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## **Evasion in Pakistani parliamentary question Hour discourse: the case of punjab assembly**

**Rabia Yasmeen,**

Lecturer in Department of Linguistics, Govt College University Faisalabad

**Ayesha Sohail,**

Registrar, University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Muzaffarabad

**\*Email of the corresponding author:** rabiayasmeen54@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

*Evasion, vague expressions, intentionally used in communication to avoid negative situation. This study finds out evasion strategies used by Pakistani Parliamentarians who manipulate answers of the required question during question Hour in the 15th Provincial Assembly of Punjab. The analysis is based on tiradic amalgamation proposed in turn of functional approach by Bull and Mayer (1993) which was further developed by Bull (2003), the semantic- structural approach by Galansinski (2000), and finally by Clayman (2001). The investigation has significance of bringing awareness in general public about use of evasion strategies by politicians.*

**Keywords:** parliamentary, Hour discourse, assembly.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Evasion is a common strategy used by politicians to handle adversarial questions in parliamentary discourse. Parliamentary discourse is a sub-genre of political discourse, the use of language in political arena, is a tricky and widely discussed field having an immense scope and different analytical methodologies. Its scope is viewed from two perspectives: narrow (the whole range of speech acts used in political discussion) and broader (everyday use of language in politics) Ilie (2015) Wodak & Mayer (2001) proposed the levels of theories and linguistic analysis: textual, social, sociopolitical and historical.

Social norms and practices of Pakistani Parliamentarians are different from the social norms and practices of America, England etc The question arises are Pakistani parliamentarians practice evasion in their responses during Question Hour in 15<sup>th</sup> Assembly of Punjab? What types of Strategies, Pakistani parliamentarian use to achieve this evasive effect from their responses during Question Hour in 15<sup>th</sup> Assembly of Punjab? Why do Pakistani Parliamentarians use evasion in their responses during question hour in 15<sup>th</sup> assembly of Punjab. the researcher attempts to identify real nature of evasion used by Pakistani parliamentarians through tiradic amalgamation proposed by Bull and Mayer (1993) and further by Galasinski (2000) and Clayman (2001). To analyse the use of evasion strategies, The actual performances of Pakistani parliamentarians are investigated through verbatim debates of the fifteenth Assembly of Punjab. (2008-2013) during question hour. With its striking diversity, the research is intellectually provocative, socially diverse, humanly effective and sociolinguistically

and politically innovative. Before discussing the evasive use of language of Pakistani Politicians in the institution of Punjab Assembly during the business of question hour, it looks better to have an over-view of the political system of Pakistan and especially the rules of language use in Punjab Assembly.

Pakistan is a federal republic with a bicameral national Parliament and four unicameral Provincial Assemblies in its four provinces. named as Punjab Assembly, Sindh Assembly, Balochistan Assembly and Khyber Pakhtoon Khaw Assembly. The province of Punjab is the most populous province of the country and its assembly is considered to the largest and the most influential Assembly of Pakistan. The Provincial Assembly of Punjab is comprised of 371 members, out of which 297 are general seats 66 seats are reserved for women and 8 seats are reserved for non-Muslims. An Assembly has a life of five years from the day of its first meeting. The Assembly is legislatively bound to conduct at least three sessions and seventy working days in a year. The interval between two sessions cannot exceed one hundred twenty days. After taking the Oath, the members elect their Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

According to The Rules and The Procedures of the Provincial Assembly of Punjab( 1997) The Assembly performs the following functions – A) “Legislation;(to make laws for the Province of the Punjab in accordance with Islam) B) Financial accountability ( Through general discussion on budget and through approving demand for grants or cut motion ,the Assembly exercises holds the financial accountability of the government).C)Overseeing the Government ( The information is obtained from different departments of the Government, oversee it and suggest some recommendations on the importance of general public interest through Questions Hour, Call Attention Notices, Adjournment Motions, Resolutions and General Discussion.

According to the rules and regulations of Punjab Assembly of Pakistan, in every sitting after Tilawat and Naat the first hour is reserved for asking and answering questions except on Saturday ,sunday , - the day fixed for general oath-taking, the day fixed for election of Speaker/Deputy Speaker and Chief Minister, the day fixed for moving of a resolution of confidence in the Chief, Minister, the days fixed for moving of a resolution of no confidence against the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker or the Chief Minister, the day fixed for address by the Governor, the days fixed for different stages of Budget and the day allocated for consideration of the Finance Bill.

In Question Hour there are two types of questions starred and unstarred questions the former requires an oral answer the requires replies in writing. An asterisk is used for a starred question by the members asking a question A member may ask questions after giving notice, in writing, to the Secretary. An ordinary question requires at least fifteen days' prior notice. However, the Speaker, with the consent of the Minister concerned may allow a question to be asked at a short notice. Such a question is called Short Notice Question. A member shall not ask more than two starred questions including short notice questions and five unstarred questions provided that questions postponed or transferred from an earlier date or to another department shall not be included into it. If a member in whose name a question stands is absent, the Speaker may, at the request of any other member, direct that the answer to it be given.<sup>2</sup> Not more than thirty five starred questions shall be placed on the list of questions for a sitting. A question addressed to a minister must relate to a matter of public affairs with which he is officially concerned and should not be of undue length. The main purpose of questions is to seek information and also to draw attention of the government to public grievances and to get the redressed. After the reply has been read out by the Minister,

supplementary questions are allowed to seek clarifications and throw light on different aspects of the question and its reply. Supplementary questions can be asked in respect of any question. The rules also provide for one-hour discussion on a matter of public importance arising out of the answer to a question.<sup>1</sup> A question may be addressed to a private member provided the substance of the question relates to some bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible.

### **Literature Review**

Evasiveness is considered to be an elusive term. Wilson(1990) Dillon(1990) and Harris(1991) consider that 'evasive responses' are those responses the do not answer the questions asked. Bull and Mayer (1993) Gnisci and Bonaiuto (2003) states evasion as 'non replies' or equivocation. Greatbatch(1986) and clayman (2001) investigated the moral aspects of evasion and states it as 'departure from questions agenda or agenda shift' while Fraser (2009) suggest it as a strategy to avoid unpleasant situations.

The theoretical underpinning of the evasion is deeply rooted in rhetoric and communication. Evasion was viewed as rhetorical device and wardy (2005) considers Plato and his successor like Cicero and Socrates as great evaders. As evasion is used as a strategy of ambiguous communication so different researchers viewed its effects on communication from different perspectives. Bavelas and her colleagues (Bavelas et al., 1988, 1990; Bavelas & Smith, 1982) provided a theory of equivocation. These researchers viewed equivocal communication as 'non straightforward communication that appears to be tangential, ambiguous, contradictory, evasive and obscure'. Their theory was developed on Haley's (1959) communication model having four dimensions sender, receiver, content and context. Messages were considered to be evasive or equivocal if they create

Ambiguity in any of these preciously mentioned dimension. In early 1950, Palo Alto group, who has the members from different fields of knowledge like Psychology, Anthropology and communication, studied communication that did not make sense.

The reasons for using evasive responses have been investigated and analyzed by H.P Grice theory of Cooperative Principle, Edward T. Hall's theory of high-context culture, Bavelas et al.'s theory of avoidance-avoidance conflict and Brown & Levinson's face-saving theory.

Grice (1975) has considered conversation as a cooperative activity which assumes certain rules or maxims. These maxims are of four types. Maxims of quality enable people to be true to what they say; maxims of quantity forces people to make their contribution as informative as requisite; maxim of manner restrains people from ambiguity and prolixity; maxim of relevance saves people from digressions in conversations. Grice also points out that people do not always follow these rules as they communicate. Rather interlocutors can fail to fulfill the maxims in a variety of ways. At first, Grice (1975) proposed three ways of failing to observe the maxims : Flouting a maxim,(searching an addition kind of meaning) Violating a Maxim(exploiting a maxim to deceive) and opting out a maxim. However, he, later on, assembled another category of non-observance named infringing a maxim. Here the evasion is analyzed in terms of flouting and violating a maxim. Bavelas et al. (1990) criticized this theory its main concern lies with communicators' mind (how people think) rather than message itself and the context.

Bavelas et al(1990).’s theory of avoidance-avoidance conflict emphasized on the role of context in which the question is asked.as it plays a vital role in determining and referencing meanings. People are put in a situations where they avoid to give direct answers to refrain from conflicts ;hence the make use of evasion. But in this study they neglect the content of questions being asked.

Brown and Levinson (1987)suggest that communicators try to maintain each others face (public self image that every person wants)in interaction.the communicator give evasive responses to maintain their public self image.this study also does not pay heed to the content of questions and responses.

Evasive responses involves covert and overt practices . covert evasion is practised in tricky way by changing the printed settings of the question,changing the focal points of the inquiry and changing both the printed setting of the questionand the concentration. Overt evasion is practised through stating openly, through implying and presenting oneself as the one who should not be asked the question

Evasion can be realized through using these strategies :Ignoring the question., Acknowledge the question without answering it ,Questions the question, attacking questions etc A complete overview of this model will be presented in the following section.

## **Questions**

Questions are analysed from three perspectives Structural approach, Functional approach and sequential approach. Lyons (1977) and Stubbs(1983)analyzed two type of questions on the bases of structures yes/no questions and wh questions/ x questions.Dillon (1990) analyzed questions from functional retrospectives as requests for information. The sequential approach was analyzed by Schegloff (1984) the sequential placement of questions during interaction. Moreover, there are variety of questions like open questions ( in which the receiver enjoys liberty to answer any thing) closed questions ( having restrictive responses) leading question ( answer can be inferred from the question) rhetorical questions ( statements in form if questions) negative interrogatives (tag questions)

A little literature is found with regard to responses. Johnson (1979)and Harrah ( 1985) analyzed answers from sociolinguistics and logical perspective as ‘responses fulfilling logical or substantive expectations of question’. They have provided a content based analysis of the term answers.there can be different sort of answers :direct answer , indirect answers and intermediate responses (replies with flouting a maxim) .

## **Research Background**

As evasion is one of the characteristics of politicians language so a lot of researches have been conducted in this regard. A limited no of researches have been conducted from the respective of evasion in question/answer session in the discourse of question hour.

Ilie (2021)investigated the interplay of parliamentary questions and answers in t PMQs (Prime Minister’s Questions), in terms of three pragmatic criteria: topical focus, addressed target(s), and pursued goal(s).She found that the PM is pursuing double agendas: on the one hand, an issue-oriented agenda with well-established political goals, and on the other, an audience-oriented agenda adjusted to presumed audience expectations.

Radovanović (2020) investigated evasion in Serbian parliamentary question time by using both qualitative and quantitative paradigm of research and found out that the parliamentarians practise both overt and covert evasion

Abidjan and Jan (2022) studied responses in Malaysian parliamentary discourse using the frameworks given by Harris (1991) Thomas (1995) for analysing responses and implicature respectively. He found that parliamentarians use direct indirect and evasive responses for various reasons. Direct answers were observed in questions that could reflect positively on the government's image. On the contrary, indirect answers were employed in questions that suggest clashing of goals between responders and questioners that could subsequently threaten the image of the government whereas negative presuppositions and the way questions are structured in parliament influence the production of evasion.

..Rasiah (2007) published a dictatorial thesis in which he analysed evasion in Evasion in Australia's parliamentary question time: by utilising the framework of Harris's (1991) coding framework on various types of responses, Bull and Mayer's (1993) typology of non-replies and Clayman's (2001) work on how politicians 'resist' answering .question Question Time transcripts from the House of Representatives Hansard for the months of February and March 2003, on the issue of Iraq were analysed. He found evasion occur in the house of Australian parliament.

Praha (2017) The paper examines evasion and hedging in the language of parliamentary Question Time in the British House of Commons and in the Australian House of Representatives testing the frameworks given by Alan Partington (2003) and Bruce Fraser (2010). He has described comparative perspective on the rhetorical culture and communication conventions in the British and Australian Question Time.

The research background of the use of evasion in parliamentary question time reveals that little research has been conducted in Pakistan. Thus the researcher is filling this gap by doing this research.

### **Methodology:**

This research is concerned with the description of the language used by Pakistani Politicians in parliament by applying the model presented by Bull and Mayer (1993), Bull (2003), Galasinski (2000) and Clayman (2001). The nature of this study is predominantly descriptive hence Descriptive research design is used to discuss the very phenomenon Evasion. The researcher has used the videos and documents of Assembly proceedings as tools for data collection. The researcher has chosen all the proceedings of 15<sup>th</sup> Assembly of Punjab from 9 April 2008 to 26 February 2013. The researcher selected the above mentioned period because of the availability of video recordings of this period. In the next stage the most recurrent topics like finance, education, housing were selected and analysed. Data Analysis

Data analysis of this study is based on triadic amalgamation which was proposed by Bull and Mayer (1993) in their functional approach. This model was further developed by Bull (2003), the semantic structural approach by Galasinski (2000) and finally by Clayman (2001). On the basis of functions of replies with 12 distinct forms of evasion, the functional approach was developed and this approach will form the basis of our final typology. In this model 11 of the evasion strategies were developed by Bull and Mayer (1993), and one other category, literalism, was added to it by Bull (2003). These first twelve categories of the model will be used in this data analysis. In this study, one more categories: "refusing to answer by employing humor, from Cakir Sinan (2016)

will be added. So, finally this study would come up with 25 types of evasion categories which are given below

Evasion is done by ignoring the set of options determined by the propositional organizations of the questions. Bull (2003 cited in Mehdipour & Nabifar (2011) ) has identified the following evasion techniques for answering questions. The different ways in which politicians evade an answer is presented in the typology below. It is organized in terms of both superordinate and subordinate categories, identifying in total 35 different forms of evasion. 1. Ignoring the Question: the politician simply ignores the question without making any attempt to answer it or even to acknowledge that the interviewer has asked a question. 2. Acknowledging the Question without answering it: the politician acknowledges that the interviewer has asked a question but then fails to give an answer. 3. Questioning the Question: two different ways of questioning the question are distinguished: requesting clarification and reflecting the question back to the questioner, for example saying "you tell me" 4. Attacking the Question: the politician attacks or criticizes the question; eight different reasons for attacking the question are distinguished: "the question fails to address the important issue" ,"the question is hypothetical or speculative" ,"the question is based on a false premise", "the question is factually inaccurate" ,"the question includes a misquotation", "the question includes a quotation taken out of context" ,"the question is objectionable" ,and "the question is based on a false alternative". 5. Attacking the Questioner: criticizes the interviewer as distinct from attacking the question. 6. Declining to Answer: five different ways of declining to answer a question can be distinguished: refusing on grounds of inability, being unwilling to answer, saying "I can't speak for someone else", deferring answer, saying "it is not possible to answer the question for the time being", and pleading ignorance 7. Making Political Point: eight different ways of making political points are distinguished: external attack – attacking opposition or other rival groups, presenting policy, justifying policy, giving reassurance, appealing to nationalism, offering political analysis, self-justification ,and talking up one's own side 8. Giving Incomplete Answer: five different forms of incomplete reply are distinguished: starts to answer but doesn't finish (self-interruption), negative answer, partial reply, half answer, and fractional reply 9. Repeating Answer to Previous Question 10. Stating that the Question Has Already Been Answered 11. Apologizing 12. Literalism. er is:

This category is where the literal aspect of a question, which was not intended to be taken

literally, is answered by the politician rather than the actual purpose of the question.

Evasion strategies by Clayman are:

strategies of Clayman (2001)

Overt evasion	Covert evasion
Deference interviewer	Positive consistence
Token request for permission	Talk that depart from the agenda of the questions
Overtly refusing the answer	Repeating question by modifying

Evasion strategies model by Galasinski (2000) is:

overt evasion	covert evasion
to state openly changing textual content of question to present as oneself who should not be asked the question	to imply changing focus of question changing both focus and textual context of question

### Results:

Different evasion techniques used by MPAs has been discussed below.

### DECLINING TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Sayed Hussan Murtaza: police walo ne apne purany hath gando per hi kaem ehna hai agar rana sahib yeh samjhty hai k 2 din mai bandy pakar lain gy tu yeh bat aik dafa floor per keh dain muje tasali hai warna 2 din bad poch lo ga.

Janab deputy speaker: ji minister sahib! Wazir kanon o parliamani amoor Rana Sana Ullah khan janab speaker is silisly mai jo paish raft hoye hai os se mutalik I.G.P ne muhterm wazir azam ko bhi aetmad mai liya hai bat yeh hai k aik chez jo samny ati hai is ko further verify is liye kiya jata hai k bad mai koi kami kohtahi samny na aye kunk ye na malom mulzm they tu is silsily abhi shnakht bhi involve hai tu is sare process se marhom ki family bhi puri agha hai is hawaly se legal formalties ko bhi pora karna hota hai or agar is se pehlymai yahan koi statement day do tu kal akhbarat mai shaya hojaye tu phr yehi statement is case ko fire back kare gi is mamly mai progress hoye hai or main aisy nahi keh raha warna main yeh keh k na malom mulzam hai police inhein talash kerny ki kshesh kar rahi hai baki yaha per inho ne S.P investigation doctor Haid er Ashraf k bare mai kaha hai k wo moky per nahi gay tu main is bat ko check kar laita hon wo sare mamly ko deeply investigate kar rahay hai or ye sare progress in he ki koshesh se hoye hai mera khyal hai k wo zaror moky per gay hngy agar koi kohtahi hoye hai to asy bhi dor karwa dain gy madae farek ne sufi nazir k mutaliok kahan tha k is k sath humre thori bht ranjsh hai or ho skta k wo mulzam ho jis per osy bakaeda pakar interrogate kiya gya is bad madae farek ne hi kasm wagaira per isy clear kiya k yeh humra mulzam nahi hai main apne bhae Hussan murtaza sahib ko yeh yaken dilta hon k is main jo meri un se bat hoye hai is bat main due to legal technicalty yahan disclose nahi kar raha is mai prper paish raft hoye hai or in sha Allah mulzam jald insaf k katehre mai hngy (PP:608, 9 Feb, 2009)

In this example Syed Hassan Murtaza is requesting Rana Sanaullah to say on the floor of the house that the criminals would be arrested within two days. Rana sanaUllah is creating evasion by saying that due to legal technicalities cross verification process he cant disclose his discussion with police officers. he is refusing to decline the answer to the question by using the technique of deffering. He is using overt evasion.

### MAKING POLITICAL POINT

Janab e speaker: apne juz bay mai kaha hai k 11 admiyu ko girftar kiya gya hai is ki tafsel ewan ki maez per hai ye poch rahy hai k in 11 admyu ka kiya bana hai or bakol shah sahib k sare bari ho chuky hai .

Wazir zarat: Malik Ahmel Ali OLakh janab speaker kuch makdamat 2006 k hain or kuch 2007 k hain wo hamare aney se pehly k hai kuch maqdmats 2008 mai tarj hoye hai in bandy ghrftar hoye hain pehly assistant commissioner hoty jo govt of Punjab k mateht the ab civil courts hain mehkmay ne jo parchy tarj kiya wo challan kiye ab agy adalat ka kam hai dosre bat ye hai k is per wazir e alla sahib se bakaeda meeting hoye jis per faisla ker k chief justice se keh ker her zily mai aleda aleda aik judge taynat karwaya jis ki shuhrat achi hai ta k in ko braber saza ho or kanon mai job hi provision is mai section 21 main saza 3 sal kaed or 5000 jarmana hai courts mai jo case jaty in per puri tawaja di jarhi hai wahan per prosecutor bhi mukrar hgy hai main shah sahib ko prosecutor ka nam bhi bata skta hon prosecutors in caso'n ki paervi ker rhy hai or saza adalat ne kerny hoti hai (PP: 682 ,9 Feb 2009)

In this example the Speaker is asking from agriculture Minister about the accused 11 people whether they have been released or not. Malik Ahmad Ali Olakh replies that its the matter of the court he cant say anything on behalf of court. Furthermore he says in previous government such lawsuits were adressed by Assisstant commissioners but with the arrival of sitting government these law suits are adressed by civil courts who are functioning well. Malik Ahmad Ali Olakh is using evasion in the form of declining: I cant speak for somone els (court) and making political point in the form of attacking opposition. He is using overt as well as covert evasion.

### **ATTACKING THE QUESTIONS**

Janab Muhammad Yar Haraj: janab speaker mera zimni sawal ye hai k juz (dal) k jawab ma likha ha k aisa software banana jo k record ko her trha se mehfoz rakhy hakomat aisa software banany k akhri merhal ma ha phr jus (hay) ma likha k Punjab bhr ma istamal k liye software tayar kerny k ghrz se 4 software companya muntkhhb hchuki ha muje ye wazha kia jae k kia ye 4 companya software banany k akhri merhal main hain ya in ma se koi aik bana rahi hai? Phr agy ye bhi likha hai k in companyu k tyar kerda software ma se behtren software munkhb kiya jae ga is k sath ye bhi kehty hain 109 mozyat ka record computerzi kia ja chukka hai ma ye pochna chahta hon k kis software ma ye record computerize kia gya hai?

Wazir mal o colonies: (Haji Muhammad ishaq) janab speaker sawal ka jawab mehkmata tor per ata jis ko wazir ne fallow kerna hota hai. (PP: 65 , Feb , 2009)

In this example janab muhammad yar Haraj points out logical defeciencies in the answers given to him by asking how is it possible that a software will be launched soon to save the record and this software has saved the record. Muhammad ishaq replies the answer was given by the concerned department. He makes evasion in the form of attacking the question as he considers this question as an objectionable question. The contradictory answer was given by the concerned department he is merely following it. He is using covert evasion.

### **ATTACKING THE QUESTIONER**

Mian Naseer Ahmed: ji janab is main kaha gy ahai k 115 hai or 109 ka record computerize ker diya gya hai jab k district lht k total mozyat 371 hai. Main apne information tehk krna chahta ha k 371 hain ya 115 hain?

Wazir ml o colonies:( Haji Muahammad Ishaq)

Janab speaker juz bay k mutbk jawab majod hai ye lhr main 2 dafa MPA rhy ha inhy bhter pata hga agr mazed koi mamal hga tu main inhy poch ker bta doge. (PP: 63, Feb, 2009)



In this example, Mian naseer Ahemad asks how many divisions are in lahore city 115 or 371 and Haji Muhamad Ishaq attacks on him by giving reply that he has been elected MPA of Lahore for two times so he would have knowledge about it.

### **GIVING INCOMPLETE ANSWER**

Mian Naseer Ahmmad: mera es sisly mn zimni swal ye hy k jub mojoda system thek hy tu Lahore mn severage k nizam ko behter Banany k liye 88 sakeemo k mansooba par 703 million rupay q kharch liye ja rahy hain? Mery poory halky ma poori abaadi k liye severej ki sahoolat nahi hai. Kya ye btayen gy k ye jwab thk nahi hai ya mukamal nahi hai?

Parlimani secortary housing or shehri traki or publick health engenering (janab zafar Iqbal naagra): janab e speaker ! Lahore k liye mojooda severej system nakaafi hai lykn ic k liye hakoomat e Punjab ny 770 million rupaye ki lagat sy 88 severage ki sakeemo par mushtamil mansooba ko tabdeel kar or ic ki abaadi ko daikhty huy 1068 million rupaye ki lagat ka mansooba bna diya hai jis ma 89 severj ki sakeemy or 10 drainz ki sakaimain shamil hain 89 severhj ki sakeemo ka thkamina e laagat 911.515 million rupaye hai jub k drainz ki 10 sakeemo ka takhmeena e laagat 124.794 million rupay hai. 1068 million rupay k mansooby ka agaaz maali saal 2008-2009 ma hua. Ic manmsoby par 82.640 million rupaye kharch huy jub k majooda maali saal k liye ic manssoby k liye 360 million rupay mukhtis kiye gaye hain jin ma sy 3. September 2009 tak mukhtlif sakeemo par 30 milllion rupaye kharch kiye ja chukay hain. Ye mansooba chu k aik bhht bara mansooba hai is par kaam agaly maali saal 2010-2011 ma b jari rahy ga. Or june 2011 ko paya e takmeel tak pohnchy ga albata jo jo sakeemain mukamal ho rahi hain wo ici wakt chalu kar d jaati hain or in k chalyu hoty he log in sy mustafeed hona shuru ho jaty hain. (PP: 56 , 12 Oct, 2009)

Mian Naseer Ahmad asks that if the severage system of lahore city is functioning well then why punjab government is providing 703 million rupees for its betterment and why his own locality is not previlgged to this facility. Zafar Iqbal Nagra gives incomplete answers by making use of evasion. He says that due to the population of Lahore,govrnment has increased the funds amounting 1068 million rupees and releasing the funds in every finencial year and this plan will be completed in 2011. He is using covert evasion.

### **REPEATING ANSER TO PREVIOUS QUESTION.**

Dr amna buttar: janab e speaker ic sawal k juz (jeem) k baary ma mera zimni sawal ye hai k mehkma ny tasleem kiya hai k ic sy b cancer hota hia magar awam ki education k liye kya ikdamaat kuye ja rahy hain, khas tor par university or colego ma koi compain nazar nahi aa rahi. Ic hawaly sy compain universitio or caligo ma chali jani chahey q k zayada tar jawan bachy sheesha peeny jaty hain lehaza mera minister sahib sy sawal hai k Ic ki public education k liye mehkma e sehat kya ikdamaat kar raha hai.?

Wazeer e qanoon o parlmani o sehat (rana sanaullah khan) : janab e speaker jha tk ic ma sheesha noshi ki baat hai to ic ma ye to durust hai k ic haaly sy researches mojoood hain k tambaako noshi sy cancer ka marz lahaq ota hai ic k ilawa sans or galy ki bimiaariya b lahiq hoti hain. Ma pichly saal Kar rahy thy haala k ap soudi arab ma tasawur b nahi kar skty k waha par kisi aadmi k pas chars ho ya ic k pas heoren or agar waha par ick ism ka koi case paktr jaye to waha par itni sakht saza hai k ick o mot ki saza milti hai or ic ma kisi admi ka bachna mahaa;l hai. Waha par b bari azaadi k sth log ick o istemaal kar rahy hain lykn ye nahi malom k ic ma tmbaku yak is kisam ka material istemal hota hi? Ub ma poori gurentee sy to nahi keh skta k ic ma jo material

istemaal hota hai wo waki ecancer ka sabab banta ahi lykn prima faise mehkmy ki ic wkt tk ki information yehi hai k wo is ko tmbaku noshi k st e connect kar rahy hain. (PP: 156, 13, Oct, 2009)

In this example Dr Amina asks about the steps moved by education and health ministeries to prevent Sheesha Noshi in Universities and colleges. Rana sanaullah repeats answer to the previous question as he says shesha noshi is concted with smoking. Researches related to smoking shows that it is ingrious to health and researches related to shesha noshi has not been conducted yet. Furthermore, shesha noshi is done saudi arabia where intoxication is illegal. He is using covert evasion.

### **LITERALISM**

Sayyad hassan murataza: janab e speaker meri arz sun ly. Ma ye arz kar rah ahu k ic ki zaroorat nahi hai. Ap , law minister sahib, mujtaba shuja ur Rehman sahib or beshak koi aik adh wazeer shamil ho jaye or aik kameeti bna dy, ma paiso wali kameti ki baat nahi kar raha.

Janab e speaker: wazeer mukamal hain, adha wazeer koi nahi hai. (PP: 14 Oct, 2009)

Syad Hassan Murtaza requests the speaker to make a commetee with the membership of wazeer- qanoon, Mujtaba Shuja ur Rehman and some half minester. Mr Speaker makes evasion by using literalism as he does not reply in yes or no. He is using covert evasion.

### **CIRCUMLOCUTION**

Syed hassan murataza: janb e speaker! Ma ny to apna zimni sawal kiya hai k ban q lagaya jata hai, kya sirf in logo k liye ban lagaya jata hai k jo wazeer e ala house tk approach kar skty hain wo tabaadly karwaa ly or jin ki approach nahi hai wo tabadly na karwa saky?

Wazeer e taleem(mian mujtaba shuja ur Rehman)

Janab e speaker ye intezaami tor par to hmaisha sy chala aa raha hai k ban k doran jitney b tabadly huy hai wo wazeer ala ki approval k baad kiye jaty hain. Ye jis wakt ki baat kar rahy hain ic wakt na sirf mehkma e taleem ny ban tha bulky overall ban laga hua tha. (PP: 14 Oct 2009)

Syad Hassan Murtaza inquires about the political interfernce regading transfers during ban . Mian Mujtaba shujja ur Rehman gives evasive reply by using circulocution.he is using covert evasion.

### **IGNORING THE QUESTIONS**

Syed hassan murataza: janab e speaker! Mera zimni sawal ye hai k kya mojooda milakaan pehly Ic zameen par mazary thy or in logo k naam ic zameen ki transfer crichten warasti act k tehat hoti hai, robbert k kanooni wurasaakitny thy or un k naam kya thy or unho ny kis adalat ma aa kar ye zameen transfer kraia ya wo kis regestaar k pas paish huye ya koi ehly commission namzad hua tha jis ma ye zameen muntakil karny k bayan liye gaye?

Janab e speaker: g, wazeer e maal!

Wazeer e maal o caloonies (haji Muhammad ishaq) : bis)- janab e speaker robbert k warisaan ny waha sy muhtaar nama diya tha or jawab ma mazkooora ashkhaas k naam ye zameen munatkil hui hai, unho ny khareedi hai. Ye do private farmo ka bahmi lain dain tha. (PP: 438 5 Nov, 2009)

In this example, Syad Hassan Murtaza asks how many are the legal heirs of Robbert's Property?; Where the current owners of this property were workers who hired to grow crops on that property?; How the property was transferred from Robbert to his workers? Who was the Registrar at that time?.Hajji Muhammad Ishaq ignores the question? Who was registrar at that time? His reply is quite evasive as he says the property was purchased and it is the matter of two firms.

From the above mentioned examples it can be deduced that Pakistani parliamentarians mostly used covert evasion by utilizing all types evasion techniques except acknowledging the questions. Politicians use evasion to avoid questions for following reasons. They evade their answers as they are unprepared; they do not expect that this answer can be asked. They evade in order to defend their party. They also evade to justify themselves. There can be certain cognitive reasons for their making use of evasion. In parliamentary discourse all questions are asked via Speaker. Thus the task of interpretation is multiplied; questions are not only asked by MPs but also by Speakers. So there can be cognitive constraints due to which evasion is made as shown in the following example.

Syda Majida Zedi: Janab e speaker! Jail khana jaat k minister or mehkama kya kar raha hai, agar dco ny appoint karny hain to mehkama kya kar raha hai jub k ye provincial matter hai, wazeer e ala jub merit ki baat krty hain to phir wo kya kar rahy hain? Btaya jaye kaya soobai mehkama ma ub DCO lady doctor ko appoint kary ga jub k wo majaz e nahi hai?

Janab e speaker: ch sahib! Ap btaa day k ap kub add dy rahy hain?

Wazeer e jail khana jaat ch abdl ghafoor: Janab e speaker! Pehly to ma arz kar du k koi b jail aysi nahi hai k jaha par lady doctor visit na karti ho. Ic k ilawa inshallah tala hum bh jald doctors appoint kar k unhy btaa dain gy. (PP: 58, 20 Jan 2010)

In this example, Syda Majida Zaidi asks how DCO can appoint lady doctor? Another question was added by The Speaker who ask when your department is giving an aid for the appointment of lady doctor. Chodari Abdul ghafoor uses evasion by giving incomplete answer as he says Lady doctor will be appointed soon. He is using indirect evasion. He ignores the question asked by Syda Majida Zaidi may be it is not feasible for him to retain so many questions in his mind.

This research opens the gates for further research. Cognitive aspects of evasion can be investigated in detail. Evasion can be investigated from questions, speech acts and implicatures point of view.

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