

**CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF  
FEMINISM ON AMINA WADUD'S  
SELECTIVE SPEECHES**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the  
Bachelor Degree**

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## ABSTRACT

This research discussed about critical discourse analysis of feminism in three speeches videos by Wadud. The objectives of this research were to find out the representation of women through Mills's perspective on the Wadud's speeches such as subject, object, and the reader's position. This research answered the position of Wadud's speeches, such as subject, object, and the reader's in feminist perspective.

Descriptive qualitative method with critical paradigm was used in this research. The process of data analysis was to picture the feminist perspective. Mills theory was used as the basis for data analysis to reveal the hidden meaning of the depiction of women in the perspective of feminism contained in Wadud's speeches.

The result of the analysis showed that the representation of women including weak and marginal women. In Wadud speeches has been trying to represent women positively. In the speeches, women are not only positioned as the object but also given a lot opportunity to become the subject of conversation. Whereas in the position of reader's placed themselves as a female figure.

**Keywords:** *Critical Discourse Analysis, Feminism, Women, Sara Mills.*

## DECLARATION

I state that the thesis entitled: “Critical Discourse Analysis of Feminism on Amina Wadud’s Selective Speeches” is truly the researcher’s own original work. The researcher fully responsible for the publication of the thesis. The sources and structure of the writings in this research have complied with the provisions and ethical standards.

**Bandar Lampung, October 2022**



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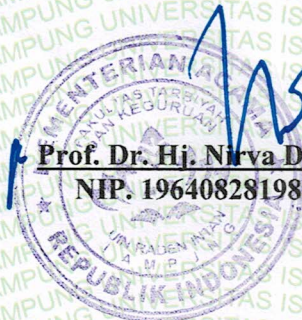
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## MOTTO

وَاصْبِرْ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُضَيِّعُ أَجْرَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ

“And be patient, for indeed. Allah does not allow to be lost the reward of those who do good.”

(Q.S Al-Hud:115)<sup>1</sup>



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<sup>1</sup> Departemen Agama RI, Al-Quran dan Terjemahannya (Tangerang: PT. Panca Cemerlang, 2010), 82.

## DEDICATION

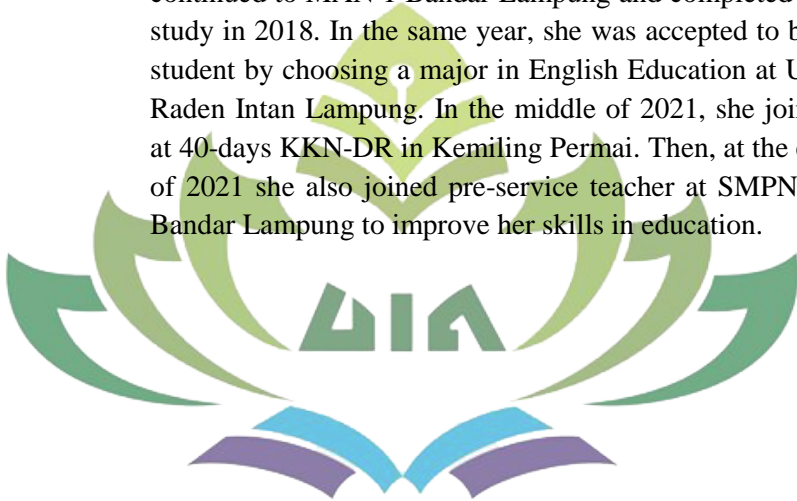
All praises be to Allah SWT, the Lord of Universe for all strengths and His blessing in completing this thesis. Peace and Salutation be upon the greatest prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, who had changed the world from the darkness into the lightness. From depth of the heart, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. I thank to Allah SWT, who has guided me to face everything in this extra ordinary world.
2. The prophet Muhammad SAW, who guide us from the darkness to the lightness.
3. To my beloved parents, Mr. Abidin, S.E and Ms. Febri Ansilia for their love, faith, and support throughout my life. Thank you for giving strength and always believing me in all of my pursuit.
4. To my brothers, Toriq Makhruz Wirawan and Akmal Muntaqo for their support and prayers every time until I keep my spirit to end this thesis.
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7. To all lecturers in English Education Study Program who made me grow up and have contributed for my self-development.
8. And all people that cannot be mentioned one by one. Thank you for their kindness. May Allah bless us for the success.

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Hartama Ayu Ferdina was born on April 30, 2000 at Bandarlampung city. Ayu is the first child of Mr. Abidin and Ms. Febri Ansilia. She has two younger brothers Toriq Makhruz Wirawan and Akmal Muntaqo.

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Bismillahirromanirrohim,

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The Highest gratitude to Allah SWT. In the name of Allah, the Lord of the world. For blessing and mercy in completing this undergraduate thesis. The thesis entitled “Critical Discourse Analysis of Feminism on Amina Wadud’s Selective Speeches” is submitted as the final requirement for an undergraduate degree at the English Education Study Program, Tarbiyah, and Teacher Training Faculty. In arranging this thesis, many people have provided motivation, advice, and support for the researcher. Thank you addressed to:

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Finally, none of nothing is perfect and neither in this thesis. Any correction comments and criticism for the betterment of this thesis are always open heartedly welcome.



Bandar Lampung, October 2022  
The Researcher

Hartama Ayu Ferdina  
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Title Confirmation

Most feminists hold a belief that women as a group are treated oppressively and differently from men and that they are subject to personal and institutional discrimination.<sup>1</sup> Feminists also believe that society is organized in such a way works to the benefit of men rather than women; that is patriarchal. To understand the research discussion, the researcher must state the title confirmation by providing definitions to avoid different perceptions of the main problem. The title of the proposal is Critical Discourse Analysis of Feminism on Amina Wadud's Selective Speeches. To know the meaning of each term in this proposal's title as follows:

Discourse stated by Lemke is the view of the word discourse has been practiced in pragmatics and sociolinguistics not only as a dissimilar term for delimiting language in the social panorama, but also is a useful resource for making analytical differences in longer but interactive texts. However, it is a bitter fact that the term 'discourse' is always tentative and controversial. There is no definiton in linguistics approaches to discourse analysis.<sup>2</sup>

Brown stated that speech is one of the objects in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), which aims to examine the relationship between language, ideology, and power.

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<sup>1</sup> Sara Mills, *Discourse*, (USA: Routledge, 2004), p.2

<sup>2</sup> Roohi, S. Asif & Ali, R. (2021). 'Critical Discourse Analysis of Nelson Mandela's Political Speeches', *Global Education Studies Review*, p.15

Through the use of language, it also connects with ideology and authority. Language is used to influence, motivate, inform, share, and ability. Language is closely linked to the human heart no matter what.<sup>3</sup>

Feminism is structured in two dimensions: This theory begins with a complete theoretical component titled 'General Theoretical Issues' and continues to be applied. Issues related to general theory of feminist textual models and linguistic type analysis.<sup>4</sup> Mills has a groundwork for feminism, and then the center of her analysis is women which called the stylistic approach in feminist way. Her model, based on Foucault's fundamental theory, reflect contain and ideology in society, where power is negotiated and distributed through social relations.

This paper through a feminist stylistics approach to find out how female characters are presented. Mills<sup>5</sup> said that feminist stylistics aims to clarify the assumptions that exist in traditional stylistics, not only adding gender topic to the list of elements analyzed but using it as a new phase in discourse analysis. It aims to maximize stylistics in language analysis. In this discourse model is often referred to as a feminist perspective discourse analysis. On this occasion, the researcher conducts research entitled "Critical Discourse Analysis of Feminism on Amina Wadud's Selective Speeches".

By choses Wadud's speeches because to know how we look a gender representation from Wadud's speech and shows how she positioned herself in her own story.

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<sup>3</sup> Rosi Wahyuni, Kastam Syamsi, "The Analysis of Critical Discourse Analysis in the Speeches of Nadiem Makariem and Muhadjir Effendy at Teacher's Day", International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation, IJLLT, p. 245-251

<sup>4</sup> Ina Sukaesih, Lenny Brida, "Assesing Text Alignment: Sara Mills Model", Epigram Vol.14 No.1, April 2017, p.1

<sup>5</sup> Sara Mills, *Feminist Stylistics*, (New York: Routledge, 1995), p.13



## **B. Background of the Problem**

Everything we do in our daily activities depends on the language mostly. It is difficult to think what our world would be like without language. All society and people are depend on language. We requires language to make and apply laws to obtain and share valuable resources to make and maintain public and personal relationships to help children how to “being”, “thinking”, and “doing”. Language also allows us to make friends and haters to argue and joke to celebrate happiness and sadness.

In the other hand, what is it about language that allows us to engage in such a wide range of activities? As it sounds of course word combinations vocabulary items and phrases are part of the story. Sound produces audio signs that combine to carry clauses that are systematically arranged into grammatical sequences. But what happens after that? A sound morpheme word phrase or clause almost never occurs alone. They are joined together in discourse. The variability of language is indexical. Speakers contrast their language to signal their social identities (geographical, social status, ethnicity, and even gender) and define the direct speech situation. Stated from Finegan and Besnier, they might defined language as a finite system of elements and principles that make it possible for speakers to construct sentences to do particular communicative jobs.

We always try to know how words are put in texts so that they can understand the meaning. It is the same as when we see the meaning of speaking since sometimes it has an ambiguous meaning, making the listener think more deeply to convey the meaning. Meanwhile, language can be expressed by mass media. Media is the study of mass communication as the devices are organized to communicate openly and in a situation where where a large audience can be addressed in a relatively

short period of time.<sup>6</sup> The media often raises issues related to human life. However, in raising an issue, stereotypes are a difficult thing to avoid. Gender and sexuality issues are examples of issues that never escape stereotypes. Both women and men are often portrayed with gender stereotypes that apply in society. Through writing and images, the concept of gender and sexuality is constructed in the media to be consumed by society.<sup>7</sup>

To understand more complex language phenomena, some linguists try to dig up deeply into analyzing linguistic phenomena or even mind enumerable new approaches and perspectives to study a language. The branch of linguistics that focuses beyond language is discourse analysis. Linguists mainly focus on linguistics forms, the way language is used in context remains unexplored.

Discourse has several aspects, one of which is a critical view. Critical linguistics, according to Crystal, is the study of linguistics that uncovers hidden power relations with the ideological process in both oral and written texts; simple linguistic analysis is thought to be incapable of revealing critical significance. Critical approaches to discourse studies have been active for thirty years, spawning several new directions.

Discourse analysts are also interested in how people manage what they talk in terms of what they usually talk in a communication or in writing. It varies across cultures and does not mean that the same across languages. For example, an e-mail sent by a Japanese scholar or administrative officer of a Japanese university might begin concerning the weather and immediately after telling Professor Paltridge something like

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<sup>6</sup> Nabila, *Sara Mills' Critical Discourse Analysis on Two News Articles About Sahar Gul*, (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2016), p.2

<sup>7</sup> Ria Hasna Shofiyya, Udi Rusadi. "Negoisasi Identitas Perempuan Muslim Dalam Ideologi Agnostitisme di Majalah Web Feminis: Analisis Feminist Stylistics Artikel di Majalah Web *Magdalene.cp*", *Jurnal Komunikasi Indonesia*, Volume VII No.1 Maret 2018, p.45

'hello! It's such a beautiful day today here in Kyoto', 'I could also say this in an e-mail to a colleague abroad', but it is not a requirement of etiquette in English as in Japanese. So there are specific things people say and the specific ordering of what people say in particular speaking and writing situations and specific languages and cultures.<sup>8</sup>

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is analytical discourse study that primarily studies how the power discrimination and dominance in society are recreated and countered in writing and speech in political and social contexts. In dissenting research, critical discourse analysts take a clear and want to comprehend, match, and expose social inequalities. Critical Discourse Analysis is a type of discourse that studies how causes of social power inequality of dominance are accepted, resisted, and recreated in writing and speech in contexts of social and political.

Stylistics is the study of how language is defined in literature and other types of text. To that end, statisticians employ linguistic models, theories, and frameworks as analytical tools to describe and explain how and why a text works the way it does and how to get from the words on the page to its meaning.<sup>9</sup>

The stylistics approach to text analysis may be similar more objective than other branches of literary criticism. Courses in stylistics are typically implemented to increase students' awareness of different language features and how they are employed in various text types with other effects. Feminist stylistics is a sub-branch of stylistics that attempts to account for how gender concerns are linguistically encoded in texts by employing some of the stylistics toolkit's frameworks and models. The Routledge handbook of stylistics is also called literary linguistics.

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<sup>8</sup> Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis*, (London: Bloomsbury, 2012), p.2

<sup>9</sup> Noorgard Nina, dkk. *Key Terms in Stylistics*, (London: Continuum International Publishing Group, 2010), p.1

The linguistic style concern on figures of speech, numbers, and other rhetorical devices to provide diversity and uniqueness to one's inscription. The analysis also considers how language presents various worldviews and understandings. It investigates how relationships between participants influence language use, as well as the effects of language use on social identities and relationships. It also considers how discourse shapes people's worldviews and identities.<sup>10</sup>

We may be interested in any aspect of a comprehensive statement: its role in a document longer than a narrative. It is interactive function (in creating small groups such as couples or families); its role as creator of institutional affiliation (academic language), and social influence (journalism).<sup>11</sup> Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a type of mainly discourse studies how causes of power dominance and inequality in society are reproduced and countered in writing. And speech in political and social contexts. CDA or Critical Discourse Analysis is a type of discourse that studies how causes of social power inequality of dominance are accepted, reproduced, and resisted in writing and speech in contexts political and social.

The term of "feminism" come in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century from West as a political movement that fought for women's and their rights in society. Today, feminism has become an interesting intellectual perspective in various fields of study, including linguistic and literary studies. Thus, feminist stylistic analysis is concerned not only with describing sexism in a text but also with analyzing how that point of view, agency, metaphor, or transitivity are unexpectedly closely related to matters of gender issues in order ti determine whether women's writing practices can be described, and so on.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis*, (London: Bloomsbury, 2012, p.2

<sup>11</sup> Deborah Schiffrin, Tannen Deborah, *The Handbook of Discourse Analysis*, (USA: Blackwell, 2001), p.200

<sup>12</sup> Sara Mills, *Feminist Stylistics*, (New York: Routledge, 1995), p. 41

The critical analysis objective is providing explanations and interpretations about parts of social life that categorize the reasons of social harm and generate information that can participate to repair and reduction. But understanding and explanation did exist, of course, because a essential part of living and acting in particular social situations was interpreting and clarifying them.

Mills created an analysis to examine how the actor's position is presented in the text. In terms of who is the subject of the story and who is the object of the story. It will also establish how the text's formation and meaning are interpreted in the text as a whole. Mills also examines how readers and writers explain how readers recognize and place themselves in the text's narrative. This position will put the reader in one position and influence the way the text is represented. Finally, the practice of saying and the position placed and displayed in this text legitimize one venet while invalidating the other. Mills describes the concept of the reader's position placed in the news is formed by the writer not directly, but vice versa. It uses close language study and linguistics theory to set out t the rationale for feminist texts analysis.

Gender and sexuality have different meanings. Gender is the individual's biological condition, and gender is an individual social role in society. Gender is typically divided into two: masculine and feminine. Each gender has different characteristics. The characteristics of women are known as the feminine gender, while the male gender is known as masculinity. Similar to writing, each gender has different characteristics in terms of writing. In Mills's theory discourse analysis, we can see the author from the perspective of the writer and position of the reader in the text. There are some differences in the position the object and subjects represented in the speech text.<sup>13</sup> In this study, the researcher tried to find out

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<sup>13</sup> Eriyanto, *Analisis Wacana; Pengantar Analisis Teks Media*, (Yogyakarta: LkiS, 2001), p.200

the position of an actor in her speeches. The position of the subject and the object, who is the object, and who is the subject. Then, the listener's position describes how the listener locates himself in the speech in the speech. The listener determines which group belongs and how the narrator presents an extensive plan to convey to the reader.

Wadud's speeches are the object of this study, an American Muslim theologian. Wadud serves as Professor Emeritus of Islamic Studies at Virginia Commonwealth University. She has written extensively on the role of women in Islam. Wadud's speeches chooses to know how the delivery of her speech as a gender representation, and it shows she positioned herself based on her story and can disseminate the community that could examine through the discourse with available ideology. Mills<sup>14</sup> said that the feminist style provides a means for concerned people to express gender similarity. Linguists can develop toolkits that show gender and how it works at different levels in the text. Because the nature of the feminist analysis, it is necessary to see the limitations of the text itself, argued that the reader is entered discourse and ideology and that the distinction between text and foreign language version should not always exist.

### **C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Research**

Based on the background of the problem above, this research focuses on the subject, object position of women's perspective in Wadud's selective speech. And sub-focuses on this research are the readers position in Wadud's speeches by Mills theory. Analyzing the text, looks for women's perspectives from Mills's theory.

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<sup>14</sup> Sara Mills, *Feminist Stylistics*, (New York: Routledge, 1995), p.25

#### **D. Research Questions**

Based on the background above, this study formulates the following questions:

1. How is the position of the subject in three speeches by Wadud's videos on Mills's theory?
2. How is the position of the object in three speeches by Wadud's videos on Mills's theory?
3. How is the readers position in three speeches by Wadud's videos on Mills's theory?

#### **E. Objectives of the Research**

In accordance to the research question, the objectives of the research are to find out the position of subject, object, and readers position in three speeches of Amina Wadud's videos.

#### **F. Significance of the Research**

This research was conducted with several objectives that were expected to have contribution for aspects. The contributions were as follows:

1. Theoretically, this study is expected to provide valuable benefits for the development of linguistics research, especially in the use of feminist stylistics in the context of speech and how to analyze it.
2. Practically
  - a) For the students: this study is purpose of increasing their knowledge about discourse analysis in Sara Mills models especially to know the analysis of subject, object, and readers position.
  - b) For the teachers: this research is beneficial to developing knowledge about subject, object, and readers position in Mills models critical discourse analysis.

## G. Previous Studies

The first study is graduating paper journal proposed by Wulandari. This study examined linguistics structure which focused on how the position of women as actors is presented in the text. The study used qualitative research as a method and the object of this research is a novel entitled 'Speak' which used feminist stylistics theory by Mills to analyze the data.<sup>15</sup>

Another studies on feminist stylistics is written by Haq. This study aims to find about women's perspective in sexual harassment news using Mills's theory. This study aims to find a subject position, object, and readers in sexual harassment news. The data were collected from BBC.com news. This study found about three survivors about sexual harassment case in Masjidil Haram.<sup>16</sup>

On the other studies is from Purnomo's research. This study analyzes the discourse approach associated with Tupperware She Can! On the Radio in the woman portrait. This study shows that Semarang Womens Radio with Tupperware She Can! On the Radio tried to portray women confidently. In this study, women were the subjects and had many opportunities to e the topic of conversation. However, they studied Radio as an object of analysis. The research analyzing transcript of Mills on subject-object position and listener's position in representing woman.<sup>17</sup>

The study on feminist stylistics has also been written by Nuraisyah's thesis. Under the title "Muniba Mazari's Speech – A Study of Feminist Stylistics". It was the thesis from UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya that published on 2020. This study focused on the subject-object position of the actor and the

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<sup>15</sup> Suci Wulandari, (2018), 'A Feminist Stylistic Analysis in Laurie Halse Anderson's Novel Speak', Thesis University of Sumatera Utara Medan, p.7

<sup>16</sup> Farizal Haq, (2019), *Dilema Penyintas Perempuan Dalam Berita Pelecehan Seksual*, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, p.12

<sup>17</sup> Septian Widya Wardani, et al. *Analisis Wacana Feminisme Sara Mills pada Program Tupperware She Can! On Radio*, Cakrawala Jurnal Penelitian Sosial, Vol.II: Juni 2013. p.185-207



listener position described in Mazari's speech. This research used qualitative methods with Sara Mills critical discourse analysis technique and critical paradigms.<sup>18</sup>

In the next, written by Septiani's thesis from UIN Syarif Hidayatullah with the title 'Representasi Perempuan dalam Film (Analisis Wacana Kritis Sara Mills dalam Film The Herd)'. This study analyzes a film that chronicles the trouble of a female cow in the dairy industry by replacing her role with a female. This thesis uses the critical discourse analysis of Mills and Hall's Theory of Representation.<sup>19</sup>

The last, the study of thesis written by Nabila. The thesis about analyzes two articles about Sahar Gul which focuses on representation actors by the writer on articles using Mills's theory with the title "Sara Mills Critical Discourse Analysis on Two News Articles About Sahar Gul". The study analyzes about the position of subject, object, and position of reader in each articles and the ideology of writer. This research methodology using qualitative method written by descriptive analysis. The writer finds out the result that shows the different motivates in each articles with different gender of writer.<sup>20</sup>

Interested in studying Wadud's speeches using the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis initiated by Sara Mills. This is because Mills's CDA paradigm emphasizes how women are featured in the text. Mills noticed that women were always marginalized in the text during this time and were always in the wrong position. She developed an analysis to see how actors' positions are displayed in the text, namely who is the subject of storytelling and who is the object of the story.

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<sup>18</sup> Zeralda Nuraisyah P, 2021, 'Muniba Mazari's Speech – A Study of Feminist Stylistics', Thesis, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, p. 6

<sup>19</sup> Rista Dwi Septiani, (2016), 'Representasi Perempuan Dalam Film (Analisis Wacana Kritis Sara Mills Dalam The Herd)', UIN Syarif Hidayatullah.

<sup>20</sup> Nabila, (2016), 'Sara Mills Critical Discourse Analysis on Two News Articles About Sahar Gul', UIN Syarif Hidayatullah.

By looking at how storytelling and positions are placed and displayed in a text, one party becomes legitimized, and the other party becomes unlegitimized.

Thus it will be obtained how the structure of the text and how meaning is treated in the text. This is in line with what the authors will raise in this study, namely, outlining the construction of gender equality taken through female figures that appeared in three videos by Wadud.

The similarities found in some of the studies above with research conducted are methods used, namely discourse analysis, critical research paradigms, research objects in the form of youtube videos and feminism theory in general research differences are the research objects discussed and the research methods used.

Then the difference in research conducted by researchers lies in the object of the study, namely Wadud's videos. Then the research lies in the subject and object to be examined.

## H. Research Method

### 1. Paradigm of Research

The critical paradigm in research determines how the researcher perceives reality, the benchmark for its sensitivity, and its analytical power. A paradigm is a set of propositions explaining how the world and life are perceived. This study uses a critical paradigm. The critical paradigm uses subjective research, whose analysis focuses on the researcher's text interpretation.<sup>21</sup>

This research is qualitative research using a critical paradigm. Discourse analysis with Sara Mills' perspective approach emphasizes how women are told in the text. In the concept of how the actors in the news text, it will be found

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<sup>21</sup> Dedy N. Hidayat, "Paradigma dan Perkembangan Penelitian Komunikasi", Jurnal Ikatan Sarjana Komunikasi Indonesia, Vol. III, April, 1999, hlm. 39-40.

who is dominant in describing the events (subjects) and the position drawn in the story. The point of attention is to show how texts that corner women are dismantled by analyzing the position of the subject-object of the story as well as the position of the reader in the story.

One of the characteristics of critical analysis is the view that researchers are not value-free subjects when looking at research subjects. Therefore, aligning with the researcher's position on a problem will determine how the data or text is interpreted.<sup>22</sup> for example, analysis of reporting on violence against women. The ideology of the researcher (feminist) will significantly influence how the text should be interpreted and interpreted.

## 2. Research Design

The method uses qualitative-descriptive methods with critical discourse analysis developed by Mills referred to as critical discourse analysis with a 'feminist' perspective. Stated by Sukmadinata<sup>23</sup>, qualitative research is inductive, leaving problems arising from the data or left open to interpretation. This study conducts the research by applying a qualitative-descriptive design with describing the subject position and the listener's position. This study aims to describe the discourse strategies in Wadud's speeches. The object of the research is three videos of Wadud's Speeches

## 3. Data Source

In this research to focus on the sentences of critical discourse analysis occurred in three speeches that talks about feminism, with Mills's perspective to find the position of subject, object, and readers position on the first video "Islamic Feminism with Amina Wadud" which posted by

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<sup>22</sup> Egon G. Guba. (1990). "The Alternative Paradigm Dialog", Newbury Park: Sage Publications, hlm.24

<sup>23</sup> S. Bahri Bachtiar, (2010), "Meyakinkan Validitas Data Melalui *Tringulasi pada Penelitian Kualitatif*", Jurnal Teknologi Pendidikan, Vol.10 No.1, April 2010, p.50

MWN TV on March 3, 2020 with the link <https://youtu.be/U27hlwf4lqA>, the second video “Amina Wadud at Raise Your Gaze: Islamic Feminism(s) in Focus” which posted by Inclusivemosque account in February 9, 2018 with the link [https://youtu.be/\\_VAgENyj4r4](https://youtu.be/_VAgENyj4r4), and the last video “Why Amina Wadud Led a Mixed-Gender Muslim Prayer” which posted by MomentMag account in May 17, 2013 by the different link [https://youtu.be/E\\_fIQbt11U4](https://youtu.be/E_fIQbt11U4).

This research data is from the linguistic unit, and there is feminist stylistics analysis. The context of the data is the script from Wadud’s speeches. The source of the data in this research was collected by watching her speeches from YouTube and transcribing her speeches into a text.

#### **4. Research Instrument**

The instrument of the research is the researcher herself through hearing, reading the transcript and understanding the text and understanding the references which support this research. According to Creswell<sup>24</sup>, the characteristics of a qualitative approach are divided into eight categories, namely natural settings, researcher as the main Instrument, many data sources, inductive data analysis, participant meanings, emerging designs, theoretical and interpretive lenses. Based on that, the vital instrument of this research is the researcher herself, but the researcher also needs supporting instruments to conduct the analysis. Secondary instruments are notes, transcriptions, and videos of Amina Wadud speeches.

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<sup>24</sup> Creswell, J. W. (2010). *Research Design: Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Mixed*. Yogyakarta: PT. Pustaka Pelajar

## 5. Technique of Data Collection

This research used some technique to analyze data. Data analysis technique is the procedure of collecting data systematically to facilitate researchers in obtaining conclusions and will be easily obtained when the data analysis technique is correct.

- 1) Read and understanding the theory of discourse analysis.  
The first step of the data collecting technique was understanding the theory of discourse analysis and Mills's theory.
- 2) Find and download the videos.  
The second step was finding the speeches videos. The videos was downloaded from the link in website.
- 3) Listen the videos and transcribe into a script.  
The next step was listening the videos to get the whole understanding of the subject, object, and readers position in the videos. After that, the speeches transcribe into a script.
- 4) Classifying and analyze the data.  
The final step is classifies and analyze the existing words and sentences based on their categories.

## 6. Research Procedure

- 1) Determining the Subject of the Research  
The subject of the research was analyze the position of subject, object, and the eraders in three speeches videos by Amina Wadud.
- 2) Collecting the Data  
To collect the data in this research is giving the classification of subject, object, and readers position identified in three speechess videos.
- 3) Analyzing the Data  
It was the process to make the categories of subject, object, and readers position based on the speeches.

## 7. Data Analysis

Miles and Huberman<sup>25</sup> stated that the analysis consist of three activities; data reduction, data display, conclusions drawing/verification. The three lines will be discussed further as follows:

### 1. Data Reduction

According to Miles and Huberman, data reduction refer to the process selecting, focusing, abstracting, simplifying, and transforming the data that appear in field notes or transcriptions. Data reduction is part of the analysis. With data reduction researchers can get rid of unnecessary parts and organize data to get the final conclusions that can be drawn and verified.

### 2. Data Display

To combine the information arranged in a coherent and easily accessible form. Thus an analysts can see what is happening, and determine whether to draw the correct conclusions or continue to carry out the analysis to the suggestions told by the presentation as something that might be useful.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

Miles & Huberman said that conclusion are also verified as the analysts proceed. When the midst of data collection, researchers had a brief conclusion. To draw conclusion, it cannot be done randomly, it must go back to see the data to be verified. The final conclusions do not only occur at that time of the data collection process, but need to be verified so that they truly accountable.

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<sup>25</sup> Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Method Sourcebook*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications

## 8. Trustworthiness of the Data

The data that has been collected is important in a study as material for conclusion withdrawal. Therefore, the validity of data becomes very vital. The validity of data in a study is very important, especially in qualitative research that has the characteristic that truth is not absolute. Triangulation is used to check the validity of the data. Susan Stainback, in Sugiyono's book quoted by Bachtiar<sup>26</sup>, said that the aim is not to determinate the truth about a same social phenomenon, rather than the purpose of triangulation is to increase one's understanding.

According to Miles & Huberman, triangulation is supposed to support a finding by showing the independent measures of it agree with it, or at least, do not contradict it. moreover, Miles also explain that triangulation can be identified as follows: Data triangulation, theoretical triangulation, investigator triangulation, Methodological tringulation.<sup>27</sup> Long as quoted by Crocker & Algina, stated that usually there are three major validity types related to assessment or instrument validation: construct, content, and criterion-related validities.<sup>28</sup>

To check the trustwothiness of the data, the researcher used theoretical triangulation, credibility and dependability in this research.

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<sup>26</sup> S. Bahri Bachtiar, (2010). "*Meyakinkan Validitas Data Melalui Tringulasi pada Penelitian Kualitatiff*", Jurnal Teknologi Pendidikan, Vol. 10 No.1 April 2010, p.55

<sup>27</sup> Lisa A. Guion, "*Tringulation: Establishing the Validity of Qualitative Studies*", University of Florida, p.1

<sup>28</sup> J. Hung & D. Yang, (2015). *The Validation of an Instrument for Evaluating the Effectiveness of Professional Development Program on Teaching Online*, Journal of Educational Technology Development and Exchange, Volume 8, No.1, December, 2015. p.19

a) Theoretical Triangulation

According to Moleong<sup>29</sup>, triangulation is a technique that utilizes data validity that exploits something else. Outside the data for checking purposes or as a comparison against the data.

b) Credibility

In this case, according to Ary, credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings.<sup>30</sup>

c) Dependability

Dependability is a way to make and get consistency of data will be found by the researcher so that the data can be dependable. In this study, researcher watched and read the transcript of Amina Wadud's speeches videos and then classified the data based on theories to get consistency.

## I. Systematics of Discussion

Systematics of the discussion is important to help the reader to know about the research.

a) **Chapter I: Introduction**

This chapter explains the title confirmation, the background of the problem, focus and sub-focus of the research, problem formulation, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevant research, research method, identification of the problem, scope of the research.

b) **Chapter II: Literature Review**

This chapter consists of the previous studies related to the research. And the researcher also provides supporting theories to strengthen the research theory.

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<sup>29</sup> Lexy, J. Moleong. (1999). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya

<sup>30</sup> Jacobs D. Ary, C. L, & C. Sorensen. (2010). *Introduction to Research in Education*. 8<sup>th</sup> Edition, Wadsworth: Cengage Learning.



c) **Chapter III: Description of Research Object**

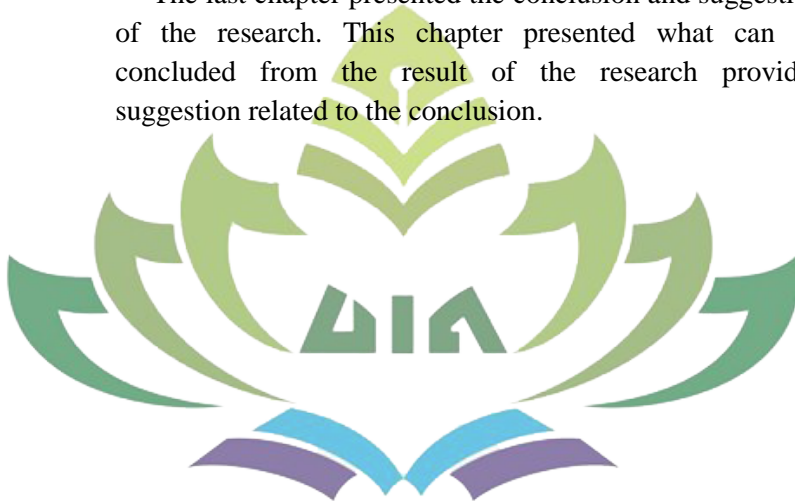
This chapter describes the subject's research. It contains the general description of the object and facts, and data display.

d) **Chapter IV: Findings and Discussion**

This chapter presented research data findings. It presented all the data obtained along with the result of the data analysis with the interpretation of the data.

e) **Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion**

The last chapter presented the conclusion and suggestion of the research. This chapter presented what can be concluded from the result of the research provides suggestion related to the conclusion.





## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Feminism Theory

Scientists defined the meaning of feminism into several meanings. Etymologically, feminism comes from Latin, *Femina*, which means someone who has a feminine nature.<sup>31</sup> In English, translated the word 'feminine', means to have a female-like nature. Then, the word is added 'ism' so that it becomes 'feminism' which means things about women or understanding about women. Feminism is a movement and awareness that stems from the assumption that women are discriminated against and an attempt to stop discrimination. Fakhri argued in his book *Gender Analysis* quoted in Rahmawati's thesis explains that there is a lot of opposition on the part of men and women to the disclosure of women's problems using gender analysis.

This is due to several factors. Firstly: it questions the status of women about injustice in society and has a misunderstanding about how should women's problems be asked? He also explained in his book that in the feminist movement, generally, people think that feminism is a movement of rebellion against men, secondly, an effort against existing social institutions, such as domestic institutions, marriage, and women's rebellion efforts to deny the so-called nature. The answer is clear, that gender analysis is used to explain nothing but social inequality between men and women.

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<sup>31</sup> Euis Amalia, dkk, '*Pengantar Kajian Gender*', (Jakarta: Pusat Studi Wanita Syarif Hidayatullah, 2003), p. 86

As well as adverse social and cultural problems between the two, especially women. Faqih also explained in his book that in the feminist movement, generally people prejudge that feminism is a movement of rebellion against men, an effort against existing social institutions.<sup>32</sup>

Questions arise when they try to answer the question of 'why' women are discriminated against or treated unfairly. The answer distinguishes them into the following groups:

### 1. Liberal Feminism

The basis of this theory rests on freedom and equality of rationality. In fact, women are rational creatures. Their abilities are the same as men's. They should be given the same rights as men. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, there were often demands for women to get the same education, then in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, many efforts to fight for civil rights opportunities and in the economic field for women, and in the 20<sup>th</sup> century women's organizations began to be formed and against sexual discrimination in various fields, such as political, economic, or personal fields.<sup>33</sup>

For them, the reason that makes women backward because of their 'own fault' because they cannot compete with men. Their assumption is that freedom and equality are rooted in rationality. Therefore the basis of their struggle is to demand equal opportunities and rights for every 'individual' including women, because 'women are rational beings' as well. Liberals are very dominant and form the basis of modernization and development theory. From a liberal feminist perspective, women are considered a problem for the modern economy or political participation.

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<sup>32</sup> Ririn Intan Rahmawati, 2018, '*Pemikiran Nawal El-Saadawi Dalam Karya Novel "Memoar Seorang Dokter Perempuan"* (Studi Analisis Gender Mansour Fakih)', UIN Sunan Kalijaga, p.15

<sup>33</sup> Ibid, hlm.24

The figure of this genre is Naomi Wolf, as "Power Feminism," which is the solution. Now women have power in terms of education and income, and women must continue to demand equal rights. The time is now women are free to want without depending on men. Liberal feminism in struggle emphasized the civil rights of women. It also views that the women are free to make decisions on their sexuality and rights their reproduction.<sup>34</sup>

## 2. Radical Feminism

It has the view that the oppression of women occurs due to the patriarchical system. The female body is the main object of oppression by male power. Radical feminists take issue with issues of the body as well as reproductive rights, sexuality, sexism, and power relations towards women and men.<sup>35</sup>

For them, the basis of the oppression of women from the beginning was male domination, where the physical mastery of women by men is considered a basic form of oppression.<sup>36</sup>

## 3. Marxist Feminism

This school views the issue of women in terms of criticism of capitalism. The assumption is that the source of women's oppression comes from the exploitation of class and means of production. Engels's theory<sup>37</sup> developed into the basis of this flow of women's status fell due to the concept of personal wealth (private property). Production activities that originally aimed to meet the needs of the sender turned into exchange needs. Men control production

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<sup>34</sup> Andik Wahyun Muqoyyidin, *Wacana Kesetaraan Gender: Pemikiran Islam Kontemporer Tentang Gerakan Feminisme Islam, Universitas Pesantren Tinggi Darul 'Ulum Jombang*, p.499

<sup>35</sup> Ummamah Nisa Uljannah, *'Gerakan Perlawanan Perempuan Dalam Novel (Analisis Wacana Kritis Sar Mills dalam Novel Maryam Karya Okky Madasari)*, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, p.25

<sup>36</sup> Dr. Mansour Fakh, *'Posisi Kaum Perempuan Dalam Islam: Tinjauan Analisis Gender'*, Tarjih Edisi ke 1, Desember 1996, p.22

<sup>37</sup> Sri Hariati, *"Aliran Feminisme Modern dan Aliran Feminisme Menurut Islam"*, *Jurnal Hukum Jatiswara*, p.154

for exchange, and as a consequence, they dominate social relationships. Women are reduced to being part of a property. A production system oriented towards profit resulted in the formation of classes in bourgeois and proletarian societies. If capitalism collapses, then the fabric of society can be improved and the oppression of women removed.

#### **4. Post-Modern Feminism**

Stated from the assumptions is an anti-absolute and anti-authority idea, the failure of modernity and sorting each social phenomenon differently because of its opposition to the elaboration of scientific and historical knowledge. They argued that gender means no identity or social structure.

#### **5. Anarchist Feminism**

Anarchism is more of a political understanding that aspires to a socialist society and considers the state and men as the source of problems that must be destroyed as soon as possible.

#### **6. Socialist Feminism**

An understanding that argued that there is no socialism without the Liberation of Women. There is no liberation of women without socialism." Socialist feminism fought to abolish, the ownership system. The institution of marriage that legalized the possession of men over property and the ownership of husbands over wives was abolished like Marx's idea of cooling a classless society without gender distinction.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> Ibid, hlm. 149

## B. Discourse Analysis

The term discourse is used by many circles ranging from the study of language, psychology, politics, communication, literature, etc. As stated by Hawthorn<sup>39</sup>, discourse is a language communication that is seen as an exchange between speaker and listener, as a personal activity in which its form is determined by the social goals.

Based on the theoretical and conceptual level, discourse is defined as the domain of all statements, i.e., all speeches or texts that have meaning and affect the real world. Based on the context used, discourse is a set of statements that can be grouped into specific conceptual categories.

Fairclough<sup>40</sup>, in his books, stated that discourse is a complex of three elements: social practice, discursive practice (text production, distribution, and consumption), and text, and the analysis of a specific discourse calls for research in each of these three dimensions and their interrelations. The hypothesis is that significant connections exist between features of texts, ways in which readers are put together and interpreted, and the nature of the social practice. Wodak<sup>41</sup> said that discourse is the achievement of language in the form of a talk or negotiation. Discourse is the achievement of language in the form of discourse or concession. However, the essential function of discourse is to create a dynamic atmosphere both material and factual formulations to speech forms and expressions that have found a language.

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<sup>39</sup> Yoce Aliah Darma, *“Analisis Wacana Kritis”*, (Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama), p.2

<sup>40</sup> Norman Fairclough, *“Critical Discourse Analysis”*, (USA: Routledge, 2013), p.59

<sup>41</sup> Roohi S, Asif M & Ali R.J (2021), *“Critical Discourse Analysis of Nelson Mandela’s Political Speeches”*, Global Educational Studies Review, VII(IV), p.152

As stated by Halliday, discourse is an oral or written form that forms a unified meaning. The elements of language build semantic unity through the unity of form or cohesion and unity of content or coherence.<sup>42</sup>

Brown and Yule<sup>43</sup> stated that sociolinguistics in defining discourse primarily focuses on the conversation's social structures. Their descriptions focused on the characteristics of social contexts can especially be combined into sociological classifications. Discourse is a language unit above and beyond a mere accumulation of sounds, morphemes, words, clauses, and sentences. It is easy to think of a written discourse this way.

A novel, short story, essay, or poem has an identity that develops through patterned relationships among sentences, among ideas or characters, and through repetition or variation of rhythm and rhyme. In the same way, when we construct and co-construct spoken discourse by talking to each other, principal processes of speaking, thinking, acting, and interacting come together to produce an overall sense of "what is going on."

Foucault defined discourse as the field of all statements. Sometimes as an individualization of a group of words, and sometimes as a regulatory practice seen from various realities. Several other definitions put forward by Cook; namely, discourse uses of language in communication, both orally and in writing.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> Hasan Halliday, "*Cohesion In English*", (London: Longman, 1976), p.77

<sup>43</sup> Yoce Aliah Darma, *Analisis Wacana Kritis*, (Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama, 2014), p.3

<sup>44</sup> Aris Badara. (2012). *Analisis Wacana: Teori Metode dan Penerapannya pada Media*. p.17



*Discourse: 1. A conversation, especially of a formal nature; formal and orderly expression of ideas in speech or writing; also such expression in the form of a sermon treatise, etc.; a piece or unit of connected speech or paper. (Middle English: discourse, from La tin: the act of running about)*<sup>45</sup>

(Longman Dictionary of the English Language, 1984)

Other discourse analysts may be interested in a particular aspect of discourse: how do people apologize to one another? Then they may rely upon tape-recorded speech from a wide variety of settings and occasions, paying less attention to obtaining a sample that represents a subset of people and their activities in a particular social location, and more attention to getting enough examples of the discourse phenomena in which they are interested.<sup>46</sup>

In sociology, discourse refers primarily to the relationship between the social contexts of the use of language. Linguistically, discourse is a language unit more significant than a sentence. McCarthy said that discourse analysis is the study of the language and the relationship to the context in which it is used. On the other hand, Paltridge believes that discourse analysis is the study to find out what lies beyond words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that speakers need to communicate successfully.<sup>47</sup> Discourse analysis in linguistic studies is a reaction to a standard linguistic form that pays more attention to the unit of words, phrases, or sentences alone without seeing the interrelationship between the elements.<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> Sara Mills, *Discourse*, (USA: Routledge, 2004), p.2

<sup>46</sup> Ralph, W. Fasold, *An Introduction to Language and Linguistics*, (United Kingdom: Cambridge University, 2006), p.74

<sup>47</sup> Ghazi Muhammad Takal, "Critical Discourse Analysis of President Hamid Karzai's Speech", *International Journal of Science and Research*, Volume 8 Issue 0, September 2019, p.19

<sup>48</sup> Eriyanto, *Analisis Wacana (Pengantar Analisis Teks Media)*, (Yogyakarta: LkiS, 2011), p.3

Harris first introduced the term discourse analysis to analyze connected speech and writing. Harris had two main interests: examining language beyond the level of the sentence and the relationship between linguistic and non-linguistic behavior. He discussed the first of these in most detail, aiming to describe how language features are distributed within texts and how they are combined in particular kinds and styles of texts.<sup>49</sup> This varies across cultures and for no means the same across languages.<sup>50</sup> A discourse analysis consists of a description, interpretation, explanation, and in some variants also critique of discourses, including their development and what consequences they have for the phenomenon under study.

Linguistic traditions define discourse especially as the units of written and spoken communication under research and focus on the content of texts and conversation<sup>51</sup>

In the simplest sense, discourse analysis is studying of the unit of language above a sentence. Discourse analysts consider the broader context to understand how that context affects the meaning of a sentence. Fairclough contrasts what he calls 'textually oriented discourse analysis' with approaches to discourse analysis that have more of a social theoretical orientation. However, he does not see these two views as mutually exclusive and argues for an analysis of discourse that is both linguistic and social in its direction. Besides, Cameron and Kulick present a similar idea. They do not take these two perspectives to be unsuited, arguing that the instances of language in use that are studied under a textually oriented view of discourse are still socially situated and need to be interpreted in terms of their social meanings and functions.<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis*, (New York: Bloomsbury, 2012). p.2

<sup>50</sup> Ibid, 4.

<sup>51</sup> M.A.K Halliday, Ruqaiya Hasan, *Cohesion in English* (New York and London; Longman, 1976)

<sup>52</sup> Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis*, (New York: Bloomsbury, 2012), p.6

Discourse is the way of combining and integrating language, actions, reactions, and ways of thinking, blinking, valuing, believing, and using various symbols, tools, and object to pass a particular sort of socially familiar identity.<sup>53</sup>

Schematics work both for readers and listeners of discourse for discourse analysis. For listeners/readers, schematics serve to understand discourse and analyze of various aspects of discourse such as discourse elements, discourse structure, reference of reasonableness, coherence, the cohesion of discourse, and others.<sup>54</sup> The definition of discourse analysis also has a different understanding. Stubbs argued that discourse analysis is a form of study that analyzes or examines spoken language or writing used scientifically. Cook also claimed, just like Stubbs who said that discourse analysis is a study that discusses discourse.<sup>55</sup>

Discourse analysis in simple meaning studies the language units above the sentence. Discourse analysis is present in language studies and various other fields of study.

## C. Critical Discourse Analysis

### 1. Definition of Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis is the analysis of language using essential language paradigms. Critical discourse analysis is often viewed opposed descriptive the discourse, considers discourse a simple language text phenomenon. In CDA, discourse is not understood solely as a study of language. The result is not to get an idea of the aspect of speech but to relate it to the context.<sup>56</sup>

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<sup>53</sup> James Paul Gee, *How to do Discourse Analysis, A Tool Kit First Edition* (New York and London: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group 2011), p.2

<sup>54</sup> Yoce Aliah Darma, *Analisis Wacana Kritis*, (Bandung: PT Refika Aditama, 2014), p.17

<sup>55</sup> Rista Dwi Septiani, "Representasi Perempuan Dalam Film (*Analisis Wacana Kritis Sara Mills Dalam The Herd*)", UIN Syarif Hidayatullah.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid*, p.99

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a discourse analysis research that focuses on how social power abuse, dominance, and inequality is passed down, reproduced, and resisted through the text and talk in the social and political context. Critical discourse analysts take an explicit position with such dissident research and thus want to understand, expose, and ultimately resist social inequality.<sup>57</sup> A critical analysis could look into gender, ideology, and identity issues and how they are reflected in specific texts. This could start with a discourse analysis and progress to an explanation and interpretation. From here, the analysis could deconstruct and challenge the texts, drawing ideologies and assumptions underlying the use of discourse and relating these to various worldviews, experiences, and beliefs.<sup>58</sup>

Critical discourse analysis of language occurs as an essential element as the example of a particular force. Also Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is required to understand the textual and social practices of a news discourse presented by media.<sup>59</sup> The development of critical discourse analysis gives rise to many different theories and approaches used in research. Foucault<sup>60</sup> explained the phenomenal definition of a discourse and its political potential and its relation to power, namely that discourse or discourse is a strategic element that operates in the power relations scene.

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<sup>57</sup> Deborah Schiffri n, dkk. *The Handbook of Discourse Analysis*, (USA: Blackwell, 2001), p.352

<sup>58</sup> Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis*, (London: Bloomsbury, 20120, p.186

<sup>59</sup> Mohammad Muhassin. 2021. *A Critical Discourse Analysis of A Political Talk Show On The 2019 Indonesian Presidential Election*. Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung. English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris pISSN 2086-6003 | eISSN 2580-1449 Vol 14 (2), 2021, 21-50, p.23

<sup>60</sup> Yoce Aliah Darma, *Analisis Wacana Kritis*, (Bandung: PT Refika Aditama 2014), p.100

From Foucault's definition, it was revealed that discourse is a tool for the interests of power, hegemony, cultural dominance, and science.

Fairclough and Wodak<sup>61</sup> stated, critical discourse analysis looks at discourse, language in speech, and writing as a form of social practice. Describing discourse as a social practice leads to a dialectical relationship between discursive events (different) with the situations, institutions, and social structures that make up it.

A vital feature stems from the fact that the CDA holds that all discourse is historical and can therefore only be understood concerning its context. CDA refers to external factors such as culture, society, and ideology. In any case, the concept of context is crucial to CDA because it clearly integrates psychosocial, political, and ideological components and thus predestinates an interdisciplinary approach.<sup>62</sup>

Based on some of the above opinions, we can define critical discourse analysis as an attempt to reveal the hidden determination of the subject who submits a statement. The admission is made by placing oneself in the author's position by following the structure of meaning to form the production of ideology disguised in the discourse that can be known.

## 2. Characteristics of Critical Discourse Analysis

In critical discourse analysis, discourse here is not understood, especially in language study. Discourse analysis does use language in the traditional linguistic sense. The context here means that language is used for specific purposes and practices, including the practice of

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<sup>61</sup> Ibid, p.101

<sup>62</sup> Ruth Wodak, dkk. *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis*, (London: SAGE Publications, 2001), p.15

power. Wodak<sup>63</sup> stated that critical discourse analysis sees the use of language in speech and writing as a form of social practice. The differences are represented in the social position displayed. Through discourse, for example, a racist, sexist, or inequality state of social life that is seen as common sense, a natural right, is the reality.<sup>64</sup> These are the important characteristics of critical discourse analysis, from Van Dijk, Fairclough, and Wodak.<sup>65</sup>

- a. **Action:** With this kind of understanding, associate discourse as a form of interaction. Discourse is no longer placed as in enclosed and internal spaces. There are a few things how discourse should be viewed. First, discourse is seen as something that aims, for example, to persuade, react, and so on. Second, discourse is understood as something that is expressed consciously, controlled, not based on something out of control or defined outside of consciousness.<sup>66</sup>
- b. **Context:** Critical discourse analysis considers the context of the discourse, such as backgrounds, situations, events, and conditions. Discourse here is produced, understood, and analyzed in a particular context. Followed by Cook, he mentions three central things in the sense of discourse: text, context, discourse.<sup>67</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> Eriyanto, *Analisis Wacana (Pengantar Analisis Teks Media)*, (Yogyakarta: LkiS, 2011) p.7

<sup>64</sup> Norman Fairclough, Ruth Wodak, 'Critical Discourse Analysis' *Discourse Studies A Multidisciplinary Introduction*, Vol.2 (London: Sage Publication, 1997), p.258

<sup>65</sup> Eriyanto, *Analisis Wacana (Pengantar Analisis Teks Media)*, (Yogyakarta: LkiS, 2011), p.8

<sup>66</sup> Yoce Aliah Darma, *Analisis Wacana Kritis*, (Bandung: PT Refika Aditama, 2014), p. 136

<sup>67</sup> Eriyanto. *Analisis Wacana (Pengantar Analisis Teks Media)*, (Yogyakarta: LkiS, 2011) p. 8

- c. **Historical:** An understanding of this discourse will only be obtained if we can provide historical context when the text was created. /What was the political situation the atmosphere at the time? Therefore, at the time of conducting the analysis needs a review to understand why the discourse is developing or developed.<sup>68</sup>
- d. **Authority:** Power concerning discourse, it is necessary to see what is called control. More specifically, social power, can be defined by the term control. Power is used to control the actions and minds of members of the group, so it also requires a power base in forms such as money, force, status, popularity (fame), knowledge, information, culture, or most importantly, 'public discourse' and communication.<sup>69</sup>
- e. **Ideology:** Similarly to energy, the relevant idea in critical discourse analysis is ideology. that is because texts, conversations, and others are ideological exercises or mirroring of a specific ideology. in this form of view, discourse can't use vicinity language in the back of closed doors but must see the context mainly the ideology of existing organizations plays a position in shaping discourse. In news texts, for instance, it may be analyzed whether or not the emerging text displays one's ideology inclusive of feminist, anti-feminist, capitalist, socialist, and so on.

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<sup>68</sup> Yoce Aliah Darma. *Analisis Wacana Kritis*, (Bandung: PT Refika Aditama, 2014), p. 139

<sup>69</sup> Yoce Aliah Darma. *Analisis Wacana Kritis*, (Bandung: PT Refika Aditama, 2014), p. 141

### 3. Discourse Analysis Models by Sara Mills

Discourse Analysis Models by Mills introduced feminist stylistics that continues to this day, nearly 20 years after its publication, and her work is evolving in this area. This idea helps to understand the written works of women. And on the other hand, stylistic women can be helpful to young researchers interested in the field because the field is well structured and requires the first knowledge of feminism.

Mills writes a lot about discourse theory. However, her point of concern is the discourse on feminism: how women are featured in the text, whether in novels, pictures, photos, or in the news. Therefore, Mills is often referred as a feminist perspective. The main point of this discourse on feminist perspectives shows how women are portrayed and marginalized in the text and how marginalized shapes and patterns are carried out.

Although Mills is better known as a discourse expert who writes extensively about the representation of women.<sup>70</sup> the approach proposed by Mills can be applied in other areas meaning limited to women's issues. There are two basic concepts of note: the subject-object position, placing the representation as the most crucial part. How one party, group, person, idea, and event is displayed in a certain way in discourse influences the audience's meaning. The emphasis is on how the position of a social actor, the position of an idea, or event is placed in the text. The reader's position is the party who only receives the text and participates in carrying out the transaction as will be involved in the text.<sup>71</sup>

<sup>70</sup> Eriyanto, *Analisis Wacana: Pengantar Analisis Teks Media*, (Yogyakarta: LkiS, 2011), p. 200

<sup>71</sup> Yoce Aliah Darma. *Analisis Wacana Kritis*, (Bandung: PT Refika Aditama, 2014), p. 122



In her latest work, Mills develops a study of her feminist discourse. It examines third-wave feminism whose analysis is not just about gender, not about language to gender, but emphasizes feminism. This kind of model of feminism examines in depth a text about who produces the discourse, the purpose, and how it is produced.<sup>72</sup>

Table 1.1  
Sara Mills Analysis Framework<sup>73</sup>

Level	Point of View
Subject-Object Position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How events are viewed.</li> <li>- From the glasses of who was seen...</li> <li>- Who is positioned as the storyteller (subject), and who is the object told...</li> <li>- Do each actor and social group have the opportunity to present themselves, their ideas, or their presence, their opinions are displayed by other groups/ people?</li> </ul>
Position of the Listener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How does the listener's position displayed in the text?</li> <li>- How does the listener's position in the text display?</li> <li>- To which group does the reader identify themselves?</li> </ul>

<sup>72</sup> Ibid, p. 123

<sup>73</sup> Eriyanto, *Analisis Wacana (Pengantar Analisis Teks Media)*, (Yogyakarta: LkiS, 2011) p.7

#### 4. Feminist Stylistics

Feminist stylistics aims to apply stylistic tools to investigate those concerns and concerns traditionally identified in feminist approaches to language study. Same as feminist studies, feminist stylistic perspective is deep to flag gender issues. However the focus crucially modifications to the linguistic (and also multimodal) manifestations of these concerns. As Mills puts it: 'Feminist stylistics is concerned with the analysis of how questions of gender impact the production and interpretation of texts.'<sup>74</sup>

Mills initially defines feminist stylistics as a particular 'form of analysis

*The 'feminist' and the 'stylistics' parts of this phrase are complex and may have different meanings for readers. Nevertheless, the term itself is one that best sums up my concern first and foremost with an analysis that identifies itself as feminist and which uses linguistic or language analysis to examine texts [...]. thus, feminist stylistic analysis is concerned not only to describe sexism in a text but also to analyze how that point of view, agency, or transivity are unexpectedly closely related to matters of gender to discover whether women's writing practices can be described, and so on.*

(Mills, 1995)

Feminism is challenging to define because of the many different kinds of feminism. Therefore, this introductory summary is not to be considered comprehensive but rather as attempting to posit some form of the common denominator and varied theoritical field.<sup>75</sup>

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<sup>74</sup> Nina Noorgard, dkk. *Key Terms in Stylistics*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2008), p.18

<sup>75</sup> Sara Mills, *Feminist Stylistics*, (New York: Routledge, 1995), p.2

The discourse analysis by Mills model refers to how women are portrayed in and marginalized in texts, whether in news, novels, pictures, photos, or films and how this pattern of marginalization is carried out. Mills slightly discriminates against the critical linguistics model. She focused on the structure of language and how it affects the meaning of the audience, Mills shows more about how the positions of actors are displayed in the text. Who is the narrator's subject, who is the narrator's object, and what is the position of the reader or writer in a discourse.<sup>76</sup>

Mills used thoughts that can be slightly specific from those of other discourse writers. Critical linguistics is used to focus on the structure of language. How it influences the means of the audience, Mills suggests more significances around the positions of actors inside the text. Those positions offer that who's the item of the story will determine how the text is dependent and how that means is handled inside the textual content as an entire.

In addition to subjects and objects, Mills also focuses on how the reader and writer are presented in the text. How the reader identifies and places himself in the storytelling of the text. Eventually, the way of storytelling and the positions put and displayed in this text make one party legitimate and the other party illegitimate.<sup>77</sup>

Feminist Stylistics also aims to show that gender is foregrounded in texts at certain key moments and is usually dealt with in ways that can be predicted. These moments often appear to be rational but foregrounding them enables us to read them differently. In this way, the book intends to look at texts which appear to be clearly dealing with gender issues; for example, love scenes in books, differential usage

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<sup>76</sup> Eriyanto, *Analisis Wacana: Pengantar Analisis Teks Media*, (Yogyakarta: LkiS, 2011), p.199-200

<sup>77</sup> Ibid, p.200

of terms for men and women, sexism, and so on. But it will also analyze those elements which do not, at first sight, seem to have anything to do with gender; for example, metaphor, narrative, and focalization.

Further, that means of discourse is similarly decided via the player element. Participant factors, specifically from the reader's aspect, have been evolved once more by way of Mills. The text has to now not simplest be discovered from the author's context, but also the reader's context, mainly concerning ideology. Consistent with Mills, the textual content results from negotiations between the writer and the reader. Therefore, the reader is not a party who closest receives text but also transactions.

a. **Position of Subject-Object of Analysis**

Mills underlines how the positions of various social actors, ideas, or events are placed in the text. These positions eventually determine the text form that is present in the audience. Every actor has the same opportunity to describe his actions and see or judge the world. They has the possibility of being a subject for themselves, telling themselves, and having the option of showing the word according to her perceptions and opinions.<sup>78</sup> The representation of position of the subject or object has of certain ideology, how someone actor positions has a contribution to marginalize object when it is presented in news.<sup>79</sup>

This position will denote a specific telling point of view. It means that an event or discourse will be explained from the subject's point of view as the event's narrator. As a result, the audience's interpretation of the truth will be dependent on the narrator.

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<sup>78</sup> Eriyanto, *Analisis Wacana: Pengantar Analisis Teks Media*, (Yogyakarta: LkiS Grup, 2001), p.201

<sup>79</sup> Ibid p.202

Because the defining process is subjective, the perspectives and perspectives used will also have an impact on how an event is defined. When displayed in a feminist discourse, the position in the discourse will also place women's position.<sup>80</sup>

#### **b. Position of the Reader**

Mills believes that the listener's position in a text is important and must be considered in the text. The text is thought to be the result of a good deal affected between the writer and the reader. In this case, it is clear how the reader identifies with and places himself within the text's storytelling. This position will put the listener in a certain position, influencing how the text is to be understood and how these social actors are to be positioned. Finally, the manner in which the story is told, as well as the position placed and displayed in this text, make one event legitimate and the opposing party elitist.<sup>81</sup>

Quoted by Hariyana<sup>82</sup>, an an important and interesting aspect of Mills' model is the way it depicts the listener's position in the text. Mills argued that the reader's position is very essential in a text and should be taken into account. When placing and studying the context of only on the side of the writer, she rejected the opinion of many experts, and the readers ignored her. Text, according to this model, is simply production on the part of the author and has nothing to do with the reader. The reader is only set, and his or her status as a consumer has no effect on the text generation. The

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<sup>80</sup> Zeralda Nur Aisyah P, 'Muniba Mazari – A Study of Feminist Stylistics', (UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya), p.85

<sup>81</sup> Zeralda Nur Aisyah P, 'Muniba Mazari – A Study of Feminist Stylistics', (UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya), p.70

<sup>82</sup> Agustinus Hariyana, dkk. 'The Representation of Women in Pendhoza's Bojoku Galak's Song Through Sara Mills's Critical Discourse Analysis Model'

model proposed by Mills is the polar opposite. Text is the result of a bargain struck between the writer and the reader. As a result, the reader here is seen as more than just a party accepting texts, but also as a participant in transactions, as evidenced by the text.

Table 1.2  
Discourse Analysis Context by Sara Mills



Source: (Yoce Aliah Darma, 2014)<sup>83</sup>

From this chart, Mills has the terms about text and context: (1) the reader dominates the text, and (2) how the reader interprets the text. Thus, the reader (by its social situation and context) influences the text or discourse because the reader interprets and gives meaning to it.

#### D. Speech

One type of public speaking activity is a speech, usually in the form of a formal speech given by a leader or important people to present their opinions, important events or ideas need to be discussed. Speech has many functions, such as creating a leading situation where a person is needed to deliver the speech and providing a positive feeling of being heard by an audience.

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<sup>83</sup> Yoce Aliah Darma. *Analisis Wacana Kritis*, (Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama, 2014), p.70

There are several examples of speeches, such as graduation speeches, religious speeches, official speeches by the president and staff, speeches by leaders and leadership speech.<sup>84</sup>

Speech is a familiar feature of everyday life that we rarely define.<sup>85</sup> It seems as natural to humans as walking, and only less so than breathing. However, a single moment of reflection is enough to influence us to the spontaneity of this speech is only an illusive feeling. Learning to speak is an entirely different thing from learning to walk. In the case of this last function, culture, that is, the traditional organ of social practices is not seriously involved.

The meaning of speech is speaking in front of the general public to carry the statements, ideas, ideas, instructions, or advice, with proper wording. Other opinions say the meaning of speech is speaking in public or giving speeches to convey statements or give a description of a matter. Speeches are generally done by someone who is considered crucial to get an idea or view of a matter by delivering speeches, such as welcoming speeches, honoring holidays, state speeches, and others.

Speech is a discourse prepared to speak in front of an audience. Speeches are generally addressed to people or groups to express their congratulations, welcome guests, remember certain holidays, and so on. Speech is a technique to effectively use words or language, which means skills or skills to choose words that can affect the communicated.

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<sup>84</sup> Rosi Wahyuni Kastam Syamsi, "The Analysis of Critical Discourse Analysis in the Speeches of Nadiem Makariem and Muhadjir Effendy at Teacher's Day", International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation, IJLLT 4(6): p.245-251.

<sup>85</sup> Edward Sapir, *Language an Introduction to the Study of Speech*, (New York: Hartcourt, Brace, 1921), p.3

## E. YouTube

### 1. Definition of YouTube

YouTube is a popular video-sharing website where users can load, watch, and share video clips for free. Generally, videos on YouTube are video clips, films, TV, and videos. It is a social media platform owned by Google. It was launched on February, 14 2005 by Stove Chen, Chad Hurley, and Javed Karim. It is the second most visited website, right after google itself. YouTube has more than one billion monthly users who collectively watch more than one billion hours of videos each day. As of may 2019, videos were being uploaded at a rate of more than 500 hours of content per minute.

According to Wayan cited by Ruslan's thesis that Youtube is part of the innovation of information technology (IT) in the current era of gloalization. YouTube is a website that shares different types of videos like music videos, tv clips, music videos, movie trailers, and others.<sup>86</sup> In YouTube there is so many provides a variety of videos like video clips to film, as well as videos made by YouTube users and also from YouTube can give the positive impacts. It has grown into a distribution channel for various circles, from creators to advertisers, as a place to share, inform and inspire internet users in various parts of the world.<sup>87</sup>

### 2. YouTube Features

There are so many features on YouTube, including:

- Search Video

This site is a collection of various videos that have been uploaded. How to use it by typing keywords in the search section.

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<sup>86</sup> Muh Ruslan, Skripsi: "*The Effectiveness of YouTube Videos in Improving Students Speaking Skills at SMK Negeri 1 Palopo*", (Palopo: IAIN Palopo, 2021), p.15

<sup>87</sup> A. Abraham, *Sukses Menjadi Artis dengan YouTube*, (Surabaya: Reform Media, 2011), p.45



- Play Video

We can play the video that we have got the keyword and of course with a stable internet connection so that the video can be smoothly played.

- Upload Video

In addition to watching videos on YouTube, we can also upload videos that we have made using the account we already have.

- Download Video

We can download YouTube videos according to what are in demand for free. There are many ways to download a video. One of which is by copying the URL address that is already available in the video. And can make it easier for us to watch for free or without an internet connection.

### 3. Categories

In YouTube, there are so many types of videos, ranging from videos for private users to videos that are rarely or never seen on television. In general, the categories on YouTube are as follows:

- Autos and vehicles
- Entertainment
- Music
- News and politics
- Travel and places
- Sports
- Comedy
- Film and animation
- People and blogs<sup>88</sup>

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<sup>88</sup> Akbar Ali, “Efektivitas YouTube Sebagai Media Penyebaran Informasi”, (2018), p.20-22

YouTube is a very useful especially for this era. In this case, it used YouTube media as a media in the study on a YouTube.





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