

UNTERRICHTS MATERIALIEN Englisch Sek. II



“Stop gender inequality!” – Analysing women’s speeches
Inhaltliche Aspekte und rhetorische Mittel verschiedener Reden
zum Thema „Gleichberechtigung“ analysieren

Impressum

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Themenkreis „Society“

“Stop gender inequality!” – Analysing women speeches

by Judith Heck

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Kompetenzprofil

- Niveaustufe: B2/C1 (Europäische Referenzrahmen)
- Kompetenzbereiche: *writing, speaking, reading, listening, audio-visual comprehension*
- Aufgabenformate: *Analysing speeches, working with quotations, Think-Pair-Share activity, filling in the gaps, peer feedback, show activity*
- Medien: Reden, Videos, Zitate
- fachübergreifende Aspekte: Gesellschaft, Politik

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Survey of topics and methods

Main focus	Working with quotations	Think-Pair-Share activity	Listening/viewing comprehension	Working with the speech	Analysing the language structure	Examining the text	Analysing stylistic devices	Material
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing the term "gender equality" Examining the main intention of speakers 	•	•						<p>Topic 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quotation: Robin Wright Questions by Watson, Winfrey and Yousafzai
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getting to know stylistic methods that can be used to create a shared identity Analysing the tone of a speech 			•	•	•			<p>Topic 2 </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transcript and video: Emma Watson's HeForShe Speech Checklist: How to create a common bond with the audience Useful phrases for analysing speeches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing the structure of a speech Analysing style, register, tone and choice of words 			•	•	•			<p>Topic 3 </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transcript and video: Oprah Winfrey's Golden Globes Speech
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing stylistic devices Choice of words, tone and involvement of the audience 			•	•	•	•		<p>Topic 4 </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transcript and video: Speech by Malala Yousafzai to the UN General Assembly Table: Stylistic devices



Talking about gender equality



Robin Wright (2017)

“I was looking at the statistics and Claire Underwood’s character was more popular than [Frank’s] for a period of time. So I capitalized on it. I was like, ‘You better pay me or I’m going to go public.’”

In an interview with Judith Rodin for the Rockefeller Foundation

“I don’t think I’m getting paid the same amount [...] They told me I was getting a raise. But I don’t think so.”

In an interview with Nathan Pemberton for Rhapsody

INFO Robin Wright

Robin Wright is an American actress who plays the role of Claire Underwood in the Netflix series “House of Cards”. In 2017, she demanded to be paid the same as her co-star Kevin Spacey, who plays Frank Underwood (her husband) in the series.

Working with the quotation

1. Read the quotation by Robin Wright and relate it to the term “gender equality”.

Think Pair – Share

2. What do you associate with the term “gender equality”?
 - a) Create a mind map (**Think**).
 - b) Compare your results with your partner (**Pair**).
 - c) Compare your results with the rest of the class (**Share**).

Worksheet: Emma Watson on gender (in)equality

Listening comprehension

You are going to listen to a speech by Emma Watson who is talking about gender (in)equality.

Emma Watson HeForShe Speech at the United Nations



Link: www.youtube.com/watch?v=QoDg226G278

1. Read the following phrases. Then listen to the speech and match the beginnings of the sentences (1–6) with the sentence endings (A–F).


1	We want to end gender inequality and to do that _____.	A	we are talking about this problem.
2	If there is one thing I know for certain it is that _____.	B	women be involved on my behalf in the policies and decision-making of my country.
3	I think it is right that _____.	C	we have a uniting movement
4	It is time that _____.	D	we need everyone to be involved.
5	All I know is that _____.	E	we all perceive gender on a spectrum not as two opposing set of ideals.
6	We are struggling for a uniting movement but the good news is _____.	F	this has to stop.

Working with the speech

2. Read the text of Watson’s speech and point out what the campaign “HeforShe” stands for.
3. State the “gender-based assumptions” Watson mentions in her speech. Can you think of more examples?
4. Examine which target group Watson addresses in her speech. Take a closer look at her use of language to support your opinion.



Language – stylistic methods

INFO	The power of language: Using stylistic methods to create a shared identity
<p>When analysing speeches, you are often asked to examine the style of a speech. That is the way the speaker uses language: the choice of words, the tone, the syntax, the register and stylistic devices.</p> 	
<p>Clearly, the intention of the speaker is to achieve certain aims or a certain effect through language. One of these goals is to create a feeling of togetherness and a shared identity.</p>	

5. Reread Emma Watson’s speech. Analyse how she creates a shared identity with her audience by completing the list below. Find examples for each aspect in Watson’s speech. Note down the quotation, the line and the effect.

Examples	Effect
The use of pronouns	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “you” 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “we” 	

	Examples	Effect
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "I" 		
Choice of words		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of powerful, positive words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "feel free" (l. 71) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of inviting words 		
Common interests		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing common interests and concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "gender equality is your issue too" (l. 56) 	
The use of stylistic devices		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Rhetorical) questions 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repetitions 		

Language – tone

INFO The power of language: Tone – it is not what you say, but how you say it

Another important aspect when dealing with speeches is **the tone**. In every speech, the speaker expresses a general mood, a certain feeling or attitude (towards the topic and/or the audience) which is called **the tone**.

For example, the tone of a speech may be ...

- emotional
- serious
- positive
- proud
- hopeful
- thankful
- neutral
- pessimistic
- aggressive
- subjective
- sad
- critical
- optimistic
- self-confident
- objective
- angry

6. Complete the following table (a-d) with the missing information. Find another example on your own (e).

Quotation and reference	Tone	Effect
a) "And at current rates it won't be until 2086 that all rural African girls can have a secondary education." (ll. 91-97)		
b) "We have a feminist movement." (ll. 101-102)		conveys a good feeling, a positive message
c) "I am from Britain and I think it is right that I am paid the same as my male counterparts." (ll. 33-34)		underlines the speaker's strength and her pride of being British and a woman