



## **A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON GENDER INEQUALITY IN “IMPATIENT FOR CHANGE: GLOBAL ACTION GENDER EQUALITY” SPEECH BY PHUMZILE MLAMBO-NGCUKA ON UN WOMEN EXECUTIVE BOARD**

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### **Abstract**

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a common method utilized in numerous research which is an analysis used to critique political speech. The purpose of this study is to find out discourse topics and discourse strategies presented by Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka to reveal her arguments about Gender Equality in her speech entitled “Impatient for Change: Global Action Gender Equality”. The method used in this study was a descriptive qualitative approach. Further, this study utilised information from Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka’s speech “Impatient for Change: Global Action Gender Equality” and concentrated on the topic of gender inequality. The findings of the study revealed that: (a) there were 4 discourse topics found: ‘Impatience for Gender Equality’ 9 times (45%), ‘The Challenges for Gender Equality’ 4 times (20%), ‘Women’s full participation in peace processes and negotiations’ 3 times (15%), and ‘Gender equality is not only the work of UN Women’ 4 times (20%), and (b) there were 7 discourse strategies found: Burden 6 times (30%), Lexicalization 6 times (30%), Implication 2 times (10%), and Presupposition 3 times (15%), Hyperbole 1 time (5%), Disclaimer 1 time (5%), and Illustration 1 time (5%).

**Key words:** CDA, Ideological Square, Political Speech, Discourse Topics, Discourse Strategies

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is an analysis used to criticize political discourse which is generally used in many studies. This is because political discourse provides various types of discussions that are closely related to context and social correlations, linguistic strategies, and ideas of conversation that refer to them rather than what is found in educational discourse and organizational

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discourse. The approach of CDA is an approach that is specifically used to analyze how language can be used in the sphere of power and ideology. These two discussions are the discussions that are most often given in a speech, presenting many studies that seek to find out how the performance of the forces and ideologies presented by using language.

One of the discourse that is assumed to give power and ideology by using language is the speech entitled "Impatient for Change: Global Action on Gender Equality" delivered by Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka. As CDA is an approach that is widely used in state speeches, victories, and inauguration, there are still few speeches that are analyzed using CDA that focus on one topic, one of which is the power of gender. The three parts of Van Dijk's (1993a) sociocognitive approach to CDA are society, cognition, and discourse. The macro level of society is where power dynamics between local interlocutors and large-scale social structures are involved. Van Dijk's (1998) ideological square (cognition) is used as the basic analytical framework in the current investigation. By using 24 speech structures, he describes it as a polarization of Us and Them in which the advantages and disadvantages of belonging to the in-group (Us) and the out-group (Them) are (de)emphasized.

In the speech given by Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka entitled "Impatient for Change: Global Action on Gender Equality", the speech explained the gender equality that global action is expected to provide by voicing this. That makes this speech explain about the inequalities experienced which lead to the use of her language in that direction. It is also referred to how this speech is a political speech and political interaction is an interaction that is, at least to a large extent, discriminatory that seeks to influence a group or many people through their social interactions. This makes the ideology and hegemony of speech can be analysed by showing how power and inequality are presented in language. CDA is used in this study to be the method used to find out how individuals or institutions convey an ideology by using language. The critical perspective is used to analyse discourse, in this case, which is then known how the political and social context is related to the use of language in it.

There have been many previous studies using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to examine text, including speech. For example, research from Andhita Rachman and Yuniarti (2017) which uses CDA to examine the Donald Trump Speech Presidential Campaign to Win American's Heart. Agbo et al. (2018) which uses Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, M.K.O. Abiola, General Ibrahim and Brigadier Sani Abacha as data sources and found that power and influence were given in speech by using metaphors. Uswatun Hasanah et al. (2019) in his research also examined a speech using Systematic Functional Grammar (SFG) which found that there was a transitivity system given in the study. The researcher realizes that there is a gap between previous research and current research. The researcher realizes that a speech from Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka entitled "Impatient for Change: Global Action Gender Equality" has not been used in previous studies.

Based on the phenomena that have been discussed, the researcher decided to carry out research on the women language used by Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka which required her to convey language in a bolder emphasis, so that the speech

delivered was able to provide the power needed so that the message was conveyed to the listener.

## **B. RESEARCH METHOD**

In this research, the researcher applied of descriptive qualitative as a method of research because the data used were qualitative data. This research took data from the speech from Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka entitled "Impatient for Change: Global Action Gender Equality" and focused on the gender inequality by Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka in speech. This speech was taken directly from e-source, namely from the official website of United Nations Women: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2020/2/speech-ed-phumzile-opening-executive-board-first-regular-session-2020>. The instrument used to conduct the research was as follows: typing tools such as Microsoft Word to collect data, official website of United Nations Women (UN Women) to take the speech script, and the speech entitled "Impatient for Change: Global Action Gender Equality" as the main source to collect data.

## **C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. Research Finding**

#### **1.1 Discourse Topics**

In linguistics, the idea of discourse topics is frequently addressed but seldom operationalized. It defines conversation topics as conceptual clusters using a text linguistic technique. In addition, it studies and contrasts several approaches to subject formation, topic identification, and topic limits. It is focused on themes in extended discourse, explores subjects in many genres, and produces fresh understandings of the nature of contentious conversation topics. According to Van Dijk's theory, there are four ways to identify discourse topics:

- a. Emphasize our good things
- b. De-emphasize our bad things
- c. Emphasize their bad things
- d. De-emphasize their good things

In this study, it was found that there were 4 discourse topics found in "Impatient for change: Global action for gender equality." The discourse topics found in this study are classified in the following table:

No.	Discourse Topics	P-s/N-o	Frequency	Percentage
1.	'The impatience for gender equality is growing'	7 P-s/ 2 N-o	9	45%
2.	'The challenges for gender equality are numerous and multifaceted'	2 P-s/ 2 N-o	4	20%
3.	'Women's full participation in gender inequality and negotiations is crucial for inclusive resolution'	3 P-s/ 0 N-o	3	15%
4.	'Gender equality is not only the work of UN Women; it requires collective efforts from all individuals and organizations'	3 P-s/ 1 N-o	4	20%
<b>Total</b>			20	100%

In the table above, it is shown how there are 4 discourse topics found in the “Impatient for change: Global action for gender equality” speech. The topics are classified into: (a) ‘Impatience for Gender Equality’ 9 times (45%), (b) ‘The Challenges for Gender Equality’ 4 times (20%), (c) ‘Women’s full participation in peace processes and negotiations’ 3 times (15%), and (d) ‘Gender equality is not only the work of UN Women’ 4 times (20%). The four topics were found by emphasizing the four classifications of discourse topics proposed by Djik, which are emphasize our good things, de-emphasize our bad things and emphasize their bad things, de-emphasize their good things.

### 1.2 Discourse Strategies

In linguistics, discourse strategies are techniques that are frequently used in discourse analysis and language usage to improve the proficiency of language speakers in communicating and the ability of message receivers to accurately comprehend messages while taking into account the context provided in them. The exchange delivered to someone or to multiple persons must be the focal point of the speaker’s speech when speaking. In this study, by using “Impatient for change: Global action for gender equality,” there are 7 strategies which were used to identify the discourse topics. The findings of the discourse strategies can be seen as follows:

No.	Discourse Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Burden	6	30%
2.	Lexicalization	6	30%
3.	Implication	2	10%
4.	Presupposition	3	15%
5.	Hyperbole	1	5%
6.	Disclaimer	1	5%
7.	Illustration	1	5%
<b>Total</b>		20	100%

In the table above, it is shown how there are 7 discourse strategies found in the “Impatient for change: Global action for gender equality” speech. The strategies are classified into: (a) Burden 6 times (30%), (b) Lexicalization (30%), (c) Implication 2 times (10%), and (d) Presupposition 3 times (15%), (e) Hyperbole 1 time (5%), (f) Disclaimer 1 time (5%), and Illustration 1 time (5%). The seven strategies were found by emphasizing the four classifications of discourse topics proposed by Van Dijk, which are emphasize our good things, de-emphasize our bad things, emphasize their bad things, and de-emphasize their good things.

## 2. Discussion

### 2.1 Discourse Topics

#### a. Impatience for Gender Equality

“The Secretary-General’s report underscores the need to significantly accelerate action if we want to see gender equality achieved within this generation. **We see great impatience everywhere and there is no interest in baby steps or incremental change.**”

In the datum above, the element of gender inequality in the discourse topic is evident. This suggests that gender equality is not progressing at a satisfactory pace, indicating an existing disparity and the need for more transformative actions.

“There has been a registration of 11,700 civil society participants for CSW—the highest number ever. **I think this also signals the anxiety and impatience of civil society.** We look forward to welcoming Ministers, government officials and colleagues from the UN System.”

In the datum above, the element of gender inequality in the discourse topic is indicated by the datum. This suggests that gender inequality persists, causing concern and a sense of urgency among various segments of society.

“Across the globe, women’s movements are energized by young feminists. They are challenging us to do more. **They are impatient for systemic change.** Their voices must be heard and acted upon.”

In the datum above, it implies that the impatience stems from recognizing the persistent systemic barriers that hinder gender equality, emphasizing the need for comprehensive and transformative measures to address these issues.

“To support these movements and amplify their message, **UN Women is convening a unique, civil society-centred, multi-stakeholder global gathering for gender equality – the Generation Equality Forum.** It aims to reach the hundreds of thousands of people in the world who must hear our messages.”

In the datum above, the existence of such a forum implies that gender equality is yet to be achieved, necessitating collaborative efforts and dedicated platforms to address the persistent disparities and advocate for change.

“The Action Coalitions **will also take on cross-cutting issues such as education.** Each Coalition will be led by a group of diverse partners from all regions and sectors of society, including Member States from the global north and the global south.”

In the datum above, it indicates that gender disparities in education persist, necessitating attention and action to address the unequal access, opportunities, and outcomes experienced by individuals based on their gender.

“In another milestone, the preliminary 2019 Contributions Revenue for UN Women **will reach around USD 503 million for the first time ever, considerably boosted by the USD 60 million** from the EU–UN Spotlight Initiative.”

In the datum above, this suggests that significant financial resources are required to address the existing disparities and promote equality, indicating that gender inequality persists and necessitates substantial investments for progress.

“We hope to see a **high level of ambition at CSW and the adoption of a strong Political Declaration** with a matching sense of urgency to close the gender gap, finally.”

In the datum above, this suggests that despite the impatience for gender equality, the need for ambitious actions and strong declarations indicates that gender inequality persists and requires significant efforts to address.

“Gender equality is increasingly becoming everybody’s business as never before. And through Generation Equality, **we will make sure that women’s empowerment and gender equality will truly become everyone’s business.**”

In the datum above, this indicates that gender inequality persists and requires collective efforts to ensure that it is addressed comprehensively, highlighting the need for widespread engagement and commitment to achieving gender equality.

“We continue to count on the support, partnership and continued engagement of the Executive Board to enable us to be stronger and better-financed. This session will be rich, and it will be busy, signalling a busy and full year. **We are ready to do the work.**”

In the datum above, this suggests that despite the impatience, gender inequality persists, indicating the need for active efforts and actions to address the existing disparities and drive meaningful change towards gender equality.

In the “Impatient for change: Global action for gender equality” speech, it was shown that there were 9 times this topic was raised in the speech. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the word “impatient” refers to angry or bothered by something or someone, especially if one has to wait for a known long period to emphasize their bad things. In the speech, it was explained that gender equality is something that invites “impatience” because it has not yet been achieved in life, especially in women’s lives. The speaker stated that, “We see great impatience everywhere and there is no interest in baby steps or incremental change,” emphasizing that all kinds of processes that occur still do not invite interest, even in baby steps.

b. The Challenges for Gender Equality

“Across the globe, women’s movements are energized by young feminists. **They are challenging us to do more.** They are impatient for systemic change. Their voices must be heard and acted upon.”

In the datum above, this suggests that gender inequality persists and presents complex obstacles, demanding increased efforts and actions to overcome the existing disparities and achieve true gender equality.

“This requires us to work differently in some countries by fully leveraging the rest of the UN system, and **that means sometimes we may not be physically present in the country.**”

In the datum above, this suggests that gender inequality can hinder individuals’ ability to actively participate and engage in efforts to address the challenges, potentially limiting their impact and perpetuating disparities.

“We follow through on **all the complaints that we receive on workplace relations and any misconduct.** We take action and depend also on the work of OIOS for investigations. In the 10 years of our existence, we have investigated every complaint that we have received and, depending on the different gravity and nature of the misconduct and wrongdoing, we have taken appropriate action.”

In the datum above, this suggests that gender inequality manifests through workplace discrimination, harassment, and misconduct, highlighting the need to address these issues to achieve gender equality.

“Core resources are essential for **our institutional strength and to effectively address some of the challenges that we continue to face**. Nevertheless, I do thank Member States for all the continuing support that we have received.”

In the datum above, this suggests that gender inequality persists as an ongoing challenge, requiring stronger institutions and more effective strategies to overcome the barriers and achieve true gender equality.

In the speech “Impatient for change: Global action for gender equality”, it was shown that there were 4 times this topic was raised in the speech. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the word “challenge” refers to a novel or challenging assignment that challenges one's aptitude and competency an intriguing or fascinating. In the speech, it was explained that gender equality receives challenges because it has not yet been achieved. There are several repetitions of the word challenges, for example in the section, “to effectively address some of the challenges that we continue to face” which emphasizes the existence of challenges that are still being accepted by society. In addition, this is also found in the section, “our actions are even more meaningful to the world's challenges as they relate to gender equality” where these challenges are even addressed as challenges.

c. Women's Full Participation in Peace Processes and Negotiations

“women's economic security in the context of post-conflict reconstruction; **women's full participation in peace processes and negotiations**; the security sector, and peacekeeping operations – ensuring greater participation of women in that security sector; robust gender analysis to underpin everything the UN does on peace and security.”

In the datum above, this indicates that gender inequality persists in these areas, where women's meaningful involvement and representation are essential for achieving sustainable and inclusive resolutions.

“Second, that the UN system continues to support **a strong normative agenda and promotes the participation of key stakeholders in policy making**, including civil society. And third, ensuring that smaller UN entities, like ourselves, enhance their cost effectiveness and benefit from harmonizing our business practices.”

In the datum above, this suggests that gender inequality persists in policy-making processes, where women's full participation and representation are essential for achieving sustainable and inclusive resolutions.

“**The President of the Executive Board, Mr. Jukka Salovaara, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Finland**, has already shown major leadership and contribution through the convening of the donor roundtable, for which I thank him. And I thank all the other donors who participated in that meeting.”

In the datum above, this suggests that gender inequality persists in leadership positions, where the absence of women's representation hinders the achievement of sustainable and inclusive resolutions.



In the speech “Impatient for change: Global action for gender equality”, it was shown that there were 3 times this topic was raised in the speech. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the word “participation” refers to participation in an event or activity. a performance that involves much of audience interaction. In that speech, the word participation was emphasized by focusing on “emphasize our good things.” This is because the speakers, who are women, emphasize that women still have participation in these changes, emphasizing that listeners are also women. There is the concept of “our” in this section and there is also the concept of “good things” because, regardless of the impatience for change, women continue to give their participation and involve themselves in change.

d. Gender Equality is Not Only the Work of UN Women

**“we are an organization that is coming of age: 10 years old.** We are secure in our priority mandate and in the support of a rapidly growing network of partners in both public and private sectors. Gender equality is increasingly becoming everybody’s business as never before.”

In the datum above, this suggests that gender inequality persists despite the establishment of UN Women, highlighting the ongoing need for collective efforts to address and overcome gender disparities.

“These are important steps to ensure that gender equality is **not only the work of UN Women, but that others are fully equipped** to ensure that women and girls benefit from their work.”

In the datum above, this suggests that gender inequality persists beyond the scope of UN Women, indicating the need for all individuals and organizations to actively contribute and possess the necessary resources and capabilities.

“This requires us to work differently in some countries by fully leveraging the rest of the UN system, and that means sometimes we may not be physically present in the country. I want to assure you that does not mean we are deserting those countries, but **we strengthen our presence through working with other UN agencies.**”

In the datum above, this suggests that gender inequality persists, and collaboration with various entities is necessary to address it comprehensively, highlighting the need for collective action beyond UN Women’s efforts.

“The President of the Executive Board, Mr. Jukka Salovaara, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Finland, has already shown major leadership and contribution through the convening of the donor roundtable, for which I thank him. And I thank all the **other donors who participated in that meeting.**”

In the datum above, this suggests that gender inequality persists, and the involvement of diverse donors signifies the need for broader engagement and financial support to address and combat gender disparities effectively.

In the speech “Impatient for change: Global action for gender equality”, it was shown that there were 4 times this topic was raised in the speech. According

to the Oxford Dictionary, the word “not only” refers to highlight the fact that another statement is also true. In addition, it is used to emphasize that while something is true, another item is equally true or is more significant. In the speech, it was shown that there is a high urgency regarding gender equality in the world. However, there are many framings that state or seem to state that gender equality is only the duty of women because gender inequality is still experienced by women. Therefore, by stating “not only,” there is to highlight the fact that another statement is also true, that it is not only women who are tasked with achieving gender equality, but men also, in which the statement “men also” is a statement that is also true.

## 2.2 Discourse Strategies

### a. Burden

“The Secretary-General’s report underscores the need to significantly accelerate action if we want to see gender equality achieved within this generation. **We see great impatience everywhere and there is no interest in baby steps or incremental change.**”

In the datum above, one of the burdens mentioned by the speaker is shown. The burden arises because society still expects gender equality. However, referring to the context, the world still cannot show a significant process of gender equality. In addition to that, the world event still doesn't show baby steps in the program. Therefore, the speakers and the UN speakers accepted this burden which ultimately made them impatience for change.

### b. Lexicalization

“**we are an organization that is coming of age:** 10 years old. We are secure in our priority mandate and in the support of a rapidly growing network of partners in both public and private sectors. Gender equality is increasingly becoming everybody’s business as never before.”

In the datum above, it is shown how the speaker uses the term “coming of age” to explain that a phrase that refers to the passage from youth to maturity. This term will generally be used for humans, because it relates to human transitions. However, in this context, “coming of age” is used for a transition to an organization which emphasizes that the UN Women organization has existed for a long time. Therefore, it is important to emphasize that this is not only the work of women, as mentioned in the following two sentences, “Gender equality is increasingly becoming everybody’s business as never before.”

### c. Implications

“where we are today and how we can make our actions even more meaningful to the world’s challenges as they relate to gender equality; **to drive coordinated global action and develop a measurable plan to achieve the goals we have set ourselves, and to overcome the slow and limited pace of change through Action Coalitions.**”

In the datum above, it is shown how the speaker wants the implication of her statement that the hearers will do what they are told. This is supported by how the speaker conveys her wishes in the speech, such as, "to achieve" "to overcome" and "limited pace" to emphasize that the change shown so far is still

very limited. Therefore, from these words, or from these statements, it is known that there are certain implications where the speakers want the hearers to implement these changes. Therefore, it is not only in the form of statements but voices of actions.

d. Presupposition

“To support these movements and amplify their message, UN Women is convening a unique, civil society-centred, multi-stakeholder global gathering for gender equality – **the Generation Equality Forum**. It aims to reach the hundreds of thousands of people in the world who must hear our messages.”

In the datum above, it is shown how the speaker explains and mentions “the Generation Equality Forum.” From the statement or mention of the forum, it can be interpreted that the forum did exist before, so the speaker can mention the forum. The first sentence is that “there is a Generation Equality Forum” and the second sentence becomes “UN Women is convening a unique, civil society-centred, multi-stakeholder global gathering for gender equality – the Generation Equality Forum.” Therefore, there can be no presupposition that the Generation Equality Forum does not exist if it is mentioned by the speakers.

e. Hyperbole

“There has been a registration of 11,700 civil society participants for CSW—**the highest number ever**. I think this also signals the anxiety and impatience of civil society. We look forward to welcoming Ministers, government officials and colleagues from the UN System.”

In the datum above, it is shown how the speaker emphasizes using “the highest number ever” which can be identified as hyperbole. This is because the speakers did not really provide clear data about whether this number was indeed the highest number ever or whether there was a higher number than that number. In addition, when the speaker states or mentions this number, maybe the number has gone up, so that this number is no longer the highest number ever. Therefore, it can be seen that there is hyperbole used in the statement. This is done by “emphasize our good thing” when referring to the ideology in the statement.

f. Disclaimer

“Second, that the **UN system continues to support a strong normative agenda and promotes the participation of key stakeholders in policy making, including civil society**. And third, ensuring that smaller UN entities, like ourselves, enhance their cost effectiveness and benefit from harmonizing our business practices.”

In the datum above, it is shown how the speaker emphasized that, apart from UN Women which has not shown significant changes, however, there is a disclaimer that UN Women will continue to support a strong and normative agenda. This is done to save their face and “emphasize our good things.” It is important for the speakers to emphasize this as an ideology that, despite the mistakes that are implicitly owned by UN Women, UN Women has and continues to provide support for all movements and organizations given by society regarding gender equality.

g. Illustration

**“The President of the Executive Board, Mr. Jukka Salovaara, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Finland, has already shown major leadership and contribution through the convening of the donor roundtable, for which I thank him. And I thank all the other donors who participated in that meeting.”**

In the datum above, it is shown how the speaker emphasized the presence of The President of the Executive Board, Mr. Jukka Salovaara, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Finland who acts as a donor in the meeting and the organization. This is one-of-a-kind illustration that is credible and shows a real-life example of the support received by the speaker for the impatience and global change needed for gender equality. With the presence of The President of the Executive Board, Mr. Jukka Salovaara, as a donor in the meeting, the hearers will understand the illustration or message in a stronger way. This also relates to using “emphasize our good things” in Dijk’s ideology square.

The findings of this research show that there are 7 discourse strategies found in the “Impatient for change: Global action for gender equality” speech. The strategies are classified into Burden, Lexicalization, Implication, Presupposition, Hyperbole, Disclaimer, and Illustration. The seven strategies were found by emphasizing the three classifications of discourse topics proposed by Dijk, which are emphasizing our good things, de-emphasizing our bad things and emphasizing their bad things. This result is different from what was found in Hasanah et al. (2019). The results of his research show that power and ideology are represented via language. The study's findings indicate that speech exhibits a transitivity system, which is described as the most prominent process (a relational process) and is also present in mental processes. Meanwhile, this study focuses more on the use of discourse strategies to find out how they are used in each of the discourse topics used in this research.

The results of this study are also different from what is shown in Tewarat and Triyono (2019). In order to learn more about ideational Systemic Functional Linguistics and textual functions in speech, the researcher employs Fowler's theory of critical linguistics as the basis for her study. The study's findings suggest that the use of grammar in speeches, coupled with figures of speech and sentence organization, has a significant impact on the audience. Meanwhile, in this study, the researcher uses Dijk's theory by taking into account discourse strategies and finds that there are seven strategies used by the speaker in conveying her ideology. Nur (2019), on the other hand, finds that the use of ideological and linguistic in the speech demonstrates the speakers’ uniqueness as well as their rhetorical prowess. It is well known that its use is intended to convey the domination and tyranny displayed by West Pakistan. Meanwhile, this research does not take into account domination and tyranny, but rather finds out how the message conveyed by the speaker is conveyed with different and varied strategies in discourse to emphasize the message.

In this study, CDA combines many language theories and techniques to produce a social and discursive process that emphasizes the assumptions that the more powerful make about the less powerful. However, Van Dijk attempts to link linguistics with cognitive concepts and strategies in his sociocognitive approach.

According to Van Dijk, critical discourse studies is a critical perspective, posture, or attitude within the multidisciplinary approach since it aims to disclose hidden ideologies in social practice. In the speech, it is said that women are still subject to gender inequality, which is an act of individuals and groups that the world does not condone. As stated in this speech, gender inequality is also an unlawful conduct. In order for women to receive the services they need, this speech could have placed greater emphasis on the worldwide cost of living.

## **D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

### **1. Conclusion**

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher concludes two things, which are classified as follows. For the discourse topics, it was found that there were 4 discourse topics in the “Impatient for change: Global action for gender equality” speech by Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka. The topics were classified into: (a) ‘Impatience for Gender Equality’ which was showed 9 times (45%), (b) ‘The Challenges for Gender Equality’ which was showed 4 times (20%), (c) ‘Women’s full participation in peace processes and negotiations’ which was showed 3 times (15%), and (d) ‘Gender equality is not only the work of UN Women’ which was showed 4 times (20%).

For the discourse strategies, it was found that there were 7 discourse strategies in the “Impatient for change: Global action for gender equality” speech by Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka. The strategies were classified into: (a) Burden which was showed 6 times (30%), (b) Lexicalization which was showed 6 times (30%), (c) Implication which was showed 2 times (10%), and (d) Presupposition which was showed 3 times (15%), (e) Hyperbole which was showed 1 time (5%), (f) Disclaimer which was showed 1 time (5%), and Illustration which was showed 1 time (5%).

### **2. Suggestion**

Based on the conclusions of the study, the researcher suggests that future researches can look into this study’s limitations and provide a more in-depth understanding or discussions regarding discourse topics and strategies especially in ideological speech. Further, it is suggested for discourse analysis classes in English classrooms to consider in making this study as a resource of reference so that English students can understand the application of discourse analysis in speech.

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