

A contrastive study of feminism in Thatcher and Clinton's speeches According to Hyland's model

Mawj khalil Ibrahim¹, Iqbal Sahib Dishar¹

¹*Department of English, College of Education, University of Misan, Misan, Iraq*

corresponding author:-muwj_a@yahoo.com

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Abstract

This work applies Hyland's model (2005a) to the speeches of Thatcher and Clinton. The data includes four samples for each political. This research analyzes how feminism is described in the attitude of the politicians.

In this study, attitude markers present the addresser's stance in a particular situation or event at sentence level and discourse level, i.e. the attitude of political women in feminism political speeches. I attempt to focus on the types of attitude markers which are a macro category of the interpersonal model of metadiscourse, interactional markers in these speeches.

The study aims to answer the research question how feminism is constructed in the data and what are the differences between these constructions in both speeches if any? It also aims to test the applicability of Hyland's model (2005a) to the data and modifies it when necessary.

The study argues that there are more feminism attitudes in Clinton's speeches than in Thatcher's speeches. This could mean feminism increases with the passage of time. Although similar attitudes are used, their ratios are different.

1. Introduction

The belief that women should have the same rights as men in every aspect of life has increased over time. This belief is called feminism. It is expressed by language and acts. One of the language way to express feminism is attitude markers which according to Crismore et al. (1993) help understanding, interpreting, evaluating texts, and finding out the writer's intended meanings.

There are three views on metadiscourse: The first by Williams which is "writing about writing" (1981: 40). The second is "communication about communication" by Kopple (1985: 83), and the third is "discourse about discourse" (Hyland, 1998: 437). These views are used under the umbrella term metadiscourse (Hyland, 2010: 126) for linguistic resources in order to organize a discourse on its content. It is also used to expresses the writers' stance on the readers (Hyland, 2000: 109), or the writing act and context on some subject matter (Williams, 198: 40) such as to organizing texts, engage their readers/hears, and show their attitudes to the material and audience (Hyland, 2005b: 176).

Metadiscourse reveals the ways that writers show themselves in the discourse to reveal their attitude on both the text proposition and the audience (Hyland & Tse, 2004, p. 156). The analysis of metadiscourse helps to understand texts interactional features (Fu & Hyland, 2014: 2) by looking beyond text ideation of how writers describe the world and work interpersonally. This paper provides analysis discourse markers to find the attitudes of feminism in the speeches of Thatcher and Clinton. This data has never been investigated using my adopted model explained below.

2. Hyland's model

In Hyland's model (2005a), attitude markers can be divided into four sub categorizes; Deontic verbs, Attitudinal adverbs, Attitudinal adjective and Cognitive verbs.

Table 1 Interpersonal metadiscourse categories (Hyland, 2005a).

Macro category	Sub category	Examples
Attitude markers	Denotic verbs	Have to, must ,need to
	Attitudinal adverbs	Unfortunately ,remarkably ,pathetically
	Attitudinal adjectives	It is absurd , It is surprising
	Cognitive verbs	I feel , I believe , I think

Hyland categorizes metadiscourse into following categories:

1. Interactive features that organize propositional content information so the target reader realizes their coherence and persuasion (2005a: 50).
2. Interactional features used to draw readers/hearers into the discourse help them to contribute and respond to it by showing writer’s perspective on propositional content, orientation and intention towards the receiver (2005a: 52).

In addition to metadiscourse mentioned in table 1, the study also uses Hyland’s (2005b) relational markers such as “we”, “our” and “us” to help producing a complete analysis of feminism in my data.

Data analysis

In this section, the data analysis is described. The research data consists of a number of feminism political speeches divided equally between the United Kingdom Margaret Thatcher and the United States secretary of state Hillary Clinton. These speeches are analyzed depending on the classification of metadiscourse markers by Hyland (2005a); attitude markers, and the role of the feminism to influence the attitude in the political speeches.

Group A

In this group, a number of speeches and extracts are analyzed by the use of Hyland’s model (2005a). These texts are from Thatcher’s speeches.

Thatcher's feminism speeches

Sample1:

As a prime minister of UK in her speech, Thatcher uses attitude markers to express her affective values towards the audiences and the content presented in the text. Her attitudes for protecting the Falkland Islands from Argentinean invasion empowers women as political leader. A common style in her speech is the use of the first person pronoun “we”.

“We have the first pre-requisite. We know we can do it—we haven't lost the ability. That is the Falklands Factor. We have proved ourselves to ourselves. It is a lesson we must not now forget. Indeed it is a lesson which we must apply to peace just as we have learned it in war. The faltering and the self-doubt has given way to achievement and pride. We have the confidence and we must use it”

Also, when she uses the plural pronoun "we" to equate between male and female, she says that "we must ", does not say "men must "or" women must " to confirm her attitude towards gender equally. The use of the first-person plural pronouns “we” to make generalization, and consequently to include her audience, herself and the readers. Thus the audience feel that the power of women is ‘normal’. In addition to the use of “we”, the normality of women power is also created by the use first person possessive pronoun “our” as in the following extract:

“Today we meet in the aftermath of the Falklands Battle. Our country has won a great victory and we are entitled to be proud. This nation had the resolution to do what it knew had to be done—to do what it knew was right. We fought to show that aggression does not pay and that the robber cannot be allowed to get away with his swag. We fought with the support of so many throughout the world.

In these lines she uses present and past simple verbs to give value judgements (“good” and “important”) about specific behaviors (“meet”, “entitled to be proud”). This resembled the differences between epistemic and deontic modality, where the same set of models are used. Thus, the distinction facts and personal or cultural opinion of women power is blurred. Therefore, women power is presented as facts, and yet is in a logical described outlook of what is good to politicians. This concept is also supported by the use of less modal verbs such as can, could, may etc., and more simple tenses which express facts.

Then Thatcher criticizes others who do not agree a new topic about others in the following:

“There were those who would not admit it—even perhaps some here today—people who would have strenuously denied the suggestion but—in their heart of hearts—they too had their secret fears that it was true: that Britain was no longer the nation that had built an Empire and ruled a quarter of the world. Well they were wrong.”

Linguistically, there are many adverbs (strenuously, in their heart of hearts, too) in the above extract. These adverbs emphasize the actions expressed in Thatcher’s speech showing confidence in her claims. In contrast, fewer hedge expressions such as (would and perhaps) are used and are only used to soften others’ claims that she opposes.

In addition, Thatcher used noun phrases as attitude markers as in the following excerpt:

“By working together—each was able to do more than his best. As a team they raised the average to the level of the best and by each doing his utmost together they achieved the impossible.”

Here use of the pronoun “each” and collective noun “team” also shows that Thatcher does not want to show that men and women are different. In this ways, she creates an equivalent relationship between males and females. Furthermore, she depicts the two genders as equivalent. In a new interview, the PM continues discussing women”

Sample 2

Thatcher’s 1969 speech to the Conservative Party is one of the most feminism remarks. She notices here that there are no equal wages for men and women, and that women need equal opportunities.

Therefore, Thatcher expresses the feminism attitude when she refers to equality of work between males and females, and her affective attitude towards the audience by highlighting the importance of women in the workforce. Thus, Thatcher is able to incorporate the growing importance of women into the workforce, while still realizing the importance of domestic work. Domestic work is more important and difficult than job work, because a woman’s work in her home taking care of her family is the building block of the society.

When Thatcher differentiates between men and women, she uses hedging mostly by the use of verbs as in the following speech:

“This debate has been unexpected in some ways. Some of the men have been provocative and have, perhaps, raised points which will enable me to reply. I think the best claim for greater and better treatment for women came from Mrs. Sell, who proposed the Motion. I think it was Socrates who said long, long ago that when woman is made equal to man she becomes his superior, and I would not dissent from anyone as wise as Socrates.”

She uses cognitive verbs like “think”, “unexpected”, “said” and “dissent” to mark epistemic stance to comment on the information. She expresses her distance in the verbs “unexpected” and “dissent” from what some men did.

In addition to the above attitude markers, Thatcher also uses deontic verbs. These verbs are used to describe a world in which the authority can express their opinion on whether guilty wives would keep their husbands or not. This is clear in her use of “I should”, “I would” and “I can” as in the following extract:

“I should also like to make one preliminary observation on the speech of the solicitor, Mr. McBryde, who said that he did not think a guilty wife would in any circumstances be ordered to maintain her husband. I would not dream of replying only on my own authority, but I can call in aid the authority of the Law Commission who, on page 25, said this”

There are many attitudinal adjectives in Thatcher’s speech conference. These adjective have positive meanings.

“All right, it might have been better to have called it ‘Fair Deal for Women’, but it is not what it is called that matters, it is the contents which matter. It is a very valuable study, as you have heard from Mrs. Sell, who gave an excellent report of some of its contents. I should also like to thank the people who produced a similar document which followed called, Opportunity for Women, which is an excellent discussion of the problem of equal pay, to which I shall refer in a moment or two.”

The underlined adjectives are used in her speech to describe a document that discusses and solves some problems that women encounter. These lexical items can determine the degree of the evaluativeness of the conference. Unlike Dueñas (2010:page) who claims that other textual factors can affect the evaluativeness degree, the analysis in this chapter shows there are no co-textual factors– that can also affect and modulate this degree of ‘evaluativeness’. This could confirm my argument that the language of political speeches is different in expression and vocabulary from ordinary language.

Sample 3

The extract uses the inclusive pronoun “we” and “our” extensively. This could be attributed to the nature or feminism speech. This use unifies men removing the gender variance.

The use of the first-person plural pronouns “we” make generalization the freedom defendants, and thus to include her audience as well as herself and the readers in the generalizations. This usage is to make the audience feel that defending women freedom and justice is ‘normal’. This reflects her feminism attitude:

“Recently, Madame Chairman, this summer, we have seen that philosophy abundantly fulfilled by our people when called up to defend freedom and justice, many thousands of miles away. [end p10] The achievements for which we honour Dame Margery today, although great in themselves, have been a comparatively small of the enormous changes which have transformed our lives over the years.”

In the above extract, adjectives like “deprived” and “obvious” and “absent” are used in her speech to describe a women and their problems respectively. These adjectives show the feminism altitude of the speaker because they show her opinion about the suffrage of women. Revealing their suffering means she wants to defend them. These lexical items can determine the degree of the existence of the women suffering. These adjectives are not affected by other textual factors in terms of existence degree.

“It was a world of political change where not only women were deprived. It is obvious that the issue of women's right to vote arises only when people's right to vote has been established, or at least is on the agenda. And for most of human history it has been absent. In 1882 only 33% of men had the right to vote. Two years later The Reform Bill doubled that percentage, extending civil rights to an extra two million men.”

Linguistically, there are many adverbs in the above speech. These adverbs are divided into time adverbs (already, during, often), place adverbs (out, outside) and manner adverbs (very, only, extremely). They emphasize the suffering of women showing confidence in her claims and feminism. The use of time, place and manner adverbs to describe women’s work shows that women suffer in the place, time and manner in which they work.

“In 1881 some 27%; of the female population of the United Kingdom already worked outside the home. It's interesting that today the percentage is only 32—not so very different from or not so very many more than that time. We think that women going out to work is a new thing. We tend to forget that during those extremely difficult years of the last century, so many had to go out to work and often do work which was distasteful to them.”

The speaker recalls how women campaigned for the right to vote early 20th century. The use of modal verbs “will”, “must”, and “could” is to show the strength of her commitment to her feminism and her opinion to defend women in terms of necessary remembering (will recall) the suffragette. She also stresses the idea of recognizing women’s right (must now see women’s right, we could see human

rights...) to show that women should have equal rights as men do. This reflects her feminism attitude that women should have the same social, legal and political power.

“Some of you will recall that women first got the vote in 1918, but only women who were aged over thirty. ... The Battle is largely won, but we must now see women's rights in perspective and turn our attention to how we could use human rights to build the kind of world we wish our children to in.”

Sample 4

In her speech, Thatcher uses attitude markers to express her affective feminism values towards the audiences and the content presented in the text. She aims to empower women. For example, a common style in her speech is the use of the first person pronoun “we”. Also, when she uses the plural pronoun “our” in "our country" and “we” in “we could”, she creates equivalent relationships between males and females, confirms her attitude and blurs the boundaries between the two genders. The use of the first-person plural pronouns “we” makes generalization, and thus including her audience, herself and the listens/readers. This usage makes the audience feel responsible to solve the disputes. This confirms the hypothesis that The language of political speeches is different in expression and vocabulary from ordinary language.

“The older generation in our country, and generations before them, have made sacrifices so that we could be a free society and belong to a community of nations which seeks to resolve disputes by civilised means. Today it falls to us to bear the same 5 responsibility, we shall not shirk it.”

In addition to the first person pronoun, in Clinton’s speech, cognitive verbs are also used:

“And sometimes I feel people need reminding of that fact more often. We want peace restored. But we want it with the same freedom, justice and democracy that the Islanders previously enjoyed. For 15 seven weeks we sought peace by diplomatic means.....”

In the above text, these verbs are used to express Thatcher’s stance on peace and freedom of women; she believes that the women want of peace and freedom is a fact.

She also uses adverbs to express feminism by the use of adverbs. Clinton then turns to describe women by the use of adverbs of such as “often”, “almost” and “only”.

“It cannot be said too often: We are the victims; they are the aggressors. We came to military action reluctantly. But when territory which has been British for almost 150 years is seized and occupied; when not only British land, but British citizens, are in the power of an aggressor....”

The adverb “often” is used show women are in most cases victims. This reflects Thatcher’s opinion and the need to defend them. The adverb “reluctantly” is used to play down the women’ wish to go into wars. The third adverb shows the long period of occupation. This entails that she condemns wars because no one wants to be in wars and she depicts how women are peaceful. Thus, the hypothesis that in political speeches, politicians try to mean more that what is literally expressed by using feminism attitudes is confirmed.

Thatcher continues her discussion by the use of deontic verbs such as “could” and “would” as in the following text:

“we could not sail by on the other side. And let me add this. If we, the British, were to shrug our shoulders at what had happened in the South Atlantic and to acquiesce in the illegal seizure of those far-away islands, it would be a clear signal to those with similar designs on the territory of others to follow in the footsteps of aggression.”

The use of negative modal verb (could not) is to show the lack of ability to sail. She also used “would” to refer to a future situation that can be imagined where other can be aggressors.

“Surely we, of all people, have learned the lesson of history: that to appease an 50 aggression is to invite aggression elsewhere, and on an ever-increasing scale? Other voices— again only a few—have accused us of clinging to colonialism or even imperialism.”

Thatcher uses adverbs of manner “Surely” to show that she is certain about what people have learned from the past. She uses the adverb “only” to undermine the accusations of wanting to control other countries. She also uses adverb of place “elsewhere” and “everywhere” to indicate that she and her people in all places were self-determined rather than attackers.

The table below shows all the attitude markers used by Thatcher. The ratios of attitude markers in Thatcher’s speeches are as follows Cognitive verbs 68, Attitudinal adjectives 45, deontic verbs 44, Attitudinal adverbs 34.

Group B

Group B contains Hillary’s speeches and extracts and are analyzed by using Hyland’s model (2005a).

Hillary Clinton's feminism speech

In this section, sixteen excerpts are analyzed by the model used in this study. The linguistic devices Clinton used to create an effect on the audience are analyzed. The first text is analyzed below:

Sample 1

Clinton emphasized empowering families and societies through empowering women and giving them a bigger control over their destinies.

It is a violation of human rights when women and girls are sold into the slavery of prostitution. It is a violation of human rights when women are doused with gasoline, set on fire and burned to death because their marriage dowries are deemed too small. It is a violation of human rights when individual women are raped in their own communities and when thousands of women are subjected to rape as a tactic or prize of war.

In the above speech, Clinton then continues her discussion about women’s right by the use of attitude nouns as modifiers which functions as adjectives. She uses the cleft sentence “It is a violation” six times followed by a clause which in which women are constructed as passive victims.

This shows her belief that women should be allowed the same rights, power, and opportunities as men. She also believes that women be treated in the same way, not be victimized. She claims that women should have the set of activities intended to achieve this state. This makes her commitment to feminism.

“Let me be clear. Freedom means the right of people to assemble, organize, and debate openly. It means respecting the views of those who may disagree with the views of their governments. It means not taking citizens away from their loved ones and jailing them, mistreating them, or denying them their freedom or dignity because of the peaceful expression of their ideas and opinions.”

In the above text, Clinton then makes her claims clearer in the following excerpt by the use of “It means...” followed by a subordinate clause which shows how to treat women fairly.

Therefore, her focus was women’s preference and seek to produce effects on the public's by her feminism because of the reasons stated in the following extracts:

“As long as discrimination and inequities remain so commonplace around the world; as long as girls and women are valued less, fed less, fed last, overworked, underpaid, not schooled and subjected to violence in and out of their homes; the potential of the human family to create a peaceful, prosperous world will not be realized.”

She uses the adverb “less” and “last” to modify positive actions such as “valued”, “fed” along other (underlined) adverbs. These adverbs are used to raise awareness of how women suffer in her attitudes of feminism.

Hillary then concludes her speech by calling for actions by using some adjectives as in the text speech:

“...every boy and girl is loved and cared for equally, and every family has the hope of a strong and stable future. God's blessings on you, your work and all who will benefit from it.”

These adjectives help us to imagine a world in which males and females are equal. In this created world, she hopes for equal care, love and bright future. This demand for equal treatment reflects her feminism. Her belief is that women should be allowed the same rights as men and be treated in the same way, or perform a number of activities intended to achieve this equality.

Sample 2

Clinton emphasizes her feminism stance by empowering women as complete and equal in every step with men, and assuring that the world will be better, more peaceful, and more a prosperous place if women take leadership positions.

“...when women are included in peace negotiations, agreements are less likely to fail and more likely to last. And we know that women’s rights and physical safety are often the very first targets of fundamentalists. We also know that women are often the first to spot conflict on the horizon.”

In the above quotation, women's participation in peace and security Promotes peace prospects based on traditional assumptions about women the traditional understanding of women is that they are inherently different from men, At the same time it is moving towards increasing the inclusion of women in the peace and security sector. Through this discourse we see Clinton's style denote feminism and an attempt to prove equality between men and women and the type of feminism that she used is liberal feminism.

“Now, some of you may have been here back in 2011 when we announced the creation of this institute. It came about for an ultimately profoundly simple reason. About a decade earlier, there had been a landmark resolution passed in the UN Security Council affirming women’s crucial roles in peace and security. But the promise of that resolution has, with very few exceptions, remained largely unfulfilled. This is something that I talk often about with my close friend and predecessor, Secretary Madeleine Albright, who bleeds blue and gray.”
[applause]

The speaker also describes an institute for women by describing its actions through the use of adverbs. The underlined adverbs indicate how the women in the institute consistently, extremely and earlier working at all measures to improve the situation. Then, the addresser states the aim of the institute in the below excerpt:

“It seems self-evident. It’s not only the right and moral goal for us to be pursuing. After all, women represent half of humanity, and we do have a fundamental right to participate in the decisions that shape our lives. But — and this is what I want to really impress upon you — this is strategic and necessary for matters of peace, prosperity and security. It is not a partisan issue. It’s a human issue. A rising tide of women’s rights lifts entire nations. So each year, when I’ve had the chance to come back for these awards, I am inspired, although increasingly not surprised to see how far this institute has come.”

Another, related, tendency, in the expression of feminism is in the occurrence of (underlined) adjectives which express positivity of feminism. These adjectives stress the canny features of the scene. For example, the adjectives “human” and “partisan” which describe the issue refer to a superficial benignity of feminism.

Hillary also is involved with self-disclosure by the use of cognitive verbs such as “seen” and “recognize” as in the following excerpt:

“I know we’ve seen positive results of that theme being actually implemented ever since the U.N. Women’s Conference in Beijing in 1995. But I’m here also to say we are seeing signals of a shift that should alarm us all. This administration’s proposed cuts to international health, development and diplomacy would be a blow to women and children and a grave mistake for our country. Some of you may have seen the recent letter from more than 120 retired generals and admirals to Congress and the administration, urging the Congress and the White House not to retreat from these programs, which represent our values. These distinguished men and women who served in uniform recognize that turning our back on diplomacy won’t make our country safer.”

These cognition verbs express Clinton’s feelings and thoughts about women. The cognitive verb “see” and “recognize” are transitive verbs that require objects. The object is a clause that indicates a positive change in the situation of women. This entails that women were suffering. Given that Hillary describes the change, expressed in the object of the verb, she believes that women were in physical and mental pain. In this way, she expresses her feminism by states that people should not remain idle seeing the women suffer.

Sample 3

Hillary opens her speech with words the praise women by the use of attitude adjectives:

“I’m so proud to be your mother and so proud of the woman you’ve become.

Thanks for bringing Marc into our family, and Charlotte and Aidan into the world.”

The adjective “proud” is used to described women and mother. She expresses her pleasure and satisfaction because she feels that women have done or got something good such as becoming women or giving birth to Charlotte and Aidan.

Clinton tends to show a prominent use of adjectives as follows:

“It became clear to me that simply caring is not enough. To drive real progress, you have to change both hearts and laws. You need both understanding and action.”

These adjectives carry positive connotations and are used to show the pre-requisites for changing the status quo. In addition, these adjective are adjectives of quality, meaning that they depict the quality of actions (caring, changing hearts and laws and understanding and action) to put feminism into effects.

“Standing here as my mother’s daughter, and my daughter’s mother, I’m so happy this day has come. Happy for grandmothers and little girls and everyone in between. Happy for boys and men, too — because when any barrier falls in America, for anyone, it clears the way for everyone. When there are no ceilings, the sky’s the limit. So let’s keep going, until every one of the 161 million women and girls across America has the opportunity she deserves.”

This extract, however, she uses the simple present verbs to give value judgments (“happy”) about certain kinds of human beings such as “grandmothers”, “little girls” and “everyone”. Thus, the distinction between what facts and opinions of women happiness is blurred. Therefore, women happiness is presented as facts. Therefore, the hypothesis that the hypothesis that Hyalnd’s (2005a) model is applicable to my data with modification is confirmed.

This concept is also supported by the use of less modal verbs, and more simple tenses which express facts. Then, Clinton continues with her feminism the second person plural pronoun “we”:

“We will reform our criminal justice system from end-to-end, and rebuild trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve.
We will defend all our rights — civil rights, human rights and voting rights ... women’s rights and workers’ rights ...!”

In addition, to the previously mentioned attitude devices, the analysis of these speeches and interviews shows that Clinton uses the inclusive pronoun “we” and “our”. This could be attributed to the nature or feminism speech. This pronoun is the most dominant among the other devices used to unify men and women. This pronoun is used predominantly that it removes any differences between male and females.

Sample 4

Feminists need to work from the lowest up where most women are found—hauling water, collecting wood, standing on assembly lines, providing a food, working low-paid service jobs. This refers to Clinton's attitude towards women's right in work and business.

Clinton’s feminism attitude also appears in her use of adjective of size:

“Because just look at what you represent. The Professional Businesswomen of California is now the largest women’s organization in the state which probably means its the biggest in the country — I don’t know that but it seems reasonable to assume if you’re the biggest in California.”

These adjectives refer to the physical appearance of a women company in California. These adjective are used in the superlative forms to maximize the size of the company. This entails that women can do actions that are biggest than any others’ actions such as men’s actions.

In addition to adjectives, in Clinton’s speech, cognitive verbs are also used, although they are rare:

“And some days, I admit, it seems like it may be even more unfinished than we hoped. there’s still a woeful lack of women in the upper reaches of science and technology, business and education, not to mention politics and government.”

These verbs are used to express her stance on the business, education, political and governmental circumstances of women; she believes that the actions are still not complete.

She keeps discussing the issue of women by using deontic verbs as in the texts below:

“But even that’s not enough. We can’t stop there. We need to reset the table so women are no longer required to accept or adapt to discrimination or sexism at work.

We need to think beyond corporate boardrooms, beyond corridors of companies or elected bodies, beyond our own lives and experiences to lift up women of all incomes, experiences and backgrounds in every corner of our country.”

The use of negative modal verb (can't) is to show the lack of ability to stop. She also used the negative form of the verb (“required”) to show that women should not suffer discrimination or sexism. She also states that women should expand their wages. This reflects her feminism attitude that women should have equal social, political and economic power.

Clinton then turns to describe women by the use of adverbs of such as “actually”, “possibly” and “recently”.

“I mean, its not like I didn't know all the nasty things they were saying about me. Some of them were actually quite creative, ones I hadn't heard before. But you just have to keep going. And even when sexism and exclusion are out in the open, its sometimes hard to believe they could possibly be deliberate. Recently, photos have been making the rounds on social media showing groups of men in Washington making decisions about women's health.”

The first is used show that what others said about here were supersizing. The second is used to play down the deliberation of sexism. The third adverb shows that at a time not a long a go, women were tyrannized by being stripped off their pregnancy coverage. This entails that she condemns these acts because no one wants to be tyrannized. This is a clear feminism by Clinton. There are 118 attitudinal adjectives, 49 attitudinal adverbs, 44 cognitive verbs, 23 deontic verbs in the data.

Table 2 Difference in constructing feminism in the data

Attitude markers	Group (A)	Group (B)	Total (A)and(B)
Attitudinal adjectives	45 (%23.5)	118 (%52.4)	163 (%39.1)
Cognitive verbs	68 (%35.6)	44 (%30.2)	106 (%25.4)
Attitudinal adverbs	34 (%17.8)	49 (%20.4)	80 (%19.2)
Deontic verbs	44 (%23.0)	23 (%10.2)	67 (%16.1)
Total	191	225	416

The table above shows that Clinton uses more attitude markers than Thatcher. She uses attitudinal adjectives 2.6 times more than Thatcher, but her use of cognitive verbs is less than that of Thatcher by 0.64. Her use of attitudinal adjectives in noun phrases makes her claims difficult to negotiation and seems like facts. Also, she has 15 attitudinal verbs more than Thatcher. In contrast, Clinton's use of deontic verbs is 50% less than that of Thatcher. Also, her use of more adjectives than adverbs increases the strength of her claims. In contrast, Thatcher's use of adjectives and adverbs are not very different in number as in the case of Clinton. This means Thatcher's claims description of actions can be challenged.

All these frequencies, thus, the hypothesis that there are more feminism attitudes in Clinton's speeches than in Thatcher's speeches is proved. They also show that there are differences in the feminism construction. They also answer the research question how feminism is constructed in the data and what are the differences between these constructions in both speeches if any?.

Conclusion

The application of the pragmatic model of attitude markers to the data under study is a new approach in linguistics and feminism. This application is the first to be performed on the data particularly political feminism data in this work. This study combined linguistics and feminism together systematically by the use of a toolkit whose center is the political text. It attempts to show the underlying feminism beliefs of such texts.

My main motivation for this work is Hyland's (2005a) model of attitude markers whose aim is to reveal the different kinds of attitudes. Similarly, this research fits into linguistics in its explanation of the textual expressions in political speeches. I used the four attitude markers in a coherent framework which is useful to find the pragmatic meanings of expressions that are used to express stances.

To offers an objective method to showing attitudes, random texts are selected from the speeches and ratios of each attitude markers is calculated. The ratios also compare the makers used by Thatcher with that of Clinton. My study contributes to linguistics. It is different from previous literature in using a set of tools of pragmatics uncover feminism via the pragmatic meaning of the text. The method used in this work shows that feminism is a predominant concept in the speeches of Thatcher and Clinton because the two speakers are women. Using the attitude marker tools to analyze of the data needed new modification because I found these modifications are found in my data. The new modifications include adding simple present and past tense to the deontic verbs because they resemble them and the addition of collective pronoun "each" and collective noun "team" to show that the similarities between men and women are facts not opinions. These modifications showed that Hyalnd's (2005a) model can be applied to the data with modifications.

There were 416 attitude markers in the data, the most frequent of which is attitudinal adjective (163) (%39.1). It is followed by 106 cognitive verbs (%25.4). The third attitude marker is attitudinal adjective (80 instances) (%19.2). The least frequent in the two groups is the deontic verbs (67 examples) (%16.1).

The overall picture of the circumstance in which women live in is therefore contradictory; on the one hand, the boundaries between men and women are blurred, on the other women are suffering and exert efforts two times than men do for one pay. Also, Thatcher describes her acts, which in turn speaks on the behalf of women, as right and free of mistakes.

Although Thatcher and Clinton share some devices of attitude markers, their ratios are different. Also, the overall picture is somehow different. Clinton states that women are strong although they face discrimination and tyranny which she condemns. Similar to Thatcher, Clinton uses devices to equalize mean and women such as the use of the pronouns "we" and "us".

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