

Coastal Women in International Climate Media: Ecolinguistic Framing Analysis

Dian Rahmawati Arief
dianrarief@unhas.ac.id

Zulfiqri Saputra Samsul
samsulzs23f@student.unhas.ac.id

Universitas Hasanuddin

Abstract

This study examines how international climate media constructs coastal women through grammatical choice and ecolinguistic framing. Drawing on Halliday's transitivity system and Stibbe's ecolinguistic framework, the study analyses 20 finite clauses extracted from 30 international news articles published between 2021 and 2025. The analysis asks what process types and participant roles are assigned to coastal women, what frames are produced through those choices, and what ecological meanings are foregrounded or erased. The findings show that material processes dominate the corpus: 18 of the 20 clauses contain a material component, and women appear in Actor roles in 14 clauses when dual-role structures are included. This pattern constructs coastal women mainly as workers, leaders, conservation actors, and climate-resilience agents rather than as passive victims. However, the analysis also identifies displaced agency in clauses where climate forces, institutions, or unnamed development actors occupy the active grammatical position, while women appear as affected participants, clients, or beneficiaries. Ecolinguistically, the corpus is therefore beneficial in recognising women's practical and political agency, but ambivalent in its recurring erasure of structural causes such as unequal coastal governance, exclusion from fisheries policy, and insecure land or livelihood rights. The study contributes to ecolinguistic media analysis by showing that grammatical agency alone is not enough; climate journalism must also name the power relations that make coastal women's resilience necessary.

Keywords: Coastal Women; Climate Change; Ecolinguistics; Framing; Media Discourse; Stibbe; Transitivity

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is not experienced evenly across social groups. Coastal women are especially exposed because their work and household responsibilities are closely linked to fisheries, intertidal resources, water access, food preparation, and community survival during environmental disruption. Cavole et al. (2025) note that women constitute a substantial proportion of the global small-scale fisheries workforce, yet their labour is often undercounted in official records. This under-recognition matters because the way women are named, counted, and represented

affects whether their knowledge and needs are treated as central to climate response. International climate media has become one of the main arenas through which global audiences encounter coastal communities. News stories do more than report environmental events; they assign roles, distribute responsibility, and construct moral expectations. A clause such as “fisherwomen lead the fight” places women in a very different social position from a clause such as “fisherwomen are threatened by ocean warming.” Both may be factually plausible, but their grammar builds different stories about power, agency, and vulnerability.

Ecolinguistics is useful for examining these stories because it asks how language shapes relationships among humans, other species, and ecological systems. Stibbe (2021) argues that discourse carries “stories we live by”: patterns that can be beneficial, ambivalent, or destructive when assessed against an explicit ecosophy. In climate journalism, such stories often appear not only in overt claims but in grammatical choices: who acts, who is affected, and whose responsibility disappears from the clause. The present study combines Hallidayan transitivity analysis with Stibbe's ecolinguistic framework to examine the representation of coastal women in international climate media. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) define transitivity as the system through which clauses encode processes, participants, and circumstances. This makes it possible to identify whether coastal women are constructed as Actors, Goals, Sensors, Experiencers, Carriers, or Beneficiaries. These grammatical roles are then interpreted as frames that shape ecological meaning.

Recent scholarship has examined gender and climate discourse in institutional communication. Yasmin and Amin (2024) found that vulnerability framing dominated UN-related gender-and-climate discourse. Studies of climate media have also shown that responsibility can be assigned or obscured through grammatical and lexical choices. Asif and Gill (2025) demonstrate this point in cross-national newspaper coverage of climate responsibility. However, limited attention has been given to how international environmental journalism specifically frames coastal women at the clause level. This article addresses that gap by analysing 20 clauses extracted from 30 international news articles on coastal communities and climate change. The study asks three questions: (1) What process types and participant roles does international climate media assign to coastal women? (2) What frames are produced by those grammatical patterns? (3) What ecological meanings are foregrounded or erased by those frames?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ecolinguistics studies the relationship between language, humans, and ecological systems. Fill and Mühlhäusler (2001) established ecolinguistics as a field concerned with how linguistic patterns encode environmental assumptions. Alexander and Stibbe (2014) later clarified that ecolinguistic analysis is not limited to environmental vocabulary; it also examines how discourse contributes to ecological wellbeing or harm. Stibbe's framework is central to the present study. Stibbe (2015)

proposes that societies are shaped by “stories we live by,” including frames, metaphors, evaluations, identities, convictions, salience, erasures, and ideologies. Stibbe (2021) further argues that discourse analysis should assess whether such stories support or undermine the flourishing of human and nonhuman life. In this study, framing is the main story type, while salience and erasure are used to interpret what the frames foreground and omit. Framing refers to the use of a familiar source domain to structure how a target issue is understood. Entman (1993) explains that framing involves selection and salience: some aspects of reality are made prominent, while others recede. In climate discourse, this means that grammar can make coastal women visible as leaders, victims, workers, beneficiaries, or symbols of resilience. Each frame invites a different response from readers.

Transitivity and Grammatical Agency

Systemic Functional Grammar views language as a resource for making meaning in social context. Halliday (1994) identifies three metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The present study focuses on the ideational metafunction because it is where clauses represent experience: what happens, who acts, and who is affected. The transitivity system classifies clauses into process types such as material, mental, behavioural, relational, verbal, and existential. Material processes represent doing and happening. Mental processes represent sensing, thinking, and feeling. Behavioural processes occupy a boundary between physiological and psychological experience. Relational processes establish being, having, or identity. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) show that each process type assigns participant roles, such as Actor, Goal, Senser, Phenomenon, Experiencer, Carrier, and Attribute. For media discourse, these roles are ideologically important. Li (2010) shows that newspapers encode responsibility by selecting who occupies Actor position. When women appear as Actors in climate clauses, they are constructed as initiators of action. When they appear as Goals, Beneficiaries, or Affected participants, the clause may shift agency elsewhere. The distinction is analytical gold; small grammar, big politics.

Coastal Women, Fisheries, and Climate Vulnerability

The material context of this study is the gendered vulnerability of coastal communities. Djoudi et al. (2016) argues that vulnerability must be understood intersectionally, because gender interacts with class, community position, resource access, and political recognition. Rice et al. (2024) similarly emphasize that gender-blind fisheries research often fails to capture the barriers that constrain women's adaptive capacity. The issue is not simply that coastal women experience climate impacts. It is also that their labour, knowledge, and leadership are frequently made less visible than men's work in formal policy and media narratives. Biswas and Barua (2025) describe a shift from neglecting women in climate solutions toward recognising them as key agents. The present study asks whether international climate media reflects that shift grammatically and ecolinguistically.

METHOD

Design and Sample

This study used a qualitative ecolinguistic discourse analysis supported by clause-level transitivity coding. The design was interpretive rather than statistical. Frequencies were used only to summarize recurring patterns, while the main focus was to explain how grammatical roles construct ecological meanings in news discourse. The analytical unit of this study was the finite clause containing an explicit reference to women. The corpus consisted of 30 international news articles about coastal communities and climate change published between 2021 and 2025. The articles were taken from Mongabay, Eco-Business, Reuters, CBS News, Thomson Reuters Foundation, IPS News, Global Issues, Earth Journalism Network, Anadolu Agency, and the Associated Press. The corpus covered coastal contexts in Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Fiji, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Kenya, Brazil, Ghana, and Zanzibar. From this corpus, 20 finite clauses were selected using purposive sampling. The main selection criterion was the presence of lexical items that explicitly identified women, such as “women,” “fisherwomen,” “female,” or gendered occupational titles. The sampling aimed to represent variation across media outlets, geographic settings, and grammatical patterns. The selected clauses and their media sources are presented in Table 1.

Instrument and Procedures

The main research instrument was a clause-level coding sheet developed based on Halliday and Matthiessen’s transitivity system and Stibbe’s ecolinguistic framework. The coding sheet included the article source, publication year, country or coastal context, selected clause, lexical reference to women, process type, participant role, and ecolinguistic framing category. The research procedures were carried out in several stages. First, the articles were collected from selected international news outlets. Second, the articles were read carefully to identify clauses that explicitly referred to women. Third, clauses that met the selection criteria were listed and organized in the coding sheet. Fourth, each selected clause was coded for process type and participant role based on Halliday and Matthiessen’s transitivity framework. Dual-process clauses were coded using both process labels when a clause combined action with experience or cognition. Headline-like clauses were treated as compressed clauses, following a common convention in media discourse analysis. After the transitivity coding was completed, each clause was examined through Stibbe’s ecolinguistic framing story type. This step helped identify how the clauses positioned women in relation to coastal life, climate change, ecological vulnerability, and resource governance.

Data Analysis

The data were analyzed in two main stages. The first stage focused on transitivity analysis. Each selected finite clause was examined to identify its process type and participant role. This analysis showed whether women were represented as actors, goals, sensors, carriers, or other participant roles within the clause. The results of this coding were then summarized to identify dominant grammatical patterns across

the selected news texts. The second stage focused on ecolinguistic interpretation. The coded clauses were interpreted using Stibbe's framing story type to determine whether the discourse constructed beneficial, ambivalent, or harmful ecological stories. Stibbe's framework was used to evaluate how the news articles represented women in relation to ecological crisis, coastal livelihoods, and climate adaptation. The adopted ecosophy in this study valued the flourishing of coastal human and nonhuman life, women's equitable participation in resource governance, and explicit recognition of the structural conditions that shape vulnerability. Therefore, the analysis also considered salience and erasure when these concepts helped explain what each frame foregrounded or suppressed. Through this process, the study connected grammatical choices with broader ecological meanings in the representation of women in coastal climate discourse.

RESULTS

Table 1 presents the complete clause-level coding. The table shows the media source, selected clause, process type, role assigned to women, and the preliminary framing interpretation used for the subsequent ecolinguistic reading.

Table 1. Transitivity coding of clauses mentioning women in international climate media (clauses 1-10)

No .	Media	Clause / Phrase	Process Type	Role of Women	Framing Interpretation
1	Mongabay	coastal women battle climate fallout	Material	Actor	Agency framing: women are active participants confronting climate harm, not merely waiting for external help.
2	Mongabay	Fisherwomen fight plan for coastal salt farms	Material	Actor	Resistance framing: women take direct political action against industrial encroachment on coastal land.

No .	Media	Clause / Phrase	Process Type	Role of Women	Framing Interpretation
3	Mongabay	women working in the sector	Material	Actor	Labour visibility: women are represented as workers with an active economic role in fisheries.
4	Mongabay India	India's fisherwomen face economic instability	Material / Behavioural	Actor / Experience	Structural-risk framing: women are exposed to economic instability but retain agentive status through facing it.
5	Mongabay	women losing economic freedom as fisherfolk communities decline	Material	Actor / Affected	Loss framing: women are both doing something and being harmed by structural change.
6	Eco-Business	women of Demak and countless other coastal communities face worsening risks	Material / Behavioural	Actor / Experience	Risk salience: women are foregrounded as frontline subjects; place names intensify the framing.
7	Eco-Business	Fisherwomen lead fight against marine dredging	Material	Actor	Leadership framing: women are not just participants but leaders of collective resistance.

No .	Media	Clause / Phrase	Process Type	Role of Women	Framing Interpretation
8	The Conversation / Leeds	women in coastal communities faced multiple problems	Material / Behavioural	Experience r / Affected	Vulnerability framing: women are exposed to overlapping problems; agency is weakened by plural burden.
9	Reuters	ocean temperatures have hit harvests and are threatening livelihoods of fisherwomen	Material	Affected (Goal / Possessor)	Climate-as-Agent framing: the environment becomes the Actor, while women are positioned as those affected through their livelihoods.
10	CBS News	a group of women in Fiji spend long hours trekking out to sea	Material	Actor	Labour framing: women's physical work is made visible; long hours signals hardship alongside agency.

Table 1. Continued. Transitivity coding of clauses mentioning women in international climate media (clauses 11-20)

No.	Media	Clause / Phrase	Process Type	Role of Women	Framing Interpretation
11	Thomson Reuters Foundation	Zanzibari women are learning how to swim and farm natural sponges	Mental / Material	Senser / Actor	Adaptive-learning framing: women acquire new ecological skills, combining cognitive and physical agency.
12	IPS / Global Issues	women from her village are climate-proofing their communities by planting mangroves	Material	Actor	Strong ecological agency: women act at community scale to reduce climate risk.
13	IPS News	35 of them women protect, preserve, conserve, and restore Tsunza's mangrove forest	Material	Actor	Conservation agency: four coordinated verbs reinforce the breadth of women's ecological stewardship.
14	IPS / Global Issues	movements led largely by women are working to combat the advance of the sea	Material	Actor	Collective agency: women lead a movement-level response to sea-level rise.
15	Global Issues / IPS	Marine Cultures has trained a dozen women in Jambiani to farm sea sponges	Material	Goal / Client	Institutional mediation: an organisation becomes Actor; women receive training rather than initiate it.

No.	Media	Clause / Phrase	Process Type	Role of Women	Framing Interpretation
16	Earth Journalism Network	coastal women are suffering from increased infertility, miscarriages and reproductive health problems	Behavioural	Experiencer / Affected	Health-vulnerability framing: women undergo bodily harm with no action role available in the clause.
17	Earth Journalism Network	empowering women, boosting economies	Material	Goal / Beneficiary	Development framing: women are the object of empowerment; the empowering agent is grammatically absent.
18	Anadolu Agency	women fishers rise to lead climate action	Material	Actor	High-agency framing: rise signals social ascendancy; women move into leadership.
19	Associated Press	female oyster farmer Beatrice Nutekpor continues a decades-old tradition	Material	Actor	Cultural resilience: an individual woman embodies ecological continuity under climate pressure.
20	Associated Press	most of the 25,000 seaweed farmers are women	Relational	Carrier	Identity framing: women are established as the numerical majority in a coastal economy.

Note. Process type coding follows Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). Framing interpretation follows Stibbe's ecolinguistic approach to stories, especially framing, salience, and erasure.

Table 2. Distribution of process patterns and participant roles (n = 20)

Process Pattern	n	%	Role Pattern and Notes
Pure material: women as Actor	11	55%	Women are positioned as initiators of action. Verbs include battle, fight, work, lead, spend, plant, protect, preserve, conserve, restore, continue, and rise.
Pure material: women as Goal / Affected / Beneficiary	3	15%	Agency is shifted away from women toward climate forces, institutions, or unnamed development actors.
Material / behavioural	3	15%	Women are positioned as facing, experiencing, or enduring climate-related risks while retaining partial agentive status.
Mental / material	1	5%	Learning leads to doing; women are coded as both Senser and Actor.
Behavioural	1	5%	Women are Experiencers of bodily harm, with no action role available in the clause.
Relational	1	5%	Women are Carriers in an identity clause establishing their numerical presence in seaweed farming.
Total	20	100%	Percentages are calculated from 20 finite clauses. Dual-process clauses are reported as distinct process patterns.

Table 2 resolves the process distribution by treating each of the 20 clauses as one primary process pattern. Dual-process clauses are reported as dual patterns rather than merged into a single pure material category.

Material Processes and Women as Actors

The strongest pattern in the corpus is the dominance of material action. Eighteen of the 20 clauses contain a material component, and 14 clauses place women in an Actor role when dual-role clauses are included. This means that international climate media in the sample largely represents coastal women as doing, leading, resisting, working, conserving, learning, and protecting. The actor-oriented verbs are semantically varied. They include political resistance, such as battle, fight, lead, and combat. They also include ecological labour, such as planting mangroves, farming sponges, conserving mangrove forests, and trekking to sea. This range is important because it prevents women from being reduced to a single symbolic function. They are not only vulnerable bodies which considered to represented as practical workers and political subjects.

Clause 13 is especially strong because it coordinates four material verbs: protect, preserve, conserve, and restore. The accumulation of verbs creates high salience for women's ecological stewardship. Clause 18 similarly produces a high-agency frame through the phrase “rise to lead climate action,” where rising indicates social movement and leadership rather than simple participation.

Displaced Agency and Vulnerability

Despite the dominant agency pattern, the corpus also contains clauses where women's agency is displaced. In the Reuters clause, ocean temperatures occupy the Actor position, while fisherwomen's livelihoods become the affected element. This construction is ecologically meaningful because it makes climate forces grammatically active, but it also moves women into a position of impact rather than action.

Institutional displacement appears in the clause “Marine Cultures has trained a dozen women in Jambiani to farm sea sponges.” Here, the organisation is the Actor and women are the Goal or Client. The clause still recognises women's participation in adaptive livelihoods, but it frames that participation as mediated by an institution. Clause 17 further weakens agency through nominalisation: “empowering women, boosting economies” names empowerment but does not identify who empowers, under what conditions, or with what accountability.

The clearest vulnerability clause is the Earth Journalism Network example describing coastal women as suffering from infertility, miscarriages, and reproductive health problems. Grammatically, women are Experiencers and Affected participants. Ecolinguistically, the clause is important because it makes bodily harm visible. At the same time, it offers no actor who causes, prevents, or responds to the harm. The result is an ambivalent frame: suffering is named, but responsibility remains blurry.

Framing, Saliency, and Erasure*Table 3. Ecolinguistic framing patterns in the corpus*

Story Type	Pattern in Corpus	Clause Examples	Ecological Evaluation
Framing	Two source frames dominate: resistance and adaptation. A smaller vulnerability frame also appears.	Resistance: battle climate fallout; fight plan for salt farms; lead fight against marine dredging. Adaptation: climate-proofing communities; planting mangroves; protecting, preserving, conserving, and restoring mangrove forest.	Beneficial when women are built as engaged agents. Ambivalent when vulnerability is made visible without naming the structures that produce it.
Saliency	Women become prominent through subject position, named localities, and repeated action verbs.	women of Demak; women from her village; 35 of them women; female oyster farmer Beatrice Nutekpor.	Beneficial because women are made visible as real participants in coastal economies and ecological work.
Erasure	The corpus rarely names land rights, fisheries governance, or policy exclusion as causes of vulnerability.	empowering women; women face worsening risks; women losing economic freedom.	Ambivalent to potentially harmful because resilience is praised while the sources of unequal exposure remain backgrounded.

The framing analysis identifies two dominant frames: resistance and adaptation. The resistance frame appears in verbs such as battle, fight, lead, and combat. This frame constructs climate change and coastal development conflicts as political struggles. Women are positioned not as background victims but as participants in contested decisions over land, sea, dredging, salt farms, and coastal futures. The adaptation frame appears in ecological labour verbs such as planting, farming, climate-proofing, protecting, preserving, conserving, and restoring. This frame constructs coastal women as people who respond to environmental change through practical ecological work. In Stibbe's terms, the frame is broadly beneficial because it makes women's environmental agency salient rather than erasing it.

However, saliency and erasure operate together. The corpus repeatedly makes women's labour and resilience visible, but it less often names the structural

conditions that make resilience necessary. Governance failures, unequal access to coastal decision-making, land insecurity, gendered labour burdens, and exclusion from fisheries policy are not consistently foregrounded. This is the core ambivalence of the corpus: it praises women's agency while often leaving the causes of unequal vulnerability outside the clause.

The findings indicate that international environmental journalism differs from some institutional gender-and-climate communication. Yasmin and Amin (2024) found that vulnerability framing dominated UN-related discourse on gender and climate. The present corpus, by contrast, gives more grammatical space to women as Actors. This suggests that international environmental media can contribute to a more empowering public narrative about coastal women. That empowerment, however, should not be over-celebrated. Stibbe (2021) warns that beneficial stories can become ambivalent when they erase what makes the represented action necessary. A story about women restoring mangroves is beneficial when it recognises ecological agency. It becomes incomplete when it does not ask why coastal protection failed, who controls the land, who benefits from extraction, and why women must perform unpaid or under-recognised adaptation labour.

The article therefore argues for a distinction between grammatical agency and structural agency. Grammatical agency appears when women occupy Actor position. Structural agency requires that the discourse also recognises women's access to resources, rights, policy participation, and decision-making power. The corpus is strong on grammatical agency but weaker on structural agency. In everyday language: the women are given the verbs, but not always the politics behind the verbs. The comparison between clauses also shows how small grammatical choices reshape political imagination. "Fisherwomen lead fight against marine dredging" offers a story of leadership and contestation. "Women are suffering from reproductive health problems" offers a story of bodily vulnerability. "Empowering women" offers a story of development intervention without an accountable actor. Each clause positions readers differently: to admire, to pity, to support, or to question power.

For climate journalism, the implication is clear. Media coverage should continue to foreground women's ecological labour and leadership, but it should also name the systems that constrain them. Better climate reporting would not merely say that women adapt; it would identify the policies, economic structures, and governance failures that demand adaptation in the first place. Otherwise, resilience risks becoming a polite word for abandonment.

CONCLUSION

This study has shown that international climate media predominantly constructs coastal women as material Actors engaged in labour, conservation, adaptation, and resistance. Based on 20 clauses extracted from 30 news articles, the analysis found that 18 clauses contain a material component and that women occupy Actor roles

in 14 clauses when dual-role structures are included. These grammatical patterns produce a broadly beneficial agency frame.

At the same time, the corpus also contains displaced agency and structural erasure. Some clauses place climate forces, institutions, or unnamed development actors in the active position, while women appear as affected participants, clients, or beneficiaries. Across the corpus, the structural causes of vulnerability are less visible than women's adaptive labour. This produces an ambivalent ecolinguistic pattern: women are recognised as agents, but the conditions that require their agency remain insufficiently named.

Future research should expand the corpus to include non-English climate media, especially from Southeast Asia and the Pacific. It should also examine quoted speech and verbal processes to determine whether women's own voices are assigned the same agency patterns as journalistic narration. Such work would deepen understanding of how media can support not only the visibility of coastal women but also coastal justice and gender-equitable climate governance.

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