to instil a sense of unity and belongingness in the addressees (Wodak et al., 2009:76). The speakers use *we* in this context to refer to all Ghanaians present at the grounds and those at home watching via television or other social media platforms. The following extracts below support the above discussions:

197. ***Fellow Ghanaians, we remember today (NAA 2020)***
198. ***We refer to the members of the Aborigines Rights Protection Society (NAA 2020)***
199. ***We recall with pride (NAA 2020)***
221. ***We are counting on the experts (NAA 2020)***
225. ***We witness the historic performance of the age-old Damba festival by a new Yaa-Na (NAA 2020)***

231. **We know that our forefathers dream of independence for our nation (NAA 2020)**

421. **we remind ourselves of the independence (JAK 2007)**

577. **we will be remembered as a generation that took a stand for our nation or one that threw up its arms in despair and buckled in the face of surmountable obstacles? (JDM 2016)**

4.10 VERBAL PROCESS

The verbal process is the manifestation or revelation of thoughts in the mind through speech. Verbal processes therefore represent the process of saying. From the data, verbal processes occurred with a frequency of 65 representing 9%. The Presidents used different forms of verbal processes such as *congratulate, applaud, welcome, thank, mention, quote, articulated, urge, pay, say, pledge, call, acknowledge, and bless* etc. in clauses 255, 256, 257, 403, 406, 408, 410, 412, 413, 141, 568, 570, 571 and 574 to represent human experience in the form of language in his address. He used these processes to appreciate and thank the people, dignitaries and other Presidents who attended the independence anniversary celebrations. In clause 414, the verbal process *say* is used to wish those who were present and at home a happy anniversary celebration. This is seen in the following clauses below:

255. *I wish to **congratulate** them all (NAA 2020)*

256. *we should **applaud** ourselves (NAA 2020)*

414. *I **say** to you all a happy anniversary. (JAK 2007)*

The Presidents use the verbal process *thank* dominantly in clauses 252, 258, 403, 480, 562 and 572 to specifically show gratitude to the various people who came and graced the occasion. In clause 258, *Prime Minister Rowley, thank you, (NAA 2020)*, *thank* is specifically used to express gratitude to Prime Minister Rowley. Also, in clause 403, verbal process *thank* is used to express special appreciation to other Presidents and dignitaries who came from the continent of Africa to attend the occasion. This is seen in the clause below:

403. *We **thank** all of you, colleague Presidents, from around the continent of Africa and the other foreign dignitaries and all your delegations (JAK 2007)*

In clause 480, verbal process *thank* is used to appreciate the audience for paying attention and listening to the speeches that were delivered. This is seen in clause 480: *I thank you for your kind attention. (JEAM 2012)*. In addition, the verbal process *thank* is used in clause 459, to show gratitude to the almighty God for granting travelling mercies to those who came from near and far to attend the occasion. This is exemplified in clause, 459: *we thank God Almighty for bringing us this far. (JEAM 2012)*. *Thank* is used in clauses 562 and 572 to express appreciation to the security services, the school children and the planning committee who played tremendous roles in the celebration of the anniversary. The following clauses support the above discussions:

562. *I thank the security services, the school children, and the National Planning Committee for all the effort and work you have put into planning and successfully executing this national celebration. (JDM 2016)*

572. *I thank you. (JDM 2016),*

To appreciate the founding fathers who toiled to gain independence for the nation, the verbal processes *mention*, *quote*, *articulated* and *pay* are used in clauses 406, 410, 411 and 413. In clause 406, the verbal process *mention* is used to specifically praise certain personalities such as K.A. Gbedemeah, Kojo Botsio, Kofi Baako, Krobo Edusei and Imoru Egala for their sacrifices during the struggles for the nation's independence. This is evident in the clause below:

406. *I must mention some of its stalwarts: K.A. Gbedemah, Kojo Botsio, Kofi Baako, Krobo Edusei, Imoru Egala and others of blessed memory. (JAK 2007)*

In addition, verbal processes *quote*, *articulated* and *pay* are used in clauses 410, 411 and 413 to draw Ghanaians and other people's attention to the specific roles that the former President, Dr Kwame Nkrumah played. Through the verbal process *quote* in clause 411, Ghanaians hear the inspirational and patriotic speech he delivered at the first Independence Day address. The clauses below support the above discussion:

410. *Nkrumah articulated this passion in these immortal words, (JAK 2007)*

411. *I quote: "the independence of Ghana is meaningless, unless it is linked with the total liberation of Africa" (JAK 2007)*

413. *Today I must pay homage to the first President of Ghana, Dr Kwame Nkrumah, and his colleagues of the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC) (JAK 2007)*

The Presidents use verbal processes *urge*, *pay* and *say* in clauses 412, 413 and 479 to encourage the young people of the nation to work very hard in order to preserve and protect the independence that the forefathers gained for the nation. In clause 257, the verbal process *welcome* is used to show an acceptance to visitors who came from the African diaspora for the celebration. This verbal process indicates how hospitable Ghanaians are to visitors. This discussion is supported by the clauses below:

257. *Ghanaians **welcome** hundreds of thousands of visitors from the African Diaspora (NAA 2020)*

412. *I **urge** you (JAK 2007)*

413. *I **pay** homage to the many of our young people (JAK 2007)*

479. *To our sons and daughters; I **say** love your country; work hard; don't give up in the face of challenges; and your dreams will come alive (JEAM 2012)*

Furthermore, the Presidents use the verbal processes *pledge*, *call* and *acknowledge* in clauses 246, 568, 570 and 571 to communicate to the people of Ghana their achievements and the vision they have for the country. For example, in clause 568, the Presidents assure Ghanaians that political stability will be maintained in the country. For instance, President John Dramani Mahama in clauses 568, 570 and 571, and President Nana Akufo-Addo in clause 246 admit that there are challenges in the country and how they are poised to resolve those challenges for the nation to develop. These discussions are supported by the following clauses:

246. *But, let us **acknowledge** that (NAA 2020)*

568. *I **pledge** to continue to do all in my power to promote an atmosphere of political rapprochement in order to diffuse any tensions that may threaten our national wellbeing (JDM 2016)*

570. *I **call** for a rejuvenation of our national psyche from one that focuses on fleeting challenges and discounts success chalked over years, to one that embraces greater and sustained effort towards national development. (JDM 2016)*

571. *we **acknowledge** that more challenges remain to be resolved, they are no reason for us to slide into purposeless lamentation and self-pity. (JDM 2016)*

Finally, in construing the verbal process to appreciate the Almighty God, the subjunctive mood form of the verb *bless*, is used in clauses 573 and 574 to indicate the Presidents

wish of verbalising God’s blessings on all Ghanaians and the land. The clauses below support the above discussion:

573. *God **ble**ss our homeland Ghana (JDM 2016)*

574. *May God **ble**ss us all (JDM 2016)*

4.11 PARTICIPANTS OF THE VERBAL PROCESS

The participants of the verbal process are sayer, verbiage, receiver and target. Table 4.9 below presents an analysis of distributions of the participants of the verbal process.

Table 4.10: Participants of the verbal process

Process type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sayer	57	44.5
Verbiage	42	32.7
Target	19	14.8
Receiver	10	8
Total	128	100

From Table 4.9 above, a total of 128 participant roles were identified and distributed as 57 sayer representing 44.5%, 42 verbiage occurs making 32.7% while target occurs with a frequency of 19 representing 14.8% and receiver constitutes a frequency of 10 representing 8%. The sayer participants included the first-person singular pronoun *I*, the first-person plural pronoun *we* and nouns such as *Ghanaians* and *Nkrumah* etc. The verbiage participant positions were occupied by *to continue to do all in my power to promote an atmosphere of political rapprochement in order to diffuse any tensions that may threaten our national wellbeing, love your country; work hard; don’t give up in the face of challenges; and your dreams will come alive, the independence of Ghana is meaningless, unless it is linked with the total liberation of Africa and a happy anniversary.* The target participant positions were occupied by pronouns such as *us, you, ourselves* and *them* and the receiver participant positions were occupied by *us, our homeland Ghana, you, and them.*

4.11.1 Sayer participant

The sayer participant is the participant that does the saying in the verbal process and occurs with a frequency of 57 representing 44.5%. The sayer participant position was dominantly occupied by first person singular pronoun *I*, followed by first person plural pronoun *we*. The sayer *I* denotes individuality as confirmed by Bramley (2001:260) who says “Politicians use ‘I’ (and other related first-person singular pronouns) to represent themselves as individual politicians”. The use of the sayer *I* in clauses 480, 562 and 572 implies that the speaker is expressing his personal appreciation and thanks to all the participants who took part in the anniversary celebration and Ghanaians in general. The first-person plural pronoun ‘*we*’ is used as a universal *we* as sayer in clauses 256 and 403 which according to Adegaju (2005:140) is “the coalescence of the voice of the person with the voice of the people.” The Presidents therefore use the universal *we* in clauses 256 and 403 to express collective thanks to his special guests for them to feel that the appreciation offered is from the whole country but trumpeted by the president who is the mouthpiece of the country. The following clauses support the above discussions:

- 255. *I wish to congratulate them all (NAA 2020)*
- 256. *we should applaud ourselves (NAA 2020)*
- 403. *We thank all of you, colleague Presidents, from around the continent of Africa and the other foreign dignitaries and all your delegations (JAK 2007)*
- 412. *I urge you, (JAK 2007)*
- 413. *I pay homage to the many of our young people (JAK 2007)*
- 414. *I say to you all a happy anniversary. (JAK 2007)*
- 480. *I thank you for your kind attention. (JEAM 2012)*
- 562. *I thank the security services, the school children, and the National Planning Committee for all the effort and work you have put into planning and successfully executing this national celebration. (JDM 2016)*
- 568. *I pledge to continue to do all in my power to promote an atmosphere of political rapprochement in order to diffuse any tensions that may threaten our national wellbeing (JDM 2016)*
- 572. *I thank you. (JDM 2016)*

4.11.2 Verbiage

The verbiage, which represents the comments predominantly made by participants, occurs with a frequency of 42 representing 32.7%. The verbiage is predominantly constituent. This confirms the findings of Msuya (2014) study which focuses on analysis verbal processes on 'Xuma' and 'Leah' in *Mine Boy* by Peter Abraham. In the study, he found out that the most repeating constituent in the verbal process is the verbiage. Some of the verbiages are seen in clauses 411, 414, 568 and 570. The verbiage represents the messages communicated by the sayer. The following clauses support the above discussions:

411. *I quote: "the independence of Ghana is meaningless, unless it is linked with the total liberation of Africa" (JAK 2007)*

415. *I say to you all a happy anniversary. (JAK 2007)*

568. *I pledge to continue to do all in my power to promote an atmosphere of political rapprochement in order to diffuse any tensions that may threaten our national wellbeing (JDM 2016)*

570. *I call for a rejuvenation of our national psyche from one that focuses on fleeting challenges and discounts success chalked over years, to one that embraces greater and sustained effort towards national development. (JDM 2016)*

4.11.3 Target and receiver participant

From Table 4.9, the target participant occurs with a frequency of 19 representing 14.8% while the receiver participant occurs with a frequency of 10 representing 8%. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004; 2014:77) state that "In some instances, the target may be same as the receiver but in other instances, they may differ". Some of the target participants are *us*, *you all*, *ourselves*, and *them* while the receiver participants are *us*, *our homeland Ghana*, *you* and *them all*.

In clauses 255, 412 and 574, the second person plural pronoun *you*, *all*, and *them all* occupy the target participant position. The *you*, and *them all* occupy the target positions in the sense that they are the entity the message is targeted at. The following clauses support the above assertion:

255. *I wish to congratulate **them all** (NAA 2020)*

412. *I urge **you**, (JAK 2007)*

574. *May God bless **us all** (JDM 2016)*

In clause 574, the pronoun *us all* occupies the receiver position because it is receiving the action from the sayer. This is in clause 574: *May God bless **us all** (JDM 2016)*. Whereas in clauses 256, 413 and 414, *ourselves*, *many of young people* and *you all* represent both the target and the receiver at the same time. They are the target of the say and at the receiving verbiage. This supports the assertion of Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 2014) that target and the receiver maybe the same. The following clauses support the above discussions:

256. *we should applaud **ourselves** (NAA 2020)*

413. *I pay homage to the many of our young people (JAK 2007)*

414. *I say to **you all** a happy anniversary. (JAK 2007)*

4.12 EXISTENTIAL PROCESS

Existential process is the least group of process types identified in the data. They occur with a frequency of six representing 1%. Despite its low occurrence in most texts, as confirmed by this study, it is suggestive of the fact that the happenings, doings, perceptions and sayings all happened in settings that really exist. For instance, Ghana really gained independence on 6th March 1957 and this is being celebrated annually. The existential process is used to give account of the population of people that exist in the country. In clauses 260, 262 and 424 the existential process 'are' is used to give the total population of Ghanaians at the time of the celebration and the kinds of people that are existing in the country. The clauses below support the above discussion:

260. *and there **are** exciting things to interest a wide range of people (NAA 2020)*

262. *in 2020, there **are** forty-one million subscriptions (NAA 2020)*

424. *today there **are** about 22 million of us (JDM 2016)*

The Presidents use of existential processes 'are' and 'is' in clauses 261, 263 and 264 draw Ghanaians attention to the improvements that are happening in the country. In clause 261, through the existential process *are* we are aware that the population of young girls in secondary school has increased tremendously. In clause 263, Ghanaians get to

know the status of food security in the nation. Finally, in clause 264, the customs existing in the country were brought to bear using the Ghanaian language, Twi. The clauses below support the above discussions:

261. *There are more children in secondary school now, especially young girls (NAA 2020)*

263. *Fellow Ghanaians, there is renewed confidence in our foods, (NAA 2020)*

264. *There is an Akan proverb that says: “Omanni ko, yεko a, yεkeka nwi so; yenntutu aseε. (NAA 2020)*

4.13 SUMMARY OF CHAPTER

This chapter has analysed and discussed the process types and their participants as used by the presidents in constructing their 2020, 2016, 2012 and 2007 independence day’s anniversary speeches. It has also discussed the transitivity patterns employed in these speeches and their communicative implications. The first section of the analysis revealed that the Independence Day’s anniversary speeches contained only five out of the six process types namely: material, relational, verbal, mental and existential. Out of the six process types, it has been realized that more material, relational and mental process types were contained in the speeches than verbal and existential process types. These revealed that the Independence Day anniversary speeches are basically associated with actions, doings and happenings, sensing and having and being than the other domains of experience. The analysis of the Independence Anniversary speeches as political discourse or statements against colonialism and external power domination over nations’ sovereignty and sociopolitical progress contributes to the field of political discourse. These speeches serve as national political events aimed at reinforcing political culture and fostering citizenship commitment towards common concerns or the common good. They also express rejection of “injustice” (Toulmin, 1968: 190), the opposition to arbitrary power (Keach, 2004 :122), and “the works of duty” (Han, 2015: 38).

The second section of the analysis discussed the communicative implicative of the process types used in all four speeches.

CHAPTER FIVE : CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter five concludes the study by presenting the major findings, summary of the findings in response to the research objectives raised and suggestions for further studies.

5.2 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

This study set out to decode the experiences and thoughts of the Ghanaian presidents in their independence anniversary addresses leveraging on the transitivity framework which falls under the ideational metafunction in the Systemic Functional Grammar Theory with the aim of investigating the process types and participant as contained in these speeches as part of Ghanaian political discourse. In cognizance of this, the study employed two major concepts from Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics which are systemic network and the metafunction which were used as a guide to achieve the aim of this study.

According to systemic network, speakers of a language make choices when writing or speaking. The idea inherent in metafunctions reveals that language performs three major functions. These three metafunctions are the ideational, interpersonal and textual. In the case of ideational metafunction, it represents the experiences of people. The interpersonal metafunction deals with the use of language in negotiating meaning in an interaction. The textual function also relates to the experiences of an individual to a text in use. With regards to this study, the ideational metafunction was applied.

Presented in five chapters, the study provided an overview of the entire study in chapter one; specifying the background to the study and the statement of the problem. Having done this, it further discusses the aim of the research, research objectives and questions and finally concludes with justification and rationale of the research. Chapter two sets forth to review literature related to the present research as well as the theoretical framework underpinning the study. Theoretical and empirical studies relevant to this study were the focus in this chapter. The first part of the chapter reviewed empirical studies, the concept of discourse, and concept of political discourse. The second aspect thoroughly discusses the theoretical framework. The third chapter discusses the research paradigm, research

approach, research design, research setting, sample and sampling size, data collection method and procedure, data analysis, qualitative criteria for ensuring rigour such as credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. It finally looks at ethical considerations. Chapter four presents the analysis of the data based on the transitivity framework. Chapter five closes the analysis with a presentation of the conclusion and recommendations of the entire study.

5.3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The analysis of political speeches seeks to unearth the meanings encoded in the linguistic items that make up such speeches. The study addresses three important issues. Firstly, it identified the transitivity process types in four selected presidential independence anniversary speeches used by their participants. Secondly, it explored how these process types are dominantly used in the selected Ghanaian presidential independence anniversary speeches. Thirdly, it examined the communicative implications underpinning the use of process types in the selected Ghanaian presidential independence anniversary speeches.

The study responded to the first research question which is - What process types and participants are used in the selected Ghanaian presidential independence anniversary speeches? by parsing the clauses and identifying the process types in each clause. The process types and participants were then counted to identify their frequency and percentages. The study used frequency count and percentage distribution of the six process types that were present in the speeches. The frequency of occurrence of the six process types (i.e., material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioural and existential) was recorded and the percentage distribution of each also calculated and displayed according to the frequency of their occurrences. Based on the frequency and percentages attained, the dominant process types were identified.

In response to research question two - What process types and participants are dominantly used in the selected Ghanaian presidential independence anniversary speeches? after sorting the process types to identify the dominant ones, the identified transitivity patterns were further scrutinized by identifying the participants in each of the clauses according to the various process types. The participants employed in each

process types were analysed in isolation but in relation to the corresponding process types (material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioural and existential).

In answering the last question - What communicative implications underpin the use of process types and participants in the selected Ghanaian presidential independence anniversary speeches? the study carefully examined the repetitive patterns in each process types. After identifying and analysing repetitive patterns, the study revealed how the patterns analysed in each process type manifested the communicative functions in the study.

The transitivity analysis of selected presidential independence anniversary speeches reveal that the world of the speech is construed in order of material, relational, mental, verbal, and existential processes. This finding corroborates Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) assertion that the major and most frequently occurring process types are material, relational and mental. Among these processes, the material process dominated the data. This stems from the fact that the four Presidents construct and construe the world mainly in terms of actions, happenings and doings and experiences of the past struggles and achievements of the nation, Ghana, and the present state of the country. This is to say that the Presidents see the world from their experiences which hinges more on acts and deeds.

The actor was the dominant participant role that occurred for the material process in the study. This was followed by the goal and the recipient. For the relational process, the carrier was the dominant participant followed by the attribute, token and value. For the mental process, the senser and phenomenon were the identified participants; and the dominant participant was the phenomenon. In terms of the verbal process, the verbiage dominated followed by the target and the receiver. The communicative functions underpinning the transitivity patterns in relation to how their participants' configurations are used to represent the speakers' experiences and thoughts, are summarized below.

First, the communicative implication from the four speeches of all e four presidents used the material processes to set the tone for the speeches and for that matter the occasion, by identifying the context or background of the occasion. This was done by attributing attainment of independence to the efforts of the forefathers of the country who lived during colonial times. All four presidents, Kufuor, Mills, Mahama and Akufo-Addo resorted to

listing the names of the founding fathers and the corresponding physical activities they carried out that contributed to the attainment of the country's independence.

It signals that the independence of Ghana was not gained easily but rather by the concrete assiduous efforts of the founding fathers hence the significance of the celebration. The material process types are used again by the presidents to highlight the challenges the country faced from the time it gained independence to date. Also, the material processes are used to recount achievements that they made during their tenures of office.

Second, the communicative functions of the relational processes are put into two categories: attributive and identifying. The attributive clauses are used to ascribe various attributes to the celebration. These attributes described the events, entities and the situation presented in the speeches. The attributive relational clauses are used to identify the number of years that the nation has had independence. Identifying relational processes are used to highlight important facts about the history of Ghana's independence and its relevance to the current state of the country.

Third, mental processes are used in the speeches to draw the minds of Ghanaians to the fact that the events surrounding the attainment of independence are so important that they must be committed to memory. Also, these processes are used to draw Ghanaians' attention to the special place Ghana occupies as the pioneer of independence in Sub-Saharan Africa and that it was one the few countries to gain such an early independence in Africa. This finding has confirmed Mensah (2014) who states that on 6th March, 1957, when Nkrumah was proclaiming Ghana's independence there were only eight independent African nations. It was therefore established by Mensah (2014) that Ghana was the ninth country to gain independence in Africa and the first in the West African Sub-region.

Fourth, verbal processes are to express collective thanks and appreciations to the forefathers who toiled and gained independence for the country as well as special guests, the military, school children and all Ghanaians who participated in the celebration.

Finally, the existential process is used to give account to the fact that the happenings, doings, perceptions, and sayings all happened in settings that really exist. It also gives account of the total population of people that live in the country as of the time the speeches were being delivered.

The transitivity patterns of the five process types, which are material, relational, mental, verbal, and existential; revealed the use of personal pronouns in the independence anniversary speeches. It has been revealed that all the presidents employ the 'actor' 'senser' 'carrier' and 'token', universal 'we' which is an inclusive 'we' and royal 'we'. The four presidents use 'we' subtly to share the responsibilities in the celebration among themselves, the presidents and Ghanaians as a whole. This is corroborated by Hamdoui (2015) who postulates that the royal 'we' is used by presidents to spread the load of responsibility and to tell the audience that the actions taken are not fully the responsibility of one individual but rather the outcome of collective work of the Government's members, thus, avoid damaging their own position as presidents. The pronoun 'we' is dominantly used again as actor to share the glory of the achievements between the speakers and their parties since they could not have achieved so much single-handed. They give the achievements of their governments in areas of trade, tourism, industry, education, and in the health sector. It has been revealed that the sayer position was dominantly occupied by the first-person singular pronoun 'I' which was used to represent the Presidents as individuals to express personal appreciations and thanks to the personalities who attended the anniversary celebrations.

5.4 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study is crucial because at the end of the analysis, it has been proved that politicians, and for that matter, presidents make linguistic choices dependent on the kind of purpose they intend to achieve. It has also been established that certain linguistic choices are made at the expense of others so the speakers' belief and thematic concerns can be foregrounded. It has also been established that transitivity serves as an effective framework for analysing speeches by exposing the analyst to the inner and outer world of the speakers, which, in this case, are the four Presidents.

In addition, this study has implication for political actors. It helps in understanding of how political actors consciously and unconsciously express their experiences of the world through language. It sheds light on how historical references are used by political leaders to enable citizens to critically evaluate political rhetoric and its intended impacts. Furthermore, this study contributes to understanding the relationship between linguistic form and linguistic cues in political discourse.

In the realm of education, there is potential to incorporate critical discourse analysis and rhetorical strategies into political communication and history curricula. Students could be encouraged to analyse political speeches and texts, discerning how historical references are used to shape public opinion and political narratives. Such practices can cultivate critical thinking and media literacy skills among students, empowering them to navigate political rhetoric more adeptly.

Finally, the study has added a new approach to the study of political speeches in general by exploring transitivity process types using a clause-by-clause analysis to identify predominant transitivity process types and how they reveal the communicative functions. This study has introduced a novel approach to analysing Independence Anniversary speeches, offering a framework that scholars interested in transitivity can use to explore various dimensions of political discourse. By applying this approach, scholars can make significant contributions to the field of political discourse analysis (PDA).

5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

- i. This study explored the transitivity model of experiential meaning of selected Ghanaian presidential independence anniversary speeches. Since there are two strands of Halliday's ideational metafunction; the experiential and the logical meanings, and this study settled on the experiential, further studies can consider the logical meaning of the selected Ghanaian presidential independence anniversary speeches to arrive at the predominant clause types in their speeches.
- ii. Again, there is a plethora of presidential independence anniversary speeches, but this study could only select a few. Further research can therefore be conducted on the other presidential independence anniversary speeches using the transitivity model.
- iii. Further research can also be carried out using the Interpersonal and the Textual metafunctions of meaning to help consolidate the results and findings of this study, which will further give a better appreciation of Systemic Functional Linguistic since the three strands of meaning works simultaneously.
- iv. Finally, a comparative study of the transitivity patterns of the selected Ghanaian Presidential independence anniversary speeches and those of Pan-African Presidential independence speeches can be explored to bring out the similarities and differences in how these presidents construe their experiences of the world.

One limitation of the thesis is that the use of the transitivity framework restricts the analysis primarily to material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioural, and existential processes. This focused approach may overlook other important aspects of political discourse that could enrich the analysis.

5.6 SUMMARY OF CHAPTER

In summary, this final chapter addresses the major discoveries and the implications of the study. Conclusions have been drawn based on the results, analysis, and discussions. The chapter ends with recommendations for future research.

REFERENCES

- Adjei, A. A. & Ewusi-Mensah, L. 2016. Transitivity in Kufuor's 2008 farewell speech to the Ghanaian parliament. *British Journal of English Linguistics*, 4(1), 36-49. <https://doi.org/10.37745/bjel.2013>
- Adjei, A. A., Ewusi-Mensah, L. & Okoh, H. 2015. Political discourse – A study of the major process types in the 2009 state-of-the-nation address in Ghana. *Journal of Literature, Languages and Linguistics*, 16, 23-32. <https://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JLLL/article/view/27149>.
- Adjei-Fobi, C. K. 2011. A Rhetorical Analysis of Political Discourse: A Comparative Study of the use of Metaphor in the Speeches of Nkrumah and Rawlings. Unpublished M.Phil. Thesis, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana. Retrieved on June 18, 2022 from <https://www.ug.edu.gh/linguistics/staff/amfo>
- Agyekum, K. 2004. Invective language in contemporary Ghanaian politics. *Journal of Language and Politics*, 3(2), 345–375. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1075/jlp.3.2.10agy>
- Anafo, C. 2017. The language of deception: Transitivity analysis of scam email messages. Unpublished M.Phil. Thesis, University of Education, Winneba.
- Anderson, J. 2014. A stylistic analysis of some selected political speeches by John Evans Atta Mills. Unpublished M.Phil. Thesis, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana. Retrieved on June 18, 2022 from https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/Delivery.cfm/SSRN_ID4722277_code3859200.pdf?abstractid=4722277&type=2
- Anim-Ayeko, J. 2012. Metaphor in Politics: A verbal and nonverbal analysis of selected political advertisements in the Ghanaian print media. Unpublished M.Phil. Thesis, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana. Retrieved on June 10, 2022 from <https://www.ug.edu.gh/linguistics/staff/amfo>
- Anney, V. N., Hume, A. C. & Coll, R. 2012. The use of unqualified science teachers in developing countries: A barrier to achieving sustainable global education. A paper presented at the Fourth Asian conference on Education, Osaka, Japan.
- Antwi, S. K. & Hamza, K. 2015. Qualitative and quantitative research paradigms in business research: A philosophical reflection. *European Journal of Business*

Management, 7(3), 217 - 225.
<https://scirp.org/reference/referencespapers?referenceid=2505953>

Anku, M. 2020. A transitivity analysis of patriotic poems of Kofi Anyidoho. Unpublished M.Phil. Thesis, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana.

Appiah E.Y. 2015. Language, power and ideology: A critical discourse analysis of Jerry John Rawlings' June 4 Speeches. M.Phil. Dissertation, University of Cape Coast. Retrieved on August 3, 2022 from <http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/3799>

Ali, I., Mukhtar, A., Mansoor, A., & Butt, M. 2021. A study of the ideational function in Systematic Functional Grammar: Transitivity Analysis of Nelson Mandela's speeches. *Palarch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology* 18(7), 66-78. https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Transitivity-Analysis-of-Nelson-Mandelas-First-Speech_tbl1_351735289

Ayeomoni, O. M. & Akinkuolere, O. S. 2012. A Pragmatic Analysis of Victory and Inaugural Speeches of President Umaru Musa Yar' Adua. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, (2) 3, 461-468. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4304/tpls.2.3.461-468>

Awuku, B. O. 2018. Agency and processes in religious discourse: A transitivity analysis of the Sermon on the Mount. Unpublished M.Phil. Thesis, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana. Retrieved on July 15, 2022 from <https://ugspace.ug.edu.gh/handle/123456789/4705/browse?type=subject&value=Religious+Discourse>

Badran, D. 2002. Ideology through modality in discourse analysis. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Nottingham. Retrieved on November 20, 2022 from <https://eprints.nottingham.ac.uk/12216/>

Berelson, B. 1952. Content analysis in communication research. New York: Hafner Publishing Company.

Bitsch, V. 2005. Qualitative research: A grounded theory example and evaluation criteria. *Journal of Agribusiness*, 23(1), 75 - 91. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/46534760> Qualitative Research A Grounded Theory Example and Evaluation Criteria

Boakye, S. J. 2014. Our democracy has been tested to the utmost limit: an exploration of the use of assertives in Ghanaian presidential inaugural addresses. *Language & Society*,

RC 25 of the International Sociological Association, 3 (1), 68-87. <http://language-and-society.org/journal>

Bogdan, R. C., & Biklen, S. K. 1982. *Qualitative research for education: An introduction to theory and methods*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Burton, D. 1982. *Through glass darkly: Through dark glasses. Language and literature: An introductory reader in stylistics*. London: Allen and Unwin.

Brown, G. & Yule, G. 1983. *Discourse analysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Bloor, M., & Bloor, T. 2004. *The Functional Analysis of English: A Hallidayan Approach*. London: Arnold.

Bramley, N. M. 2001. *Pronouns of Politics: The use of pronouns in the construction of 'self' and 'other' in political interviews*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, Australian National University. Retrieved on September 8, 2022 from <https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/46225/6/02whole.pdf>

Brown, M. E. L. & Duenas, N. A. 2020. A medical science educator's guide to selecting a research paradigm building a basis for better research. *Medical Science Educator*, 30: 545-553. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40670-019-00898-9>

Citifmonline 2020. *Biography of President John Dramani Mahama*. Retrieved June 3, 2020 from www.citifmonline.com

Citifmonline 2016. *Independence Anniversary Speech by President John Dramani Mahama*. Retrieved from www.citifmonline.com on June 3, 2020.

Creswell J. W. 2013. *Research Design (3rd ed.)*. Sage Publications.

Creswell, J.W. 2007. *Qualitative inquiry and Research Design: Choosing among five*. SAGE Publications, Inc.

Creswell, J. W. 2009. *Research design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and mixed Methods approaches (3rd ed.)*. SAGE Publications, Inc.

Crystal, D. 2005. *English as a global language (2nd ed.)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Dada, C. and Adagbonyin, A. A. 2002. The holy communion as case text in grammatical transitivity in religious discourse. *Journal of studies in English language and education*, 10 (1), 145-175. <https://doi.org/10.1002/lnc3.365>
- Dadugblor, S.K. 2016. Clusivity in Presidential Discourse: A Rhetorical Discourse Analysis of State-of-the-Nation Addresses in Ghana and the United States. Unpublished MSC Thesis in Rhetoric, theory and culture, Michigan Technological University. Retrieved on October 7, 2020 from <https://doi.org/10.37099/mtu.dc>.
- Dunmire, P. 2005. Political discourse analysis: Exploring the language of politics and the politics of language. *Language and Linguistics Compass*, 6 (11), 735-751. <https://doi.org/10.1002/lnc3.365>
- Djabatey Nyako, I. 2013. Language, power and ideology: A critical discourse analysis of selected speeches of Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo and John Dramani Mahama. Unpublished M.Phil. Thesis, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana. Retrieved on October 7, 2020 from <http://ugspace.ug.edu.gh>
- Dornyei, Z. 2007. *Quantitative, qualitative and mixed methodologies*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Downing, A. & Locke, P. 2006. *English grammar: A university course*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Egins, S. 2004. *Introduction to systemic functional linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Fasold, R. 1990. *Sociolinguistics of Language*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Fairclough, N. 1992. *Discourse and social change*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Fairclough, N. 2005. *Language and power*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Fairclough, I. & Fairclough, N. 2012. *Political Discourse Analysis: Method for Advanced Students*. New York: Routledge.
- Foucault, M. 1972. *The Archaeology of Knowledge and the Discourse on Language*. Trans. by A. M. Sheridan Smith. New York: Pantheon Books.
- Filho, P. H. L. P. 2004. *Systemic Functional Grammar: A Tool to Investigate the Lexicogrammatical Complexification of Advanced Portuguese-EFL Interlanguage*. A

- Journal of English Language, Literatures in English and Cultural Studies, 46, 211-252.
<https://periodicos.ufsc.br/index.php/desterro/article/viewFile/7405/6802>
- Flick, U., Von Kardorff, E. & Steinke, I. A. 2004. A companion to qualitative research. London: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Fraenkel, J. R. & Wallen, N. E. 2000. How to design and evaluate research in education. San Francisco: McGraw-Hill.
- Galasinski, D. 2000. The language of deception: A discourse analytical study. London: Sage Publications.
- Gee, J. P. 1999. An introduction to discourse analysis: theory and method (3rd edition). London: Routledge.
- Gee, J. P. 2011. An introduction to discourse analysis theory and method (3rd ed.). New York: Routledge.
- Gerot, L., and Wignell, P. 1994. Making sense of functional grammar. Cammeray, NSW: Antipodean Educational Enterprises.
- Guba, E. G. & Lincoln, Y. S. 2005. Paradigmatic controversies, contradictions and emerging confluences. In N. K Denzin & Y. S. Lincoln (Eds), The Sage handbook of qualitative research (pp. 191 - 215). London: Sage Publications Ltd.
- Gunawan, F., Kuraedah, S. Amir, A. M., Ubaidillah, F. and Boulahnane (2023). Transitivity and critical discourse analysis on a testament: A woman's involvement in jihad. Journal of studies in English language and education, 10 (1), 517-536.
<https://doi.org/10.24815/siele.v10i1.26330>
- Halliday, M. A. 1966. Some notes on 'deep' grammar. Journal of Linguistics, 2(1), 67-80.
- Halliday, M.A.K. & Matthiessen, C.M.I.M. 2006. New ways of meaning. The ecolinguistics reader: Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Halliday, M.A.K. & Matthiessen, C.M.I.M. 2004. An Introduction to Functional Grammar (3rd ed.). London: Hodder Arnold.
- Halliday, M.A.K. 1961. Categories of the theory of grammar. Word, 17 (2), 241-292.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00437956.1961.11659756>
- Halliday, M.A.K. 1985. An introduction to functional grammar. London: Edward Arnold.

- Halliday, M.A.K. 1994. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (2nd ed.). London: Hodder Arnold.
- Halliday, M.A.K. 2004. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Halliday, M. A. K. & Webster, J. J. 2008. *Complementarities in language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Halliday, M.A.K. 1971. Linguistic function and literary style: an inquiry into the language of William Golding's *The Inheritors*. In S. Chatman (Ed.), *Literary style: A symposium*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Halliday, M. A. & Hasan, R. 1976. *Cohesion in. English*. London: Longman
- Halliday, M., Matthiessen, C. M. & Matthiessen, C. 2014. *An introduction to functional grammar*. New York NY: Routledge.
- Halliday, M.A.K. & Matthiessen, C.M.I.M. 2014. *Halliday's introduction to functional grammar*. (4th ed.) New York: Routledge
- Han, B-C. 2015. *The Burnout Society*. Trans. by Erik Butler. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Hancock, B., Ockleford, E. & Windridge, K. 2007. *An introduction to qualitative research: The NIHR RDS EM/YH*. New York NY: Routledge.
- Hammersley, M. & Forster, P. 2000. *Research methods in studies in education*. New York NY: Routledge.
- hardiyanti, S., Setiawan, I., Nurmiwati, N., & Oktaviani, F. 2023. Transitivity of President Jokowi's Speech Text at the G20 Event: Systemic Functional Linguistics Study. *Indonesian Journal of EFL and Linguistics*, 8(1), 151-168. <https://doi.org/10.21462/ijefl.v8i1.593>
- Hamdani, D. 2023. A study of the ideational function: Transitivity analysis of Simon Stiell's speech. *International journal of linguistics and discourse analysis*, 5(1),63-72. <https://doi.org/10.21462/ijefl.v8i1.593>
- Henn, M., Weistein, M. & Foard, N. 2006. *A short introduction to social research*. SAGE Publications.

- Hsieh, H. F. & Shannon, S. E. 2005. Three approaches to qualitative content analysis. *Qualitative health research*, 15(9), 12-88. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1049732305276687>
- Iwamoto, N. 2007. Stylistic and linguistic analysis of a literary text using systemic functional grammar. *Departmental Bulletin Paper*, 162, 61-96. <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:148254457>
- Keach, W. 2004. *Arbitrary Power: Romanticism, Language, Politics*. Princeton, Nj: Princeton University Press.
- Kondowe, W. 2014. Presidents and Ideologies: A Transitivity Analysis of Bingu wa Mutharika's Inaugural Address. *International Journal of Language and Linguistics*, 2(3), 174-180. <https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ijll.20140203.16>
- Kusi, H. 2012. *Doing qualitative research: A guide for researchers*. Accra: Emmpong Press.
- Leech, G. & Short, M. 2007. *Style in Fiction: A Linguistic Introduction to English Fictional prose*. Great Britain: Pearson Education Ltd.
- Link, J. 1983. *Elementare Literatur und generative Diskuranalyse*. Munchen: Fink.
- Littlejohn, S. W. 1983. *Theories of Human Communication*, 2nd ed. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Martin, J. R. 2016. Meaning matters: A short history of systemic functional linguistics. *Word*, 62(1), 35-58. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00437956.2016.1141939>
- Matthiessen, C.M.I.M. 2005. Lexicogrammar in systemic functional linguistics: Descriptive and theoretical developments in the 'IFG' tradition since 1970s. In Hassan, R., Matthiessen, C. & Webster, J.J. (Eds.), *continuing discourse on language: a functional perspective (2)*. London: Equinox.
- Mayring, P. 2000. Qualitative content analysis. *Forum qualitative. Sozialforschung/Forum: Qualitative Social Research*, 1(2), Art. 20, <http://nbnresolving.de/urn:nbn:de:0114-fqs0002204>
- Mensah, E. O. 2014. *The rhetoric of Kwame Nkrumah: An analysis of his political speeches*. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Cape Town, Liberia. Retrieved on October 4, 2021 from <http://hdl.handle.net/11427/9290>

- Molina-Azorin, J. F. 2011. The use and added value of mixed methods in Management research. *Journal of Mixed Methods*, 5(1), 7-24. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1558689810384490>
- Morgan, D. L. 2007. Paradigms lost and pragmatism regained. Methodological implications of combining qualitative and quantitative methods. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, 1(1), 48 – 76. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/2345678906292462>
- Mushtaq, M., Saleem, T., Afzal, S. & Saleem, A. 2020. A corpus-based ideational meta-functional analysis of Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan’s speech at United Nations general assembly. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 7 (1), 80-95. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2020.1856999>
- Msuya, E. A. 2014. Stylistic Analysis of “Xuma” and “Leah” in Peter Abraham’s *Mine Boy: A verbal Transitivity Process*. College of Dar es Salam, Department of Foreign Languages and Linguistics, University of Dar es Salam, Tanzania. <https://dx.doi.org/10.5296/ijl.v6.4729>
- Mwinlaaru, I. N., & Xuan, W. W. 2016. A Survey of Studies in Systemic Functional Language Description and Typology. *Functional Linguistics*, 3, 1-41. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40554-016-0030-4>
- Mwinlaaru, I. N. 2012. A study of characterization in Chenua Achebe’s *Anthills of the Savannah: A functional Semantic Perspective*. Unpublished MPhil. Thesis, University of Cape Coast, Ghana. Retrieved on October 26, 2021 from <http://www.isfla.org/Systemics/Print/Theses/Mwinlaaru2012.pdf>
- Mwinwelle, P. 2017. A Lexico-stylistic Analysis of Selected Speeches of John Mahama. Unpublished MPhil Thesis, University of Education, Winneba, Ghana. Retrieved on July 26, 2022 from https://ir.uew.edu.gh/browse?rpp=20&offset=1590&etal=-1&sort_by=1&type=title&starts_with=W&order=ASC
- Mwinwelle, P., Duah, I., & Mensah Solomon, E. 2021. Eulogising the Dead: A Systemic Functional Exploration of Tributes Delivered by Ghanaian Presidents. *International Journal of Technology and Management Research*, 6(2), 38-58. <https://doi.org/10.47127/ijtmr.v6i2.125>
- News.sl 2020. Biography of President John Agyekum Kufuor. Retrieved from www.news.sl.com on June 3, 2020.

- News.sl 2007. Independence Anniversary Speech of President John Agyekum Kufuor. Retrieved from www.news.sl.com on June 3, 2020.
- Nguyen, H. T. 2012. Tranalysis of heroic Mother by Hoah pham. International journal of Linguistics, 2 (4), 85-100. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v2n4p85>
- Obeng, S. G. & Hartford, B. 2000. Surviving Through Obliqueness: Language and Politics in Emerging Democracies. New York: Nova Science.
- Owusu, E., Botchwey, E., Afful, J. B. A & Addae- Yeboah, A. 2022. Transitivity in Atukwei Okai's "The Oath of Fontomfrom". International journal of language and literary studies, 4 (4):175-201. <http://dx.doi.org/10.36892/ijlls.v4i4.1102>
- Patton, M. Q. 2002. Qualitative research and evaluation methods (Vol. 3). Los Angeles: Sage publications.
- Peacefmonline 2020. Independence Anniversary Speech by President Nana Akufo Addo. Retrieved from www.peacefmonline.com on June 3, 2020.
- Plays, T. 2008. Purposive sampling. In L. M. Given (Ed.). The Sage Encyclopaedia of Qualitative Research Methods (Vol. 2). Los Angeles: Sage publications.
- Powell, L. & Cowart, J. 2013. Political Campaign Communication: Inside and Out, 2nd. Upper-Saddle River, NJ: Pearson.
- Presidency 2020. Biography of President Nana Akufo Addo. Retrieved from www.presidency.gov.g on June 3, 2020.
- Quinto, E.J.M. 2014. Stylistic Analysis of Deictic Expressions in President Benigno Aquino III's October 30th Speech. 3L: The Southeast Asian Journal of English Language Studies. 20 (2), 1– 18. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17576/3L-2014-2002-01>
- Scollon, R. & Scollon, S. W. 2001. Discourse and intercultural communication in D. Schiffrin. New York NY: Routledge.
- Tannen, D. & Hamilton, H. E. 2020. The handbook of discourse analysis. USA: Blackwell Publishing.
- Simpson, J. M. Y. 2001. Language in R. Mesthrie (ed.). Concise encyclopaedia of sociolinguistics. UK: Elsevier Science Ltd.

- Simpson, P. 2004. *Stylistics, a resource book for students*. 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE: Routledge.
- Simpson, P. 2004. *Stylistics, a resource book for students*. 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE: Routledge.
- Silverman, D. 2001. *Interpreting qualitative data: methods for analyzing talk, text and interactions* 2nd eds. Los Angeles: Sage publications.
- Schutt, R. K. 2002. *Investigating the social world: The process and practice of research* 6th ed. Los Angeles: Sage publications.
- Schäffner, C. 1996. Editorial: political speeches and discourse analysis. In C. Schäffner (Ed.), *Analysing political speeches* (pp. 1-4). (Current issues in language and society; Vol. 3). Multilingual matters.
- Shenton, A. K. 2004. Strategies for ensuring trustworthiness in qualitative research projects. *Education for Information*, 22, 63 – 75. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3233/EFI-2004-22201>
- Somone, I. 2017. *Transitivity and characterization in Chinua Achebe's Things fall Apart*. Unpublished Mphil. Thesis, Department of English, University of Ghana, Legon. Retrieved on June 26, 2022 from <http://ugspace.ug.edu.gh>
- Stubbs, M. 1996. *Discourse analysis: The sociolinguistic analysis of natural language*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Sujata, T. T. S. 2013. *Understanding of Systemic functional linguistics*. Banning: Unpad Press.
- Trendinface 2012. Independence Anniversary Speech by President John Evans Atta Mills. Retrieved from www.trendinface.com on June 3, 2020.
- Taiwo, R. 2007. Language, Ideology and Power Relations in Nigerian Newspaper Headlines. In *Nebula*. 4(1): 218-245. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/26456692_Language_Ideology_and_Power_Relations_in_Nigerian_Newspaper_Headlines
- Tashakorri, A. & Teddlie, C.B. 2003. *Handbook on Social and Behavioural Research*. New York NY: Routledge.

- Toulmin, S. E. 1969. *The Uses of Argument*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Trappes-Lomax, H. 2004. *Discourse analysis: The handbook of applied linguistics*. New York NY: Routledge.
- Tracy, K. 2001. *Discourse analysis in communication*. In D. Schiffrin, D. Tannen, & H. E. Hamilton, (eds). *The handbook of discourse analysis*. USA: Blackwell Publishing.
- Thompson, G. 2013. *Introducing functional grammar (2nd ed.)*. London: Hodder Arnold Publication.
- Rossmann, G. B. & Rallis, S. F. 2011. *Learning in the field: An introduction to qualitative research*. Los Angeles: Sage publications.
- University of Ghana 2012. *Biography of President John Evans Atta Mills*. Retrieved from www.ugspace.ug.edu.gh on June 3, 2020.
- Vanderstoep, S. W & Johnston, D.D. 2009. *Research Methods for Everyday Life: Blending Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. San Francisco: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Van Dijk, T. A. 1993. *Discourse Semantics and Ideology*. *Discourse and Society*, 6 (2), 243-289.
<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/document?repid=rep1&type=pdf&doi=656797aeef2de82105fac9976f3ed1a1da957266>
- Van Dijk, T. A. 2001. *Multidisciplinary CDA: A Plea for Diversity*. In R. Wodak, & M. Meyer (Eds.), *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis*, 1, 95-120. Sage.
<https://doi.org/10.4135/9780857028020.n5>
- Van Dijk, T. A. 2000. *Ideology and Discourse: Multidisciplinary introduction*. Barcelona: Pompeu Fabra University. Retrieved on December 6, 2021 from <https://discourses.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Teun-A.-van-Dijk-2012-Ideology-And-Discourse.pdf>
- Wang, J. 2010. *A critical discourse analysis of Barack Obama's Speeches*. *Journal of language teaching and research*, 1(3), 254-261. <https://doi.org/10.4304/jltr>
- Weber, R. P. 1990. *Basic content analysis, second edition*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Wodak, R. 2009. Introduction: Discourse studies- important concepts and terms. In Wodak, R. & Krzyzanowski, M. (Eds.), *Qualitative Discourse Analysis in the Social Sciences* (pp. 1-29). Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Wodak, R. 2009. *Language, power and ideology: Studies in political discourse* (Vol. 7). USA: John Benjamins Publishing Company. <https://doi.org/10.1075/ct.7>

Wulansari & Waluyo, S. 2015. Meaning Behind the Poem: An analysis of transitivity of poems in Romanticism Period. *International Journal of Language and Linguistics*, 6 (3), 171-176. <https://doi.org/10.20961/pras.v0i0.1474>

Zhao Yuqiong L. F. 2018. Transitivity analysis of David Cameron's Speech in retaining Scotland. *International Journal of Language and Linguistics*, 6 (3), 70-79. <http://dx.doi.org/10.11648/j.ijll.20180603.13>

Zhao, M. & Zhang, Y. 2017. A transitivity analysis of American President Donald J. Trump's inaugural address. *International Journal of Liberal Arts and Social Science*, 5(5), 31-43. <http://dx.doi.org/10.11648/j.ijla.20180602.11>

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE



COLLEGE OF HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE

15 February 2021

Dear John Adukpo

NHREC Registration # :

Rec-240816-052

CREC Reference # :

66187044_CREC_CHS_2021

Decision:

Ethics Approval from 15 February 2021 to 15 February 2024

Principal Researcher(s): John Adukpo

(66187044@mylife.unisa.ac.za)

Supervisor: Dr Josephine Olufunmilayo Alexander

(busarjo@unisa.ac.za)

Title: *Construing political history: Transitivity analysis of the process types in selected Ghanaian presidential independence anniversary speeches from 1992*

Purpose: Degree

Thank you for the application for research ethics clearance by the Unisa College of Human Science Ethics Committee. Ethics approval is granted for three years.

The *negligible risk application* was reviewed through *expedition process* by College of Human Sciences Research Ethics Committee, on 15 February 2021 in compliance with the Unisa Policy on Research Ethics and the Standard Operating Procedure on Research Ethics Risk Assessment.

The proposed research may now commence with the provisions that:

1. The researcher(s) will ensure that the research project adheres to the values and principles expressed in the UNISA Policy on Research Ethics.
2. Any adverse circumstance arising in the undertaking of the research project that is relevant to the ethicality of the study should be communicated in writing to the College Ethics Review Committee.
3. The researcher(s) will conduct the study according to the methods and procedures set out in the approved application.
4. Any changes that can affect the study-related risks for the research participants, particularly in terms of assurances made with regards to the protection of participants' privacy and the



University of South Africa
Pretter Street, Muckleneuk Ridge, City of Tshwane
PO Box 392 UNISA 0003 South Africa
Telephone: +27 12 429 3111 Facsimile: +27 12 429 4150
www.unisa.ac.za

confidentiality of the data, should be reported to the Committee in writing, accompanied by a progress report.

5. The researcher will ensure that the research project adheres to any applicable national legislation, professional codes of conduct, institutional guidelines and scientific standards relevant to the specific field of study. Adherence to the following South African legislation is important, if applicable: Protection of Personal Information Act, no 4 of 2013; Children's act no 38 of 2005 and the National Health Act, no 61 of 2003.
6. Only de-identified research data may be used for secondary research purposes in future on condition that the research objectives are similar to those of the original research. Secondary use of identifiable human research data require additional ethics clearance.
7. No fieldwork activities may continue after the expiry date (15 February 2024). Submission of a completed research ethics progress report will constitute an application for renewal of Ethics Research Committee approval.

Note:

The reference number 66187044_CREC_CHS_2021 should be clearly indicated on all forms of communication with the intended research participants, as well as with the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Signature : 

Dr. K.J. Malesa
CHS Ethics Chairperson
Email: maleskj@unisa.ac.za
Tel: (012) 429 4780

Signature : PP 

Prof K. Masemola
Executive Dean : CHS
E-mail: masemk@unisa.ac.za
Tel: (012) 429 2298



University of South Africa
Pretorius Street, Muckleneuk Ridge, City of Tshwane
PO Box 392 UNISA 0003 South Africa
Telephone: +27 12 429 3111 Facsimile: +27 12 429 4150
www.unisa.ac.za

APPENDIX B: SELECTED INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES

B1: Speech by Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo

**SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC,
NANA ADDO DANKWA AKUFO-ADDO,
AT THE 63RD INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION PARADE, AT THE BABA YARA
SPORTS STADIUM, KUMASI, ASHANTI REGION, ON FRIDAY, 6TH MARCH, 2020**

It was sixty-three (63) years ago, today, that our forefathers' dream of independence for our nation became a reality. Ghana became an independent nation, and gained her freedom from the colonial power, Britain.

The celebrated calypso singer of the time, Lord Kitchener, put it into what became a famous hit.

**This day will never be forgotten,
the 6th of March, 1957,
when the Gold Coast successfully
got their independence officially.
Ghana, Ghana is the name,
Ghana, we wish to proclaim.
We will be jolly, merry and gay,
The 6th of March Independence Day.**

Today, as we mark this sacred day on our calendar, it is worth noting that the great majority of our population was born after 6th March, 1957. They identify that day only through old black and white newsreels, and it might be difficult for them to imagine the sheer euphoria and magic of that day.

Last year, for the first time, we took the official celebrations out of the national capital city of Accra to Tamale, capital of the Northern Region, and a huge success it was.

This year, we are gathered here in Kumasi, capital of the Ashanti Region, as the focal point of the official celebrations. The happiness of the day is not meant to be limited to

the place of the official celebrations; this is a day that should be celebrated by all around the country, and by all Ghanaians and friends of Ghana wherever they are.

Indeed, on that day of 6th March, 1957, the celebrations were not limited to the new country, Ghana, or to Ghanaians alone, the rest of the world joined to celebrate with us.

We were the trailblazers for the independence movement on the continent, we held out hope for restored dignity to the black race around the world.

African-Americans and the peoples of the Caribbean, especially, walked tall, and cheered us on. It was not accidental that the Trinidadian, Lord Kitchener, composed the defining song of the event. We are carrying on that relationship, born sixty-three (63) years ago, by having, as our esteemed guest of honour at these celebrations, the Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the Honourable Dr Keith Christopher Rowley, MP, one of the great figures of modern Caribbean politics, who has given us such a superb speech of commendation and encouragement.

Prime Minister and Mrs Sharon Clark-Rowley, and members of the Trinidadian delegation, we wish you a warm Ghanaian welcome, a big akwaaba, on your second visit to our country, and we know that you know you are at home and among your own. It is a matter of great joy to us that, last year, we had such enthusiastic support for the 'Year of Return' from the Caribbean and the Americas. The Prime Minister of Barbados, the admirable Honourable Mia Mottley QC, MP, was also with us last year, and she accompanied me to Yendi to witness the historic performance of the age-old Damba festival by a new Yaa-Na, the first in many, many years, to mark the end of decades of hostility in one of the ancient kingdoms of our land.

Prime Minister, we are here, in Kumasi, in the presence of the Asantehene, scion of the famous Osei Poku Oyoko Royal Dynasty, Otumfuo Osei Tutu II. There is one thing that any visitor here can be certain of – it is the cultural capital of our country. Kumasi welcomes people from all parts, and makes them feel like they belong. It was also the capital of one of the greatest kingdoms of pre-colonial Africa, Asante, whose lustre was comparable to that of the Kingdoms of Benin, Oyo, Mali, Songhai, Kongo, Mutapa and Zulu. So, we are, indeed, in historic premises, and are grateful for the attendance of the mighty Asantehene, and the other noble traditional rulers.

Fellow Ghanaians, we remember today, as we should, those whose vision inspired the independence movement. We pay homage today, as we should, to those who dared to

dream of this kaleidoscope nation, made up of different peoples; and we give praise, as we should, to those who made huge sacrifices to make possible March 6, 1957.

We refer to the members of the Aborigines Rights Protection Society, who protected our lands from the grasp of the greedy imperialists, the members of the United Gold Coast Convention, who first sounded the clarion call for freedom, the members of the Convention People's Party, who brought the battle for freedom to a successful conclusion, and all those who took the fight to the colonialists. We recall with pride, and salute the memories of Yaa Asantewaa, Jacob Sey, John Mensah Sarbah, Joseph Caseley Hayford, George Moore, R.S Wood, Thomas Hutton-Mills, Kobina Sekyi, James Kwegyir Aggrey, Nii Kwabena Bonnie III, Ephraim Amu, George Alfred Grant, Joseph Boakye Danquah, Francis Awoonor-Williams, R.S Blay, J.W de Graft Johnson, Emmanuel Obetsebi-Lamptey, Edward Akufo-Addo, William Ofori-Atta, Ebenezer Ako Adjei, Kwame Nkrumah, Cobbina Kessie, V.B Annan, Jimmy Quist-Therson, Komla Agbeli Gbedemah, Kojo Botsio, Kofi Baako, Krobo Edusei, Nancy Tsiboe, Mumuni Bawumia, S.D. Dombo, Kofi Abrefa Busia, Joe Appiah, Victor Owusu, R.R. Amponsah, Baffuor Osei Akoto, Modesto Apaloo, S.G Antor, Akua Shorshorshor, Dedei Ashikinshan and many others.

Since we gained our independence, we have had difficulties, and stumbled in the search to reach our potential, but Ghana has never lost her position as the inspirational leading light on the African continent.

At sixty-three (63), we know that we have squandered many opportunities that, properly utilised, would have brought us to the economic breakthrough to which we aspire. We lament, and rightly so, the infrastructure deficits that plague all sectors of our lives, and the considerable number of our people who still live in poverty. But, if truth be told, we have solid reason to rejoice and be thankful to the Almighty, for this is a blessed nation.

It is a good thing that we are usually so very hard on ourselves, and the critical voices, sometimes, drown out everything else. For as long as we have not achieved our economic goals, we cannot, and we should not, relax and be complacent. However, we should learn to count our many blessings, and not talk ourselves down unnecessarily.

It surely must count for something that our nation has been spared the ravages of civil war that have racked some of our neighbours and other nations on the continent. It must count for something that we have been spared the epidemics that have brought havoc to other nations in our neighbourhood.

It certainly must count for something that we have been able to keep out terrorist activities from our country, and we can take for granted the peace and stability that define Ghana.

Our politics might not always be the most edifying, but they are demanding and loud, and all citizens cherish the right to freedom of expression. We are into the twenty-eighth (28th) year of this Fourth Republic, the longest, uninterrupted period of stable, constitutional governance in our history. We have had regular, hard fought elections and peaceful changes of administrations, and managed to avoid any third-term manoeuvres. That is something for which we should applaud ourselves.

We should never forget that development through the democratic process, the path we have chosen in this Fourth Republic, is not exactly the easiest governance option. Many of the countries that have made miraculous economic transformations did so, more often than not, through authoritarian regimes. In earlier times, several of the developed economies built their successes on the back of slavery and work practices that would not be tolerated in any democracy today.

Some may admire the results of razing down whole villages and new structures appearing in weeks, but we have to ask ourselves how much regimentation needed for such things would be tolerated by the Ghanaian psyche. Or dare I ask, where we would fit in our weekend funerals to be able to put in seven-day weeks?

We should be proud of the liberal democratic path we are treading, and unite to make it work. We could, and should be able to bring our people out of poverty and into prosperity faster. But, let us acknowledge that good things are happening in our country, and we are making progress.

Nineteen percent (19%) of our people do not have access to potable water, but eighty-one percent (81%) of people in Ghana, presently, have access to safe water. We are making progress. The supply of electricity has reached eighty-five percent (85%) of the country. We are making progress.

No child has died from measles in the past seventeen (17) years in Ghana. Fellow Ghanaians, in our country, measles used to be the leading killer of children aged under five (5). We are making progress.

No longer do mothers have to sell off their most treasured fabrics and jewellery, and fathers go to money lenders, to be able to see their children through senior high school. Today, senior high school education is free for every child. We are making progress.

There are more children in secondary school now, especially young girls, than we have ever had. We are changing the curricula and focus in education to meet the needs of the modern economy, and prepare our young people to compete on the global scale. We are making progress.

More and more people are embracing the need to preserve the beauty of our environment and the purity of our waters and oceans. We are making progress.

Some twenty-five (25) years ago, only a few wealthy people carried mobile phones: it was a status symbol, and it gave them access to opportunities that few could dream of. In the year 2000, there were ninety-thousand (90,000) mobile phone subscribers, in 2020, there are forty-one million subscriptions. Mobile subscriber penetration is bigger than the population. We are making progress.

The digital revolution is changing the face of our society and our country, and, soon, we will take a deserved place as a modern economy. We are making progress.

The creative arts are thriving, and there are exciting things to interest a wide range of people. The fashion scene is vibrant, and unearths new talent every day. Take a look around this stadium today, and feast your eyes on the riot of colours and the wide variety of styles that our kente weavers can conjure. Every day, this ancient, royal, eye-catching, beautiful fabric is reinvented to win over new generations. The kente, of course, has crossed over our borders, and is no longer exclusively Ghanaian, but the symbol of identity for peoples of African descent everywhere.

Our designers, tailors and dressmakers keep Ghanaian-made clothes in the top range of attractive clothes. Art galleries are alive with established and new painters and sculptors, and there are signs of their innovative works all around us. We have always been known for musical talent, and this generation is keeping up the tradition.

Fellow Ghanaians, there is renewed confidence in our foods, and a strong belief in the things that define us as Ghanaians. We have always been known for arguments and debates, and, in an election year, it is predictable that the decibel level would go up. That

is what we are currently experiencing, but, as the saying goes, even as the arguments get louder, we keep a keen look out for each other's eyes.

There is an Akan proverb that says: "Omanni ko, yεko a, yεkeka nwi so; yenntutu aseε." When we fight as members of a community or family, we bite off hair; we do not uproot it." In other words, in our gravest moments of fury, we strive to avoid bloodshed.

The consensus is holding for all of us to work towards the prosperous, peaceful and happy Ghana we want. We all recognise that the responsibility we carry as the first sub-Saharan colonial country to gain independence is not simply to build a successful country. We owe it to the rest of the continent and the black race to demonstrate that, indeed, we can build and run a successful, prosperous and happy country. This is a task we do not shirk, and which all Ghanaians accept.

Our pan-African vocation remains on course, as we continue to be in the frontline of the effort to forge a united Africa, and our peers have honoured and conferred on us the duty to host the Secretariat of the African Continental Free Trade Area. We are making progress.

During the course of the Year of Return, which we marked last year, we were glad to welcome hundreds of thousands of visitors from the African Diaspora, and we are hoping that the renewed relationship between Ghanaians and our kith and kin from the Caribbean and the Americas will grow from strength to strength. The initiative of 'Beyond the Return' is a vision of a black world, on both sides of the Atlantic, which leverages hard work, enterprise, creativity and innovation to engage in mutually beneficial trade and investment co-operation that will guarantee the prosperity and dignity of black people the world over.

I must say something, before I conclude, about the subject that currently concerns the whole world, and that is the novel Coronavirus outbreak. It is a medical crisis that is bringing in its wake deaths and economic difficulties, and is spreading fear and panic throughout the world.

In the early days of the outbreak, I constituted, on 7th February, a high-powered emergency response team to handle the crisis, which has been monitoring developments and reporting to me on a daily basis. Strict checks at our entry points are being conducted,

with rigorous screening procedures. Isolation and treatment centres have been designated for potential cases, and a quarantine centre has been set up. Five thousand (5,000) personal protective equipment for health workers have been procured and distributed to all regions and major health facilities, points of entry, teaching hospitals, treatment centres and selected health facilities. Additional protective health equipment is being procured. Training of health workers in the treatment of the disease has been provided and is ongoing. In the interim, non-essential travel into Ghana is being strongly discouraged from high risk countries, namely, China, Iran, Italy, Japan and South Korea. We are counting on the experts to do their part to safeguard us, but we all have a responsibility to take measures to help ourselves and each other. The recommendations are for each one of us to practice basic, personal hygiene, and be extra careful with sanitation. For the time being, as the Ministry of Health has advised, we have to revisit our custom of shaking hands, and avoid doing so completely for now.

We should pray, of course, that the Almighty continues to shield us, but it is also the time to pay attention to the health experts, and reject all fraudulent claims for cures that will only threaten public health and safety. Please listen to, and take seriously, the public education messages being put out by the public health authorities, and I urge the churches, mosques, traditional authorities, civil society organisations and opinion leaders all to join in helping to keep Ghana safe. We appreciate the active collaboration being offered us by the global health authority, the World Health Organisation (WHO), and by friends of Ghana, in these trying times. Government, on its part, is determined to do whatever is necessary, including providing the requisite resources, to ensure the safety of the population.

Fellow Ghanaians, we have been treated to a marvellous performance by school children and men and women from the military and the services. It took hours and weeks of practice to be able to put up such a flawless display, and I wish to congratulate them all. The lessons will not be lost on us.

To you, the men and women of the military and the services, who put your lives on the line to keep us and the country safe, I say Ghana is deeply in your debt. To you, the children who have been part of the captivating ceremony, I say very well done, and prepare yourselves to carry the torch into a greater and brighter future.

I wish all Ghanaians and friends of Ghana across the globe a joyous 63rd Independence Anniversary, and, once again, Prime Minister Rowley, thank you, your wife and your delegation for coming from Trinidad to join us to share our special day.

May God bless us all, and our homeland Ghana, and make her great and strong.

I thank you for your attention.

B2: Speech by John Kofi Agyekum Kufuor

2007 INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEECH DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT J. A. KUFUOR

Your Excellency, President Olussegun Obasanjo, the Special guest of Honour, Your Excellencies, Colleague Presidents from Africa, Leaders of Delegations present here, Speakers and Leaders from Sister Parliaments, Friends of Ghana, My Compatriots, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen Today is the high point of the year-long celebration of Ghana's fiftieth independence and I ask you to join us to thank the Almighty for having brought us this far.

On behalf of Ghana and on my own behalf, I also wish to thank all of you, colleague Presidents, from around the continent of Africa and the other foreign dignitaries and all your delegations for coming to join us to celebrate our big day. Ghana appreciates it that so many of you have been able to make the time to accept our invitation.

I am sure you will agree with me that this is a celebration not only for Ghana but also for the whole of Africa. For, March 6, 1957 changed the outlook of our continent and its status and role in the world forever. The African on the continent, who for centuries had been violated and subjugated through the Slave Trade and colonialism, on that fateful day succeeded in breaking asunder, the chains of bondage. Today therefore is as much Ghana's celebration as it is for the rest of Africa.

Today I must pay homage to the first President of Ghana, Dr Kwame Nkrumah, and his colleagues of the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC) who in 1947 launched the last phase of the process towards independence. These colleagues were: J.B. Danguah (who gave us the name GHANA) Paa Grant, the financier of the group, Obetsebi Lamptey, Edward Akufo- Addo, William Ofori-Atta and Ako Adjei.

Let me also pay homage to the first government of our nations under Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, I must mention some of its stalwarts : K.A. Gbedemah, Kojo Botsio, Kofi Baako, Krobo Edusei, Imoru Egala and others of blessed memory. Of that pioneering group I acknowledge two men who are still alive and are here with us, K.S.P. Jantuah and Amuawuah.

I also must pay homage to the members of the then opposition; to Prof. K.A. Busia, S.D. Dombo, S.G. Antor Victor Owusu, Joe Appiah, and others of blessed memory; and R.R. Amponsah and C.K. Tedam, who are alive and with us here. They struggled to establish the culture of multi-party democracy in our country.

But above all, let us give thanks and praise for the many Ghanaians throughout the years who have worked anonymously and often without reward to make our nation what it is today. For as our former Prime Minister, Dr. K.A. Busia, put it, and I quote him: "it is by the devoted day-to-day service of many ordinary and unnoticed citizens that a nation achieves greatness."

Today is also a fitting occasion to pay a special tribute to our public servants down the years. They partner the politicians and form the other essential half in running government. For the most part, anonymously, and quietly, they have seen Ghana through good times and bad times in these past fifty years. In the early years, they quickly rose to meet the challenge and filled the vacuum left by the departing European administrators, with admirable competence.

We must also show appreciation to our development partners who have stood by us, cheered us on and given us a helping hand these fifty year. They have given us technical assistance, we have benefited from their debt forgiveness and they have often extended to us, concessionary lines of credit. They have proved to be true friends indeed.

Fifty years ago, this nation was born to a very different world. The Cold War was raging and everything appeared to be measured in terms of where one's sympathies lay. In many ways the nation itself was quite different from what it is today. There were less than five million Ghanaians at independence, today there are about 22 million of us. The land area had eight and a half million hectares of pristine, tropical forest, today only about a million hectares of forest cover is left.

Fifty years ago, as the first African nation south of the Sahara to gain independence, Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah made the fight for independence of other African countries, its prime occupation. Nkrumah articulated this passion in these immortal words, which I quote: "the independence of Ghana is meaningless, unless it is linked with the total liberation of Africa".

6th of March indeed proved to be the critical turning point in the struggle for independence in Africa that had been ongoing for decades earlier. In the memorable words of the then British Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, a wind of change started blowing across Africa. The event opened the floodgates of liberation against colonialism and apartheid and within the next ten years most African countries had achieved independence. But the struggle was not to end until the collapse of apartheid in the early 1990s. Ghana thus became the Mecca for many freedom fighters and potential leaders who came here for inspiration and material support.

Today, all of Africa has political independence.

That period of the birth of nations on our continent was exhilarating and a time of great hope. But there was no blueprint for the more difficult business of governance, economic management and the building of a nation out of the diverse peoples that had been forced within artificial boundaries imposed by the colonialists for their own convenience. The new, enthusiastic but mostly inexperienced leaders had barely any guide in the art of government. And for a long time, among both the political leaders and the people, it seemed that getting independence was the end in itself.

This naivety resonated around the African continent. If the 1960s were the time for political independence on the African continent, the 1970s and 80s were years in which much of Africa was thrown into the wilderness of political instability, tribal conflict and economic mismanagement. The continent seemed to relapse into the exploitative grips of neocolonialism and the early hopes sparked by independence seemed to fade. It was not until the 1990s with the end of the Cold War that another gust of wind of change blew across the continent. That brought in its wake a new breed of political leaders and fresh commitment to constitutionality and African Renaissance. The continent was energized anew and eventually a new continental organization, the African Union was formed as successor to the OAU. The Africa Union is anchored on good governance, respect for human rights, and sound economic management as the way forward for the development of the continent. It also shares the vision of an eventual union government for the whole continent.

Ghana subscribes to these tenets and mechanisms set up by the African Union. In particular, Ghana renews its pledge to work with the rest of the continent in pursuit of the

New Economic Partnership for African Development and accepts the responsibility that this places on members states. This is she has submitted to the Peer Review Mechanism.

Fifty years after our independence, fate has conspired to bring the chairmanship of the African Union to Ghana and conferred a happy coincidence when she is celebrating this jubilee; Ghana renews her pledge to work with the rest of the continent to develop Africa and its people to gain a respectable and dignified place in the mainstream of the emerging global village.

Your Excellencies, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, at this stage, I make a plea to the youth of Ghana and Africa. Your continent and its nations need your energy, your dynamism, your creativity and above all, your dreams for the development of its component states.

We have illusions about the size of the problems that we face. How can we, when there are daily stories of young Africans undertaking perilous journeys across the Sahara desert and in flimsy boats on raging oceans in a bid to get to Europe and elsewhere? How can we when old and new diseases like Malaria and HIV/AIDS still plague Africa and reap a grim harvest on the youth?

But there is no doubt that Africa and many of its nations are making progress. So I urge you, our young people to resolve to stay at home using your energies and your enthusiasm to serve Africa. You will find that what we achieve together here will be far more fulfilling and satisfying than anything you can do elsewhere in the world. Indeed, this continent now provides a quicker avenue to success financially and emotionally than anywhere else. The future of this continent is yours; it is your heritage and you must stay and be part of building the well-governed, economically vibrant nations we all aspire to.

I pay homage to the many of our young people who bring honour and joy to Africa's image in their daily endeavours; there are many of them who are excelling in the field of information technology, finance, sports, fashion, music and dance, and we celebrate their successes.

Your Excellencies, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, as we celebrate fifty years of independence and sovereignty, it is worthwhile to remind ourselves that freedom is a living flame to be constantly fuelled, and no a monument to be saluted and revered

occasionally. Ghana's freedom, indeed, Africa's freedom must be an eternal flame to be continually fuelled by all our governments and peoples, because it defines our humanity.

Ghana's historic date, 6th March, 1957 will remain integral with the destiny of our peoples for as long as the story of liberation is told and it must therefore always be celebrated.

But even as we celebrate, we must not become complacent but keep on striving towards achieving excellence.

Thus as we reach one milestone, we must aim higher. As we achieve one goal - political independence, economic prosperity, a literate population, a longer and healthier lifespan, peace and self-respect on our continent- we must raise our sights even higher.

Our destiny is with the most advanced in the human community and we must pursue it.

Let us therefore approach the next fifty years with clarity of vision and sustained rational steps and never forgetting our difficult past.

I wish you all a happy anniversary. Long live Ghana, long live Africa.

B3: Speech by John Evans Atta Mills

55TH INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT JOHN EVANS ATTA MILLS, PRESIDENT, REPUBLIC OF GHANA

MARCH 06, 2012.

His Excellency Vice President John Mahama, The Right Honourable Speaker of Parliament, His Lordship Mr. Justice Atuguba, Acting Chief Justice, Ministers of State, Honourable Members of Parliament, The Diplomatic Corp, Service Commanders, Members of the Clergy, Traditional Leaders, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Let me start off by asking that we solemnly observe a one minute silence in memory of 14 year old Goni Etorman, of the Ho Fiave Seventh Day Adventist Junior High School, who passed away while joining her school mates rehearse for this anniversary parade.

She will be remembered for her patriotic zeal to serve her nation. May her soul rest in perfect peace and my heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family and entire staff and students of Ho Fiave Seventh Day Adventist School.

Fellow countrymen and women, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, Ghana our beloved country is 55 today, and it is only appropriate that we thank God Almighty for bringing us this far.

55 years in the life of any nation is no mean achievement and we must be grateful to God for His Mercies and Grace.

Parade Commander, Colonel John Asabre, and the various contingents on parade, you have beautifully added colour to this 55th Anniversary Independence Day celebration and Mother Ghana salutes you for a job well done!

On a day like this, it will be remiss on our part if we forget to salute the heroes, both known and unknown, who fought for our independence.

We salute our First President, Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Sergeant Adjetey, Corporal Attipoe, Private Odartey-Lamptey, Nii Koblah Bonne, and all the gallant men and women who fought to make it possible for us to celebrate this day.

Indeed, the candle that was lit 55 years ago by Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah continues to glow across the African Continent and worldwide and it is not surprising that at the last gathering of the African Union in Addis Ababa in January this year, a magnificent statue of our first President was unveiled at the forecourt of the new edifice that houses the AU.

“Edinkafo; ye ma mu mo!! mo!!”

I also salute, the, student; teacher; labourer; market woman; driver; and every Ghanaian past and present, who has contributed, and continues to contribute to the growth and development of this dear nation of ours. Today is time to celebrate the values that have sustained us over the past 55 years.

Today is a time to celebrate the very essence of our Ghanaian heritage and the things that have not only defined us as a people, but also inspired countless numbers across the world.

In the period that I have been privileged to serve as President of this great nation of ours, this is a day that energises me to stay committed to dedicating myself to the service of Ghana.

This day continues to be a constant reminder that with determination and hard work, there is nothing we cannot achieve as a people united in pursuit of a common purpose.

This day also continues to be a constant reminder that given the opportunity, the African is capable of managing his or her own affairs and rising to the very top.

This 55th Independence Day celebration will be meaningless if it is not linked to our collective resolve to join forces in ensuring that nothing is done to whittle away the, sweat, blood and toil of those who have made it possible for us to be where we are today.

Certainly, we have not reached our final destination as regards our march towards growth and development but we have made some significant gains and cannot afford to destroy what we have toiled to build.

As President and Commander-in-Chief of the Ghana Armed Forces, I pledge to ensure that Ghana remains peaceful, before, during, and after this year’s election.

As a nation, we have no other option but to “sustain the peace” we are enjoying in order to broaden the frontiers of our “democracy and development”. At no point in time should we take the peace we are enjoying for granted.

Our fallen heroes and Founding Fathers toiled to give us this dear nation and we dare not destroy what they have toiled to build.

Standing here every 6th March as President since 2009, and watching our youth partake actively in this celebration, there is no doubt in my mind that they are filled with dreams; big dreams of taking over from us and becoming responsible adults.

We must not destroy their dreams. We must strive to ensure that we build a Better Ghana in which the dreams of our children can become a reality.

The best we can do, is to contribute our quota to building that Better Ghana so that the coming generations will remember us for adding to the legacy of the Founding Fathers, and not remember us for destroying their heritage.

To our sons and daughters; I say, love your country; work hard; don't give up in the face of challenges; and your dreams will come alive.

Most importantly, do not forget that there is a Supreme Being; give Him reverence, and He will make your paths bright.

Congratulations to all Ghanaians home and abroad as we celebrate this day.

A special congratulation to our gallant men and women in uniform who are outside the country on peacekeeping duties but who are finding time to celebrate this day in very colourful ways.

We are proud of them and wish them a safe return home!

I am more than confident that, with the many blessings that God has bestowed on us, and with the right leadership that continues to remain committed to building a Better Ghana, 55 years from now, Mother Ghana will be standing on a much higher pedestal that will broaden the smile on the faces of the Founding Fathers wherever they may be.

Fellow Countrymen and women, brothers and sisters, Ghana is the only home we have; let us not do anything to destroy this beautiful land of our birth.

Let us modestly enjoy the day as much as we can but let us also resolve even more to "hold in high esteem our heritage won for us through the blood and toil of our Fathers, and pledge ourselves in all things to uphold and defend the good name of Ghana".

May God continue to bless us and make our nation Ghana greater and stronger!

I thank you for your kind attention.

B4: Speech by John Dramani Mahama

PRESIDENT JOHN DRAMANI MAHAMA 2016 INDEPENDENCE'S DAY ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

Your Excellency Vice President Kwesi Amissah-Arthur, Rt. Honourable Speaker of Parliament. Your Ladyship the Chief Justice Service Chiefs Our gallant men and women on parade Our future leaders, the school children Fellow Ghanaians

Let me congratulate our security personnel and the school children for the smart and impressive turnout this morning. This morning's display is a manifestation of what we can do if we work together towards a common objective of national transformation.

This year, we have reformatted the parade to reduce the pressure on our school children who in the past have had to stand on parade for a couple of hours in the scorching sun.

This year the children here have come onto the parade ground only at the time they were required to march past and receive the Presidential acknowledgement. The re-formatting of this year's parade means that we can think outside the box and change things for the better.

Even the display by the security services has been more exciting and given us a glimpse into what they have to go through to defend the territorial integrity and the safety and security of our nation.

I wish on behalf of all Ghanaians to thank the security services, the school children, and the National Planning Committee for all the effort and work you have put into planning and successfully executing this national celebration.

Our nation is 58 years old. Not far from here, the founding father of our nation, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, pronounced the famous word, "at long last, the battle has ended and thus Ghana your beloved Country is free forever..." Fifty-eight years on, we have a varied report card to show. Watching a popular television station's news programme yesterday, people were asked what their opinions were about 58 years of independence.

I watched a man who said there was no need to celebrate our independence because he did not believe we had achieved anything in the 58 years of our independence and cited the power shortage as a justification for his conclusion. This was followed by a lady who

said we had cause to celebrate because we have chalked some successes and if we continue to work together we can build on those achievements.

Fellow Countrymen and women,

Different personalities, different genders, different conclusions!

If you asked my opinion I will side with the woman. First because women, traditionally, are credited with a great sense of intuition and that is why in the Kings court, when they have been unable to resolve an issue they refer it to “Abrewa”. “Yen ko bisa abrewa” it is often said.

Secondly, it is also known that all individuals and nations that have achieved greatness have celebrated their successes and their failures. Their successes so they can build on them and their failures so they never repeat them anymore.

Fifty-eight years in our history, we have made mistakes and we have chalked successes. We must celebrate and enhance our successes and recognize and minimize our failures.

All of us have contributed to our collective history and would be a critical factor in whether we succeed or fail as a nation.

I daresay that, notwithstanding any mistakes we may have made, our nation is celebrated for our strong democracy, respect for human rights, free expression, ethnic harmony, and above all religious tolerance. That is why I have recently been worried about a few events that have affected the atmosphere of ethnic and religious peace we have enjoyed.

I am sure that our society has the absorbers to withstand these shocks, and that is why my heart was gladdened when I noticed the unanimity exhibited in the demonstration in support of equal citizenship.

The participation of various personalities in this demonstration indicates that on both sides of the partisan divide we are resolved not to allow ourselves to be divided by ethnic or regional sentiments. I am absolutely encouraged by this show of solidarity by our young politicians on the issue of national unity. Each and every one of us, in our ethnic and cultural diversity, contributes in a unique way to make our nation great and strong.

Our diversity must therefore, as I said in the State of Nation Address, be a source of strength and not a weakness. Our diversity should be harnessed and forged into a potent

weapon for the realization of our national interests. They should not provide grounds for tearing ourselves asunder.

My brothers and sisters,

I also note that on the issue of religious relations that I sought to clarify as President during my State of the Nation Address, a citizen of our nation has headed to the Supreme Court to seek an interpretation of the relevant clauses of our constitution.

We will all await the highest court of the land to discharge its mandate, but I just wish to indicate that Government is not averse to the use of inter-faith channels and dialogue to resolve any disagreements amongst our different faith groups.

I have therefore only yesterday asked the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to join the National Peace Council in initiating a dialogue to foster an amicable understanding of how to operationalize Article 21 (1) of our constitution. This is without prejudice to any conclusion the Supreme Court of the Land would arrive at in respect of the suit brought before it.

Fellow Ghanaians,

Assuming without accepting that we have achieved nothing in our 58 years of existence as a nation, one thing the whole world recognizes and accepts about Ghana is that we are an oasis of peace, democracy, religious and ethnic tranquillity. This is such a beautiful asset we cannot allow anyone to take away from us. We cannot sacrifice our Ghanaian character of ethnic and religious harmony on the altar of political bigotry.

Multi-party democracy is not synonymous with enmity and division. It rather offers a melting pot for the exchange of ideas. Party politics is disadvantageous if all that it leaves in its wake are intractable differences and a lack of consensus on any and every national subject. Belonging to different political organizations is no reason why we cannot work together to achieve solutions to our common challenges.

I wish to declare emphatically that for me, no amount of political power is worth plunging this country into partisan, ethnic or religious strife. I pledge to continue to do all in my power to promote an atmosphere of political rapprochement in order to diffuse any tensions that may threaten our national wellbeing and I expect that all political leaders in this country will do same.

My Fellow Citizens,

Our world is changing and becoming increasingly unpredictable.

Last year, we were all drenched by a sudden thunderstorm during this independence celebration at this same venue, the Black Star Square. It was highly unusual to have a storm of that magnitude at this time of the year. And yet because of the phenomena of climate change, this year we have already had two thunderstorms even in the month of February. Happily our Meteorological Service has assured us that our celebration is not likely to be marred today by a rainstorm.

It is not only our climate that is changing. Our demographics are changing; our politics is changing. We must therefore change our attitudes and our way of doing things. I call for a rejuvenation of our national psyche from one that focuses on fleeting challenges and discounts success chalked over years, to one that embraces greater and sustained effort towards national development.

Ladies and gentlemen,

There is no substitute for hard work and discipline. Let us always consider it an honour to be chosen to work for your country. Let the message therefore go forth to all our youth that your success in academic pursuit and life in general is contingent on your willingness to embrace hard work and discipline.

These are time-tested values that have seen many grow into men and women of valour and substance. Our youth are like healthy seeds and all the investments that your parents and Government make in your education and upbringing are the water and nurturing required for these seeds to germinate. After germination, you are expected to blossom into responsible men and women prepared to take over the affairs of this great land long after we, your parents and grandparents, have departed this earth.

Ghana's future depends on you. I am confident you will rise to the challenge.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The 58th anniversary that we mark today as a free and independent country has only been made possible and relevant because for centuries others before us were willing to do whatever it took to free us from colonial bondage. That journey towards self-rule is characterized by epoch making events from which we should draw inspiration for our own march towards socio-economic transformation.

I was born in 1958, just a year after independence was attained. My wife, Lordina, also a post-independence Ghanaian, was born on the 6th of March 1963.

Like many of you gathered here, and elsewhere, the great stories of our independence struggle were passed on to us through oral tradition and accounts documented by historians. Our history of resistance and liberation is spiced with the courage and sacrifice of many.

Yaa Asantewa, Sergeant Adjetey, Corporal Attipoe, Private Odartey Lamptey, Nii Kobina Boni, Osagyefo Dr. Nkrumah, the big six and countless others. These people took a stand for us and today we continue to reap the fruits of their sacrifice. Their contributions and place in history is assured. But how will history remember our generation when our story is written?

Will we be remembered as a generation that took a stand for our nation or one that threw up its arms in despair and buckled in the face of surmountable obstacles? As we go about the task of building a nation of progress, prosperity and equality, let us bear in mind that we are at the same time writing our own story. A story that posterity will either consider worthy of emulation or one that will be condemned for its lack of inspiration and spirit.

Youth of Ghana,

We have been offered a test to prove ourselves worthy of inheriting this great nation. It is a test that we dare not fail. Failing will amount to a grave injustice to the memory of all those whose sweat, blood and toil helped construct the great nation handed down to us. Even as we acknowledge that more challenges remain to be resolved, they are no reason for us to slide into purposeless lamentation and self-pity. Rather they must offer a pivot around which we galvanize ourselves into action.

The time has come for a collective push to quicken the pace of our march towards socio-economic transformation. To do this, we need to shed the garb of division, we must don the gear of unity, respect and love for one another, let us pick up the tools of hard work, and plough the fields of challenge in order to sow and nurture the seeds that will enable us collectively reap the fruits of sustainable development.

When for centuries past generations waged the relentless struggle, which culminated in the proclamation of our independence by Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah fifty-eight years

ago, they were only lighting a flame that shone a bright light on our path to progress and prosperity.

Let us not be the generation that dimmed that light.

Let the children marching here today and those that will follow say of us that ours was the generation that held the flaming torch aloft the highest so it could shine even brighter to guide their path to the building of an even more prosperous nation.

Thank you.

God bless our homeland Ghana.

May God bless us all

APPENDIX C: ANALYSIS OF SELECTED SPEECH INTO PROCESSES AND PARTICIPANTS

C1: Analysis of the speech by Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo

C1.1: Analysis of material processes

1. and all those who Actor took material Process the fight Goal to the colonialists. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
2. Ghana Beneficiary gained Material Process her freedom Goal from the colonial power **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
3. the members of the Convention People's Party, who Actor brought Material Process the battle for freedom Goal to a successful conclusion. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
4. they carried Material Process the torch Goal into a greater and brighter **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
5. we Actor prepare Material Process our young people Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
6. we Actor can build and run Material Process a successful, prosperous and happy country. Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
7. Many of the countries that have made Material Process miraculous economic transformations Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
8. We Actor are making Material Process progress. Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
9. The creative arts Actor are thriving Material Process **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
10. Additional protective health equipment Actor is being procured. Material Process **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
11. that properly utilised Material Process **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
12. good things Actor are happening Material Process in our country. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
13. Last year, for the first time, we Actor took Material Process the official celebrations Goal out of the national capital) city of Accra to Tamale, capital of the Northern Region, Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
14. This year, we Actor are gathered Material Process here in Kumasi, capital of the Ashanti Region, as the focal point of the official celebrations Circumstance. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
15. the rest of the world Actor joined to celebrate Material Process with US goal. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
16. we Actor held out Material Process hope Goal for restored dignity to the black race Goal around the world Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**

17. African-Americans and the peoples of the Caribbean, Actor especially, walked tall, and cheered Material Process US Goal on. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
18. We Actor are carrying Material Process on that relationship, Goal born sixty-three (63) years ago, by having, as our esteemed guest of honour at these celebrations, the Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the Honourable Dr. Keith Christopher Rowley, MP, one of the great figures of modern Caribbean politics, Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
19. who Actor has given Material Process US Recipient such a superb speech of commendation and encouragement. Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
20. And she Actor accompanied Material Process me Goal to Yendi Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
21. Kumasi Actor welcomes Material Process people Goal from all parts, Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
22. And he Actor makes Material Process them Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
23. We Actor pay Material Process homage Goal today. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
24. as we Actor should to those who made Material Process huge sacrifices Goal to make possible March 6, 1957. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
25. who Actor protected Material Process our lands Goal from the grasp of the greedy imperialists. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
26. Ghana] Actor salute Material Process the memories Goal of Yaa Asantewaa, Jacob Sey, John Mensah Sarbah, Joseph Caseley Hayford, George Moore, R.S Wood, Thomas Hutton-Mills, Kobina Sekyi, James Kwegyir Aggrey, Nii Kwabena Bonnie III, Ephraim Amu, George Alfred Grant, Joseph Boakye Danquah, Francis Awoonor-Williams, R.S Blay, J.W de Graft Johnson, Emmanuel Obetsebi-Lamptey, Edward Akufo-Addo, William Ofori-Atta, Ebenezer Ako Adjei, Kwame Nkrumah, Cobbina Kessie, V.B Annan, Jimmy Quist-Therson, Komla Agbeli Gbedemah, Kojo Botsio, Kofi Baako, Krobo Edusei, Nancy Tsiboe, Mumuni Bawumia, S.D. Dombo, Kofi Abrefa Busia, Joe Appiah, Victor Owusu, R.R. Amponsah, Baffuor Osei Akoto, Modesto Apaloo, S.G Antor, Akua Shorshorshor, Dedei Ashikinshan and many others. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
27. Since we Beneficiary gained Material Process our independence Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
28. we Actor stumbled in the search to reach Material Process our potential, Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**

29. but Ghana Actor has never lost Material Process her position Goal as the is bringing leading light on the African continent. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
30. the infrastructure deficits Actor that plague Material Process all sectors Goal of our lives, Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
31. and the considerable number of our people who Actor still live Material Process in poverty Goal. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
32. and the critical voices, Actor sometimes, drown out Material Process everything else Goal. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
33. For as long as we Actor have not achieved Material Process our economic goals . Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
34. we Actor cannot, Material Process **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
35. that we Actor have been able to keep out Material Process terrorist activities Goal. from our country, Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
36. and we Actor have had Material Process the peace and stability Goal. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
37. but they actor are demanding Material Process and loud, Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
38. the path we Actor have chosen Material Process in this Fourth Republic, is not exactly the easiest governance option. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
39. They Actor did Material Process so, more often than not, through authoritarian regimes. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
40. In earlier times, several of the developed economies Actor built Material Process their successes Goal on the back of slavery and work practices **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
41. We Actor are treading, and unite to make Material Process it Goal WORK. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
42. We Actor could, and should be able to bring Material Process our people Goal out of poverty and into prosperity faster. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
43. and we Actor are making Material Process progress. Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
44. We Actor are making Material Process progress. Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
45. We Actor are making Material Process progress. Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
46. The supply of electricity Actor has reached Material Process eighty-five percent (85%) Goal of the country. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
47. We Actor are making Material Process progress. Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
48. No longer do mothers Actor have to sell off Material Process their most treasured fabrics and jewellery, Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
49. and fathers Actor go to Material Process money lenders, Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**

50. we Actor are making Material Process progress. Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
51. We Actor are changing Material Process the curricula and focus Goal in education Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
52. FOCUS Actor to meet Material Process the needs Goal of the modern economy. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
53. and Young Actor to compete Material Process on the global scale. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
54. More and more people Actor are embracing Material Process the need to preserve the beauty Goal. of our environment and the purity of our waters and oceans. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
55. We Actor are making Material Process progress Goal. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
56. Some twenty-five (25) years ago, only a few wealthy people Actor carried Material Process mobile phones Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
57. and it Actor gave Material Process them Recipient access Goal to opportunities **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
58. We Actor are making Material Process progress Goal. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
59. The digital revolution Actor is changing Material Process the face of our society and our country Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
60. and, soon, we Actor will take Material Process a deserved place as a modern economy Goal. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
61. We Actor are making Material Process progress. Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
62. The kente, Actor of course, has crossed over Material Process our borders, Goal and is no longer exclusively Ghanaian, but the symbol of identity for peoples of African descent everywhere. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
63. Our designers, tailors and dressmakers Actor keep Actor Ghanaian-made clothes Goal in the top range of attractive clothes. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
64. this generation Actor is keeping up Material Process the tradition. Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
65. and a strong belief in the things that Actor define Material Process us as Ghanaians. Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
66. When we Actor fight Material Process as members of a community or family Goal, **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
67. we Actor bite off Material Process hair; Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
68. we Actor do not uproot Material Process it. Goal” In other words, in our gravest moments of fury Circumstance, **[MAT. NAA 2020]**

69. we Actor strive to avoid Material Process bloodshed. Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
70. The consensus Actor is holding Material Process for all of us Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
71. All of us Actor to work Material Process towards the prosperous, peaceful and happy Ghana Circumstance, **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
72. indeed, as we Actor continue to be Material Process in the frontline of the effort Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
73. and our peers have honoured and conferred Material Process on us the duty Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
74. for us Actor to host Material Process the Secretariat Goal of the African Continental Free Trade Area. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
75. We Actor are making Material Process progress Goal. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
76. and investment co-operation that Actor will guarantee Material Process the prosperity and dignity of black people Goal the world over Circumstance. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
77. about the subject that Actor currently concerns Material Process the whole world, and that is the novel Coronavirus outbreak. Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
78. that Covid-19 Actor is bringing Material Process in its wake deaths and economic difficulties, Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
79. and it Actor is spreading Material Process fear and panic Goal throughout the world. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
80. In the early days of the outbreak, I Actor constituted, Material Process on 7th February, Circumstance a high-powered emergency response team Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
81. Emergency response team Actor to handle Material Process the crisis Goal. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
82. Strict checks at our entry points Actor are being conducted Material Process , with rigorous screening procedures. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
83. Isolation and treatment centres Actor have been designated Material Process for potential cases Goal, **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
84. and a quarantine centre Actor has been set up. Material process **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
85. Five thousand (5,000) personal protective equipment for health workers Actor have been procured Material Process **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
86. And they Actor are distributed Material Process to all regions and major health facilities, points of entry, teaching hospitals, treatment centres and selected health facilities Circumstance. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**

87. which Actor has been monitoring Material Process developments Goal a daily basis. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
88. Training of health workers in the treatment of the disease Actor has been provided and is ongoing. Material Process **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
89. We Actor have to revisit Material Process our custom of shaking hands Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
90. and we have to avoid doing so Material Process completely for now Circumstance. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
91. that the Almighty Actor continues to shield Material Process US Goal, **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
92. they Actor reject Material Process all fraudulent claims Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
93. they Actor take Material Process seriously, the public education Goal, by the health authorities Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
94. Fellow Ghanaians, we Actor have been treated Material Process to a marvellous performance Goal by parade and men and women from the military and the services. Circumstance **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
95. It Actor took Material Process hours and weeks of practice Goal to be able to put up such a flawless display Circumstance, **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
96. The lessons Actor will not be lost Material Process on us Goal. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
97. To you, the men and women of the military and the services, who Actor put Material Process your lives Goal on the line to keep us and the country safe Circumstance, **MAT. NAA 2020]**
98. you Actor prepare Material Process yourselves Goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
99. and Actor make Material Process her great and strong Goal. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
100. Every day, this ancient, royal, eye-catching, beautiful fabric Actor is reinvented material process over new generations. goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
101. when the Gold Coast Actor successfully got Material Process their independence Goal officially Circumstance. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
102. The celebrated calypso singer of the time, Lord Kitchener actor, put Material Process it into a famous hit goal **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
103. No child Actor has died material process from measles goal in the past seventeen (17) years in Ghana. Circumstance. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**
104. The day Actor being offered material process us Recipient by the global health authority, the World Health Organisation (WHO), and by friends of Ghana, goal in these trying times. Circumstance. **[MAT. NAA 2020]**

105. our population Actor was born Material process after 6th March, 1957. Circumstance [MAT. NAA 2020]
106. all Actor to join in helping to keep Material process Ghana safe goal. [MAT. NAA 2020]
107. we Actor do not shirk Material process [MAT. NAA 2020]
108. that we Actor have squandered Material process many opportunities goal. [MAT. NAA 2020]
109. that, Actor properly utilised Material process, [MAT. NAA 2020]
110. would Actor have brought Material process US goal. to the economic breakthrough [MAT. NAA 2020]
111. that our nation Actor has been spared Material process the ravages of civil war goal [MAT. NAA 2020]
112. that Actor have racked Material process some of our neighbours and other nations goal on the continent. [MAT. NAA 2020]
113. that we Actor have been spared Material process the epidemics goal [MAT. NAA 2020]
114. that Actor have brought Material process havoc goal to other nations in our neighbourhood. [MAT. NAA 2020]
115. that our kente weavers Actor can conjure different designs goal. [MAT. NAA 2020]
116. we Actor carry Material process as the first sub-Saharan colonial country goal [MAT. NAA 2020]
117. we Beneficiary gain Material process independence not simply goal [MAT. NAA 2020]
118. we Actor build Material process a successful country goal [MAT. NAA 2020]
119. the renewed relationship Actor will grow Material process from strength to strength. [MAT. NAA 2020]
120. Experts Actor to do Material process their part goal [MAT. NAA 2020]
121. Security Actor to safeguard Material process US goal [MAT. NAA 2020]
122. your wife and your delegation Actor for coming from Trinidad [MAT. NAA 2020]
123. Actor to join Material process US goal [MAT. NAA 2020]
124. Actor to share Material process our special day goal [MAT. NAA 2020]
125. They Actor should be able to put in Material process seven-day weeks goal [MAT. NAA 2020]
126. good things Actor are happening Material process in our country. [MAT. NAA 2020]

C1.2: Analysis of relational processes

127. It Value was relational process sixty-three (63) years ago, today, Token [REL. NAA 2020]

- 128.our nation Carrier became relational process a reality attribute.[REL. NAA 2020]
- 129.Ghana carrier became relational process an independent nation attribute.[REL. NAA 2020]
- 130.It Token is relational process worth noting that the great majority of our population. Value
[REL. NAA 2020]
- 131.The happiness of the day carrier is relational process to the place of the official
celebrations; attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
- 132.This carrier is relational process a day attribute.[REL. NAA 2020]
- 133.wherever they carrier are relational process[REL. NAA 2020]
- 134.Indeed, on that day of 6th March, 1957, the celebrations Token were relational process
not limited to the new country, Ghana, or to Ghanaians alone value [REL. NAA
2020]
- 135.We carrier were relational process the trailblazers for the independence movement on the
continent attribute, [REL. NAA 2020]
- 136.It carrier was relational process not accidental that the Trinidadian, song of the event.
attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
- 137.you carrier are relational process at home and among your own attribute.[REL. NAA 2020]
- 138.It carrier is relational process a matter of great joy to us attribute.[REL. NAA 2020]
- 139.The Prime Minister of Barbados, the admirable Honourable Mia Mottley QC, MP
carrier, was relational process also with us last year attribute. [REL. NAA 2020]
- 140.Prime Minister, we carrier, are relational process here, in Kumasi, in the presence of the
Asantehene, scion of the famous Osei Poku Oyoko Royal Dynasty, Otumfuo Osei
Tutu II. attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
- 141.They carrier, are relational process here, in Kumasi, in the presence of the Asantehene,
scion of the famous is one thing that any visitor here can be certain of. attribute
[REL. NAA 2020]
- 142.it carrier is relational process the cultural capital of our country attribute.[REL. NAA 2020]
- 143.It carrier was relational process also the capital of one of the greatest kingdoms of pre-
colonial Africa, Asante, attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
- 144.whose lustre carrier was relational process comparable to that of the Kingdoms of Benin,
Oyo, Mali, Songhai, Kongo, Mutapa and Zulu. attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
- 145.So, we carrier are, relational process indeed, in historic premises. attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
- 146.and we Token are relational process grateful for the attendance of the mighty Asantehene,
and the other noble traditional rulers. value [REL. NAA 2020]
- 147.Ghana carrier be relational process thankful to the Almighty,. attribute [REL. NAA 2020]

148. It carrier is relational process a good thing attribute .[REL. NAA 2020]
149. that we carrier are relational process usually so very hard on ourselves, attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
150. We Value are relational process into the twenty-eighth (28th) year of this Fourth Republic, the longest, uninterrupted period of stable, constitutional governance in our history. , token [REL. NAA 2020]
151. That carrier is relational process something attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
152. We carrier should be relational process proud of the liberal democratic path. attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
153. Nineteen percent (19%) of our people carrier do not have access relational process to potable water, attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
154. but eighty-one percent (81%) of people in Ghana carrier, presently, have access relational process to safe water. attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
155. Fellow Ghanaians, Token in our country, measles used to be relational process the leading killer of children aged under five Value(5). [REL. NAA 2020]
156. Today, senior high school education Token is relational process free for every child Value. [REL. NAA 2020]
157. it carrier was relational process a status symbol attribute. [REL. NAA 2020]
158. In the year 2000, there carrier were relational process ninety-thousand (90,000) mobile phone subscribers attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
159. Mobile subscriber penetration carrier is relational process bigger than the population. attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
160. The fashion scene carrier is relational process vibrant, and unearths new talent every day. attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
161. Art galleries carrier are relational process alive with established and new painters and sculptors attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
162. and there carrier are relational process signs of their innovative works all around us. token [REL. NAA 2020]
163. it carrier is relational process predictable attribute. [REL. NAA 2020]
164. That carrier is relational process the argument. attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
165. This carrier is relational process a task attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
166. Our pan-African vocation carrier remains relational process on course. attribute [REL. NAA 2020]
167. we carrier were relational process glad attribute [REL. NAA 2020]

168. The initiative of 'Beyond the Return carrier' is relational process a vision of a black world, on both sides of the Atlantic, attribute **[REL. NAA 2020]**
169. It carrier is relational process a medical crisis attribute **[REL. NAA 2020]**
170. but we all carrier have relational process a responsibility. attribute **[REL. NAA 2020]**
171. The recommendations carrier are relational process for each one of us attribute, **[REL. NAA 2020]**
172. and carrier be relational process extra careful with sanitation attribute. **[REL. NAA 2020]**
173. but it value is relational process also the time for attention to the health experts, token **[REL. NAA 2020]**
174. Government, carrier on its part, is relational process determined attribute **[REL. NAA 2020]**
175. Ghana value is relational process the name, token. **[REL. NAA 2020]**
176. We Token will be relational process jolly, merry and gay, the 6th of March Independence Day. value **[REL. NAA 2020]**
177. we carrier have relational process solid reason attribute **[REL. NAA 2020]**
178. To you, the children who carrier have been relational process part of the captivating ceremony, attribute. **[REL. NAA 2020]**
179. that, last year, we carrier had relational Process such enthusiastic support for the 'Year of Return' from the Caribbean and the Americas. attribute **[REL. NAA 2020]**
180. We carrier have had relational Process regular, hard fought elections and peaceful changes of administrations attribute, **[REL. NAA 2020]**
181. we carrier have had relational process difficulties, attribute **[REL. NAA 2020]**
182. And it carrier might be relational process difficult for them the sheer euphoria and magic of that day. attribute **[REL. NAA 2020]**
183. Our politics carrier might relational process not always be the most edifying, attribute **[REL. NAA 2020]**
184. In the interim, non-essential travel into Ghana carrier is being relational process strongly discouraged from high risk countries, namely, China, Iran, Italy, Japan and South Korea. attribute **[REL. NAA 2020]**
185. Today, as we Value mark Relational Process this sacred day on our calendar Token. **[REL. NAA 2020]**
186. They Value identify Relational Process that day only through old black and white newsreels Token **[REL. NAA 2020]**
187. it Value WAS Relational Process a huge success Token **[REL. NAA 2020]**

188. Value to mark Relational Process the end of decades of hostility in one of the ancient kingdoms of our land. Token **[REL. NAA 2020]**
189. They Value made up of Relational Process different peoples; Token **[REL. NAA 2020]**
190. we carrier should not be Relational Process complacent. attribute **[REL. NAA 2020]**
191. that Value define Relational Process Ghana. Token **[REL. NAA 2020]**
192. we would fit Value in our weekend funerals Token **[REL. NAA 2020]**
193. than we carrier have ever had attribute **[REL. NAA 2020]**
194. During the course of the Year of Return, which we Value marked Relational Process last year, Token **[REL. NAA 2020]**

C1.3: Analysis of mental processes

195. we sensor. know mental process that phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
196. you sensor know mental process **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
197. Fellow Ghanaians, we sensor remember mental process today phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
198. We sensor refer mental process to the members of the Aborigines Rights Protection Society phenomenon. **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
199. We sensor recall mental process with pride phenomenon . **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
200. At sixty-three (63), we sensor know mental process **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
201. which Phenomenon we sensor aspire mental process . **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
202. However, we sensors should learn to count mental process our many blessings phenomenon. **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
203. It surely must sensor COUNT mental process for something **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
204. It sensor must count mental process for something. phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
205. It sensor. certainly must count mental process for something phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
206. and we sensor managed to avoid mental process any third-term manoeuvres. phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
207. We sensor. should never forget mental process that development through the democratic process phenomenon, **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
208. Some, sensor may admire mental process the results of razing down whole villages phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
209. new structures sensor appearing mental process in weeks phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
210. sensor look mental process around this stadium today phenomenon, **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
211. and sensor feast mental process your eyes on the riot of colours and the wide variety of styles phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
212. We sensor have always been known mental process for musical talent phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
213. We sensor have always been known mental process for arguments and debates, and, in an election year phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
214. We sensor keep a keen look mental process out for each other's eyes. phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**

215. We all senser recognise mental process that the responsibility phenomenon. **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
216. we senser owe mental process it to the rest of the continent and the black race phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
217. the black race senser to demonstrate mental process that, phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
218. we senser are hoping mental process that the renewed relationship between Ghanaians and our kith and kin from the Caribbean and the Americas phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
219. which senser leverages mental process hard work, enterprise, creativity and innovation phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
220. creativity and innovation senser to engage mental process in mutually beneficial trade phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
221. We senser are counting mental process on the experts phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
222. I senser wish mental process all Ghanaians and friends of Ghana across the globe a joyous 63rd Independence Anniversary, and, once again, day phenomenon. **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
223. Please senser listen to, mental process them Phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
224. We senser appreciate mental process the active collaboration day phenomenon. **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
225. senser to witness mental process the historic performance of the age-old Damba festival by a new Yaa-Na, the first in many, many years, phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
226. we senser should not, relax mental process **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
227. That slavery Senser would not be tolerated Mental process in any democracy today. Phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
228. to Senser be able to see Mental process their children Target through senior high school. Phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
229. We Senser want. Mental process the independence Phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
230. the effort Senser to forge Mental process a united Africa Phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
231. we know that our forefathers Senser dream Mental process of independence for our nation Phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
232. A day Senser that should be celebrated Mental process by all around the country, and by all Ghanaians and friends of Ghana Phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
233. Which Phenomenon all Ghanaians Senser accept Mental process. **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
234. who Senser dared to dream Mental process of this kaleidoscope nation Phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
235. all citizens Senser cherish Mental process the right to freedom of expression Phenomenon. **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
236. such things Senser would be tolerated Mental process by the Ghanaian psyche Phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**
237. whose vision Senser inspired Mental process the independence movement. Phenomenon **[MENT. NAA 2020]**

C1.4: Analysis of verbal processes

238. Prime Minister and Mrs Sharon Clark-Rowley, and members of the Trinidadian delegation, we *sayer* wish *verbal process* you *target* a warm Ghanaian welcome, a big akwaaba, on your second visit to our country. *verbiage* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
239. as we *sayer* should, *verbal process* to those *target* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
240. and we *sayer* give *verbal process* praise *verbiage* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
241. the members of the United Gold Coast Convention, who *sayer* first sounded *verbal process* the clarion call for freedom. *verbiage* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
242. We *sayer* lament, *verbal process* and rightly so *verbiage* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
243. But, if truth *sayer* be told, *verbal process* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
244. we *sayer* have to ask *verbal process* ourselves *target* how much regimentation needed for *verbiage*. **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
245. Or dare I *sayer* ask, *verbal process* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
246. But, let us *sayer* acknowledge *verbal process* that *verbiage*. **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
247. I *sayer* must say *verbal process* something *verbiage*, **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
248. For the time being, as the Ministry of Health *sayer* has advised *verbal process*, **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
249. I *sayer* say *verbal process* Ghana is deeply in your debt. *verbiage* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
250. I *sayer* say *verbal process* very well done *verbiage* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
251. May God *sayer* bless *verbal process* us all *target*.(, and our homeland Ghana, *verbiage* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
252. I *sayer* thank *verbal process* you *target* for your attention *verbiage* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
253. Ghana *sayer* not talk *verbal Process* ourselves *target* down unnecessarily. *verbiage* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
254. and I *sayer* urge *verbal Process* the churches, mosques, traditional authorities, civil society organisations and opinion leaders *target* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
255. and I *sayer* wish to congratulate *verbal process* them all *target* . **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
256. which we *sayer* should applaud *verbal process* ourselves *target*. **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
257. Ghanaians *sayer* welcome *verbal process* hundreds of thousands of visitors from the African Diaspora. *target* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
258. Prime Minister Rowley *sayer*, thank *verbal process* you, *target* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**
259. before I *Sayer* conclude, *Verbal Process* the speech *verbiage* **[VEB. NAA 2020]**

C1.5: Analysis of existential processes

260. and there are existential process exciting things to interest a wide range of people existent. **[EXIST. NAA 2020]**
261. There are existential process more children in secondary school now, especially young girls, existent. **[EXIST. NAA 2020]**
262. in 2020, there are existential process forty-one million subscriptions existent. **[EXIST. NAA 2020]**
263. Fellow Ghanaians, there is existential process renewed confidence in our foods, Existent **[EXIST. NAA 2020]**
264. There is existential process an Akan proverb that says: “Omanni ko, yεko a, yεkeka nwi so; yenntutu aseε. existent” **[EXIST. NAA 2020]**

**ANALYSIS OF 50TH INDEPENDENCE DAY ANNIVERSARY SPEECH BY HIS
EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT JOHN AGYEKUM KUFUOR, PRESIDENT,
REPUBLIC OF GHANA ON MARCH 6, 2007**

C2: Analysis of the speech by John Kofi Agyekum Kufuor

C2.1: Analysis of material processes

265. In the early years, they Actor quickly rose to meet Material process the challenge Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
266. They filled Material process the vacuum Goal left by the departing European administrators, [MAT. JAK 2007]
267. It Actor also shares Material process the vision of an eventual union government for the whole continent Goal. [MAT. JAK 2007]
268. For, March 6, 1957 Actor changed Material process the outlook of our continent and its status and role Goal in the world forever. [MAT. JAK 2007]
269. Indeed, this continent now **provides** material process a quicker avenue to success Goal financially and emotionally than anywhere else. [MAT. JAK 2007]
270. The Africa Union is **anchored** material process good governance, respect for human rights, and sound economic management as the way forward for the development of the continent Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
271. Ghana actor **subscribes** material process to these tenets and mechanisms set up by the African Union [MAT. JAK 2007]
272. They actor **make** material process our nation great Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
273. The Cold War Actor **was raging** Material Process [MAT. JAK 2007]
274. This naivety **resonated** around the African continent [MAT. JAK 2007]
275. And **get** to Europe and elsewhere [MAT. JAK 2007]
276. We **achieve** together here [MAT. JAK 2007]
277. The African on the continent, who for centuries Actor had been violated and subjugated Material process through the Slave Trade and colonialism, on that fateful day succeeded in breaking asunder, the chains of bondage. Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
278. They Actor struggled to establish Material process the culture of multi-party democracy Goal in our country Circumstance. [MAT. JAK 2007]
279. They Actor partner Material process the politicians Goal and [MAT. JAK 2007]
280. form Material process the other essential half Goal in running government. Circumstance [MAT. JAK 2007]
281. who Actor have stood Material process by US, Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
282. cheered Material process US Recipient [MAT. JAK 2007]
283. on and given Material process US Recipient a helping hand Goal these fifty years. Circumstance. [MAT. JAK 2007]
284. They Actor have given Material process US Recipient technical assistance Goal. [MAT. JAK 2007]
285. we Actor have benefited Material process from their debt forgiveness Circumstance and [MAT. JAK 2007]
286. they Actor have often extended Material process to US Recipient , concessionary lines of credit Goal. [MAT. JAK 2007]

287. Fifty years ago, as the first African nation south of the Sahara Recipient to gain Material process independence, Goal. **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
288. Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah made Material process the fight for independence of other African countries, its prime occupation. Goal **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
289. in Africa Actor that had been ongoing Material process for decades earlier. Circumstance. **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
290. In the memorable words of the then British Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, a wind of change Actor started blowing Material process across Africa Circumstance. **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
291. The Cold War Actor was raging Material process and **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
292. Everything Actor appeared to be measured Material process in terms Goal of **[MAT. 19]**
293. where one's sympathies Actor lay Material process **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
294. The event Actor opened Material process the floodgates of liberation against colonialism and apartheid Goal and **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
295. within the next ten years most African countries Actor had achieved Material process independence. Goal **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
296. This naivety Actor resonated Material process around the African continent. Circumstance **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
297. That Actor brought Material process in its wake a new breed of political leaders and fresh commitment to constitutionality and African Renaissance Goal. **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
298. The continent Actor was energized Material process anew and eventually a new continental organization Goal **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
299. the African Union Actor was formed Material process as successor to the OAU. Goal **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
300. In particular, Ghana Actor renews Material process its pledge to work Goal with the rest of the continent in pursuit of the New Economic Partnership for African Development and accepts the responsibility that this places on members states. Circumstance. **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
301. she Actor has submitted Material process to the Peer Review Mechanism. Goal **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
302. Fifty years after our independence, fate Actor has conspired to bring Material process the chairmanship Goal of the African Union to Ghana and conferred a happy coincidence Circumstance. **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
303. when she Actor is celebrating Material process this jubilee; Goal **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
304. Ghana Actor renews Material process her pledge Goal **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
305. to work Material process with the rest of the continent Goal **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
306. to develop Material process Africa and its people Goal **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
307. to gain Material process a respectable and dignified place Goal in the mainstream of the emerging global village. Circumstance. **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
308. We Actor face Material process them Goal. **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
309. young African Actor undertaking Material process perilous journeys Goal across the Sahara desert and in flimsy boats on raging oceans in a bid **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
310. to get Material process to Europe and elsewhere? Circumstance. **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
311. plague Material process Africa Goal and **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
312. reap Material process a grim harvest Goal on the youth? Circumstance. **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
313. You Actor will find Material process that **[MAT. JAK 2007]**

314. what we Actor achieve Material process together here [MAT. JAK 2007]
315. you Actor can do Material process elsewhere in the world. Circumstance. [MAT. JAK 2007]
316. who Actor are excelling Material process in the field of information technology, finance, sports, fashion, music and dance, and Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
317. we Actor celebrate Material process their successes. Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
318. Your Excellencies, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, as We Actor celebrate Material process fifty years of independence and sovereignty, Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
319. to be continually fuelled Material process by all our governments and peoples, Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
320. But even as we Actor celebrate, Material process [MAT. JAK 2007]
321. but keep on striving Material process towards achieving excellence. Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
322. Thus as we Actor reach Material process one milestone, Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
323. As we Actor achieve Material process one goal - political independence, economic prosperity, a literate population, a longer and healthier lifespan, peace and self-respect Goal on our continent- Circumstance. [MAT. JAK 2007]
324. we Actor must raise Material process our sights even higher. Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
325. and we Actor must pursue Material process it. Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
326. Let us therefore Actor approach Material process the next fifty years with clarity of vision and sustained rational steps Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
327. that had been forced Material process within artificial boundaries Circumstance [MAT. JAK 2007]
328. imposed Material process by the colonialists Goal for their own convenience. Circumstance [MAT. JAK 2007]
329. Africa Actor was thrown Material process into the wilderness of political instability, tribal conflict and economic mismanagement. Circumstance. [MAT. JAK 2007]
330. and the early hopes Actor sparked Material process by independence Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
331. that another gust of wind of change Actor blew Material process across the continent. Circumstance. [MAT. JAK 2007]
332. Africa and many of its nations Actor are making Material process progress. Goal. [MAT. JAK 2007]
333. to be constantly fuelled, Material process [MAT. JAK 2007]
334. and no a monument Actor to be saluted and revered Material process occasionally. Circumstance. [MAT. JAK 2007]
335. the story of liberation Actor is told Material process and [MAT. JAK 2007]
336. it Actor must therefore always be celebrated. Material process. [MAT. JAK 2007]
337. to join us [MAT. JAK 2007]
338. for having brought Material process US Recipient this far. Circumstance. [MAT. JAK 2007]
339. for coming to join Material process US Recipient [MAT. JAK 2007]
340. to celebrate Material process our big day Goal . [MAT. JAK 2007]
341. that so many of you Actor have been able to make Material process the time Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
342. to accept Material process our invitation. Goal [MAT. JAK 2007]
343. who Actor in 1947 launched Material process the last phase of the process Goal towards independence. Circumstance. [MAT. JAK 2007]

344. But above all, let us Actor give Material process thanks and praise Goal for the many Ghanaians throughout the years Circumstance. **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
345. who Actor have worked Material process anonymously and often without reward Goal **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
346. to make Material process our nation Goal **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
347. For as our former Prime Minister, Dr. K.A. Busia, Actor put Material process it, Goal **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
348. we Actor must also show Material process appreciation Goal to our development partners Recipient **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
349. Your Excellences, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, at this stage, I Actor make material process a plea Goal to the youth of Ghana and Africa. Circumstance. **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
350. using material process your energies and your enthusiasm Goal **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
351. who Actor bring material process honour and joy Goal to Africa's image Recipient in their daily endeavors Circumstance. **[MAT. JAK 2007]**
352. to serve material process Africa. Recipient **[MAT. JAK 2007]**

C2.2: Analysis of relational processes

353. Your Excellency, President Olussegun Obasanjo, the Special guest of Honour, Your Excellencies, Colleague Presidents from Africa, Leaders of Delegations present here, Speakers and Leaders from Sister Parliaments, Friends of Ghana, My Compatriots, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen Value Today is relational process the high point of the year-long celebration of Ghana's fiftieth independence Token **[REL. JAK 2007]**
354. I carrier am relational process sure Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
355. There Attribute are Relational process many of them Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
356. Ghana's freedom, indeed, Africa's freedom Carrier must be Relational process an eternal flame Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
357. we Carrier must not become Relational process complacent Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
358. when their Attribute are Relational process daily stories Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
359. when old and new diseases Carrier like Relational process Malaria and HIV/AIDS REL **[REL. JAK 2007]**
360. will be Relational process far more fulfilling and satisfying than anything Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
361. because it Carrier defines Relational process our humanity. Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
362. Today Value is Relational process also a fitting occasion Token **[REL. JAK 2007]**
363. who Carrier are Relational process alive and with us here Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
364. They Carrier have proved to be Relational process true friends Attribute indeed. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
365. land area Carrier had Relational process eight and a half million hectares of pristine, tropical forest, Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
366. today only about a million hectares of forest cover Carrier is Relational process left. Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
367. 6th of March Carrier indeed proved to be Relational process the critical turning point in the struggle for independence Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
368. Today, all of Africa Carrier has Relational process political independence Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
369. The new, enthusiastic but mostly inexperienced leaders Attribute had Relational process barely any guide in the art of government. Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
370. We Carrier have Relational process illusions about the size of the problems that Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
371. that this Value is relational process a celebration not only for Ghana but also for the whole of Africa. Token **[REL. JAK 2007]**
372. Today therefore Value is relational process as much Ghana's celebration Token **[REL. JAK 2007]**
373. as it Value is relational process for the rest of Africa Token. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
374. These colleagues carrier were relational process: J.B. Danguah (who gave us the name GHANA) Paa Grant, the financier of the group, Obetsebi Lamptey, Edward Akufo- Addo, William Ofori-Atta and Ako Adjei. Attribute. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
375. Fifty years ago, this nation carrier was relational process born to a very different world. Attribute. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
376. In many ways the nation carrier itself was relational process quite different from what it is today Attribute.. **[REL. JAK 2007]**

377. There carrier were relational process less than five million Ghanaians at independence, Attribute. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
378. But the struggle Value was relational process not to end until the collapse of apartheid in the early 1990s. Token. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
379. Ghana carrier thus became relational process the Mecca for many freedom fighters and potential leaders Attribute. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
380. who Value is Relational process here for inspiration and material support. Token. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
381. That period of the birth of nations on our continent carrier was relational process exhilarating and a time of great hope Attribute.. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
382. But there carrier was relational process no blueprint for the more difficult business of governance, economic management and the building of a nation out of the diverse peoples Attribute. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
383. And for a long time, among both the political leaders and the people, it carrier seemed relational process that getting independence was the end in itself. Attribute. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
384. If the 1960s carrier were relational process the time for political independence on the African continent, Attribute. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
385. the 1970s and 80s Value were relational process years Token in which much of **[REL. JAK 2007]**
386. The continent Value seemed relational process to relapse into the exploitative grips of neocolonialism Token **[REL. JAK 2007]**
387. It carrier was relational process not until the 1990s with the end of the Cold War Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
388. But there carrier is relational process no doubt that Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
389. The future of this continent carrier is relational process yours, Attribute. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
390. it carrier is relational process your heritage Attribute. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
391. you Value must stay and be part relational process of building the well-governed, economically vibrant nations Token **[REL. JAK 2007]**
392. it carrier is relational process worthwhile Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
393. that freedom carrier is relational process a living flame Attribute. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
394. Ghana's historic date, 6th March, 1957 carrier will remain relational process integral with the destiny of our people for as long as Attribute **[REL. JAK 2007]**
395. Our destiny carrier is relational process with the most advanced in the human community Attribute. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
396. who carrier are relational process still alive **[REL. JAK 2007]**
397. and are relational process here with us, K.S.P. Jantuah and Amuawuah Token. **[REL. JAK 2007]**
398. what it Value is relational process today Token. **[REL. JAK 2007]**

C2.3: Analysis of verbal processes

399. and I sayer ask verbal process you Target **[VEB. JAK 2007]**
400. to thank verbal process the Almighty Target **[VEB. JAK 2007]**
401. Let me Sayer also pay Verbal process homage to the first government of our nations under Dr. Kwame Nkrumah Verbiage **[VEB. JAK 2007]**
402. I Sayer also must pay Verbal process homage to the members of the then opposition; to Prof. K.A. Busia, S.D. Dombo, S.G. Antor Victor Owusu, Joe Appiah, and others of blessed memory; and R.R. Amponsah and C.K. Tadam, Verbiage. **[VEB. JAK 2007]**
403. to thank verbal process all of you, colleague Presidents, from around the continent of Africa and the other foreign dignitaries and all your delegations Target **[VEB. JAK 2007]**
404. Ghana sayer appreciates verbal process it **[VEB. JAK 2007]**
405. Today I sayer must pay verbal process homage to the first President of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, and his colleagues of the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC) Target **[VEB. JAK 2007]**
406. I sayer must mention verbal process some of its stalwarts : K.A. Gbedemah, Kojo Botsio, Kofi Baako, Krobo Edusei, Imoru Egala and others of blessed memory. verbiage **[VEB. JAK 2007]**
407. Of that pioneering group I sayer acknowledge verbal process two men Target **[VEB. JAK 2007]**
408. and I sayer quote verbal process him: Target "it is by the devoted day-to-day service of many ordinary and unnoticed citizens that a nation achieves greatness." verbiage **[VEB. JAK 2007]**
409. to pay verbal process a special tribute to our public servants Target down the years. **[VEB. JAK 2007]**
410. Nkrumah sayer articulated verbal process this passion in these immortal words, verbiage. **[VEB. JAK 2007]**
411. which I sayer quote: verbal process "the independence of Ghana is meaningless, unless it is linked with the total liberation of Africa" verbiage. **[VEB. JAK 2007]**
412. So I sayer urge verbal process you, Target **[VEB. JAK 2007]**
413. I sayer pay verbal process homage to the many of our young people Target **[VEB. JAK 2007]**
414. I Sener say to Mental process you Target all a happy anniversary. Verbiage **[VEB. JAK 2007]**

C2.4: Analysis of mental processes

415. we ^{Senser} must aim ^{mental process} higher. ^{Phenomenon} **[MENT. JAK 2007]**
416. For the most part, anonymously, and quietly, they ^{Senser} have seen ^{Mental process} Ghana through good times and bad times in these past fifty years. ^{Phenomenon} **[MENT. JAK 2007]**
417. Your continent and its nations ^{Senser} need ^{Mental process} your energy, your dynamism, your creativity and above all, your dreams for the development of its component states. ^{Phenomenon} **[MENT. JAK 2007]**
418. You ^{Senser} will agree ^{Mental process} with me ^{Phenomenon} **[MENT. JAK 2007]**
419. and never forgetting ^{Mental process} our difficult past. ^{Phenomenon} **[MENT. JAK 2007]**
420. we ^{Senser} all aspire to. ^{Mental process} **[MENT. JAK 2007]**
421. to remind ^{Mental process} ourselves ^{Phenomenon} **[MENT. JAK 2007]**
422. On behalf of Ghana and on my own behalf, I ^{Senser} also wish, ^{Mental process} **[MENT. JAK 2007]**
423. our young people ^{Senser} to resolve ^{Mental process} to stay at home ^{Phenomenon} **[MENT. JAK 2007]**

C2.5: Analysis of existential processes

424. today there are Existential process about 22 million of us Existent . **[EXIST. JAK 2007]**

**ANALYSIS OF 2012 INDEPENDENCE DAY ANNIVERSARY SPEECH BY HIS
EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT JOHN EVANS ATTA MILLS, PRESIDENT, REPUBLIC
OF GHANA ON MARCH 6, 2012**

C3: Analysis of the speech by John Evans Atta Mills

C3.1: Analysis of material processes

His Excellency Vice President John Mahama,
The Right Honourable Speaker of Parliament,
His Lordship Mr. Justice Atuguba, Acting Chief Justice,
Ministers of State,
Honourable Members of Parliament,
The Diplomatic Corp,
Service Commanders,
Members of the Clergy,
Traditional Leaders,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

425. Let me Actor start Material Process off by asking that we solemnly observe a one-minute silence in memory of 14-year-old Goni Etorman, Goal of the Ho Fiave Seventh Day Adventist Junior High School, who passed away while joining her school mates rehearse for this anniversary parade. Circumstance **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
426. May her soul Actor rest Material Process in perfect peace and my heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family and entire staff and students Goal of Ho Fiave Seventh Day Adventist School. Circumstance **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
427. Parade Commander, Colonel John Asabre, and the various contingents on parade, you Actor have Material Process beautifully added colour to this 55th Anniversary Independence Day celebration and Mother Ghana salutes you for a job Goal well done! Circumstance **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
428. We Actor salute Material Process our First President, Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Sergeant Adjetey, Corporal Attipoe, Private Odartey-Lamptey, Nii Koblah Bonne, and all the gallant men and women Goal who fought to make it possible for us to celebrate this day. Circumstance **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
429. who has contributed, and continues to contribute Material Process to the growth and development of this dear nation of ours. Goal **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
430. I Actor also salute Material Process, the, student; teacher; labourer; market woman; driver; and every Ghanaian past and present, Goal **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
431. We actor must celebrate and enhance material process our successes and recognize and minimize our failures. Goal **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
432. We Actor must not destroy Material Process their dreams. Goal **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
433. we actor need to shed material process the garb of division, Goal **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
434. we actor **build** material process a *Better Ghana* in which the dreams of our children can become a reality. Goal **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
435. Our fallen heroes and Founding Fathers actor **toiled to give** material process US *this dear nation* **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**

436. Indeed, Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah actor **lit** material process the candle 55 years ago **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
437. The AU actor **created** material process *the portrait* of our first President at the forecourt of the new edifice that houses **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
438. Mother Ghana Actor **will be standing** Material Process on a much higher pedestal **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
439. let us also **resolve** Material Process even more **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
440. Today is time to celebrate Actor the values that have sustained Material Process, US Goal over the past 55 years. Circumstance **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
441. Today is a time, Actor to celebrate Material Process the very essence of our Ghanaian heritage and the things that have not only defined us as a people Goal, but also inspired countless numbers across the world. Circumstance **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
442. This Actor day continues Material Process to be a constant reminder that with determination and hard work, there is nothing we cannot achieve as a people united in pursuit of a common purpose. Goal **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
443. This day Actor also continues Material Process to be a constant reminder that given the opportunity, the African is capable of managing his or her own affairs and rising Goal to the very top. Circumstance **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
444. Certainly, we Actor have not reached Material Process our final destination as regards our march towards growth and development but we have made some significant gains and cannot afford to destroy what we have toiled to build. Goal **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
445. As a nation, we Actor have no Material Process other option but to “sustain the peace” we are enjoying Goal in order to broaden the frontiers of our “democracy and development” Circumstance. **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
446. we dare not destroy what they have toiled to build. Goal **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
447. At no point in time should we Actor take Material Process the peace we are enjoying for granted Goal. **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
448. Standing here every 6th March as President since 2009, and watching our youth Actor partake Material Process actively in this celebration, there is no doubt in my mind that they are filled with dreams; big dreams of taking over from us and becoming responsible adults. Goal **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
449. The best we Actor can do, Material Process is to contribute our quota to building that Better Ghana so that the coming generations will remember us for adding to the legacy of the Founding Fathers, and not remember us for destroying their heritage. Goal **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
450. Congratulations to all Ghanaians home and abroad as we Actor celebrate Material Process this day. Goal **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
451. Mother Ghana Actor will be standing Material Process on a much higher pedestal **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
452. that will broaden Material Process the smile Goal on the faces of the Founding Fathers Goal. Circumstance **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
453. Let us Actor modestly enjoy Material Process the day as much as we can but **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
454. let us also resolve even more **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
455. to “hold in high esteem our heritage won for us through the blood and toil of our Fathers **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**

456. pledge ourselves in all things **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
457. to uphold and defend the good name Goal of Ghana” Circumstance. **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**
458. May God continue to bless us Actor and make Material Process our nation Ghana greater and stronger Goal! **[MAT. JEAM 2012]**

C3.2: Analysis of relational processes

459. Fellow countrymen and women, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, Ghana our beloved country carrier is relational process 55 today, and it is only appropriate that we thank God Almighty for bringing us this far. Attribute. **[REL. JEAM 2012]**
460. 55 years in the life of any nation carrier is relational process no mean achievement and we must be grateful to God for His Mercies and Grace. Attribute. **[REL. JEAM 2012]**
461. On a day like this, it carrier will be remiss relational process on our part if we forget to salute the heroes, both known and unknown, who fought for our independence. Attribute. **[REL. JEAM 2012]**
462. “Edinkafo; ye ma mu mo!! mo!!”
463. In the period that I carrier have been relational process privileged to serve as President of this great nation of ours, this is a day that energises me to stay committed to dedicating myself to the service of Ghana. Attribute. **[REL. JEAM 2012]**
464. This 55th Independence Day celebration carrier will be relational process meaningless if it is not linked to our collective resolve to join forces in ensuring that nothing is done to whittle away the, sweat, blood and toil of those who have made it possible for us to be where we are today. Attribute. **[REL. JEAM 2012]**
465. A special congratulation to our gallant men and women in uniform who carrier are relational process outside the country on peacekeeping duties but who are finding time to celebrate this day in very colourful ways. Attribute. **[REL. JEAM 2012]**
466. We carrier are relational process proud of them and wish them a safe return home! Attribute. **[REL. JEAM 2012]**
467. I carrier am relational process more than confident that, with the many blessings that God has bestowed on us, and with the right leadership that continues to remain committed to building a Better Ghana, 55 years from now, Attribute. **[REL. JEAM 2012]**
468. Fellow Countrymen and women, brothers and sisters, Ghana carrier is relational process the only home we have; let us not do anything to destroy this beautiful land of our birth. Attribute. **[REL. JEAM 2012]**

C3.3: Analysis of verbal processes

478. As President and Commander-in-Chief of the Ghana Armed Forces, I *sayer* pledge *verbal process* to ensure that Ghana remains peaceful, before, during, and after this year's election. *Target* **[VEB. JEAM 2012]**
479. To our sons and daughters; I *sayer* say, love *verbal process* your country; work hard; don't give up in the face of challenges; and your dreams will come alive *verbiage* **[VEB. JEAM 2012]**
480. I *sayer* thank *verbal process* you for your kind attention. *Target* **[VEB. JEAM 2012]**

C3.4: Analysis of mental processes

481. Most importantly, *phenomenon* do not forget *mental process* that there is a Supreme Being; give Him reverence, and He will make your paths bright. . *sensor* **[MENT. JEAM 2012]**
482. She *phenomenon* will be remembered *mental process* for her patriotic zeal to serve her nation. . *sensor* **[MENT. JEAM 2012]**

**ANALYSIS OF 2016 INDEPENDENCE DAY ANNIVERSARY SPEECH BY HIS
EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT JOHN DRAMANI MAHAMA, PRESIDENT, REPUBLIC
OF GHANA ON MARCH 6, 2016**

C4: Analysis of the speech by John Dramani Mahama

C4.1: Analysis of material processes

483. This year, we have reformatted material process the parade **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
484. to reduce material process the pressure on our school children **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
485. Fifty-eight years in our history, we actor have made material process mistakes **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
486. we have chalked successes. Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
487. The 58th anniversary that we actor mark material process today as a free and independent country **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
488. Rather they actor must offer material process a pivot around which **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
489. I Actor **was born** Material Process in 1958, just a year after independence was attained. **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
490. Our world Actor **is being changed** Material Process **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
491. This year, we actor have AFRICAN material process the parade Goal. **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
492. We actor must therefore change material process our attitudes and our way Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
493. we actor were all drenched material process by a sudden thunderstorm Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
494. we continue to reap material process the fruits of their sacrifice. Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
495. This year the children actor here have come material process onto the parade ground only at the time Goal they were required to march past and receive the Presidential acknowledgement. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
496. Watching a popular television station's news programme yesterday, people actor were asked material process what their opinions were about 58 years of independence. Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
497. I actor watched material process a man goal who said there was no need to celebrate our independence because he did not believe we had achieved anything in the 58 years of our independence and cited the power shortage as a justification for his conclusion. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
498. This actor was followed material process by a lady who said we had cause to celebrate because we have chalked some successes and if we continue to work together we can build on those achievements. Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
499. Fellow Countrymen and women,
Different personalities, different genders, different conclusions! **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
500. First because women actor, traditionally, are credited material process with a great sense of intuition and that is why in the Kings court, Goal when they have been unable to resolve an issue they refer it to "Abrewa". circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
501. "Yen actor ko bisa material process abrewa" it is often said. Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**

502. Their successes so they actor can build material process on them and their failures so they never repeat them anymore. Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
503. All of us actor have contributed material process to our collective history and would be a critical factor in whether we succeed or fail as a nation. Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
504. The participation of various personalities in this demonstration actor indicates material process that on both sides of the partisan divide we are resolved not to allow ourselves to be divided by ethnic or regional sentiments. Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
505. Our diversity actor should be harnessed and forged material process into a potent weapon Goal for the realization of our national interests. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
506. They actor should not provide material process grounds goal for tearing ourselves asunder. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
507. My brothers and sisters, **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
508. I actor also note material process that on the issue of religious relations **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
509. that I actor sought to clarify material process as President goal during my State of the Nation Address, circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
510. a citizen of our nation has headed to the Supreme Court to seek an interpretation of the relevant clauses of our constitution. Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
511. We actor will all await material process the highest court Goal of the land to discharge its mandate,
but I just wish to indicate that Government is not averse to the use of inter-faith channels and dialogue to resolve any disagreements amongst our different faith groups. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
512. Assuming without accepting that we actor have achieved material process nothing Goal in our 58 years of existence as a nation, one thing the whole world recognizes and accepts about Ghana is that we are an oasis of peace, democracy, religious and ethnic tranquility. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
513. We actor cannot sacrifice material process our Ghanaian character of ethnic and religious harmony Goal on the altar of political bigotry. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
514. It actor rather offers material process a melting pot Goal for the exchange of ideas. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
515. I actor expect material process that all political leaders Goal in this country. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
516. My Fellow Citizens,
Our world actor is changing material process and becoming increasingly unpredictable. Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
517. And yet because of the phenomena of climate change, this year we actor have already had material process two thunderstorms Goal even in the month of February. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
518. Our demographics actor are changing; material process our politics Goal is changing. **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
519. Let us actor always consider material process it an honour goal to be chosen to work for your country. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**

520. Let the message actor therefore go material process forth to all our youth that your success Goal in academic pursuit and life in general is contingent on your willingness to embrace hard work and discipline. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
521. After germination, you actor are expected material process to blossom into responsible men and women Goal prepared to take over the affairs of this great land long after we, your parents and grandparents, have departed this earth. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
522. Ghana's future actor depends material process on you Goal. **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
523. That journey towards self-rule actor is characterized material process by epoch making events Goal from which we should draw inspiration for our own march towards socio-economic transformation. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
524. I actor was born material process in 1958, just a year after independence was attained. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
525. My wife, Lordina, also a post-independence Ghanaian, actor was born material process on the 6th of March 1963. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
526. Like many of you actor gathered material process here, and elsewhere, the great stories Goal of **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
527. our independence struggle was passed on to us through oral tradition and accounts documented by historians. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
528. Our history of resistance and liberation actor is spiced material process with the courage and sacrifice of many Goal. **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
529. Yaa Asantewa, Sergeant Adjetey, Corporal Attipoe, Private Odartey Lamptey, Nii Kobina Boni, Osagyefo Dr. Nkrumah, the big six actor and countless material process others. Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
530. These people actor took material process a stand Goal for us recipient and today **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
531. Their contributions and place in history actor is assured. material process **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
532. As we actor go material process about the task of building a nation of progress, prosperity and equality, let us bear in mind that we are at the same time writing our own story Goal. **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
533. A story that posterity actor will either consider material process worthy of emulation Goal or one that will be condemned for its lack of inspiration and spirit. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
534. Youth of Ghana,
We actor have been offered material process a test to prove ourselves worthy of inheriting this great nation. Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
535. we galvanize ourselves Goal into action. **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
536. The time actor has come material process for a collective push to quicken the pace of our march Goal towards socio-economic transformation. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
537. we actor must don material process the gear of unity, respect and love for one another, let us pick up the tools of hard work, and plough the fields of challenge in order to sow and nurture the seeds that will enable us collectively reap the fruits of sustainable development. Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
538. When for centuries past generations actor waged material processes the relentless struggle Goal, which culminated in the proclamation of our independence by

Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah fifty-eight years ago. circumstance **[MAT. JDM 2016]**

539. They actor were only lighting material process a flame that shone a bright light on our path to progress and prosperity Goal. **[MAT. JDM 2016]**
540. Let the children actor marching material process here today and those that will follow say of us that ours was the generation that held the flaming torch aloft the highest so it could shine even brighter to guide their path to the building of an even more prosperous nation. Goal **[MAT. JDM 2016]**

C4.2: Analysis of relational processes

541. This morning's display *carrier is relational process* a manifestation of what we can do if we work together towards a common objective of national transformation. *Attribute*. **[REL. JDM 2016]**
542. The re-formatting of this year's parade *carrier means relational process* that we can think outside the box and change things for the better. **[REL. JDM 2016]**
543. Even the display by the security services *carrier has been relational process* more exciting and given us a glimpse into what they have to go through to defend the territorial integrity and the safety and security of our nation. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**
544. Our nation *carrier is relational process* 58 years old. Not far from here, the founding father of our nation, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, pronounced the famous word, "at long last, the battle has ended and thus Ghana your beloved Country is free forever..." Fifty-eight years on, we have a varied report card to show. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**
545. That *carrier is relational process* why I have recently been worried about a few events that have affected the atmosphere of ethnic and religious peace we have enjoyed. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**
546. I *carrier am relational process* sure that our society has the absorbers to withstand these shocks, and that is why my heart was gladdened when I noticed the unanimity exhibited in the demonstration in support of equal citizenship. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**
547. I *carrier am relational process* absolutely encouraged by this show of solidarity by our young politicians on the issue of national unity. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**
548. This *carrier is relational process* without prejudice to any conclusion the Supreme Court of the Land would arrive at in respect of the suit brought before it. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**
549. Fellow Ghanaians,
This *carrier is relational process* such a beautiful asset we cannot allow anyone to take away from us. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**
550. Multi-party democracy *carrier is relational process* not synonymous with enmity and division. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**
551. Party politics *carrier is relational process* disadvantageous if all that it leaves in its wake are intractable differences and a lack of consensus on any and every national subject. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**
552. Belonging to different political organizations *carrier is relational process* no reason why we cannot work together to achieve solutions to our common challenges. **[REL. JDM 2016]**
553. It *carrier was relational process* highly unusual to have a storm of that magnitude at this time of the year. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**
554. It *carrier is relational process* not only our climate that is changing. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**
555. There *carrier is relational process* no substitute for hard work and discipline. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**

556. These *carrier* are *relational process* time-tested values that have seen many grow into men and women of valour and substance. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**
557. Our youth *carrier* are like *relational process* healthy seeds and all the investments that your parents and Government make in your education and upbringing are the water and nurturing required for these seeds to germinate. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**
558. I *carrier* am *relational process* confident you will rise to the challenge. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**
559. It *carrier* is *relational process* a test that we dare not fail. Failing will amount to a grave injustice to the memory of all those whose sweat, blood and toil helped construct the great nation handed down to us. **[REL. JDM 2016]**
560. Let us *carrier* not be *relational process* the generation that dimmed that light. *Attribute* **[REL. JDM 2016]**

C4.3: Analysis of verbal processes

561. Let me sayer congratulate verbal process our security personnel and the school children Target for the smart and impressive turnout this morning. verbiage **[VEB. JDM 2016]**
562. I sayer wish verbal process on behalf of all Ghanaians to thank the security services, the school children, and the National Planning Committee Target for all the effort and work you have put into planning and successfully executing this national celebration. verbiage **[VEB. JDM 2016]**
563. If you sayer asked verbal process my opinion I will side with the woman. verbiage **[VEB. JDM 2016]**
564. Our diversity must therefore, as I sayer said verbal process in the State of Nation Address, be a source of strength and not a weakness. verbiage **[VEB. JDM 2016]**
565. I sayer daresay verbal process that, notwithstanding any mistakes we may have made, our nation is celebrated for our strong democracy, respect for human rights, free expression, ethnic harmony, and above all religious tolerance. verbiage **[VEB. JDM 2016]**
566. I sayer have therefore only yesterday asked verbal process the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) Target to join the National Peace Council in initiating a dialogue to foster an amicable understanding of how to operationalize Article 21 (1) of our constitution. verbiage **[VEB. JDM 2016]**
567. I sayer wish verbal process to declare emphatically that for me, no amount of political power is worth plunging this country into partisan, ethnic or religious strife. verbiage **[VEB. JDM 2016]**
568. I sayer pledge verbal process to continue to do all in my power to promote an atmosphere of political rapprochement in order to diffuse any tensions that may threaten our national wellbeing verbiage. **[VEB. JDM 2016]**
569. Happily our Meteorological Service sayer has assured verbal process us target that our celebration is not likely to be marred today by a rainstorm. verbiage **[VEB. JDM 2016]**
570. I sayer call verbal process for a rejuvenation of our national psyche from one that focuses on fleeting challenges and discounts success chalked over years, to one that embraces greater and sustained effort towards national development. verbiage **[VEB. JDM 2016]**
571. Ladies and gentlemen,
Ladies and gentlemen,
Even as we sayer acknowledge verbal process that more challenges remain to be resolved, they are no reason for us to slide into purposeless lamentation and self-pity. verbiage **[VEB. JDM 2016]**
572. Thank verbal process YOU. target **[VEB. JDM 2016]**
573. God sayer bless verbal process our homeland Ghana verbiage. **[VEB. JDM 2016]**
574. May God sayer bless verbal process US target all verbiage **[VEB. JDM 2016]**

C4.4: Analysis of mental processes

575. Secondly, it sensor is also known mental process that all individuals and nations that have achieved greatness have celebrated their successes and their failures. phenomenon **[MENT. JDM 2016]**
576. But how will history sensor remember mental process our generation phenomenon when our story is written? **[MENT. JDM 2016]**
577. we sensor be remembered mental process as a generation that took a stand for our nation or one that threw up its arms in despair and buckled in the face of surmountable obstacles? phenomenon **[MENT. JDM 2016]**

APPENDIX D: PROCESS TYPES AND THEIR PARTICIPANTS

D1: Speech by Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo

Table D1.1: Process Types in the 2020 Speech Delivered by Nana Akufo-Addo

MAT. PRO.	Gained, took, are gathered, joined to celebrate, held out, walked and cheered, are carrying, has given, makes, pay, made, protected, brought, took, salute, gained, stumbled and search, has lost, plague, live, drown, out, have achieved, to keep out, can take, are demanding, have chosen, have made, did, built, are treading, unite make, bring, are making, has reached, sell, go, prepare, to compete, are making, are embracing, carried, gave, is changing, take, are thriving, has crossed, keep, keeping up, define, fight, bite off, avoid, holding, to work, build and run, continue, honoured and conferred, to host, will guarantee, concerns, bringing, spreading, constituted, handle, monitoring, conducted, designated, set up, procured, distributed, provided, revisit, avoid doing, continues, shield, reject, treated, put, prepare, carry, reinvented, got, died, offered, born, join, do not shirk, squandered, utilized, spared, racked, can conjure, brought, gain, do, build, grow, do, safeguard, coming, join, are happening
REL. PRO.	Was (7 times), is (18 times), were (4 times), have (7 times), are (9 times) be (9 times), became (2 times), mark (3 times), identify, made up, fit
MENT. PRO.	Know, remember, recall, aspire, learn to count, count, managed, never forget, admire, appearing, feast, have, keep, recognize, owe, hoping, leverages, engage, wish, appreciate, witness, should not relax, would not be tolerated, see, want, forge, dream, should not be celebrated, accept, dream, cherish, inspire, could dream
VEB. PRO.	Wish, give, sounded, lament, be told, ask, acknowledge, say, advised, bless, talk, urge, congratulate, applaud, welcome, thank, conclude
EXIST. PRO.	Are (3 times) is (2)
BEH. PRO.	-

Table D1.2: Classification of Material Process types into Creative and Transformative from the 2020 Speech delivered by Nana Akufo-Addo

Creative	Gathered, joined to celebrate, held out, makes, made, protected, to keep out, are demanding, did, built, to make, making, prepare, to compete, define, uproot, work, build, to host, guarantee, concerns, constituted, to handle, conducted, designated, set up, procured, provided, doing, put, prepare, make, reinvented, got, put, born, conjure, build, do, happening
Transformative	Gained, walked, carrying, given, accompanied, welcomes, pays, brought, fight, salute, search to reach, lost, plague, live, achieved, can take, bring, have to sell, go, are changing, are embracing, to meet, carried, gave, take, are thriving, has crossed, keep, bite, avoid, continue, honoured, bringing, spreading, monitoring, distributed, revisit, take, treated, took, lost, offered, shirk carry, died, squandered, brought, racked, grow, safeguard

Table D1.3: Participants in the 2020 Speech by Nana Akufo-Addo

Actor	we (37), the world, African Americans and people of the Caribbean, who (2), Kumasi, he, the members of Convention People’s Party, our people, the critical voices, they, the developed economies, the supply of electricity, mothers, young people, people (2), it, the creative arts, the kente dressmakers, this generation, things, the consensus, All of us, peers, for us, investment cooperation, subject, Covid-19, it, I, Emergency response team, which, entry points, isolation treatment centres, quarantine centre, the health workers, they, health protective, equipment, the disease, the Almighty, they, they, it, the lessons, men and women of the military, you, they, beautiful fabric, the Gold Coast, Lord Kitchener, no child, the day, our population, all, our nation, relationship, expect, the security, your wife and delegation, day, good things
Goal	Her, the official celebration, with us, hope, us, relationship, a superb speech, me people them homage our lands the battle the fight the memories our independence, our potential, her position, all sectors poverty everything our economic goals, terrorist activities, the peace and stabilities, miraculous economic transformation, their success, it, our people, progress(seven times),eighty-five preconcert their most treasured fabric jewelry, money lenders, the curriculum and focus, the needs, our young people, the duty mobile phone, access, our society and country, our borders, Ghanaian made cloths, the tradition us Ghanaians, family, her, it, bloodshed a successful, prosperous, a happy country, us, the secretariat, the prosperity and dignity, corona virus, death and economic difficulties, fear and panic emergency response team, the crises, development potential cases, our custom of shaking hands, us, all fraudulent claims, the public health education, marvelous performance hours and ways weeks of practices, your lives, yourselves, the touch, her great and strong, new generation, their independence, it, global authority, Ghana, us, many opportunities, silver war, neighbors and other nations, the epidemics, havoc, difference design, the first sub- Saharan country, independence, a successful country, their part, our special day.
Recipient	Us (2times), them, Ghana, we
Carrier	Ghana, it (8 times), the happiness of the day this, they(2 times), the celebration, we (7 times), prime Minister of Barbados, Mia Mottly, Ghana,

	it 10% of our people, measures, Seniors High School evaluation, mobile subscriber penetration, the fashion scene, Art galleries, that, this our Pan Africa vocation, the return, all government Ghana, the children
Attribute	A reality, an independence nation, our population, the official celebration, a day, process, Ghana, the trailblazer for independence, accidental, among your own, a matter of great joy also with us, here in Kumasi, the cultural capital of our country, the capital of greatest kingdom of pre-colonial Africa kingdoms of Benin, Oyo Moli historic premise, grateful for the attendance, thankful to the Almighty, a good thing, very hand on ourselves, something proud of the liberal democratic path, portable water, safe water the leading killer of children, free for every child, a status symbol, 90,000 mobile phone subscribers, bigger than the population vibrant and unearth new talent everyday alive with established and new painters and sculptors, signs of their innovative news all around us, predictable, the argument, a task, on course, glad, a vision of a brave world, medical crisis, a responsibility for each one of us, extra careful with sanitation, the time for attention to health expert, many and gay solid reasons, jolly, the name, part of the captivating ceremony such enthusiastic support regular hard fought elections, difficulties, difficult for them, most edifying, strongly dis courage, this sacred on our calendar, that day through black and white, newsreels, and which success the end of decades hostility of the ancient kingdom of our land, different people, complacent, Ghana, in our weekend funeral last year,
Value	It (3 times), they (2), that
Token	Sixty-two years ago, sign of their innovative words all around us, also the time for to the health experts, the name, this sacred day a huge success, different people, Ghana in our weekend's funeral in last year.
Senser	We (3 times), you, at sixty-three, it (3 times), some, new structure, the blood raise creativity and innovation I, you, the slavery, the effort of our fore fathers, a day, who, all citizen such things, whose vision
Target	You, those, ourselves, us all, ourselves, churches, mosque traditional authorities, them, all, ourselves
Phenomenon	that, today to the members of Aborigines Protection Society, with pride, our many blessings, any third term maneuvers, development through the democratic process results, in weeks your eyes on the riot of colours and the wide variety of styles musical talent, for arguments and debates for

	each other's eyes, the responsibility, into the rest of the continent and the black race, that, renewed relationship between, Ghanaians and Caribbean and Americans hard work, enterprise, creativity and innovation, mutually, beneficial trade, on the experts, all Ghanaians and friends of Ghana, the active collaboration day, them, intrinsic performance, any democracy today through senior high schools, the independence of our, nation, by all around, the country, which, this kaleidoscope nation, the right freedom of expression, by the Ghana Psyche, the independent movement
Sayer	We (4 times), the members, of UGCC, if truth, I (6 times) us, ministry, of health, May God, Ghana, Prime Minister,
Verbiage	A warm Ghanaian welcome, a big akwaaba on your second visit to our country praise the clarion call for freedom, our right so how much regimentation need for something, Ghana is deeply in your debt very well done, our homeland Ghana for your attention, down unnecessarily, the speech
Existent	Exciting, things, more children, in secondary school now girls forty-one million subscription, renewed confidence in our foods

D2: Speech by John Agyekum Kufuor

Table D2.1: Process Types in the 2007 Speech Delivered by John Agyekum Kufuor

MAT. PRO.	Gained, took, are gathered, joined to celebrate, held out, walked and cheered, are carrying, has given, makes, pay, made, protected, brought, took, salute, gained, stumbled and search, has lost, plague, live, drown, out, have achieved, to keep out, can take, are demanding, have chosen, have made, did, built, are treading, unite make, bring, are making, has reached, sell, go, prepare, to compete, are making, are embracing, carried, gave, is changing, take, are thriving, has crossed, keep, keeping up, define, fight, bite off, avoid, holding, to work, build and run, continue, honoured and conferred, to host, will guarantee, concerns, bringing, spreading, constituted, handle, monitoring, conducted, designated, set up, procured, distributed, provided, revisit, avoid doing, continues, shield, reject, treated, put, prepare, carry, reinvented, got, died,
------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

	offered, born, join, do not shirk, squandered, utilized, spared, racked, can conjure, brought, gain, do, build, grow, do, safeguard, coming, join, are happening
REL. PRO.	Am, are (6 times), be (2 times), is (9) times), were (6times), was (4 times), had, has, have (2 times), become, became, defines, seemed (2), proved to be
MENT. PRO.	Seen, Need, agree, aspire, wish resolve, aim, forgetting, remind
VEB. PRO.	Ask, thank (2 times), pay (4 times), appreciates, mention, acknowledge, quote (2 times), articulated, urge say
EXIST. PRO.	Are
BEH. PRO.	-

Table D2.2: Classification of Material Process Types into Creative and Transformative in the 2007 Speech delivered by John Agyekum Kufuor

Creative	Establish, form, cheered, made, appeared, opened, resonated, anchored, subscribe, work, develop, face, undertaking, reap, find, achieve, do, provides, excelling, achieve, told, pursue, making, launched, worked, make, put, show. Make, serve
Transformative	Changed, subjugated, partner, rose to meet, filled, stood, given, extended, gain, ongoing, started, blowing, was raging, lay, achieved, brought, energized, formed, shares, renews, submitted, get, plague, celebrating, gain, celebrate, celebrate. Fuelled, keep, celebrate, keep on striving, reach. Rise, approach, forced, thrown, sparked, change, fuelled, to join, brought, coming, accept, give, using, bring

Table D2.3: Participants in the in the 2007 Speech delivered by John Agyekum Kufuor

<p>Actor</p>	<p>March 6, 1957, the African on the continent, they, they, they, who, they, they, Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah, Africa, a wind of change, the cold war, Everything, ones sympathies, the event, most African countries, this naivety, that, the African Union, it, Ghana, she, fate, she, Ghana, she, Ghana, we, young, African, you, we, you, this continent, who, we, we, we, we, we, Africa, wind of change, African and many of its nations, a moment, the story of liberation, who, who, Dr. K.A. Busia, we, I, who</p>
<p>Goal</p>	<p>The outlook of our continent, its status, and role, the chain of bondage, the politicians, the challenge, the other essential, half, the vacuum, us, a helping, hand, technical, assistance, concessionary, lines of credit, independence, the fight for independence, in terms the floodgate of liberation, independence, a new breed, of political leaders, a new, continental organization, a successor to the OAU, good governance, the, vision of an evented union government, tenets and mechanism, its, pledge, peer review, mechanism, the chairmanship, this jubilee, her pledge, the rest of the continent, Africa, a grim harvest, their success, fifty, years of years of independence and sovereignty, our government an peoples, one milestone, one goal, our sights, the next fifty years, progress,, our big day, the time, our invitation, the last, phase of the process, thanks and praise, reward, our nation, it, appreciation, plea your energies and your enthusiasm, honored and joy</p>
<p>Recipient</p>	<p>Us (7 times) to our development partners, to Africa’s image, Africa</p>
<p>Carrier</p>	<p>Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, I, There, Ghana’s freedom, indeed, Africa’s freedom, we, there, when old and new diseases, Today, who, they, land area, today only about a million hectares of forest cover, 6th of March, Today, all of Africa, The new, enthusiastic but mostly inexperienced leaders, We, this, Today therefore, it, These colleagues, Fifty years ago, this nation, In many ways the nation, There, But the struggle, Ghana, who, That period of the birth of nations on our continent, there, And for a long time, among both the political leaders and the people, it, If the 1960s, the 1970s and 80s, The continent, It, there, The future of this continent, it, you, it, that freedom, Ghana’s historic date, 6th March, 1957, Our destiny, who, it</p>

Attribute	Sure, many of them, an eternal flame, complacent, Malaria and HIV/AIDS, worthwhile, far more fulfilling and satisfying than anything, our humanity, alive and with us here, true friends, eight and a half million hectares of pristine, tropical forest, left. the critical turning point in the struggle for independence, political independence, barely any guide in the art of government, illusions about the size of the problems, a celebration not only for Ghana but also for the whole of Africa, as much Ghana's celebration, J.B. Danguah (who gave us the name GHANA) Paa Grant, the financier of the group, Obetsebi Lamptey, Edward Akufo- Addo, William Ofori-Atta and Ako Adjei, a very different world, quite different from what it is told, less than five million Ghanaians at independence, not to end until the collapse of apartheid in the early 1990s, the Mecca for many freedom fighters and potential leaders, exhilarating and a time of great hope, no blueprint for the more difficult business of governance, economic management and the building of a nation out of the diverse peoples, that getting independence was the end in itself, the time for political independence on the African continent, in which much of, to relapse into the exploitative grips of neocolonialism, not until the 1990s with the end of the Cold War, no doubt that, yours, your heritage, of building the well-governed, economically vibrant nations, a living flame, integral with the destiny of our people for as long as, with the most advanced in the human community, still alive, here with us,
Value	and Gentlemen, Today, this, today therefore, it, But the struggle, who, the 1970s and 80s, The continent, you, it
Token	the high point of the year-long celebration of Ghana's fiftieth independence, daily stories, also a fitting occasion, for the rest of Africa, here for inspiration and material support, today, K.S.P. Jantuah and Amuawuah,
Senser	We, For the most part, anonymously, and quietly, they, we, On behalf of, our young people, Ghana and on my own behalf, I,
Target	You, the Almighty, all of you, colleague Presidents, from around the continent of Africa and the other foreign dignitaries and all your delegations, it, homage to the first President of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, and his colleagues of the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC), two men, him, a special tribute to our public servants, you
Phenomenon	Higher, Ghana through good times and bad times in these past fifty years, your energy, your dynamism, your creativity and above all, your dreams

	for the development of its component states, with me, our difficult past, ourselves, to stay at home
Sayer	Let me, I, I, Ghana, I, I, I, Nkrumah, I, I. I,I, we, For the most part, anonymously, and quietly, they, Your continent and its nations, You,
Verbiage	homage to the first government of our nations under Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, homage to the members of the then opposition; to Prof. K.A. Busia, S.D. Dombo, S.G. Antor Victor Owusu, Joe Appiah, and others of blessed memory; and R.R. Amponsah and C.K. Tadam, some of its stalwarts : K.A. Gbedemah, Kojo Botsio, Kofi Baako, Krobo Edusei, Imoru Egala and others of blessed memory, it is by the devoted day-to-day service of many ordinary and unnoticed citizens that a nation achieves greatness, this passion in these immortal words,
Existent	about 22 million of us

D3: Speech by John Evans Atta Mills

Table D3.1: Types in the 2012 Speech delivered by John Evans Atta Mills

MAT. PRO.	Start, fought, has contributed, defined, have made, destroy, have toiled to build, have toiled to build, can do, is to contribute, to building, make, to serve, energises, is done, to whittle, have made, are finding, will make, to building, do, fought, Observe, passed, joining, rehearse, rest, salutes, salute, celebrate, lit, continues to glow, was unveiled, salute, to celebrate, have sustained, to celebrate, continues, cannot achieve, given, have not reached, sustain, to broaden, take, toiled to give, dare not destroy, Standing, are filled, of taking, stand, must not destroy, must strive to ensure, adding, destroying, celebrate, will be standing, will broaden, "hold, won, to uphold and defend, continue to bless, dedicating, is not linked, resolve to join, to celebrate, Give, has bestowed, have; let, to destroy,
REL. PRO.	Is, be, is, have, is, can become, to be, is, is, is, must be, have, is, will be, is, stay, will be, are, are, are, am, remain, is
MENT. PRO.	Forget, will be remembered, is not surprising, watching, will remember, not remember, forget, are enjoying, are enjoying, enjoy, Wish
VEB. PRO.	Say, thank, asking, pledge, thank
EXIST. PRO.	-
BEH. PRO.	-

Table D3.2: Classification of Material Process types into Creative and Transformative from the 2012 Speech delivered by John Evans Atta Mills

Creative	Start, fought, has contributed, defined, have made,, have toiled to build, have toiled to build, can do, is to contribute, to building, make, to serve, energises, is done, to whittle, have made, are finding, will make, to building, do, fought
Transformative	Observe, passed, joining, rehearse, rest, salutes, salute, celebrate, lit, continues to glow, was unveiled, salute, to celebrate, have sustained, to celebrate, continues, cannot achieve, given, have not reached, sustain, to broaden, take, toiled to give, dare not destroy, Standing, are filled, of taking, stand, must not destroy, must strive to ensure, adding, destroying, celebrate, will be standing, will broaden, “hold, won, to uphold and defend, continue to bless, dedicating, is not linked, resolve to join, to celebrate, Give, has bestowed, have; let, to destroy,

Table D3.3: Participants in the in the 2012 Speech by John Evans Atta Mills

Actor	We, who, her soul, Mother Ghana, We, who, Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, a magnificent statue of our first President, I, who, This, we, we, we, we, we, Our fallen heroes and Founding Fathers, we, they, they, We, We, we, we, Mother Ghana, our heritage, God, it, nothing, who, who, He, God, We, who
Goal	a one minute silence in memory of 14 year old Goni Etorman, her school mates, for this anniversary parade, in perfect peace and my heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family and entire staff and students, for a job, it, this day, the candle, the growth and development of this dear nation of ours, the values, the very essence of our Ghanaian heritage, us as a people, countless numbers, a people united in pursuit of a common purpose, the opportunity, our final destination, some significant gains, the peace, the frontiers of our “democracy and development, the peace, this dear nation, this celebration, dreams; big dreams, us, responsible adults, their dreams, [that we build a Better Ghana, our quota, Better Ghana, the legacy, their heritage, this day, the smile, high esteem, the good name, our nation Ghana greater and stronger, as President, our collective effort, forces, the, sweat, blood and toil, it, time, this day, reverence, your paths bright, a Better Ghana, anything, this beautiful land of our birth, for our independence
Recipient	You, our First President, Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Sergeant Adjetey, Corporal Attipoe, Private Odartey-Lampsey, Nii Koblah Bonne, and all the gallant men and women, us, the, student; teacher; labourer; market woman; driver; and every Ghanaian past and present, us, us, us, us, me, myself, us, us
Carrier	We, the dreams of our children, it, 55 years in the life of any nation, we, Parade Commander, Colonel John Asabre, and the various contingents on parade, you, it, This 55th Independence Day celebration, our gallant men and women in uniform who, We, I, the right leadership,
Attribute	other option, a reality, only appropriate, mean achievement, grateful to God for His Mercies and Grace, colour to this 55th Anniversary Independence Day celebration, on our part, committed, meaningless,

	outside the country on peacekeeping duties, proud of them, more than confident that, with the many blessings, committed,
Value	Fellow countrymen and women, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, Ghana our beloved country, this day, the African, there, today, there, This, we, Fellow Countrymen and women, brothers and sisters, Ghana
Token	55 today, a constant reminder, capable of managing his or her own affairs and rising to the very, doubt in my mind, a constant reminder that with determination and hard work, time, nothing, a day, today, the only home,
Senser	She, it, us, we, we, we, we
Target	You, ourselves, God Almighty, the coming generations,
Phenomenon	[that there is a Supreme Being,], for her patriotic zeal to serve her nation, that at the last gathering of the African Union in Addis Ababa in January this year, for granted, our youth, us, us, the day as much, the heroes, both known and unknown, them a safe return home
Sayer	I, I, I, we, we, we,
Verbiage	to ensure that Ghana remains peaceful, before, during, and after this year's election, love your country; work hard; don't give up in the face of challenges; and your dreams will come alive, for your kind attention, in all things, for bringing us this far
Existent	-

D4: Speech by John Dramani Mahama

Table D4.1: Types in the 2016 Speech delivered by John Dramani Mahama

<p>MAT. PRO.</p>	<p>continue to work, was followed, can build, are credited, can build, have made, have chalked, indicates, to make, should be harnessed and forged, note, to seek, wish to indicate, to resolve, have achieved, cannot sacrifice, expect, will do, consider, to be chosen to work, are expected, depends, mark, has only been made, were willing to do, is characterized, should draw, was born, was attained, was born, is spiced, helped, continue to reap, is assured, are writing, have been offered, to prove, must offer, to quicken, To do, must don, to sow and nurture, waged, culminated, marching, held, can do, work, to withstand, would arrive, to achieve, work, will amount, sweat, toil helped construct, will side, have achieved, have celebrated, is written, threw up, buckled, create, have reformatted, to reduce, have had to stand, have come, were required to march past and receive, have been unable to resolve, refer, never repeat, must celebrate and enhance, recognize and minimize, have contributed, succeed or fail, not to allow, contributes, for tearing, sought to clarify, has headed, await, to discharge, accepting, recognizes and accepts, offers, is changing, were all drenched, got, are changing, is changing, change, go, to embrace, prepared to take, have departed, took, gathered, took, go, consider, will be condemned, galvanize, has come, need to shed, pick up, plough, will enable, reap, were lighting, shone, to progress, will follow, could shine, to guide, means, change, given, have to go, To defend, have affected, were passed, show, brought, cannot allow, to take, leaves, is changing, to slide, make, will rise, dare not fail, handed down, took,</p>
<p>REL. PRO.</p>	<p>Is, is, would be, are, becoming, is, has been, have, is, am, has, am, is, are, is, was, have, is, is, are, are, are, am, is, be, Was, are, is, is, is, is</p>
<p>MENT. PRO.</p>	<p>Known, Watching, watched, can think, have enjoyed, noticed, have seen, remember, be remembered,</p>

VEB. PRO.	Said, congratulate, wish, to thank, asked, were asked, said, cited, pronounced, said, daresay, asked, wish to declare, pledge, has assured, call, acknowledge, said, thank, bless, bless
EXIST. PRO.	-
BEH. PRO.	-

Table D4.2: Classification of Material Process Types into Creative and Transformative from the 2016 Speech delivered by John Dramani Mahama

<p>Creative</p>	<p>continue to work, was followed, can build, are credited, can build, have made, have chalked, indicates, to make, should be harnessed and forged, note, to seek, wish to indicate, to resolve, have achieved, cannot sacrifice, expect, will do, consider, to be chosen to work, are expected, depends, mark, has only been made, were willing to do, is characterized, should draw, was born, was attained, was born, is spiced, helped, continue to reap, is assured, are writing, have been offered, to prove, must offer, to quicken, To do, must don, to sow and nurture, waged, culminated, marching, held, can do, work, to withstand, would arrive, to achieve, work, will amount, sweat, toil helped construct, will side, have achieved, have celebrated, is written, threw up, buckled, create</p>
<p>Transformative</p>	<p>have reformatted, to reduce, have had to stand, have come, were required to march past and receive, have been unable to resolve, refer, never repeat, must celebrate and enhance, recognize and minimize, have contributed, succeed or fail, not to allow, contributes, for tearing, sought to clarify, has headed, await, to discharge, accepting, recognizes and accepts, offers, is changing, were all drenched, got, are changing, is changing, change, go, to embrace, prepared to take, have departed, took, gathered, took, go, consider, will be condemned, galvanize, has come, need to shed, pick up, plough, will enable, reap, were lighting, shone, to progress, will follow, could shine, to guide, means, change, given, have to go, To defend, have affected, were passed, show, brought, cannot allow, to take, leaves, is changing, to slide, make, will rise, dare not fail, handed down, took,</p>

Table D4.3: Participants in the in the 2016 Speech delivered by John Dramani Mahama

<p>Actor</p>	<p>We, who, the children, they, a lady, we, we, women, they, they, they, they, we, we, we, all of us, we, The participation of various personalities in this demonstration, we, Each and every one of us, in our ethnic and cultural diversity, Our diversity, I, I, a citizen of our nation, We, I, we, one thing the whole world, We, It, I, Our world, a sudden thunderstorm, we, Our demographics, our politics, We, let us, Let the message, on your willingness, you, we, your parents and grandparents, Ghana’s future, we, independent country, others before us, it, That journey towards self-rule, we, I, My wife, Lordina, you, Our history of resistance and liberation, Yaa Asantewa, Sergeant Adjetey, Corporal Attipoe, Private Odartey Lamptey, Nii Kobina Boni, Osagyefo Dr. Nkrumah, the big six, These people, we, Their contributions and place in history, we, We, A story that posterity, one that, We, they, we, the time, we, we, past generations, Kwame Nkrumah, they, the children, it, we, we, the re-formatting of this year’s parade, they, the great stories of our independence struggle, the Supreme Court of the Land, We, it, we, your parents and Government, you, we, those whose, I, one that.</p>
<p>Goal</p>	<p>the parade, the pressure, the Presidential acknowledgement, on those achievements, an issue, it, them and their failures, them anymore, mistakes, successes, our successes, our failures, our collective history, a nation, both sides of the partisan, [to be divided by ethnic or regional sentiments], a potent weapon, that on the issue of religious relations, as President, an interpretation of the relevant clauses of our constitution, the highest court, its mandate, any disagreements amongst our different faith groups.], nothing, Ghana, our Ghanaian character of ethnic and religious harmony, a melting pot, that all political leaders, same, two thunderstorms, our attitudes and our way, it an honour, for your country, hard work and discipline, responsible men and women, the affairs of this great land long, you, possible and relevant, whatever, epoch making events, inspiration, independence, the courage and sacrifice of many, a stand, the fruits of their sacrifice, about the task of building a nation of progress, prosperity and equality, let us bear in mind that, our own story, worthy of emulation, a test, worthy of inheriting this great nation, a pivot, the pace, the garb of division, the gear of unity, respect and love for one another, the tools of hard work, the fields of challenge, the seeds, the fruits of sustainable development, the relentless struggle, the proclamation of our</p>

	independence, a flame, a bright light, and prosperity, the flaming torch, their path, things, a glimpse, the territorial integrity and the safety and security, the atmosphere of ethnic and religious peace, these shocks, the great stories of our independence struggle, of solidarity, anyone, solutions, in your education, to a grave injustice, blood, the woman, the great nation, greatness, their successes and their failures, its arms, the tools of hard work.
Recipient	“Abrewa, ourselves, we, all our youth, us, our nation great and strong,
Carrier	This morning’s display, we, that your success in academic pursuit and life in general, They, Even the display by the security services, we, that, I, that our society, I, this, Multi-party democracy, Party politics, wake, Belonging to different political organizations, It, It, there, these, Our youth, I,
Attribute	a manifestation, why in the Kings court, a critical factor, an oasis of peace, democracy, religious and ethnic tranquility, increasingly unpredictable, contingent, more exciting, a varied report card to show, why I have recently been worried about a few events, sure, the absorbers, absolutely encouraged, such a beautiful asset, not synonymous with enmity and division, disadvantageous, intractable differences and a lack of consensus on any and every national subject, no reason, highly unusual, a storm of that magnitude at this time of the year, not only our climate, no substitute for hard work and discipline, time-tested values, healthy seeds, confident, the generation that dimmed that light
Value	that ours, Our nation, that, This, upbringing, It, Let us,
Token	the generation, no reason for us, why my heart was gladdened, without prejudice to any conclusion, the water and nurturing required for these seeds to germinate, a test,
Senser	it, I, We, we, I, history, we,
Target	our security personnel and the school children, on behalf of all Ghanaians, the security services, the school children, and the National Planning Committee, the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), us, you, us all.
Phenomenon	that all individuals and nations, a popular television station’s news programme yesterday, a man, outside the box, the unanimity exhibited in the demonstration in support of equal citizenship, many grow into men and women of valour and substance, our generation, as a generation

Sayer	It, Let me, I, you, people, who, the founding father of our nation, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, I, I, I, I, I, our Meteorological Service, we, who, God, God,
Verbiage	for the smart and impressive turnout this morning, for all the effort and work you have put into planning and successfully executing this national celebration, my opinion, what their opinions were about 58 years of independence, there was no need to celebrate our independence because he did not believe we had achieved anything in the 58 years of our independence], the power shortage as a justification for his conclusion, the famous word, “at long last, the battle has ended and thus Ghana your beloved Country is free forever...”, in the State of Nation Address, be a source of strength and not a weakness, that, notwithstanding any mistakes we may have made, our nation is celebrated for our strong democracy, respect for human rights, free expression, ethnic harmony, and above all religious tolerance, to join the National Peace Council in initiating a dialogue to foster an amicable understanding of how to operationalize Article 21 (1) of our constitution, emphatically that for me, no amount of political power is worth plunging this country into partisan, ethnic or religious strife, to continue to do all in my power to promote an atmosphere of political rapprochement in order to diffuse any tensions that may threaten our national wellbeing, that our celebration is not likely to be marred today by a rainstorm, for a rejuvenation of our national psyche from one that focuses on fleeting challenges and discounts success chalked over years, to one that embraces greater and sustained effort towards national development, that more challenges remain to be resolved, [we had cause to celebrate because we have chalked some successes], our homeland Ghana,
Existent	-

APPENDIX E: TURNITIN REPORT

I. Turnitin Digital Receipt

12/12/23, 3:54 PM

Turnitin

John ADUKPO User Info Messages Student - English - Help Logout

Class Portfolio Calendar

NOW VIEWING: HOME > 2022/2023 CHS: 2023 TEMPORARY CLASS

Submit: Single File Upload

Congratulations - your submission is complete! To view a copy of this receipt from within the Document Viewer, click here.

Author:

John ADUKPO

Assignment title:

Complete dissertation/thesis FINAL

Submission title:

CONSTRUCTING POLITICAL HISTORY: TRANSITIVITY ANALYSES OF THE PROCESS TYPES IN SELECTED GHANAIAN PRESIDENTIAL INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY SPEECHES UNDER THE FOURTH REPUBLIC

File name:

ADUKPO PHD FINAL POLITICAL HISTORY FINAL Copy (1).docx

File size:

1.36M

Page count:

231

Word count:

68773

Character count:

364370

Submission date:

12-Dec-2023 05:57PM (UTC+0200)

Submission ID:

2256882093

Open ADUKPO PHD FINAL POLITICAL HISTORY FINAL Copy (1).docx - Opens a modal dialog

CONSTRUCTING POLITICAL HISTORY: TRANSITIVITY ANALYSES OF THE PROCESS TYPES IN SELECTED GHANAIAN PRESIDENTIAL INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY SPEECHES UNDER THE FOURTH REPUBLIC

by

JOHN ADUKPO

submitted in accordance with the requirements of the

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN LANGUAGES, LINGUISTICS AND

in the subject

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

at the

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

We take your privacy very seriously. We do not share your details for marketing purposes. Only information necessary to provide our services may be shared with our third party partners so that we may offer our services to you.

[Return to assignment list](#)

Supervisor: **PROF. JOSEPHINE OLUF**

December 2023

Copyright © 1998 – 2023 Turnitin, Inc.

[Help](#)

II. Turnitin Originality Report

CONSTRUING POLITICAL HISTORY: TRANSITIVITY ANALYSES OF THE PROCESS TYPES IN SELECTED GHANAIAAN PRESIDENTIAL INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY SPEECHES UNDER THE FOURTH REPUBLIC

ORIGINALITY REPORT

48% SIMILARITY INDEX	45% INTERNET SOURCES	10% PUBLICATIONS	20% STUDENT PAPERS
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	www.citifmonline.com Internet Source	7%
2	www.news.sl Internet Source	6%
3	presidency.gov.gh Internet Source	5%
4	Submitted to Waterford Kamhlaba UWCSA Student Paper	4%
5	www.peacefmonline.com Internet Source	4%
6	trendinface.com Internet Source	4%

III. Cover Note Explanation from the Supervisor on Turnitin Originality Report



15 December 2023

Supervisor's Explanation on Mr John Adukpo's Turnitin Originality Report

Mr John Adukpo's doctoral thesis is on transitivity analyses of the process types in four Ghanaian Presidential Independence Anniversary Speeches. The four speeches that constitute the units of analyses are from internet sources. The biographies of the four presidents whose speeches have been analysed are also from internet sources rather than in print. This explains the high similarity percentages of 7, 6, 5 and 4% in the originality report.

The details of the sources of the speeches of the selected presidents which constitutes the data and the biographical information of the selected presidents are as follows:

1. News.sl (2020). Biography of President John Agyekum Kufuor. Retrieved from www.news.sl.com
2. News.sl (2007). Independence Anniversary Speech of President John Agyekum Kufuor. Retrieved from www.news.sl.com
3. Citifmonline (2020). Biography of President John Dramani Mahama. Retrieved from www.citifmonline.com
4. Citifmonline (2016). Independence Anniversary Speech by President John Dramani Mahama. Retrieved from www.citifmonline.com
5. Presidency (2020). Biography of President Nana Akufo Addo. Retrieved from www.presidency.gov.gh
6. Peacefmonline (2020). Independence Anniversary Speech by President Nana Akufo Addo. Retrieved from www.peacefmonline.com
7. University of Ghana (2012). Biography of President John Evans Atta Mills. Retrieved from www.ugspace.ug.edu.gh
8. Trendinface (2012). Independence Anniversary Speech by President John Evans Atta Mills. Retrieved from www.trendinface.com

The 4% from Waterford Kamhlaba UWCSA refers to the similarity found between the thesis and the study's final proposal which went through the Waterford Kamhlaba UWCSA Turnitin process in 2021.

Prof J O Alexander, Department of English Studies

0027 124293904, bursarjo@unisa.ac.za, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2194-0272>



Open Rubric

University of South Africa
Preller Street, Muckleneuk Ridge, City of Tshwane
PO Box 392 UNISA 0003 South Africa
Telephone: +27 12 429 3111 Facsimile: +27 12 429 4150
www.unisa.ac.za

APPENDIX F: LANGUAGE EDITING LETTER



Supplier Database No: MAAA0950241
PostNet Suite #90
Private Bag X09
Menlo Park 0102
Mobile: 060 530 1165
Email: noteworthy@myconnection.co.za /
honey@myconnection.co.za

30 November 2023

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This serves to confirm that the PhD thesis entitled: *Construing political history: transitivity analyses of the process types in selected Ghanaian Presidential Independence Anniversary speeches under the Fourth Republic.*

By: **JOHN ADUKPO**, Department of English Studies, UNISA.

has been professionally edited by one of our accredited English mother-tongue language editors. The accuracy of the content of the final work remains the authors' responsibility.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dr MC Steyn'.

Dr MC Steyn

Scribing, Proof-reading and Editing Services

APPENDIX G: AUTHOR'S CURRICULUM VITAE

CURRICULUM VITAE

ADUKPO, JOHN

PERSONAL INFORMATION

DATE OF BIRTH:	20th May, 1985
SEX:	Male
PLACE OF BIRTH:	Mafi- Adzorkoe, Volta Region
HOMETOWN:	Mafi-Adzorkoe, Volta Region
NATIONALITY:	Ghanaian
RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION:	Christian
DENOMINATION:	E.P Church
LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY:	English, Ewe and Twi
MARITAL STATUS:	Married
ADDRESS:	Adukpo, John P.O. Box 84, Dambai College of Education, Dambai, Ghana
MOBILE:	0245927911
E-MAIL:	johnadukpo@gmail.com

OBJECTIVE

I am confident to take on the challenges that teaching offers. Eager to demonstrate my talent and pedagogical skills in institutions committed to high standards in Education. I wish to help students appreciate the problems in teaching and learning of the English Language Communicative skills and Advanced Writing skills.

I am committed, god-fearing and a hardworking teacher who hopes to build on the experience I have gained through my study. I am a dedicated young man who is always ready to take up any task assigned to me individually or as part of a team. I am time conscious, reliable, well organized, respectful and affable.

KEY QUALIFICATIONS

I graduated from the Department of English at the University of Cape coast, in 2009 with a Bachelor of Education in Arts Degree (English Language). I hold a Master of Arts Degree in English Language from The University of Cape coast, in 2013. I also hold a Master of Philosophy Degree in English Language from the University Education, Winneba. I am currently doing a PhD. Programme in English Language in the University of South Africa.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY AND ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION

2022	Senior Tutor: Dambai College of Education
2019– Candidate	University of South Africa PhD. In English Language
2017	University of Education, Winneba Master of Philosophy in English Language
2013	University of Cape Coast Master of Arts in English Language
2008	African Virtual University Introduction and Windows Microsoft Office Suite MS Word, Excel, Power point and Publisher
2009	University of Cape Coast Bachelor of Education in Arts (English Language)
2004	Mafi-Kumase Senior Secondary Technical School General Arts Programme Literature in English, CRS, History and Ewe

WORKING EXPERIENCE

2011 - 2013	University of Cape Coast, Institute of Education Communicative skills, Semantics (Part-Time)
2013-Till Date	University of Cape Coast, (CODE) Senior Tutor, Communicative skills Senior tutor, Business Communication Senior tutor, Methods of Teaching English Lang. (Part-time)
2013- Till Date	University of Education, Winneba Lecturer, Communicative skills Advanced Composition and Comprehension Phonetics and Phonology English Language studies (Part-time)
2013- Till Date	Assistant Examiner, College of Distance Education, UCC
2010- Till Date	Assistant Examiner, Institute of Education, UCC
2009 –Till Date	English Language Senior tutor Dambai College of Education (Full-time)
2007 – 2008	English tutor Kadjebi Asato Senior High School (Part-Time)

POSITIONS HELD

YEAR	POSITION	ORGANISATION
2020-till Date	Head of Languages Department	Dambai College of Education
2020- till Date	Member of Academic Board	Dambai College of Education
2020 -till Date	Member of Academic Affairs Committee	Dambai College of Edu.
2020- till Date	Member of Executive Committee	Dambai College of Education
2020- till Date	Member of Entity Tender Committee	Dambai College of Education
2019 - 2022	Research Coordinator	Dambai College of Education

2015 – 2017	Head of Department of English	Dambai College of Education
2015-2017	Head of Library Unit	Dambai College of Education
2010-2015	Utility Officer	Dambai College of Education
2011-2013	Form Advisor	Dambai college of Education
2009-2010	Vice President (NASPA)	Krachi East District

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS ATTENDED

2015: 22nd International African Writers' Day Conference on Celebrating the life and works of Chinua Achebe, organized by Pan African Writer's Association at AICC, Accra.

- 2015 Seminar on field linguistics at IERIS, UEW
 - 2015: Seminar on the presentation of M.PHIL. Students' Thesis at IERIS, UEW
 - 2015: Faculty Seminars (Faculty of Foreign Languages and Communication, UEW) 1st
- 2015: International Multi-Disciplinary Conference for Postgraduate Students, UEW Conference at the University of Education, Winneba, Ghana.

2020: College-Based Workshop for Procurement, Management and Internal Entity Tender Committee
Organisers: Internal Audit Agency

2020: Capacity Building Workshop on Research and Publication for Teaching Staff of Dambai College of Education
Organisers: Dambai College of Education
2022: College-Based Workshop on Leadership Training. Organisers; Dambai College of Education

2022. Capacity Building Workshop for Lecturers of CODEL, UEW. Organizers: UEW.

2020: Capacity Building Workshop for Colleges of Education Tutors, at Tumu.
Organisers: TTEL

2020: Capacity Building Workshop for Colleges of Education Tutors, UDS Affiliated Colleges on Course Manuals. Organizers: UDS.
2019: Capacity Building Workshop for English Tutors at Brekum College of Education. Organizers: UCC.

2022: Colleges of Education Teachers Multidisciplinary Research Conference.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

- A presentation on the topic: **An analysis of lexical cohesion in the NPP 2012 manifesto** the 1st International Multi-Disciplinary Conference for Postgraduate Students, UEW on the 4th August, 2016.

PUBLISHED ARTICLES

1. Adukpo J. (2019). Epic Poems Base on the Characteristics and Relevance of the Image of the Epic Hero (In the Epic Poems "Torgbui Sri & Sunjata") Zambrut, *International Journal of Art, Language & Linguistics, Volume 1, Issue 1, (page 50 - 57)*
2. Mwinwelle, P. & Adukpo, J. (2019). A Lexical Stylistics Analysis of Declaration Speech (Nkrumah's 1957 Independence Declaration Speech. Zambrut, *International Journal of Art, Language & Linguistics, Volume 1, Issue 2, (page 85 - 96)*
3. Adukpo, J. (2019). An Analysis of the Use of Lexical Cohesive Devices: Political Manifestos. Zambrut, *International Journal of Art, Language & Linguistics, Volume 1, Issue 1, (page 1 - 10)*
4. Mwinwelle, P. Adukpo, J. & Mwinwelle, R. (2019). The Use of Lexical Cohesive Devices (Selected Ghanaian University Anthems) *International Journal of Social, Politics & Humanities Volume 4, (page 161 - 172)*
5. Mwinwelle, P. Adukpo, J. & Mortey, F. M. R. (2019). Analysis of the Use of Personal Deixis in Concession Speeches (Concession Speeches of John Mahama and Akuffo Addo) Zambrut *International Journal of Art, Language & Linguistics, Volume 1, (page 11 - 23)*
6. Asiegbor, J.K. & Adukpo, J. (2019). A Synthesis on Six Selected Research Articles. *Zambrut International Journal of Art, Language & Linguistics, Volume 1, (page 58 - 60)*
7. Wumbei C. K. & Adukpo J. (2019). The Use of English as A Medium of Instruction in Colleges of Education. *Zambrut International Journal of Art, Language & Linguistics, Volume 1, (page 74 - 84)*
8. Adukpo J. Wumbei C.K. & Kumi E. (2019). Greetings or Information Exchange in Ewe community. *Journal of African Studies Ethnographic Research, volume 1 (page 22-53).*
9. Adukpo J. Ladzekpo G. and Kumi E. (2019). Role of Language and Lexical Cohesive Devices on Manifesto: A Ghanaian Political Perspective. *Research Journal in African Languages.*
10. Adukpo J., Mwinwelle P., Asante-Anyimadu G. and Awevor A. (2021). Marketisation of Technical Education: A stylistic exploration of Ghanaian Technical University Anthems. *European Journal of Literature, Language and Linguistics studies. Vol.5, No. 2*

11. Adukpo J., Mwinwelle P., C. K. Kantorgorje, Asante-Anyimadu G. (2021). Woes of the African Society: A Stylistic Analysis of Parallelism and Semantic Deviation in Philip Obioma Chinedu Umeh's *Ambassadors of Poverty*. *International Journal of Language and Literary Studies* Volume 3, Issue 3.

12. Mwinwelle P. and Adukpo J. (2021). *Language and literacy a foundational course for student-teachers*. Print Boss, Koforidua.

PUBLISHED BOOK

Mwinwelle P. and Adukpo J. (2021). *Language and literacy a foundational course for student-teachers*. Print Boss, Koforidua.

UNPUBLISHED BOOKS

English Language Studies for Colleges of Education

English Language with Elements of Literature for Colleges of Education

Language and Linguistics for Colleges of Education

Compilation of all the Dramatic works of William Shakespeare

DEGREE THESIS AND REPORTS

- *Construing Political History: Transitivity Analyses of The Process Types in Selected Ghanaian Presidential Independence Anniversary Speeches Under the Fourth Republic (PhD. Topic)*
- *An analysis of register and lexical cohesion in the NPP 2012 manifesto (M.Phil. English Language Thesis)*
- *The use of integrated approach in the teaching of English Language in the Senior high schools. (B.Ed. English Language Education Long Essay)*

COMPUTER LITERACY

- Good at using Microsoft Office (Word, Excel and PowerPoint)

SKILLS AND COMPETENCES

- Excellent interpersonal, communication, and organizational skills.
- Ability to work under pressure
- Perseverant and affable
- Ability to meet deadlines
- Able to initiate and maintain rapport with superiors, fellow workers, and subordinates.

INTERESTS

Reading, studying and playing football.

REFEREES

- (i) Dr. Benedicta Awusi Atiku
Principal Dambai College of Education
0243125225
- (ii) Rev. Prof. Gborsong Philip Arthur
University of Cape Coast
0244987308
- (iii) Peace Chinwendu Israel (PhD)
University of Education, Winneba
0269167726
- (iv) Dr. Joseph Arko
University of Cape Coast
0248848645