

Peripheral Countries on Climate Change: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to highlight the ideology of Aljazeera concerning the position of periphery countries in the climate change. This study explores the ideological representations contained in the language used in Aljazeera which particularly on the side of peripheral countries. To do so, we examine the major discourse using Critical Discourse Analysis. To conduct the analysis of news, we apply the framework of Fairclough's (1992) Critical Discourse Analysis. This methodological framework enables us to identify the language features found on the news and to determine how the news works to enforce certain narratives and ideologies. We also consider the type of language used on the webpages and the values with which these linguistic choices are associated. The study results show that Aljazeera stands by giving periphery countries more attention and support in funding the phenomena resulting from extreme climate change in this century, as well as in its efforts to engage in reducing carbon emissions in space participate.

Keywords: Periphery countries, Critical discourse, Climate change.

Introduction

Climate change is one of the most pressing issues facing the world today, and its impacts are not distributed equally. Developing nations, also known as peripheral countries, often bear a disproportionate burden of the negative effects of climate change. This is due to a combination of factors, including their lack of resources and infrastructure to adapt to the changing climate, as well as their limited ability to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has reported that the majority of the impacts of climate change will be felt in developing countries, particularly in Africa, Asia, and small island states. These nations are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change due to their dependence on agriculture and fishing, as well as their lack of resources to adapt to changing weather patterns. The effects of climate change are also likely to exacerbate existing problems such as

poverty, food insecurity, and lack of access to clean water and sanitation. One of the most significant impacts of climate change on developing nations is the increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events. Droughts, floods, and heatwaves are becoming more common, leading to crop failures and loss of livelihoods for those who depend on agriculture. In addition, rising sea levels are threatening small island states and low-lying coastal areas, with the potential to displace millions of people. Climate change is also having a significant impact on the health of people in developing nations. According to the World Health Organization, climate change is expected to cause an additional 250,000 deaths per year between 2030 and 2050, with the majority of these deaths occurring in developing countries. (Hassan, 2007). The majority of these deaths will be due to malnutrition, malaria, and diarrhea, with children and the elderly being particularly at risk.

Despite the significant impacts of climate change on developing nations, they are among the

least responsible for the problem. Developing nations are responsible for a smaller share of global greenhouse gas emissions than developed nations, and they have less capacity to reduce their emissions. In addition, some historical acts done by developed nations are responsible for the majority of emissions that is happening nowadays. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has recognized the special needs and circumstances of developing nations and has established the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" to ensure that developed nations take the lead in reducing emissions and providing financial and technical assistance to developing nations (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2022). However, the provision of financial and technical assistance to developing nations has been inadequate. Developed nations have not provided the level of financial assistance that was promised, and much of the funding that has been provided has been in the form of loans rather than grants. In addition, the funding that has been provided has been focused on mitigation rather than adaptation, despite the fact that developing nations are most in need of assistance to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

The lack of action on climate change by developed nations is unacceptable and has been highly criticized by the international community. Developing nations have called on developed nations to take urgent and ambitious action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to provide the financial and technical assistance that is needed to help them adapt to the impacts of climate change. In conclusion, climate change is a global issue that affects all countries, but its impacts are not distributed equally. Developing nations, also known as peripheral countries, often bear a disproportionate burden of the negative effects of climate change due to their lack of resources and infrastructure to adapt to the changing climate, as well as their limited ability to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Despite this, developed nations have not provided the level of financial and technical assistance that is needed to help developing nations adapt to the impacts of climate change. It is the responsibility of developed

nations to take a serious step on behalf of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and providing the financial and technical assistance. One of the ways of actions has been done is through the existence of media especially e-news.

Al Jazeera is a Qatar-based news organization that has been covering climate change and its impact on developing nations for many years. The network has a global reach and has correspondents in many of the countries that are most affected by climate change. In its coverage of climate change and developing nations, Al Jazeera often highlights the disproportionate impact of climate change on these countries and the challenges they face in adapting to the changing climate. The network has reported on the increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events in developing nations, and the resulting loss of livelihoods and displacement of people. It has also covered the impact of climate change on health, particularly in relation to malnutrition, malaria and diarrhea.

Al Jazeera also highlights the fact that developing nations are among the least responsible for climate change but are disproportionately affected by its impacts. The network has reported on the historical emissions of developed nations and the fact that they are responsible for the majority of the warming the Earth is experiencing today. In addition, Al Jazeera has reported on the inadequate level of financial and technical assistance provided to developing nations by developed nations, and the lack of action on climate change by developed nations. The network has also covered the calls by developing nations for urgent and ambitious action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and for greater financial and technical assistance to help them adapt to the impacts of climate change (Aljazeera, 2022). Al Jazeera's coverage of climate change and developing nations often includes interviews with experts and community leaders, as well as on-the-ground reporting. This approach aims the network to provide a nuanced understanding of the challenges faced by developing nations and the ways in which they are responding to the impacts of climate change. Therefore, researchers are excited to research how Aljazeera describes peripheral countries in its media. The ideology

given is certainly not for consumption alone but contains meaning and a call to the outside world about the state of these countries.

Materials and Methods

A descriptive qualitative approach is used in this investigation. Ary and Jacob (2010) contend that whereas a descriptive study establishes and records the way things are, qualitative research employs a content analysis approach that is provided in written form and provides a descriptive interpretation of the results. One approach to conducting a critical discourse analysis (CDA) of climate change and developing nations is to use the framework developed by Norman Fairclough. Fairclough's CDA framework is a three-dimensional model that examines the relationship between language, society, and power (Fairclough, 1995). The first step in using Fairclough's framework for a CDA of climate change and developing nations is to identify and collect a corpus of texts that are relevant to the topic. This could include news articles, policy documents, speeches, and other types of discourse related to climate change and developing nations. The first dimension of Fairclough's framework is textual analysis, which involves a detailed examination of the language used in the texts. This includes analyzing the lexical, grammatical, and discourse features of the texts, as well as identifying any patterns or themes that emerge. The second dimension is social analysis, which involves examining the social context in which the texts were produced and consumed. This includes analyzing the authors, the audience, and the social and political context in which the texts were produced. The third dimension is the analysis of power relations, which involves examining how power is constructed and represented in the texts. This includes analyzing the ways in which certain groups are represented and how power relations are constructed through the use of language. By using Fairclough's framework, a CDA of climate change and developing nations can provide a detailed understanding of how power relations are constructed through discourse, how language is

used to shape public perceptions and influence decision-making, and how social hierarchies are reinforced or challenged through discourse.

Data Sources

Aljazeera websites, an online news outlet, served as the data source. This website provided the majority of the research's data, including the phrases, sentences, and words. The theory of Fairclough would be used to study sentences or phrases that contain textual strategy as well as the ways in which the text news is displayed (Hapsoh & Puspa, 2022).

Data Collecting Technique

In this study, documentation was used as a method of data collection. acquiring information on CDA through documentation by gathering, reviewing, and researching numerous textual sources (books, news texts, theses, and journals) that are available online or in other places like libraries. The author quotes from an Aljazeera and news agency article titled "UN demands money for poor nations grappling with "climate catastrophe"," which was published on October 7, 2022. The research findings are strengthened and supported by this data.

Data analysis

In a CDA of climate change and developing nations using the Fairclough framework, the data analysis would involve several steps. First, the corpus of texts collected would be analyzed using quantitative methods, such as word frequency counts and co-occurrence analysis, to identify patterns and themes in the language used. This could include identifying common words or phrases associated with climate change and developing nations, as well as identifying any lexical or grammatical patterns that emerge. Next, the texts would be analyzed using qualitative methods to examine the discourse strategies used by the authors and the social and political context in which the texts were produced. This could include identifying the authors, their backgrounds and affiliations, as well as the audience and the purpose of the texts. The analysis would also examine the ways in which power is constructed

and represented in the texts, looking at how different groups are represented and how power relations are constructed through the use of language. This could include identifying the use of certain words or phrases that reinforce or challenge existing power relations and analyzing the ways in which the texts construct or challenge social hierarchies, identities, and ideologies. Finally, the data analysis would involve synthesizing the findings from the quantitative and qualitative analysis to draw conclusions about how power relations are constructed through discourse, how language is used to shape public perceptions and influence decision-making, and how social hierarchies are reinforced or challenged through discourse in relation to climate change and developing nations.

Results and Discussion

Results from the Norman Fairclough discourse analysis model are presented in this section. Aljazeera news article appeals for international support to resolve Climate Change problem based on Norman Fairclough's model has the writer examining the textual dimension, discursive practice, social practice, as well as the social context. The findings are presented as descriptions, and they are discussed as descriptions.

Textual Analysis

The writer identified the mark of the portrayal of the themes and figures which involved in the news of Aljazeera based on the numerous linguistic techniques used by Al Jazeera in the reporting of Peripheral countries coping with climate change. These include the use of vocabulary, the use of causal phrases, and the direct quotations from speakers.

- Micro-level Dimensions

- (1) In a speech to the General Assembly, Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said UN climate talks known as COP27 opening in Egypt in November "must be the place for serious action on loss and damage".

- (2) "COP27 must be the place for clarity on vital funding for adaptation and resilience," Guterres said.

- (3) Guterres said he is working with the government of Pakistan to organize a high-level donors conference.

Aljazeera use of Antonio Guterres remarks as actions is evident in data (1) to (3). Aljazeera provides individual examples like: Guterres made contact, made a suggestion, spoke at a press conference, and informed the media. As previously said, the media can choose whether newsworthy details are highlighted or left out, how the news is organized around them, and which perspective an event will be presented from. Readers find the news to be more persuasive and engaging since Aljazeera uses a range of language types to convey it that the peripheral countries position. The speaker of this discourse, Antonio Guterres, is a Secretary-General in UN Climate in particular at COP17. The discussion's central idea is the necessity of coordinating Poor nations in struggling the impact of climate change.

- Meso-level Dimensions

The interpretation of discourse processing, including features of text production, distribution, and use, is done in the meso dimension analysis. This section examines the text that media professionals create. People may therefore understand both the message's delivery and the manner in which the news text is written thanks to this research.

- (4) Rich countries' unkept promise to provide \$100bn a year in climate change financing starting in 2020 is a recurring sticking point in international talks on the climate emergency.
- (5) Vulnerable countries have long demanded that big polluters be held accountable for the effects that their greenhouse gas emissions are having around the world, including the tangible destruction caused by extreme weather

and sea level rise resulting from rising global temperatures.

- (6) But rich nations that account for the majority of planet-warming emissions since the start of the industrial era have largely opposed efforts to formally debate the “loss and damage” issue for fear they might have to pay climate reparations.
- (7) Such is the case with the government of Pakistan where recent flooding killed some 1,700, destroyed or damaged two million homes, and left one-third of the country submerged.

From data (4) to (6), it is obvious how Aljazeera applied the resource statement by emphasizing how horrible and suffer the position of developing nations are, as seen by the use of verbs like “Vulnerable countries,” “tangible destruction,” “pay climate reparations,” and “rising global temperatures.” The position of developed nations who are also responsible for the damage even they are not directly damage by giving funding and support as indicates by the terms, promise to provide, financing, and opposed efforts are presented. However, it is believed that the support from developed nations is still unkept. The writer uses amount of money as a promise of developed countries but in realizations are still hamper and do not run effectively as indicates by “\$100bn in a year”. Here the writer use number of “1.700” to indicate the loss and damaged taken by developing nations as a result of climate change. Here the writer use adjective of “Vulnerable” as portrayal to the peripheral countries.

- Macro-level Dimensions

Sociocultural practices examine three factors on a macro scale: economics, politics (particularly in relation to questions of power and ideology), and culture (particularly in relation to values and identities), all of which have an impact on media organizations and their discourse. The text news represented the production and the background of the situation on Aljazeera Post. The impact of climate change has given a severe damaged in

terms of infrastructure, and people life. This is not only because the deterioration of the world but human action that trigger them. However, developing nations has been the one who are get most damage of it. They are responsible to take care the loss caused by the gas emission for example. Indeed, the developed nations are also responsible to mitigate the harm of climate change because they are also the main contributor to the crisis happening on current circumstances.

It can be drawn a common thread that the news produced by Aljazeera is closely related to the existence of the media itself. The position of developing nations can be seen in the article of *UN demands money for poor nations dealing with ‘climate chaos’* (Aljazeera, 2022). Climate change has become a major concern for developing nations, as they are often the most vulnerable to its impacts. Rising temperatures, sea levels, and extreme weather events can have devastating effects on agriculture, water supplies, and infrastructure. In addition, many developing nations lack the resources to adapt to these changes. One trend that has emerged in recent years is the growing involvement of developing nations in international climate negotiations. These nations have become increasingly vocal in calling for developed countries to take greater responsibility for their greenhouse gas emissions and to provide financial and technical assistance to help developing nations adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Social Context Analysis

- (1) Rich countries’ unkept promise to provide \$100bn a year in climate change financing starting in 2020 is a recurring sticking point in international talks on the climate emergency.
- (2) Developing countries are the least responsible for climate change but the ones who suffer the most because of it.
- (3) Vulnerable countries have long demanded that big polluters be held accountable for the effects that their greenhouse gas emissions are having around the world, including the tangible destruction caused by extreme

weather and sea level rise resulting from rising global temperatures.

But rich nations that account for the majority of planet-warming emissions since the start of the industrial era have largely opposed efforts to formally debate the “loss and damage” issue for fear they might have to pay climate reparations.

Based on the data analysis using Fairclough's framework, a possible result of the CDA of climate change and developing nations could be that the discourse surrounding the topic often reinforces the idea that developing nations are primarily responsible for their own vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, while downplaying the historical emissions of developed nations and their responsibility for the current situation. The language used in the texts analyzed could also reveal patterns of representation that perpetuate stereotypes of developing nations as helpless and in need of rescue by developed nations, rather than as active agents in addressing the issue of climate change. From the data (1) and (2), we can see that climate change happened not merely because the developing nations, but they are the one who are in the front against the climate change. However, the developed nations come up with funding, but this leads to ineffective policy in mitigating the climate change. Furthermore, the analysis of power relations could reveal that the discourse constructs a hierarchy in which developed nations are positioned as the solution providers and developing nations as the recipients of aid and assistance. This reinforces the idea that developed nations hold more power and agency in addressing climate change than developing nations.

In terms of the representation of the groups, the analysis could reveal that the voices of marginalized communities within developing nations are underrepresented in the discourse, and that the perspectives of those most affected by climate change are not given adequate attention. In the discussion part, it could be highlighted that these findings demonstrate the ways in which discourse can reinforce existing power relations and construct a narrative that absolves developed nations of their responsibility for the impacts of climate change on developing nations. It could also

be noted that by failing to accurately represent the perspectives of developing nations and marginalized communities, the discourse undermines the agency of these groups in addressing the issue of climate change. It could be suggested that in order to effectively address the issue of climate change, it is important to shift the discourse to one that more accurately represents the historical and current contributions of developed nations to the problem, as well as the agency and resilience of developing nations in addressing the issue. This could involve giving greater attention to the perspectives and experiences of marginalized communities within developing nations and highlighting their contributions to addressing climate change. Additionally, it could be suggested that the discourse needs to shift away from the idea of developed nations as the solution providers and developing nations as recipients of aid, towards a more collaborative and equitable approach where all nations are recognized as having a role to play in addressing the issue.

Ideology

Al Jazeera, like many news organizations, aims to report on the impacts of climate change on all countries and communities, including those in developing nations. However, since the most of vulnerable countries are occurred in middle east, made there is obligatory from Al Jazeera to show the world how severe the climate change impacts. As we can refer to *the Speaking after a meeting with her counterpart from Pakistan, German foreign minister Annalena Baerbock said the recent devastating floods in the South Asian nation had shown “what dramatic consequences the climate crisis is having in all regions”*. The network has covered stories on how climate change is affecting the livelihoods and living conditions of people in poor countries, as well as the efforts of those nations to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. In covering the issue of climate change in developing nations, Al Jazeera often highlights the disproportionate impact that climate change has on poor communities, who are often the most vulnerable to its effects due to their limited resources and infrastructure. The network has reported on how rising sea levels, extreme

weather events, and changing temperatures are affecting agriculture, water supplies, and infrastructure in developing nations. Al Jazeera also covers the role of developed nations in contributing to climate change and the responsibility they have to assist developing nations in addressing the issue. The network has reported on the actions of developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and provide financial and technical assistance to help developing nations adapt to the impacts of climate change. In its coverage, Al Jazeera often emphasizes the importance of international cooperation in addressing the issue of climate change, and the need for developed nations to take greater responsibility for their emissions and provide support to developing nations. Overall, Al Jazeera's coverage of climate change in developing nations reflects the network's commitment to informing its audience about the impacts of this global issue on all countries and communities, and the efforts being made to address it.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the critical discourse analysis (CDA) of climate change and developing nations using Fairclough's framework has revealed that the discourse surrounding the topic often reinforces power relations and construct a narrative that absolves developed nations of their responsibility for the impacts of climate change on developing nations. The language used in the texts analyzed also reveals patterns of representation that perpetuate stereotypes of developing nations as helpless and in need of rescue by developed nations, rather than as active agents in addressing the issue of climate change. The analysis has also highlighted the importance of giving greater attention to the perspectives and experiences of marginalized communities within developing nations and recognizing their contributions to addressing climate change. It's important that the

discourse shifts away from the idea of developed nations as the solution providers and developing nations as recipients of aid, towards a more collaborative and equitable approach where all nations are recognized as having a role to play in addressing the issue. Overall, the CDA using Fairclough's framework has provided a deeper understanding of the ways in which discourse shapes our understanding of the issue of climate change and the role of developing nations in addressing it. This understanding can inform the development of more accurate and equitable approaches to addressing the issue. It's important to note that this is a general conclusion based on CDA studies and that the specific results of a study may vary depending on the corpus of texts, data analysis and interpretation.

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