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Unveiling Power Dynamics in Mandela's Speech: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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Abstract
Political speeches are an effective tool to shape ideologies and educate people about prevailing societal issues. Nelson Mandela was a prominent figure who was anti-apartheid and brought a revolution in African's people lives. He used speeches as a powerful tool to fight against racial discrimination. The research aims to investigate two powerful speeches of Mandela, one is Inaugural Address (1994) and the other is Congressional Address (1994). In this study linguistic features and the language usage in Mandela's speeches have been analyzed. Mandela's language usage aligns with a particular culture and social context for a specific purpose which is to fight for the rights of "Blacks" and to end the racial discrimination that is hindering the way towards unity among White and Black Americans. This is qualitative research, and the non-probability purposive sampling technique has been employed to analyze the data. Fairclough's 3-Dimensional Framework (2003) has been applied to investigate the linguistic features and social and discursive practices in the great leader Mandela's speeches. The research is crucial as it opens the way for other researchers to analyze the other speeches of different leaders. The findings of the research show the eloquent use of linguistic devices to emphasize the main concern of Mandela: that is to end discrimination and to build reconciliation among people. The tone of the speaker is quite optimistic despite difficult circumstances. This research also highlights the historical and political climate of that time.
Keywords: CDA, Inaugural address, Congressional address, historical perspective, racial discrimination.

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Introduction:

Power dynamics refers to interaction among the different groups in which one group holds power over the other. Power can be manifested in varied forms incorporating economic, social, and political and it helps in achieving different goals such as influence and domination over the other. Power Dynamics is a complex concept affecting varied dimensions of life such as ideology, identity, and social justice (Rouhana, 2011).

Nelson Mandela is one of the prominent figures in the history of Africa, who challenged the power dynamics in American society and revolutionized African life. He was a competent leader and an anti-discrimination activist. Mandela struggled to fight against discrimination in varied ways. In 1944, Mandela enlisted in the African Public Congress (ANC), a Dark political association dedicated to gaining privileges for the Black people. The bigoted Party came to power in 1948, and politically sanctioned racial discrimination. Mandela became one of the ANC's leaders and in 1952 was made appointee leader of the ANC. He coordinated peaceful strikes, blacklists, walks, and varied protests the injustice.

In 1960, after the slaughter of Black Protestors at Sharpeville, Nelson reconciled a paramilitary part of the ANC to take part in strikes against the white minority government. He was pursued for and vindicated of conspiracy in 1961, however, in 1962, he was caught again for illicitly leaving the country. In 1964, he was sentenced to life detainment (Mandela, 1990).

Mandela remained determined in Jail, the brutality of Whites couldn't stop him, and keeping in view that he was a symbolic leader of the counter-politically-sanctioned racial discrimination movement, he initiated a civil disobedience movement at the jail that forced South African authorities to make improvisations in Jail and 1982 he was shifted to Pollsmoor Jail on the central area, and from there to cottage in 1988, where he was detained at home.

F.W. de Klerk, in 1989 turned out to be the new South African president who worked on ending racial discrimination. Klerk ended the restriction on the ANC, suspended Mandela's executions, and gave orders to release Mandela in 1990. Mandela drove the ANC to negotiate with the minority government to end racial discrimination and founding a multiracial government. Mandela and Klerk 1993 were mutually awarded the Nobel Prize for setting peace in the country (Glad & Blanton, 1997). The first free elections of the country, in 1994 were won by ANC and Mandela, and on 10 May he was introduced as the first Black Prime Minister. Mandela as a President founded a Commission to explore common liberties infringement due to racial discrimination and to improve the living conditions of Africans he commenced new initiatives. The core purpose of Mandela was to make Africans aware to resist discrimination and to put an end to White dominant society. People of Africa were deprived of basic human rights, Mandela took steps to make Africans free, free as a nation where they can peacefully enjoy their lives and are not judged based on their color and creed (Mpofu & Ndlovu-Gatsheni, 2018).

Significance of study:

The present study is significant as it gives insight into comprehensive details of linguistic devices used by Mandela in his speeches, and how language plays a crucial role in depicting political stances and ideologies. The study also highlights the historical context of these two selected speeches. The thorough analysis reflects Mandela's strong ideology and the critical political and social situation of that time (Bayram, 2010). Furthermore, these two Mandela's speeches are of extreme importance from a social-political perspective.

Objectives of Research:

The main objectives of the current study are:

1. To analyze the rhetorical devices used in speeches and what specific purpose they serve.
2. To analyze the usage of language in specific cultural and social contexts and how ideologies and power relations are reflected in speeches.

Limitation of Study:

The present research is limited to the data of only two significant Mandela speeches "Inaugural Address" and "Congressional Address", and these were delivered in the same year 1994. Second, the limitation is that only Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis model is applied.

Research Questions:

1. What are the linguistic strategies and leadership language that are used by Nelson Mandela in his speeches?
2. How did Nelson Mandela use language to transfer his message to people and what are the ideologies that are reflected in his speeches?

Literature Review:

According to Fairclough (1993) "discourse" is the process of socially interactive, interaction between the addresser and addressee.

According to Van Dijk (1998), CDA is the analysis of any discourse from the viewpoint of discursive practices like discrimination, hegemony, and inequality in any society. It emphasizes examining the exertion of discursive practices from political and socio-economic perspectives (Sheyholislami, 2001).

Fairclough (1995) explains Critical Discourse Analysis as a discourse that aims to systematically revolve around opaque affinities of determination and casualty between text, discursive events, and social practices. The word "critical' in CDA refers to two meanings, firstly it refers to analyzing social injustice and secondly, it is distinct from the traditional model of analysis. Moreover, CDA aims to examine how texts and events are produced and shaped ideologically by power

relations. Fairclough proposes a comprehensive model which is a three-dimensional model for CDA that involves analysis of the text, sociocultural, and discursive practice. Three interconnected processes of analysis involve three interconnected dimensions. Three dimensions are description, interpretation, and explanation (Janks, 1997).

Comprehending the Role of Language and Discourse in the Dynamics of Power and Discrimination is crucial. According to the concept of Foucault discourse is not just a means of communication rather it is a process of thought, which in its geographical and historical context, renders thoughts "thinkable" and "sayable" while regulating people who are thinking on these points of view. When written text is analyzed the important features present in the text contain unity, meaning, and the aim of the discursive style that is employed within the text. Discourse holds a central position in every aspect of society as well as media and politics. Textual data contain coherence, cohesion, and impartment of concepts. Political and media discourse are the best examples of the fluidity of information transfer through varied methods of discursive mediums.

The critical discourse analysis of Mandela's speech "I Am Prepared to Die" serves as a foundation to investigate other speeches of Mandela.

To analyze Martin Luther King's speech from a socio-political perspective, research is conducted. The speech "I Have a Dream" is taken for this purpose and it is analyzed by using Fairclough's CDA model. The findings reveal that varied stylistic devices have been used in the poem which makes the poem inspiring and worth reading. Textual analysis reveals that the choice of words reveals the ideology of the poet, and he has depicted his thoughts in his writing in a very decent manner. The use of rhetorical devices reveals the main theme of the poem which is apartheid, and he has successfully used language as a tool to specify the associations between the oppressors and the oppressed (Sipra & Rashid, 2013).

The research is based on William Anning's speech which he gave in the Australian Senate. Fairclough's three-dimensional CDA model was used in the research. The purpose of the research is to identify impression markers that he has used in his speech, highlight all key concerns, and illustrate the cultural as well as social implications of Anning's speech. The research findings show that the speaker has frequently used varied impression markers for the sake of coherence in his speech highlighting his stance and getting the attention of his audience. He has used positive labels for Australians and negative labels for Muslims like criminals, terrorists, and illegal occupants. His speech specifically stressed on necessity to ban the entry of Muslims. He just discussed common man issues to grab attention otherwise, the central point of his research was to spread hatred for Muslims and to show love for Christianity (Hassan et al., 2019).

Research is conducted on Muhammad Jinnah's speech which he delivered at Pakistan's First Constituent Assembly. Fairclough's CDA model is used in research to analyze the text—the research aimed to highlight all the linguistic elements that projected Quaid's ideology in his particular speech. The findings display that Quaid's speech incorporates all the essential stylistic elements that make speech impressive and make his stance clear about prevailing social issues and his thoughts about ethnicity in Pakistan. The choice of words displays his enthusiasm to instill equality, justice, and impartiality in his people to strengthen the country. The analysis displays that Quaid's motivation behind speech is to bring people in confidence and to give them a roadmap to follow in the new state (Anwar et al., 2020).

The research was carried out to analyze three speeches of King Abdullah 2, the research aimed to examine the linguistic devices that King used in his speeches. In this study two two-level analyses are done one is analyzing according to the major principles of CDA which are- description of text, discursive, and social

practice. And the other level, persuasive strategies – creativity, intertextuality, reference, and circumlocution are employed to examine how King has framed the central issues in his speech—political discourse. The findings of the research show that King utilized persuasive strategies competently to deliver his ideologies to people (Al-Haq & Al-Sleibi, 2015).

The research is based on Mandela's Defense Speech "I am Prepared to Die" which he delivered during the Rivonia Trial. This research aimed to explore the hidden ideologies and power relationships encoded in his speech. Vandijk CDA framework and Fairclough's model are used for analysis and analysis is done on two levels: one is lexical, and the other is pragmatic. The findings show that Mandela has used particular strategies of CDA to convey his ideology which reflects his rebellious spirit and political stance as an anti-apartheid leader who fought for the rights of Africans (Nasser Aldosari, 2020).

The research discussed above highlights the fact that a lot of research has been executed before in which CDA is applied to political speeches. The present study varies from previous research because the selected speeches of Mandela have not been investigated yet using the theoretical framework of Fairclough (2003), so the present research is done to fill the gap by examining Mandela's Inaugural and Congressional address to highlight linguistic features and to uncover social and discursive practices used in his speeches. Language is a tool to communicate powerful ideologies and Mandela's speeches reflect his ideology and his struggles against injustice (Jalali & Sadeghi, 2014).

Research Methodology:

According to Clifford Woody, research methodology incorporates characterizing and redefining issues and formulating hypotheses, gathering, organizing, and assessing data; making deductions, and, arriving at a conclusion (Kale & Jayanth, 2019). Qualitative methodology is used in this research which is based on

descriptive data instead of numerical data. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research is a methodology to test objective theories by investigating the relationships among different variables. It is an approach for comprehending the meanings that a group or an individual ascribe to any social problem (Kamal, 2019). The non-probability sampling technique is used in research. The purposive sampling is done to collect the data. The tools given by Fairclough are description, explanation, and interpretations are used in research, and a variety of other tools of CDA are also employed for the analysis of text such as discourse strategies. In this research, an attempt is made to unveil Mandela's hidden ideologies and linguistic strategies that were deliberately used by Mandela in speeches to encourage people and to persuade them to believe in his leadership strategies for a better future.

The transcripts of the speeches are taken from the two websites to analyze the data (Ali-Dinar).

The two texts include, one is the Inaugural Address (Text 1) given on (10 May 1994) and the other is Congressional Address (Text 2) given on (6 October 1994).

Theoretical Framework:

The present research aims to locate the linguistic features, and social and discursive practices in the selected speeches of Nelson Mandela and the researcher has employed Fairclough's three-dimensional model (2003), from the book Analyzing Discourse: Textual Analysis for Social Research. This book is an important work in the domain of Critical Discourse Analysis. The model constitutes analysis at three levels: social analysis, textual analysis, and discourse analysis. Fairclough's approach to discourse analysis (2003) assumes that language is a part of social life that is fundamental and dialectically associated with other aspects of social life, so it is significant to take language into account while doing research (p.2)

Fairclough's three-dimensional model is used in research to undergo textual analysis of speeches. This model helps in descriptive study comprehending speakers' main themes and socio-political interests and getting insight into their ideologies (Fairclough, 2003). Fairclough's model is based on three levels:

Textual Analysis: This is the first level in which textual analysis is done to examine the linguistic features used in the text. In this level, sentence and grammatical structure, and stylistic devices used in the text are examined. Analyzing the "internal relation" of texts incorporates semantic and grammatical relations as well as vocabulary and phonological relations. (Fairclough, 2003 p.36,37)

At this level, the sentence structure of speeches, tone, and varied rhetorical devices like symbolism, personification, imagery, juxtaposition, parallelism, and intertextuality are analyzed.

Discursive Practice: In this level, the text examines the relationship of the speaker with participation. It examines the production of text, and how it is distributed and consumed. The role of participants and the power relationships are examined. In this phase, the societal norms are taken into consideration and how they shape the discourse.

Social Practice: It examines the social context in which discourse is done, how language contributes to displaying social reality in discourse, and how power dynamics can be challenged and reinforced through the discourse.

Fairclough's framework (2001) proposes that the production of text and its meaning stem from interpretation and production activities influenced by social context. Thus, three factors are significant in analyzing text layers to comprehend the underlying ideologies and social relationships.

Any discourse works in three main ways in any social practice: one as genre (acting), second as discourses (representing), and third as styles (way of being).

(Fairclough, 2003, p.26.)

Data Analysis:

Text 1- Nelson Mandela's Speech at the Inauguration ceremony (1994).

Background and Description of Inaugural Address:

Mandela's Inaugural Address marked a historical moment in the history of South Africans as he was declared the "First Black President". In his address, he called for reconciliation and unity and to end discrimination in society. He urged the creation of a democratic society by a collaborative effort. After the era of oppression and racial discrimination, Mandela's speech emphasizes nation-building for a better future.

Analysis of Language:

Fairclough talks about the relational approach to the analysis of text in his book Analyzing Discourse (Fairclough,2003). He said that external and internal relations of text can be distinguished. Analyzing the external relation of the text incorporates analyzing their relationship with social practices, events, and structures. Analyzing the internal relation of the text incorporates analyzing semantic, grammatical, vocabulary, and phenological relations. (p.36,37)

Mandela's tone in the speech is formal and optimistic. Throughout the speech, his tone was calm and deliberate, which conveyed his sense of determination and conviction. Mandela has used honorific terms to address higher authorities like Your Majesty, and Your Highness. He has followed the formal pattern of addressing his speech by initiating the address with these terms. The word choice in speech reveals Mandela's ideology of an equitable and just society. He was optimistic for a good future. Phrases like "glory and hope to newborn liberty" and "all our hopes for glorious life" display his positive approach toward life. Furthermore, his empathy towards people is also evident in the text. He has used emotive language to deliver his thoughts about the collective pain they all have

experienced and his love for the country. For example, he said.

"The spiritual and physical oneness we all share with this common homeland explains the depth of pain we all carried……."

His love and affection for his homeland are seen in this statement and his empathetic attitude towards his people. His words like "depth of pain" and "valleys of darkness" show the sufferings of Africans and harsh realities of their life and how long they had to come to get basic human rights. Moreover, he has also expressed his gratitude for global cooperation in the fight against discrimination, as the foundation of a non-racist, non-sexist, and democratic society is laid due to global cooperation. He has very deliberately used language and shows his trust in higher authorities that they will keep on standing for a democratic society. He said:

"We trust that you will continue to stand by us as we tackle the challenges of building peace, prosperity, non-sexism, non-racism, and democracy".

Moreover, the sentence structure in speech is varied and effective. The cohesion in his sentences makes his speech impressive. Mandela has made straightforward statements to make speech clear and impactful. To convey complex and nuanced thoughts Mandela has used complex sentences in his speech. Throughout the speech, he uses the pronoun "we, us, and our" to display cooperation. In his speech, rich and sophisticated vocabulary is employed to deliver his imperative stance on unity and reconciliation. The correct articulations of thoughts display his command over his grammar.

Overall, the language used in his Inaugural Address (1994) is effective and powerful. His persuasive and formal style, deliberate choice of words, formal and optimistic tone, and varied structural arrangement contribute to conveying his ideology impressively and display his exceptional skills in analyzing language.

Linguistic Devices used in speech:

Mandela's Inaugural address is a great example of how discourse can be done and used as a powerful tool to reflect ideologies and to persuade and manipulate the audience. Discourse strategies assist in grabbing the audience's attention and evoking strong emotions in the audience. He addressed his audience to give them hope for a bright and prosperous future for example at the beginning of the address he said:

"Today, all of us do, by our presence here, and by our celebration in other parts of our country and the world, confer glory and hope to newborn liberty."

In Mandela's Inaugural address, he motivated his audience with powerful words.

"We understand still there is no easy road to freedom.

We know well that none of us acting alone can achieve success.

We must therefore act together as a united people, for national reconciliation, for nation building, for the birth of a new world."

Mandela has used varied rhetorical devices in his address that add beauty to his speech. He has used parallelism, symbolism, personification, metaphor, alliteration, and juxtaposition to emphasize his stance.

Mandela used metaphors in his address to illustrate complex and evoke strong emotional responses in the listener's mind. For example: In his Inaugural Address Mandela compared his compatriots with Jacaranda and Mimosa Trees.

"To my compatriots, I have no hesitation in saying that each one of us is as intimately attached to the soil of this beautiful country as are the famous jacaranda trees of Pretoria and the mimosa trees of the bushveld."

Symbolism is also used in his Inaugural address for example he has used jacaranda trees and mimosa trees as a symbol to display the affection and affiliation of people with their homeland. At another point, the word "Rainbow Nation" is a symbol of both Black and White people. Rainbow Nation also

displays the differences between the two nations.

Another linguistic feature, which is personification, is also seen in Mandela's speech. He said:

"The national mood changes as the seasons change."

The parallelism in this text adds beauty and makes speech impressive. There are many examples in his speech where we can see parallelism for example.

The time for the healing of the wound has come.

The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come.

The time to build is upon us.

At one point Mandela ended the speech with parallelism to emphasize the significance of justice and peace.

Let there be justice for all.

Let there be peace for all.

Let there be work, bread, water, and salt for all.

Imagery is also seen in Mandela's speech to display the societal ills that are affecting society and what impact they have on people. The world knows the struggles of Africans and their fight against apartheid, so Mandela made such statements in a speech that gave us a view of African's hard life and their struggles.

According to Fairclough, there are Standard Conversational implicatures that refer to implicit meanings that can be inferred logically based on people's assumptions of what Grice (1975) termed as conversational maxims – Quality, quantity, relevance, and manner. (Fairclough,2003, p.60)

In Mandela's Inaugural address, there are varied pragmatic elements that reflect how discourse is done to achieve communicative goals. Mandela's speech incorporates performative language (Speech Act Theory) where his discourse serves a particular function such as promising people to free themselves from

discrimination and poverty. Mandela also employed politeness strategies in his tone to acknowledge the different groups, political leaders, and international guests. Moreover, Mandela used a directive tone to call the nation to make collaborative efforts to achieve success. He has also used an expressive tone to express his gratitude for the global support against oppression. He has also employed a declarative tone to guide Africans for a better future.

Literary devices are a means to make text compelling and they help to grab the audience's attention. Mandela has artistically all the discourse strategies in his address.

Discursive Practice:

In Inaugural Address, Mandela addressed the South Africans to appeal to show unity, justice, and reconciliation. He gave a vision of security and justice for all. His ideologies are reflected in his speech as a great revolutionary leader. In his speech, the emphasis is on not to be exclusionary. His speeches reflect his thoughts about a democratic country and fostering equality.

"Our daily deeds as ordinary South Africans must produce an actual South African reality that will reinforce humanity's belief in justice, strengthen its confidence in the nobility of the human soul, and sustain all our hopes for a glorious life for all."

His acknowledgment of all their past struggles reflects his aim for healing and the formation of a peaceful land.

Out of the experience of an extraordinary human disaster that lasted too long, must be born a society of which all humanity will be proud.

He has conveyed powerful messages in his speech and fostered hope for a better future, for a democratic society. He appreciated Klerk for fostering unity. The ideology of power shift from an oppressive nation to a democratic one is implicit in his address.

'We, the people of South Africa, feel fulfilled that humanity ……. have today been given the rare privilege to be host to the nations of the world on our soil."

Social Practice:

According to Fairclough (2003), social events are represented at varied levels of generalization and abstractions, the three levels are – representing particular social events, generalization over a series of social events, and representation of events at the stage of social practice or structure. (p.138)

The social practices that are identified in the Inaugural speech (1994) are "Unity and Reconciliation". The vision of Mandela was to create a society in which there was no racial discrimination because this discourse highlights the social context that transitions Africans from oppressed too democratic.

"We thank all our distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of our country of what is, after all, a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity."

He appealed to work together as a nation to make an equitable society. The central themes of his speech are human dignity, justice, and peace. His speech advocates for the assurance of establishing a society where all people are equal regardless of their race. He used the phrase "Rainbow Nation at peace" where two different nations enjoy all the liberties of life. He showed empathy towards the people of his country. Mandela calls for cooperation to create a non-sexist, democratic, and non-racist country. Mandela used the word "blood-thirsty forces" for White Americans which displays the power dynamics in America. Mandela hopes for a prosperous future as he says that we will never face oppression again. Mandela's speech presents a realistic perspective of Africans' hardships and struggles and their affiliation with their land. He appealed to forget the past and unite for a better future.

Text:2 – Nelson Mandela's Congressional Address (1994)

Background and Description of the text:

Mandela addressed to U.S. Congress in October 1994. His address is of historical importance as he thanked for the continuous global support to dismantle the system of apartheid and to lay the foundation of democracy in the country. He addressed the new challenges in his speech that need to be addressed like poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy. He emphasized the importance of collaborative effort to fix the problems.

Analysis of Language:

Mandela's language in speech is in an optimistic and calm tone as he hoped for a better future. He has employed a tone of gratitude in his speech, acknowledging the power of support at the global level in ending discrimination.

"We extend our humble thanks to you all and to the millions of people you represent. We express our gratitude that you have thus, as an Irish patriot once said, given to a subaltern all the tribute that is due to a superior."

His aim in using such language is to foster positive relationships and to bring all on the same platform to struggle against challenges. In this address, he has used honorific terms to formally address like Mr. Speaker and Mr. President. As it is clear in the above text, Mandela has mentioned the Irish Patriot to illustrate his vision by adding a historical perspective to the text and appreciating the superior forces, he has also incorporated references to T.S Eliot and Walt Whitman. He expressed his gratitude at the beginning of his speech for making efforts to end discrimination this shows his humbleness. Mandela deliberately used a diplomatic tone in his speech, for instance at one point he asked a question.

"The question that arises is whether we shall embark on that road walking alone or whether you will be with us, having decided thus, in the process of the exercise of your own sovereign will."

He straightforwardly asked if they would get assistance and cooperation globally or if they had to struggle alone to overcome challenges. The use of pronouns "we" and "you" display clear differences. The sentence structure is quite complex in his speech to deliver the complex ideas but there is strong coherence in the writing and in ideas that add beauty in speech and make speech impressive, he has also used short sentences to focus on the central themes. The grammar usage is impeccable which displays his language proficiency.

Overall, he has artistically used the language to emphasize his strong ideologies about justice and equality. He conveyed his message eloquently and formally, by using a sophisticated vocabulary and his words reflect his strong ideology and gravity of speech purpose.

Linguistic Strategies:

Many linguistic devices are used in research. In the Congressional Address metaphor, symbolism, personification, Imagery, Symbolism and Parallelism, and Intertextuality are used.

In the Congressional Address, he used symbolism, he used "dead leaves" in the text to symbolize the certainty of things.

He has also used Imagery that helps us to gain insight into the struggles of Africans and the harsh reality of their life as is evident in the text below:

The dead leaves that still rattle on over the asphalt, and "the awareness of things ill done and done to others' harm" ……the despair of millions who are without jobs and hope; the unborn whom we know will be born disabled and die before their maturity, because of poverty; the darkness that engulfs millions…….

Mandela used personification in the text when he said:

"In the end, it is all this that the ceremonial drums sought to salute as they throbbed to a rhythm both African and Universal."

"Ceremonial drums sought to salute" is personification in this text.

"The flame of freedom, under whose light we danced in joyful abandon, has thrown an unrelenting glare on the great human tragedy on which was built the tarnished tinsel glitter of an unjust society."

"Thrown an unrelenting glare" is a personification here. In the above text, Mandela also used "Juxtaposition" as he has joyful abandon and great human tragedy side by side.

"Parallelism" is also seen in the text. For example, in a Congressional address, he said.

"At the end, the bloodletting stopped. In the end, goodwill prevailed. In the end, the overwhelming majority, both Black and White decided to invest in peace."

Intertextuality is also seen in the text as he has added a historical dimension to his speech by giving references to Martin Luther King and Langston Hughes. Fairclough said that the obvious sense of the concept of intertextuality is that actual parts of other texts are incorporated into the text in the form of quotations (Fairclough,2003 p.39) as Mandela gave a reference to Luther King,

"Free at last, free at last, thank God Almighty we are free at last."

This displays the importance of freedom and the significance of the need for a just society.

At another point, he also gives reference to T.S Eliot, who says that freedom brings a lot to them but still, there is a lot that needs to be ended as T.S Eliot says:

"While the dead leaves still rattled on like tin.

Over the asphalt where no other sound was . . ."

Mandela has used linguistic devices at several other points too. The purpose of adding stylistic devices is to highlight the main issues impressively.

In Mandela's Congressional address, pragmatic elements are also found as he gave expressive utterance, to express his gratitude for a free nation. He has used

an emotional tone to express his feelings of joy after getting independence from oppressors. Furthermore, Mandela has used a directive tone to appeal for further support in addressing challenges. He has also used a directive tone to motivate Africans to fight for the problems that are hinderance towards success.

Discursive Practice:

Mandela delivered a speech in the U.S. Congress where he acknowledged the global cooperation and power dynamic in ending discrimination in the past. He said:

"When last we were here, we came to thank you for the things you had done which had flung open the prison gates of our troubled land and enabled the leaders of our enslaved people to tread the soil of our country unhindered."

His speech also displays the power shift of Africans from oppressed to free nation. "When the proclamation rang out that ……. your wishes and ours have been realized; democracy has won the day."

He emphasized showing unity globally to address the challenges that are problematic and affecting the growth of society. He emphasized again showing global cooperation to end poverty and unemployment in the country. He wants to move the world from positive to negative. He addressed the members of the U.S Congress, and he acknowledged the fact that they were superior, and he was an African, he urged them to help for betterment. He used the phrase "united rainbow nation" to display the oneness of two different nations and his adherence to inclusivity. He gave hope to people that there would be a better future. He ended his speech by saying:

"Once you set out on this road, no one will need to be encouraged to follow."

Social Practice:

Mandela's congressional address is all about the past struggles of Africans and their journey towards a democratic country. The reflection on the past emphasizes

on significance of liberty that Africans are enjoying, he displayed broader societal structures in his speech by as he said that there are also new challenges ahead such as poverty, illiteracy, and unemployment.

"The dead leaves that still rattle on over the asphalt, and "the awareness of things ill done and done to others' harm" which Eliot decried, speak to the pervasive poverty that afflicts our society; the despair of millions who are without jobs and hope; the unborn whom we…….".

His acknowledgment of societal ills constructs a social reality of African society. In his speech there are multiple examples in which we can examine the power dynamics and portrayal of the U.S as a dominant force for instance at one point he said:

You, honorable members of the U.S. Congress, are part of and represent the most powerful Nation in our universe. I am, on the other hand, an African.

He appealed to the nation to make a collaborative effort to address all the challenges. He appealed for global collaboration to strive for peace and prosperity and address all challenges. He believes in the collaboration of people for positive outcomes. He was hopeful and determined that better days would come because the people who have already done so much that has significance in history, will again show power and he said that once you get on the right track then there is no need to motivate other people to join, they will get motivated seeing you struggling for prosperity. Mandela constructed the social reality and analyzed the power relationships in his speech. As Fairclough said when one is representing a social event in discourse, then he incorporates it within the social context of another event, which means recontextualizing it. (Fairclough,2003, p.139) as Mandela reflects the current challenges of Africans, he also displayed the history of Africans.

Discussion:

Text 1:

The analysis displays the evocative use of language in Mandela's speech which shows his leadership quality that he knows how to use language to transfer complex and nuanced ideas by using sophisticated language. The correct vocabulary usage and rhetorical device usage take his speech to another level and one can easily comprehend the text and get a clear picture of what he wanted to convey. This is the beauty of any text that one can easily get what the speaker is trying to convey. The ideologies that are reflected in his speech are the need for a united society, a society where every person can spend life peacefully. He said that the time has come to bridge all the hurdles that divided the nations. In his speech, he displayed the significance of human dignity and justice as basic principles in the new democratic state he ended his speech by delivering a strong message that in the new state, there should be peace, justice, and other luxuries of life for all. Everyone should be treated equally, he aimed to promote a non-sexist and non-racial society where every person can enjoy equal rights. He said that we need to promise ourselves that we will work to free people from suffering, poverty, and apartheid. Mandela's Inaugural Address is of extreme historical significance as it is marked by the end of the brutalities of oppressors and the start of new beginnings for oppressed people in a free world, where they can live freely. The speech had a very strong social impact on the people as it fostered a spirit of unity and hope in people and laid the foundation of an inclusive society. He assured us that we shall make a society where everyone will be equal, able to walk without any fear, and will have the power to resist brutality, where the rainbow nation will live peacefully. His speech is of extreme importance because of his ideologies and social impact on people.

Text 2:

The analysis of the text concludes that Mandela has skillfully used language, he has used diplomatic language to deliver nuanced concepts. He has artistically used vocabulary and a good choice of words at the right place as a tool to transfer his ideologies to people and higher authorities. The words of Mandela mark a historical milestone at the global level in ending discrimination and oppression and establishing an inclusive and democratic nation. Mandela displayed his ideology, as he talked about their success in getting a free homeland, becoming a democratic country, and the significance of freedom in shaping Africa's future. He acknowledged the independence Africans in a harsh world where they had to suffer just to get basic human rights but now, they have gained independence and he thanked God for blessing them with the opportunity to enjoy the independence. Mandela in his speech aimed for the creation of a new world based on peace, cooperation, democracy, and prosperity at a global level. The text is of extreme historical importance as it displays the era of South Africa after the end of discrimination. In this address, Mandela reveals the historical struggle of Africans and their fight to become a democratic country. In his speech, he also sets a vision for a new homeland – a democrat, an equitable and just environment. His address has a strong social impact, his address raises awareness of the challenges and progress of South Africans at the global level. His speech also fosters global support for the journey of the nation toward a free and democratic country. He appealed for global cooperation to deal with the new challenges that are prevailing in society. The speech is an excellent piece that aimed to bring societal change, encouraging people to work hard for the creation of a peaceful world.

Conclusion:

The present study unveils the two powerful speeches of Mandela, both speeches were addressed after the end of the anti-discriminatory movement of

revolutionary leaders. These two speeches unveil the language usage to display the harsh realities of the past and the struggles of Africans to fight against oppressive forces. The text displays the power dynamics and the hidden ideologies of a great leader. The text also reveals his positive approach towards the attainment of justice and equality. Fairclough's three-dimensional model has proved helpful in doing a thorough analysis of the text. The analysis reveals the careful and sophisticated use of words and diplomatic language usage throughout the speech, which shows the strong leadership qualities of Mandela, and how carefully he has used language to convey his thoughts and emotions. The use of language is an art at such platforms when someone is making a speech at an international level, and he has language as a great artist. He acknowledged the cooperation of the international world, expressed his gratitude and appealed for unity to deal with the potential challenges. Freedom is a blessing, and Africans are an example of that how much struggle they did to get freedom from a racist society.

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Appendix: (**A**)

https://www.africa.upenn.edu/Articles_Gen/Inaugural_Speech_17984.html

Appendix: (**B**)

https://www.africa.upenn.edu/Govern_Political/Mand_Congr.html