

# Educating Readers About Climate Justice: Discourse Analysis Of Conferences Of Party

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## Abstract

Language is one of the crucial components to generate dialogues where climate justice is rooted in a prescriptive appeal to integrity. This is an essential process to negotiate is carried out by various political parties to utilize their language for human welfare. Currently, the world has shown a serious attitude toward climatic issues, and climatic important agendas and contributions have been figured out in the conference of parties (COP27). To understand the various interpretations of climate justice, this study has been conducted to understand the political will for climate change justice and COP26 to COP27 which is a dialogue between political leaders to solve the problem of climate change by differentiating through international, intra-social, and intergenerational conferences. Such perspectives have been presented semantical and pragmatismal mean through the help of critical discourse analysis by using the three-dimensional model of Van Dijk. The objective of this study is to comprehend the linguistic dynamics of COP26 to COP27 that are exercised in Glasgow and Egypt. The sampling of the study consists of 10 statements from different countries categorised by different coalitions; pragmatically and semantically investigated by using Linguistic Inquiry Word Count LIWC. Further, LIWC was applied to excel graphs to understand the non-binding language policy in the different political interpretations that have been presented in the COP26 and COP27 that has raised the major issue for the youth to contribute productively in the future to secure the earth linguistically, socially, and internationally. Moreover, this study demonstrates the linguistic properties of political interpretations through machine learning.

**Keywords:** Climate Change, Climate Conferences, COP26, COP27, Environmental Linguistic Discourse Analysis.

## Introduction

Language plays a tremendous role to negotiate political matters or ruin political agendas. Currently, the world has turned its intentions to understanding the environmental drawbacks that make human survival strenuous throughout planetary peripheries (Rockström et al., 2009).

From various environmental drawbacks, climate change is one of the crucial agendas that has been considered the most iconic issue, and its changes are well-known. It has been calculated that the earth's temperature might be raised up to 2.7 Celsius by the end of this era, even though it is quite beyond approach to keep it below 1.5

Celsius to save the earth's biosphere (UNEP, 2021).

So, this study is attempted to analyse dialogues that have been held between political parties in the conference of parties (COP 26 and 27) to understand the reasons and causes of climate change and how stakeholders are presenting the problem of climate change with the help of international, intra-social, intergenerational conferences. For this purpose, selected political dialogues have been analysed with LIWC (Linguistic Inquiry Word Count) software to understand the pragmatical meaning of political negotiations and their result affecting the youth. In addition, Fairclough's three-dimensional discourse analysis model has been used to interpret LIWC results.

Climate change is not only an issue for policymakers, but its changes affect every creature in the world that is supposed to contribute to earth-saving and its economy. So, the conferences of parties (COP) have become an apparent platform to demonstrate the most decisive universal climate and authorised setting for negotiating strategies toward climate alleviation, modification, and financing towards the expected zero-emission in the future.

So, this research is conducted to present the arena of COP26 and COP27 for negotiations on climate policy and it will help to understand whether the presented policy is in climate justice or not. The basic target of this study is to figure out climate justice discourses that are prevalent at the higher-level segments and what are the predicted outcomes for climate improvement. The term 'higher-level' refers to the statements and attitudes that have been formed in the COP by political leaders and policymakers. Such initiatives to rescue the climatic conditions have been held in the Glasgow Pact from 31<sup>st</sup> October to 12<sup>th</sup> November 2021. To understand the languages and choice of words of political leaders and non-state actors, in this study the data has

analysed through a critical discourse analysis (CDA) approach because it presents the vision of "Language is the social practice" (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997). In order to understand the moral discourse of climate justice requires to have a pragmatical and semantical understanding of authority, knowledge, and subjectivities that are influenced by life's events (Eriksen et.al. 2015; Pickering, 2016). This is a factor to understand power dynamics that shape narratives that put eventually impact the outcomes of policies (Morchain, 2018). From this perspective, the study aims to elaborate on the answers to the following questions:

- Which climate justice dialogues have been practiced at COP26 in Glasgow and COP27 in Egypt by different stakeholders?

## Literature Review

### 2.1 Conference of Parties (COP)

The COP has emerged to make the supreme decision to make a ground where all states can represent themselves at the COP; at that conference, policymakers come on a single platform to promote effective implementation of the convention. In other words, COP has emerged to refine the correlation between grown and growing countries and their attitudes, behaviours, and practices toward climate justice. Even, such a type of meet-up also visualises the position of non-state actors and the capability of the United Nations (UN) to manage an expanding amount of complexity of stakeholders' perspectives (Susan, 2022).

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was originated in 1994. Its major intention is to unite the world and make them think about their developments and coordinate human interference in climate change. In this conference, the treaty parties are referred to as "the convention" and gather yearly to have

a conversation regarding climates' progress and policy implications. In this conference, the secretariate becomes the operational unit of the UNFCCC, which is accountable for the major tasks, for instance, the organisation of COP, accommodating negotiations, and scrutinising data. The definitive objective of the parties is to fix the effects of greenhouse gas concentration at a level that prevents 'environmental toxicity' (United Nations, 1992).

The presented pact at COP underlines the role of developed nations that are classified as "Annex 1" countries to set the problems. Then in 1997, the convention took another operationalised look through the Kyoto Protocol whose main objective was to limit greenhouse gases (GHGs) and elaborated specific tasks to secure the biosphere. Throughout the research, it has been recognised that developed nations and states are responsible for toxic emissions and main polluters. Even, one author states that "the Kyoto Protocol" was not enough to resolve the current environmental disasters (Rosen, 2015). Critique showed that Kyoto Protocol was based upon weak institutional design, and it became a failed design to decrease toxic emissions by 5% by 2012 (Rosen, 2015). With the passage of time, and the development of climate governance the UNFCCC has reformed its role from being a mere implementor to becoming a coordinator who has the task to balance complex and ample perspectives by various stakeholders (Kuyper. et.al., 2018).

## **2.2 The Glasgow Pact COP26**

The Glasgow Pact became the formulated figure of COP26, held in Scotland from the 31<sup>st</sup> of October to the 12<sup>th</sup> of November in 2021 which was a collective resolution on the Paris agreement, and its crucial objective was to secure a 1.5-degree pledge to move towards net-zero expected emissions by 2050. On the other hand, COP26's goal was to "Mobilize Finance" to secure \$100 billion per year to save natural

habitats and it was expected to accelerate action that can raise awareness and help to save the biosphere (COP, 2021). Even, though this Glasgow Pact introduced various initiatives in terms of mitigation, which means parties have shown agreement to reduce harmful emissions and fully participate in the reduction goal. Generally, COP26 was based on the following three demands, such as, first, get more funding, even, \$100 billion had not been enough to inculcate fewer emission systems in the developed nations. Second, vulnerable nations must be pushed for reallocation of the budget for adaptation of ongoing climate change effects. And, the third one is developing nations must realise that climate change is responsible for the loss and damage to their economic systems (Susan, 2022).

## **2.3 Sharm el-Sheikh COP27**

This climate change conference has been held in Egypt from the 7<sup>th</sup> of November to the 18<sup>th</sup> of November under the main agenda of "Together for Implementation" and it was hosted by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). It has formulated a ground for all stakeholders to strengthen synergies between climate and all sustainable development goals (COP, 2022). At this conference, the role of the organiser is to develop agendas and invite speakers. However, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) is not responsible to avail access for speakers, or funding. Its major aims are to implement sustainability, accept climatic challenges, and realise modernised technological impacts that affect lives and livelihoods throughout the world. At this conference, parties tried to emphasize there should be a moral obligation towards work to save the biosphere where negotiations through moral language among nations are required.

## **2.4 Negotiations: Moral Language in Climate Politics**

Language is one of the important factors to produce shackles, solve arrogant activities, and negotiate political matters whereas climatic justice is one of the burning agendas which requires to claim to morality. This is essential to understand the pragmatics of negotiations that are carried out by several parties in conferences for the nation's lives. As Pickering (2016) states that the term moral language means "the language of moral discourse" which means moral languages serve two motives that aim to characterise climate change and predict solutions. The first motive shows that language has an analytical function, in which vocabulary has to provide logical and unifying reasons to coordinate practices. On the other hand, the second motive of moral language demonstrates that languages also have motivational purposes where vocabulary is used to motivate people to adopt certain meaningful acts to save the biosphere. It is understood that the analytical phase of language typically agreed with the phenomenon. The phenomenon on which parties get agreed that climatic change needs to get injustice and parties have to seriously take action against industrial vicious activities. This research is designed to show how language matters a lot in negotiating political parties for climate justice.

## 2.5 Climate Justice

In this section, the discussion demonstrates several interpretations that exist for climate justice that have been included in the COP. According to UNFCCC in the Paris agreement, COP has taken initiative to examine climate justice and stated that climate justice is one of the extensive agendas that includes a wide array of attributes that has to be solved through research to save the biosphere and economy, for these purposes the framework of UNFCCC is not enough to resolve current climatic circumstances (Okereke, 2018). Before reaching further circumstances, it has to understand how UNFCCC has elaborated climatic justice. The

framework of UNFCCC is based on the following three principles, such as distributive justice which means the bifurcation of responsibilities and profits among stakeholders. The second principle is procedural justice which refers to participants who contribute to decision-making. And, the third is recognition, which talks about the fair engagement of disparate perspectives and cultures (IPCC, 2022). Such kind of principles have been included in climate justice, suppose, the distribution principle ensured the developed nations' contributions of \$100 billion for climate justice. The second Procedural Principle refers to the organisation of COP that ensures the presence and the follow-up of the negotiations of global policies at this discretion. Whereas the recognition principle makes stakeholders essentially listen to the COP. So, the framework of UNFCCC is not enough for climate justice because research can analyse the above-mentioned principle on the basis of CDA, and at the point of procedural principle, there are flows in it, here it is easy to recognise injustice but it is hard for the nations to act on it. On the other hand, UNFCCC's descriptions regarding climate justice indicate that might be still definitions for climate justice are not long-lasting.

## 3. Theoretical Framework: The Three Dimensions of Climate Justice

Schapper (2018) has given a three-dimensional model of climate justice to unveil misrepresentative interpretations and fake impressions of justice through critical discourse analysis (CDA). This model is based upon the following three stages to elaborate political interpretations through international justice, intra-societal justice, and intergenerational justice.

### 3.1 International Justice

Here is the connection between the developed states and developing nations, concerned with the unequal distributions of responsibility for

emissions (Schapper, 2018). It also points out dominant literature has been produced in this dimension with various discourses. This discourse is built on the notion that the developed states have polluted allotted through their industries and they have to take responsibility for and cost of their past activities and transgressions (Schlosberg and Collins, 2014). This is also indicating that the wealthier countries should carry the burden which is based on their capability (Moelldorf, 2012).

### 3.2 Intra-Societal Justice

It refers to the injustice that occurred between the social groups in the context of human rights, but it is not limited to gender, race, and indigenous peoples' problems (Schapper, 2018). This intra-societal discourse helps to understand the vulnerable discourse that shows the adverse impact of climate change on human rights, for instance, health, food, and access to water. Research has been showing that intra-societal discourse argues for justice for the survivors who have impacted by devastating climate change, and they have suffered the most.

There is another subdivision of the right human, i.e., indigenous justice which deals with the consequences of climate change that are faced by the indigenous communities and they play a vital role to get sustainable solutions in the future (Whyte, 2020). Furthermore, ecological discourse emphasizes the rights of nature, i.e., the natural system of flora and fauna that are also affected by human's devastating inventions. Anthropological, this natural system should not be avoided because they contribute a lot to saving biodiversity and helping to recover the climate (Jones, 2015; Wienhues, 2020).

### 3.3 Intergenerational Justice

It generates a connection between the prior, current, and upcoming generations. Climate injustice has occurred due the past vulnerable

activities and the climate loss has been on the shoulder of the current generation (Schapper, 2018). Intergenerational discourses. It is based on two main discourses, the first is to the generation discourse that articulates a perception of accusation and the second is to protect future generations. Here, the moral language entails protecting humans from emissions in the future; even, they realise their rights and should not feel disconnected socially (Caney, 2005).

## 4. Research Methodology

Research is the methodical process of significant data and rationalisation on a specific topic. Further, research is the process of investigating a problem, formulating a hypothesis, understanding the variables, use an appropriate method to initiate a journey towards analysing and findings to attain and unattained the research objectives with accurate measurements. Moreover, it is the procedure of seeking knowledge for any case. As Kothari (2004) states, "research is a discovery voyage that initially contributes to existing knowledge. Thus, it is the journey from unknown to known".

However, research in applied linguistics contains an enormous interpretation that are related to language, politics, and society (Kothari, 2004). Therefore, research-based studies can be done efficiently when any topic is supported by research methodology. Furthermore, the methodology endows a context for the research or steps to analyse the data. Notably, a research methodology is a progression or planning of data collection and data analysis to get reliable and accurate results (Creswell, 2008). In a similar vein, "in linguistics, research methodology provides a theoretical position to the researcher's view of the reality, data collection, and data analysis of a social phenomenon" (Scot and Morrison, 2005, Newby, 2010, as cited Soomro, 2016). In this study, the qualitative research method has been used to develop an extensive understanding of climate justice, in which critical

discourse analysis has been done through machine learning to reach the political statements' actual meaning.

#### **4.1 Discourse**

“The term 'discourse' represents verbal and non-verbal communication which has several ways to understand the broad field of discourse analysis (Fairclough, 1993). The term 'discourse' could be elaborated in two main paradigms, i.e., Structural and Functional. Structural discourse is concerned with the formal language that talks about the language form, i.e., Grammar (Andersen, 1988). However, the functional approach of the discourse deals with the contextual meaning of the Language. In a similar vein, it could be said that language structures could be the same, but contextual meaning varies from context to context (Shiffrin, 1994)”.

In linguistics, a linguist studies both paradigms to analyse the syntactical meaning of the text and pragmatical meaning helps to understand ideologies, attitudes, and perceptions that are behind political interpretations.

On the other hand, Foucault (1972) “gives a different perspective to the discourse, i.e., his concept of knowledge' Episteme'. He states that discourse is not only a piece of text, but it is a practice that forms objects that they speak. According to Foucault, discourse is a set of statements used for talking and representing knowledge about things and historical moments (Hall, 1981)”.

#### **4.2 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)**

“Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) has classical rhetoric roots in Sociolinguistics, Semantics,

Applied Linguistics, and Pragmatics” (Weiss and Wodak, 2002). However, CDA was formulated by neo-Marxist and post-modernist because it develops the ground to analyse and understand hidden ideologies behind words, events, and pictures (Foucault, 1972, Dijk, 1993). The relationship between discourse and CDA is hard to hand, showing that CDA is the primary instrument to analyse transmitted discourse.

Likewise, CDA is a crucial entity of qualitative research that generates several ways to comprehend the link between discourse, society, power and existing ideologies. As Dijk (1998) defined that through CDA researcher can analyse written and spoken text to expose discursive practices of power and hegemony that are hiddenly inculcated in political dialogues. Moreover, CDA also explains how discursive are conserved in historical, social and political norms. On the other hand, Fairclough (1996) explored another aim of CDA that is “Opaque Relation”, which means to unveil discursive meanings to understand the social and cultural dynamics of language that are reason to have power relations among words.

#### **4.3 Data and Sampling**

The data is taken from the UNFCCC report which is based upon statements that were declared by the stakeholders to represent their countries in favour of climate justice. For the research sampling, 8 statements have been selected; 4 decision-based statements have been selected from the COP26 that was held in the month of October- November 2021, and four from COP27 November 2022. So, these are the statements which were declared by the stakeholders, i.e.,

British Prime Minister Boris Johnson COP26	“Humanity has long since run down the clock on climate change. It’s one minute to midnight on that Doomsday clock and we need to act now.”
<b>UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres COP26</b>	“If commitments fall short at the end of this COP, countries must revisit their national climate plans and policies – not every five years (but) every year and every moment.”
<b>US President Joe Biden COP26</b>	“Glasgow must be the start of a decade of shared ambition and innovation to preserve our future.” “We can do this – we just have to make a choice to do it.”
<b>Samoan environmentalist Brianna Fruean COP26</b>	“We are not just victims to this crisis, we have been resilient beacons of hope. Pacific youth have rallied behind the cry ‘We are not drowning, we are fighting’. This is our warrior cry to the world. We are not drowning, we are fighting. This is my message from Earth to COP.”
Joe Biden, Us President COP27	“The climate crisis is about human security, economic security, environmental security, national security, and the very life of the planet ... It's more urgent than ever that we double down on our climate commitments. Russia's war only enhances the urgency of the need to transition the world off its dependence on fossil fuels.”
<b>UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres COP27</b>	“Greenhouse gas emissions keep growing. Global temperatures keep rising. And our planet is fast approaching tipping points that will make climate chaos irreversible. We are on a highway to climate hell with our foot on the accelerator.”
Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, Brazilian President-elect COP27	“I'm here today to say that Brazil is ready to come back ... There is no climate security for the world without a protected Amazon. We will spare no efforts to have zero deforestation and the degradation of our biomes by 2030.”
Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission COP27	“The global fossil fuel crisis must be a game-changer. So let us not take the 'highway to hell' but let's earn the clean ticket to heaven.”

Fig 0.1

**4.4 Data Analysis**

In this qualitative study, data has been analysed through LIWC to check the positive and negative influence of vocabulary. Further, LIWC also helped to maintain the validity of the qualitative data. In the second step, statements have been analysed through the framework model of Van Dijk.

There are three main features of the Van Dijk model. Such as: “contextual frame”, “Cognitive and memory” and “social beliefs and ideology” to understand the political interpretation, and each statement are supposed to analysed through the following linguistic levels such as Grammatical, Pragmatical, and semantical.

#### **4.4.1 Contextual Frame**

As Van Dijk (1997) explains that discourse is filled with ideological norms which generates within context. In order to understand the contextual framework of Van Dijk researcher needs to understand the properties of internal speech at a semantic and pragmatic level to criticize the condition, functions, and effects of the discourse.

#### **4.4.2 Cognition and Memory**

“In cognition, the study focuses on mental representations and the processes of language users when they produce and comprehend discourse and participate in verbal interaction, as well as in the knowledge, ideologies, and other beliefs shared by social groups. A meaning of a text is not 'in' the text, or on paper, or in the air, but assigned to a text by language users, and as such represented in their minds. In discourse, the cognitive representations and processing are themselves social because it is developed from socially shared knowledge. In analysing via critical discourse, the focus is to find out coherence and cohesion, presupposition and connotations in speech (Van Dijk,1997)”.

In ‘cognition’ basically it is concerned with psychological representation and the process of

language operators when they create and understand discourse; even take part in verbal communication as well as in knowledge, ideology, and belief which are shared by the stakeholders. Likewise, researcher’s thinking turns up such norms with respect to the context at hand. And such power relations varies from one context to another context. In any society, the context is pre-determined. With the production of a dominant ideology, power became as real and common people takes social difference and domination for granted. On the other hand, media plays the most crucial role in broadcasting certain ideologies incessantly which became the legitimate truth.

#### **4.4.3 Social beliefs and ideology**

The socio-cognitive model intends that the ideas in society are formed, and they have ideological basis. Such beliefs are simply revealed that the world where socio-cultural truth are there, actually there social regimes have approved them. They are stored in the social memories of individuals and their subconscious minds to form social belief systems. Ideologies are a form of social belief system, there is no such thing as an individual ideology; ideologies are indulged in social nature. It is possible for an individual to understand ideology independently, but the foundation beliefs remain social. Ideologies are the clusters of beliefs in our minds. In symbols and discourse, they are expressed and enacted but are primary ingredients of the social mind of the individual. Ideologies are not completely determined by sociocultural factors nor are they purely mental constructions (as all social interaction and discourse are constructs and products of the mind).

### **5. Results**

Climate justice is one of the burning agendas where awareness regarding the biosphere and loss is mandatory. In this paper, the issue of climate justice has been elaborated on and justified



linguistically. In addition, data has been chosen in form of the dialogues uttered by stakeholders to negotiate and declare their initiatives for climate justice that is impacting the current and

future generations due to past activities. In part one, COP26 dialogues have been analysed through the LIWC and interpreted through Dijk's linguistic discourse analysis framework.

### 5.1 LIWC at COP26

Traditional LIWC Dimension	Your Text	Average for Formal Language
I-words (I, me, my)	0.72	0.67
Positive Tone	1.44	2.33
Negative Tone	5.76	1.38
Social Words	11.51	6.54
Cognitive Processes	12.95	7.95
Allure	6.47	3.58
Moralization	0.00	0.30
Summary Variables		
Analytic	41.40	87.63
Authentic	38.76	28.90

In the LIWC application, it has been shown the power of the words and intonations. As, stakeholders are supposed to negotiate the climate justice through analytical way. Analytics is one the effective way to bring words into actual practice and practice the power to face the political problems. Here, in politics, moral language works a lot to understand and interpret political dialogues to have intra-social, international and intergenerational negotiations.

British Prime Minister Boris Johnson COP26

#### 5.1.1 Interpretation of COP26

To use the abovementioned Dijk's stages, the yellow colour is presenting to the grammatical features, the green colour is representing the pragmatic means, and the sky-blue colour is representing the pragmatic means to understand inter, and intra-social dimensions of the political dialogues.

“Humanity has long since run down the clock on climate change. It's one minute to midnight on that Doomsday clock and we need to act now.”

**UN Secretary-General Antonio  
Guterres COP26**

**US President Joe Biden COP26**

**Samoa environmentalist Brianna  
Fruean COP26**

“If commitments fall short at the end of this COP, countries must revisit their national climate plans and policies – not every five years (but) every year and every moment.”

“Glasgow must be the start of a decade of shared ambition and innovation to preserve our future.”

“We can do this – we just have to make a choice to do it.”

“We are not just victims to this crisis, we have been resilient beacons of hope. Pacific youth have rallied behind the cry ‘We are not drowning, we are fighting’. This is our warrior cry to the world. We are not drowning, we are fighting. This is my message from Earth to COP.”

**Grammatical:** Highlighted phrases such as ‘Humanity as long run down, commitments fall short, shared ambitions, and just victims to this crisis’ are showing stakeholders’ negotiation towards nature. Even, ‘share ambitions’ shows that climate is not only impacting to few entities but it can be improved through the combined vision. Developed countries have to accept their burden and contribute to saving the biosphere.

**Semantical:** Highlighted phrases “need to act, every moment, and pacific youth have rallied behind the cry’ shows that states should not think only, they have to act before losing the earth’s atmosphere and humans.

**Pragmatical:** Highlights, such as ‘midnight on that Doomsday clock, revisit their national climate plans and policies, innovation to preserve our future, we are not drowning, we are fighting.

This is my message from Earth to COP’, pragmatically, it shows that earth is not in a problem due to the current activities, but in the past, technical and industrial innovations have vanished the actual environment and developed countries could not predict the future disasters that currently the world is facing. At COP26, stakeholders have decided to work on fewer emissions, but in the past, their products have already ruined the atmosphere. They also admitted that passing the dialogues does not work but states and nations have to take action to resolve climate issues because everyone is fighting to survive, there are disasters in every century, scarcity of water and food, floods, earthquakes, and viruses. If stakeholders do not truly utilize their linguistic powers and practice, then the future will be more disastrous and it will be impacting intergenerational motives.

### 5.1.2 LIWC on COP27

Traditional LIWC Dimension	Your Text	Average for Formal Language
I-words (I, me, my)	0.64	0.67
Positive Tone	2.56	2.33

Negative Tone	1.92	1.38
Social Words	6.41	6.54
Cognitive Processes	5.77	7.95
<b>Summary Variables</b>		
Analytic	82	87.63
Authentic	23.3	28.9

In order to make powerful dialogues, stakeholders at COP27, have used 6% of social words, and cognitively they were standing on 7%.

In the political talk, LIWC shows that 87% of their dialogues show the analytical mean, whereas, only 28% there was authenticity.

### 5.1.2.1 Interpretations of COP27

Joe Biden, Us President COP27	<p>“The climate crisis is about human security, economic security, environmental security, national security, and the very life of the planet ... It's more urgent than ever that we double down on our climate commitments. Russia's war only enhances the urgency of the need to transition the world off its dependence on fossil fuels.”</p>
<p><b>UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres COP27</b></p>	<p>“Greenhouse gas emissions keep growing. Global temperatures keep rising. And our planet is fast approaching tipping points that will make climate chaos irreversible. We are on a highway to climate hell with our foot on the accelerator.”</p>
Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, Brazilian President-elect COP27	<p>“I'm here today to say that Brazil is ready to come back ... There is no climate security for the world without a protected Amazon. We will spare no efforts to have zero deforestation and the degradation of our biomes by 2030.”</p>
Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission COP27	<p>“The global fossil fuel crisis must be a game-changer. So let us not take the 'highway to hell' but let's earn the clean ticket to heaven.”</p>

**Semantical:** Highlights ‘Climate crisis is about human security, economic security, environmental security, national security, and the very life of the planet, climate chaos irreversible, and, hell with our foot on the accelerator’ these dialogues state that climate change does not only

impacted to green energies but it is impacting to intergenerational communities’ security, economics, environment, national and social life. Developments have ruined the natural environment.

**Pragmatical:** “double down on our climate commitments, Russia’s war only enhances the urgency of the need to transition the world off its dependence on fossil fuels, no climate security for the world without a protected amazon, be a game changer, and let’s earn the clean ticket to heaven”

The abovementioned dialogues demonstrate that humans and other creators are about to vanish if stakeholders do not react quickly then emissions will demise everything. Stakeholders are the main actors because they have the authority and power to inculcate methods to bring life back to earth. Their moral language can act like a game changer that can save the entire amazon. From an international perspective, wars are one of the factors that have negatively impacted the climate, now it is the time to give justice to the climate. Developed countries and states have to think and react to green energies rather than spending finances on war strategies. Humans need fresh air to take in oxygen and hygienic food to survive.

## 5.2 Discussions

- What climate justice discourses have been practiced at COP26 in Glasgow and COP27 in Egypt?

Currently, climate change is the major cause of loss of humanity on the earth, abovementioned dialogues have been selected to show the power of language that is used by the stakeholders, who are the main actors of the political ground, they can bring change through their orders, commands, morals, and negotiations. In this article, two dimensions of the data have been presented, i.e., the first is empirical data to maintain the validity of results and the second stage is based upon the linguistic interpretation to understand the dialogues about international, intra-social, and intergenerational impacts of environmental changes. In addition, the above-mentioned discussion on COP26 and COP27 has shown that now the game changers have realised

that underdeveloped countries are not the reason for climate change but the invented accessories of the developed nations have ruined the atmosphere. So, in the COP it was decided that developed nations have to take responsibility to provide \$100 billion dollars to developing and underdeveloped nations to bring improvement in the biosphere.

## 6. Conclusions

The aim of this research paper is to examine which climate justice discourses are predominant throughout the dialogues that were made by the parties and through the lens of CDA, international, intra-societal, and intergenerational justice. Climate should get justice because in the past or present injustice has been done to nature, now humans must realise and maintain the dignity of the natural biosphere. So, the limitation of the study is, this study has analysed the 8 statements and used CDA. In addition, this study is limited to COP26 and COP27 stakeholders’ dialogues. So, the implication of this study is, this study will be helpful for students, teachers, political people, and researchers. This is the smallest contribution towards the biosphere to save the earth by using green energies.

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