

POLITICAL POWER OF NELSON MANDELA'S SPEECH : CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS



**Submitted As A Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for Getting
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Written by:

FEBRIANA TRIKURNIA AYU NINGTYAS

A320150081

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**

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By:

FEBRIANA TRIKURNIA AYU NINGTYAS

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Surakarta,

Consultant,



(Dr. Malikatul Laila, M. Hum.)

NIK. 409

ACCEPTANCE

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This Publication Article is Accepted and Approved thr Board of Examiners

School of Teacher Training and Education

Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

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Team of Examiners:

1. Dr. Malikatul Laila, M. Hum.
2. Drs. Agus Wijayanto, M.A., Ph.D
3. Dr. Maryadi, M. A

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Dr. Eko Joko Pravitno, M. Hum.

NIP. 19650428 199303 1 001

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Surakarta, 18 Mei 2019
The Researcher,



Febriana Trikurnia Ayu Ningtyas
A320150081

POLITICAL POWER OF NELSON MANDELA'S SPEECH : CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

Abstrak

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian tentang analisis kritis yang berfokus pada masalah ras kulit hitam dan ras kulit putih di negara Afrika Selatan. Nelson Mandela mempunyai kekuatan politik untuk menghapus politik apartheid dan gerakan rasialisme di Afrika Selatan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk 1). Menemukan realisasi hubungan interpersonal pada pidato Nelson Mandela 2). Mendeskripsikan ujaran-ujaran yang digunakan pada pidato terkait masalah ras kulit hitam dan ras kulit putih di Afrika Selatan. Jenis penelitian ini adalah qualitative deskriptif. Data penelitian di ambil dari You tube dan website. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah dokumentasi. Teori yang digunakan sebagai dasar analisis kritis realisasi hubungan interpersonal dari Norman Fairclough (1989) dengan tiga pendekatan yaitu deskripsi, interpretasi dan penjelasan dan mendeskripsikan ujaran-ujaran pada pidato Nelson Mandela menggunakan George Yule (1996). Hasil penelitian dari realisasi hubungan interpersonal di pidato Nelson Mandela adalah 1). Penggunaan *pronoun* 0.068 % 2). *Formality* 0.136 % 3). *Modality* 0.102 % 4). *Euphemistic* 0.374 % 5). *Modes* 0.136 % 6). *Methapors* 0.136% 7). *Synonymy* 0.102% 8). *Hyponymy* 0.012 % 9). *Antonymy* 0.012% 10). *Connection* 51.95% 11). *Repetition* 46.79% dan penggunaan ujaran pada pidato Nelson Mandela adalah 1). *Declarations* 25% 2). *Representatives* 25% 3). *Expressives* 12.5% 4). *Directives* 25% 5). *Commisives* 12.5%

Kata kunci: analisis kritis, Afrika Selatan, *political power*

Abstract

This research is about critical analysis that focused of Black and White races in South Africa. Nelson Mandela had political power of deleting politics apartheid and racialism in South Africa. The objective of this research is 1). to find out the realizations interpersonal relation in Nelson Mandela's speech 2). to describe the intention Nelson Mandela's utterances in his speech. The research type is qualitative descriptive. The data sources are retrieved by the researcher from YouTube channel and website. The technique of collecting data is documentation. The researcher analysing the realizations interpersonal relation using Norman Fairclough's theory (1989), there are three dimensions approach namely description, explanation and interpretation, and using George Yule's theory (1996) to analyse the intention of Nelson Mandela's speech. The result of realizations interpersonal relation in Nelson Mandela's speech are 1). The use of pronoun 0.068 % 2). Formality 0.136 % 3). Modality 0.102 % 4). Euphemistic 0.374 % 5). Modes 0.136 % 6). Methapors 0.136% 7). Synonymy 0.102% 8). Hyponymy 0.012 % 9). Antonymy 0.012 % 10). Connection 51.95% 11). Repetition 46.79% and the intentions of Nelson Mandela's speech are 1). Declarations 25% 2). Representatives 25% 3). Expressives 12.5% 4). Directives 25% 5). Commisives 12.5%

Key words: Critical Discourse Analysis, South Africa, Political power

1. INTRODUCTION

Nelson Mandela was a revolutionary and politicians leader who gave full representative democratic election. He built African National Congress in 1942 to defeat White people dominance. African National Congress legitimate the Youth League adopted strategies to encourage strike, boycott, and disobedience. His movement wanted achieve citizenship policies, redistribution of land, trade union right and free education in South Africa.

In this study, the researcher is interested in analyzing the realizations of interpersonal relation in Nelson Mandela's speech and describe intentions of Nelson Mandela's utterances. The researcher chooses Nelson Mandela's speech as her data source because she found some texts which are included realizations of interpersonal relation and intention of his speech. The objectives of this research are to find out the realizations of interpersonal relation in Nelson Mandela's speech and to describe the intention Nelson Mandela's utterances in his speech about South Africa. According to Fairclough (1989:46) power is doing powerful participant to control and constrain the contribution of non-powerful participants they are contents, relations and subject position. Same with Kurtz (2001:25) states that power as force used to maintain order implies that political power is concerned with weberian capacity of group or individu to force others to do things.

In this research, the researcher used the theory of language and power by Norman Fairclough (1989) to find out the realizations of interpersonal relation and the intentions of Nelson Mandela's speech using George Yule (1996). There are several previous studies which are presented by the researcher dealing with the analysis of this research. The first study was conducted by Gill (2018) which intends to examine the relationship between text and elements of power and ideology in PM's political discourse from dialectical perspective. The second study was conducted by Hussein (2016) which intends to describe ideology and the crucial linguistic aspects in the political speech delivered by the Egyptian President. The third study was conducted by Wang (2010) which intends to find out formal features of Barack Obama's speeches and to explore the relationship among language, ideology and power. The similarities between the previous study with this researcher is the researcher focused of analyzing political power, whereas the differences in the current research is the data source.

2. METHOD

The objectives of this research are to find out the realizations of interpersonal relation in Nelson Mandela's speech and to describe the intention Nelson Mandela's utterances in his

speech about South Africa. The type of this research is qualitative descriptive study in which it has purposes to describe about fact qualitatively systematically and to study ethnography and social phenomena. Data of this research are the text of Nelson Mandela's speeches and the data source are the speeches of Nelson Mandela takes from the first data source on May 10, 1994 in Pretoria South Africa, the second data source on April 20, 1964 in Pretoria Supreme Court South Africa, and the third data source on August 18, 1994 in Cape Town. The techniques of collecting data are 1) Searching the video 2) Searching the transcript 3) Downloading the video and transcript. The data analysis is done integratively to describe of the context situation: 1) To find out the realization interpersonal relation of Nelson Mandela's speech of using Language and Power by Norman Fairclough (1989) 2) To describe the intention Nelson Mandela's utterances in his speech about South Africa using Pragmatics by George Yule (1996).

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The realizations of interpersonal relationship in Nelson Mandela's speech

The researcher found the some point of interpersonal relationship in Nelson Mandela's speech using three dimensions critical discourse analysis by Norman Fairclough's, there are : the use of pronoun, the use of modality, the use of formality, the use of euphemitic expression, the use of modes, methapors, synonymy, hyponymy, antonymy, connection and repetition.

Table 1. The realizations of interpersonal relation in Nelson Mandela's speech

No	The realizations of Interpersonal Relation in Nelson Mandela's speech	Example	Σ Data	%
1	Pronoun	<i>"At the outset, <u>I</u> want to say that the suggestion made by the state in its opening that the struggle in South Africa is under the influence of foreigners or communist is wholly incorrect."</i>	2	0.068
2	Modality	<i>"We <u>must</u> therefore act together as united people, for national reconciliation, for nation building, for the birth of anew world."</i>	4	0.136
3	Formality	<i>"We have, at last, achieved our <u>political emancipation</u>"</i>	3	0.102
4	Euphemistic	<i>"Freedom, justice, peace"</i>	11	0.374
5	Modes	<i>"We <u>commit</u> ourselves to the construction of a complete, just and lasting peace"</i>	4	0.136
6	Methapors	<i>"Let each know that for each the <u>body, the mind and the soul</u> have seen been freed to fulfil"</i>	4	0.136

No	The realizations of Interpersonal Relation in Nelson Mandela's speech	Example	Σ Data	%
		<i>themselves</i> "		
7	Synonymy	<i>"We are moved by a sense of joy and exhilaration when the grass turns green and the flowers bloom."</i>	3	0.102
8	Hyponymy	<i>"Racism, sexism and racialism"</i>	3	0.102
9	Antonymy	<i>"That <u>spiritual and physical</u> oneness we all share with this common homeland explains the depth of the pain we all carried in our hearts as we saw our country tear itself apart in a terrible conflict."</i>	3	0.102
10	Connection	<i>"All this we owe both to ourselves <u>and</u> to the peoples of the world who are so well represented here today."</i>	1530	51.95
11	Repetition	<i>"Let there be <u>justice</u> for all."</i>	1378	46.79
			Σ Total Data : 2945	100%

3.2 The intention of Nelson Mandela's speech

The researcher look the intention of Nelson Mandela's speech using Yule's, there are declarations, representatives, expressives, directives and commissives.

Table.2 The intention of Nelson Mandela's speech

No	The intention of Nelson Mandela's Speech	Example	Σ Data	%
1	Declarations	<i>"The African National Congress was formed in 1912 to defend the rights of the African people which had been seriously curtailed by the South Africa Act, and which were then being threatened by the Native Land Act."</i>	2	25
2	Representatives	<i>"We trust that you continue to stand by us we tackle the challenges of building peace, prosperity, non-sexism, non-racialism and democracy."</i>	2	25
3	Expressives	<i>"We are moved by a sense joy and exhilaration when the grass turns green and the flowers bloom."</i>	1	12.5
4	Directives	<i>"If this was so, how could we continue to keep Africans away from terrorism?"</i>	2	25
5	Commissives	<i>"We will attend to this matter in a balanced and dignified way."</i>	1	12.5
			Σ Total Data: 8	100%

3.3 Discussion

In this stage, the researcher would like to discuss the findings obtained from previous study. This discussion is affected by the objective of the study research which are describing the realizations of interpersonal relation of Nelson Mandela's speech using Norman Fairclough's theory (1989) and to find out the intention of Nelson Mandela's speech using George Yule's theory (1996).

3.3.1 The realization of interpersonal relations of Nelson Mandela's speech is a follows: "pronoun, modality, formality, euphemistic expression, and modes of sentences."

3.1.1.1 The above finding supported by Norman Fairclough's theory 1989 which says that critical discourse analysis contain formal features in grammar and vocabulary there are experiential values do word have (synonymy 0.102%, hyponymy 0.012%, antonymy 0.012%), relational values do words have (formality 0.136%, euphemistic expression 0.136%), expressive value do words have (positive value and methapors 0.136%), experiential values do grammatical features have (active), relational values do grammatical features (modes 0.136%, relational modality 0.012%, pronoun 0.068%), expressive values do grammatical features have (expressive modality 0.012%), and sentences linkes together (connection 51.95% and repetition 46.79%).

3.1.1.2 This study appropriate with previous researcher by Hussein (2016), Chimbarange (2013), and Gill (2018) who conducted research about critical discourse analysis in different topic of research.

3.3.2 The intention of Nelson Mandela's speech is a follows "declarations, representatives, commisives, expessives, and directives"

3.3.2.1 The above finding supported by George Yule's theory (1996) which says that classification of speech act are declarations 25%, representatives 25%, commisives 12.5%, expessives 12.5% and directives 25%.

3.3.2.2 This study appropriate with previous researcher Chimbarange (2013) who conducted research about utterances in different topic of research.

4. CONCLUSION

The researcher found some conclusion after doing analysis and getting the findings. The conclusions answer problem statement of this research. First point of problem statement are the realizations of interpersonal relation in Nelson Mandela's speech, and second point of problem statement are the intention of Nelson Mandela's speech. The answers are follows:

1. The above finding the realizations of interpersonal relation in Nelson Mandela's speech are experiential values do word have (synonymy 0.102%, hyponymy 0.012% , antonymy 0.012%), relational values do words have (formality 0.136%, euphemistic expression 0.136%), expressive value do words have (positive value and methapors 0.136%), experiential values do grammatical features have (active), relational values do grammatical features (modes 0.136%, relational modality 0.012%, pronoun 0.068%), expressive values do grammatical features have (expressive modality 0.012%), and sentences linkes together (connection 51.95% and repetition 46.79%).
2. The intention of Nelson Mandela's speech (1996) are declarations 25%, representatives 25%, commisives 12.5%, expressives 12.5% and directives 25%.

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