

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Researcher focuses this chapter on a description of theoretical review. Some theories in this chapter are related on researcher's purpose. These theories have been used by the researcher to find the answer for the statement problem. These are theories about Discourse, Critical Discourse Analysis, Steps in analyzing CDA, Power and Illocutionary act as part of speech act.

2.1 Discourse

Discourse is the study of language in use. That sentence is agreed by Blackledge's statement that the important of language in the study of social connection has already been well-known, the term "discourse" refers to any language in use (2005:7). Discourse which is concerned with the connection of language and context that is used can also be divided into two kinds, written discourse includes written texts of all kinds, and spoken discourse which is conversation includes formal conversation or even informal conversation (McCarthy, 1991:5).

The object can be written texts such as articles, books, short stories, or even facebook pages and spoken language, formal form or informal conversation. Those objects must have meaning, intention, messages in it and sometime contains of the social problems in the social world.

Discourse is the way people express their thought by talking and uttering the speech through language in every context of conversation in this community. Discourse works in context even if it is consist of one or two words. For instance, in the motel there

is always a board that inscribed with “No/Vacancy”. The intention of that board can be used as notification. First, if the word “No” is shining means that the motel is full. Second, if the word “Vacancy” which shines, it indicates that there are empty rooms in the motel. According to those words, the customer can decide whether they can spend the night at that motel or not.

As stated by Blommaert that CDA practice is very important in linguistic methodology because it offers clear and conscientious linguistic categories for analyzing the relations between discourse and social meaning (2005:23). It is general that discourse and CDA can be used to study the relation between language and social life.

2.2 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

This research used Critical Discourse Analysis in the whole analysis to help finding answers for the statement problem about power relation. Conceiving the theory of CDA is necessary to know because it has benefits to criticize the hidden meaning in the text. . Language is often defined as the communication media and also the sounds of words that have meaning clearly or even out of sight. The idea of someone’s statements sometimes is not always clear and human beings have always dissimilarities how to think, those are the reasons behind this Critical Discourse Analysis.

CDA is often focusing on the real definition of emotions, feelings, and whatever it is in mind which can be known from the language that is used by human beings in every conversation in this social world. Rogers in Paltridge states that Critical Discourse Analysis can be assumed that using language always related to the social and discourse can depict and build social universe (2006:179). Wodak and Chilton also stated that Critical Discourse Analysis has three precepts. They are; discourse is a social practice,

discourse as a social action that can build social relations in reality, and discourse as a language in use (2005:23). Social people can express the thought and feelings when they speak. In speaking, discourse as language in use will be helpful to build a conversation. Having a conversation is one of the ways to construct the social connection between people. Definitely, universe of discourse is about to occur when they have same knowledge and that is caused by their success in constructing interaction so they might feel like “connected”.

CDA is both a theory and a method. Researchers who are interested in the relationship between language and society use CDA to help them describe, interpret, and explain such relationships. CDA is different from other discourse analysis methods because it includes not only a description and interpretation of discourse in context, but also offers an explanation of why and how discourses work. (Rogers, 2004:2)

Based on Rogers’s statements, it means that the connection between language and community can be depicted, clarified and declared by using CDA. CDA is a method that can help the researcher in data analysis. Analysis should be deeper than it seemed. Although text in the context is short, does not mean that doing analysis just seen from the surface. Text has more complex intention in Critical Discourse Analysis. Speaker and listener usually express a word which has different meaning with their feelings or thoughts. They keep saying literal meaning but implicitly there is non-literal meaning in their words. The statements have intention meaning which should be analyzed more or less because it can be concluded that implication still be with the words, something that not stated but existed in their brain. CDA is the way to describe, explain and interpret how and why speakers and listeners keep the real thought and also feelings in their mind because that is the way CDA works.

There are variations in how people watch and see what Critical Discourse Analysis is. However, according to Fairclough and Wodak (1997) in Rogers's book (2004:2) that the following list of principles are CDA's principles, they are: 1) Social and Political Problems are built and depicted in discourse, 2) Power Relations are consulted and implemented through discourse, 3) Ideologies are declared and produced in the use of discourse, 4) Discourse both described and reproduced social connections. In this research, the researcher will focus on the second principle which is power relation. It means that power relation will be discussed further in this research. Thus, it can be said that this research is about CDA related to power relation.

According to Wodak and Meyer in their book, there is a connection among language and power in CDA. They stated that,

Moreover, CDA takes particular interest in the relation between language and power. The term CDA is used nowadays to refer more specifically to the critical linguistic approach of scholars who find the larger discursive unit of text to be the basic unit of communication. This research specifically considers institutional, political, gender and media discourses (in the broadest sense) which testify to more or less overt relations of struggle and conflict. (Wodak & Meyer, 2001:1-2).

Wagner and Cheng (2011: xvi) stated that language has significant roles in building and maintaining relationship for every profession such as attorney, judge, jury, criminal and victim. Human beings often reveal the relationship with others from the language such as accent, choice of words, grammar, spelling and style, even the power of voices. Sometimes power relation is created by people in their language in use. Power can affect people in their production of words such as in conversation, giving information or even small-talk. CDA is concerned with those facts about the connection between language and power. Fairclough also concerns about one of the CDA's principle which is

power relation. Fairclough (1989) in Wooffitt (2005:140) has distinguished two factors of the connection among language and power. First, there is power behind language and second is there are various methods in which power can be used in language.

An example for the first is when there is someone wants to make an application to work, the decision of words can be seen in the interview. Sometimes different accent can be the reason why the application is rejected. Formal speech and informal speech are the example of the second aspect. Informal speech may exist between the persons and their friends. It is informal because the conversation does not have a power in it. Friends have equality in position. It is different if the conversation happens between the lawyer and the judge in court or tribunal. Judge has power in position over lawyer. It has to be in formal language and some lawyer's statements will be heard if the judge permits it.

Language is a social phenomenon. When human produces language, the different views on everybody who listens to it may lead to the different perception. Wooffitt stated that critical discourse analysis is the methodology of how the conversation analyzed critically. To understand languages fluently and clearly, it is significant to picture from social broader and political context (2005:145).

In critical discourse analysis, everything about critical approach of discourse counted conversation will be analyzed as an estimation of broader structural and social inequalities. It means that the researcher studies this research by finding and assuming the data will be relevant with the problems (Wooffitt, 2005: 144). For further analysis, the researcher should check and compare the data and the issue by giving the theory of CDA that can take place inside the character's intention meaning while having conversation. Those theories can be the help for the researcher in finishing this study.

The purpose of CDA is to analyze something opaque and language is opaque. Even though language is just the basic unit of communication, every language that is produced has an objective. Resolving this objective becomes the problem for researcher. It means that more or less that language in use can be showed with different meanings which come from society. Language that is used in communication is the expressions of thoughts of the researcher. It may contain about power relation, political, social and gender according to its context but the researcher gives full attention to power relation discourse in this research.

2.3 Steps in analyzing CDA

2.3.1 Context

The concept of linguistics offers practicing English as international language. Language has function that is building relationship between people started from the neighborhood because it is the closest people to talk or even to ask for help. Emphasizing language also occurs in bar and grill that every person has something to say more than just say “Hi/Hello” to another person. They can talk at least about works, lovers, or even their problems. And also the judge and the lawyer, it is important for lawyer to defend his client by giving statutory declaration to the judge with the clear utterances or voice as clear as a bell.

In real life, sometimes communication between people is not clear and understandable. It is happened very often because they have different understandings in context. For instance, when sheriff and deputies are talking about “monster” in precinct, it refers to suicide squad, serial killer and terrorists. It is different when “monster” is spoken by people who believe in spirit. It can refer to the demons, satans and ghosts. It is

related with the interpretation of meaning. If the language that is used between speaker and hearer is understandable, the context will be understood too. As stated by Van Dijk that by conceiving discourse means conceiving text or language in used, language users will understand the context (2008:3).

The following example above leads to the context that deals with people in the real social live. From those facts, every action and movement is always depends on the context. Jacobs and Jackson in Vine (2004:48) stated that:

The speaker's plans and goals, relations of authority and obligation between speaker and hearer, the activities that are routinely performed in the setting, and a host of other shorts of contextual information may be so obvious as to establish strong pre-set expectations that a request is or is not intended.

Van Dijk also stated that “context” is used to refer to several phenomenon, incident, measure or discourse that needs to be watched or learned in relationship to its surroundings, that is, its “surroundings” situations and consequences (2008:4). It is in rhyme with Vine's statement that context is a necessary factor to explore the intended meaning of utterances (2004:48). Context decides what speaker and hearer plan the utterances and reach the goal of context in conversation activities. Context can also help hearer to catch the speaker's actual meaning from every statement. Affirmatively, the information from the context somehow not intended. That is the reason why the context should be observed and studied in the connection among people according to its condition.

Van Dijk stated that the better interpretation of sentence, passage, intention and incident can be somehow the influence of context (2008:14). It is harsh if the lawyers as participants in court use the sentence that is not supposed to be used at court. They

are not only dealt with the suspect, the victim, and the representative of opposing side but also the judges who are technically the host of court. It is necessary for participants in court to use formal language to respect the law.

This research analyses law in context. Law has its own language such as crime scene, trial, suspect, victim and etc. All of them are in the court environment with the judge as the leader. There is always a lawyer who has many ways to help the defendant passing a trial. Law is an effort which has to be supported obediently in every country. Law abiding is the duty for communities and societies in order to make the world in peace. There are theories about law in context that required to be known for the people to increase the experience about law in this universe.

2.3.1.1 Law in Context

No one in every state can be free from law. Old and young, male and female, whatever profession they are, they have to obey the rules of law. Obedient to the law has something as a purpose to discriminate people group with animal group. As stated by Harris (2007:1) that there are so many ways in which people communities can be differentiated from animal groups, one of them is by reference to social rules. Those elements concerned with the form, language, speech, action and etc. Language has two functions, transaction and interaction (Brown and Yule, 1983:1) and it is supported by Cao in Wagner and Cheng that language can assert how the law works and the functions of law can be operated through language (2011: xv). Since human beings have language to interact and do something with it, they have to involve in constructing the law. Various social positions have their own factors in constructing the law as stated by

Goldman that observing the role of law has a meaningful design in society and the role of social pattern also has the essence in building the law (2007:10).

Law in context in this research includes the courts and society, crimes such as DWI (Driving While Intoxicating), Controlled substances, Domestic Violence and Human Rights. This research uses American law because the law in context in this film is about a car crash in Carlinville, Indiana. The chances of being murdered in a car accident are ten times greater than those of being killed by a stranger, slipping in the shower, or falling from a ladder in American experience (Silberman, 1978:22).

The judges, the lawyers, the suspect, the victim and the audiences have social relationships in court. They can show their expression, present their feelings or state their thoughts in court but still under the law and has to be considered before applying it. It means that freedom still has limitation.

Although the application of freedom in many countries cannot be abused, being bad or being good is still people's decision. Reckoning on the law which supposed to make people's live comfortable sometimes depraved by people who are out of legal responsibility. The fact that punishment for a murderer is in jail for more than four years but homicide is still always happen in the city. Silberman said that most American break the criminal law and only small minority are criminals (1978:48). If a person gave a loose to do those forbidden actions which have bad behavior, as the result (if they get caught) the "retaliation" is official such as police intervention, courts, and for the sanction is imprisonment or a fine (Harris, 2007:2).

2.3.1.2 Power within Law

Human rights deal with the power of the thought that every people have to attempt to get what they want. Human rights are rights that belong to everyone such as right to love, right to live, right to get an education, right to speak, right to get freedom, and right to be defended in court. Every human in every human community has human rights and those rights that they have should be equal (Dembour, 2006:1).

Likosky (2006:49) also stated that human rights have positive sense means human rights can be used in a good way to increase the purpose involving distribution of resources in public. According to that, poor societies can get the water supplies even if they cannot pay for it. In defence of human rights, not only in the context of resources but also in the context that related to service such as consulting service, social services, and another service wherein in the context of Law there is a lawyer who is supposed to give respect for the law by helping innocent people in court not the guilty even if innocent people cannot afford to pay. Human rights are clear and those are important for every human being (Dembour, 2006:1).

Law in context has always connection with the power. It seemed certain that negative thought from bad people who are interested to do some crimes means that the rules of law has been broken by the objectives of criminals. Based on Barnes in Adler and Longhurst that in law there is connection between power and knowledge, because power has its role in codifying the law and arranging the communities and knowledge must be the way to keep social relationship (2002:33). The power which is concerning on the law can affect communities to do any good things so they can have a bright future. Power has been involved the ability to supervise or significantly influence how human

beings and states behave either directly or indirectly (Byers, 2003:28). Attitude is often become an inspiration for individuals, organizations and societies. Nevertheless, there are possibilities for people developing a crime in the city and wrecking the structure of society even if the consequences are to be under arrested.

The focus of the law is concerned with the idea that felony has to be punished in order to respect the law itself. The punishment depends on what kind of criminal that someone has been doing. For the controlled substance, the rehabilitation is the first way to help vanishing addiction. Murder, robbery, raping, domestic violence and others are in imprisonment. Fine also become the punishment for those who are corrupt and entering the jail after the tribunal. Law has power to bring all that kind of criminal law to justice because discipline is needed everywhere not only in national relations but also international relations. Doing justice has its knowledge. Those facts agree with Chowdhry and Nair's statement that the learning of power in international connection had become a center to the organization and the production of knowledge in the discipline (2004:3). It is impossible to be the vigilante because everything that related to the term "law" will get in touch with whosoever expert about law such as police, detective or even judge because they have the knowledge about it which makes they have power to the law.

Power in law is power that sometimes occurs in communication between human beings especially in court. Someone's statements has right to be listened. Based on law in context, the audiences should believe which side is true, is it the suspect or the victim, because they have right to choose and put their faith. This situation about power in law

that happen in court is used by researcher because it is similar with the context in the judge film. The debate between judge and lawyer contains power within law.

2.3.2 Topics: Semantic Macrostructures

Since there are dialogues in every text especially in film script, the researcher tries to find the topics of every conversation that happen in the judge film. Critical discourse analysis is a great way to get to know the topics that usually controlled by the characters. Topics decide how the characters show their ideas and how to say an argument coherently so that the reader or the hearer do not have to ask “what is this sentence / discourse all about?”. As stated by van Dijk that Critical Discourse Analysis analyzes semantic macrostructures that are topics or themes and they are controlled by the speaker (2009:7).

Discourse topics which made from semantic macrostructures arrange the explanation of the text and the official statements from the participants. The choice of representing feelings and showing expression of sentence topics may be the influence of discourse topics. Because topics can control ideas and many other aspects in discourse and its analysis of what the text is all about, topics become the necessary thing to analyze further in this research.

2.3.3 Local Meanings

CDA also focuses on local meanings because it is important to be analyzed and examined critically. Local meanings consist of the meaning of words, structures of statement, coherence, and other relations between statements, such as implications and presuppositions. Structures of statements mean analyzing speech that contains words grammatically. Local meanings are controlled by the context. Not all local meanings

are appropriate in the conversation because language can be used formally and informally. Speakers will use formal language in a meeting and informal language in the neighborhood. Speakers with their knowledge about the context usually try to talk about things that hearer does not now about it to control the communication. Those facts are the reason why context can control local meanings.

CDA also interests in the study of implications and presuppositions because those are implicit or indirect meanings (van Dijk, 2009:9). There are many statements that are presupposed such as figures of speech. Figures of speech are special words that are used in conversation such as alliteration, anaphora, metaphor, euphemism, hyperbole, litotes, simile, onomatopoeia, metonymy, personification and others. It is often happen in the conversation because sometimes human beings use it to say something in different way. It is not rare when people speak, they have implicit meanings consciously.

2.3.4 Social cognition

CDA is concerned in power, domination and social inequality. It tends to focus on groups, organizations and institutions. CDA needs a cognitive approach to account for social cognition that is shared with others of their group or community: Knowledge, attitudes, values, norms and ideologies (van Dijk, 2009:17). Everyday discourse such as conversations, news in television, books and everything that produces knowledge in human beings mind, social attitudes, ideologies, fundamental norms and values can express and explain how the social group beliefs influence personal belief. Groups and power are able to affect discourse and vice versa.

2.3.5 Actors

Actors are the participants in the communication event according to its situation. In a social activity friends and enemies are actors. Politicians are actors in politic roles. According to the context, actors may also in various identities at the same time. They can be stronger and weaker than others in their conversation. The context can be affected by discourse and vice versa. Actors should be analyzed by CDA because in discourse situations, they have a relation of membership with societal structures. Actors as the speakers or hearers are members of social groups whether they are conscious of it or not.

2.3.6 Societal Structures

CDA is concerned with the role of discourse in reproduction of power and power abuse (dominance), between the structures of discourse and the structures of society. Structures of society are participants as parents, lawyers, judges, party members, or company executives and others. They have actions in legislation, education, discrimination and dominance, often within institutional frameworks such as parliaments, schools, families, or research institutes.

2.4 Power

2.4.1 Power as Control

Power is one of the principles of critical discourse analysis that have connection with the social world. Wodak and Meyer stated that CDA is concerned with a set of ideas that is opaque such as Dominance, dissimilarity, power as control can be seen clearly in language in use (2001:2). It is supported by this theory below.

A central notion in most critical work on discourse is that of power, and more specifically the social power of groups or institutions. Summarizing a complex philosophical and social analysis, we will define social power in terms of control. Thus, groups have (more or less) power if they are able to (more or less) control the acts and minds of (members of) other groups. This ability presupposes a power base of privileged access to scarce social resources, such as force, money, status, fame, knowledge, information, culture, or indeed various forms of public discourse and communication (2008:88).

Power as control sometimes ensued by social context between people in their problems of money or low and high position. Power as control can be bad influence for some groups if it is happening so far or too much because thoughts and actions can be controlled by those groups who have control in every conversation (van Dijk, 2008:89).

Based on three statements above it can be concluded that power might come out from the people that usually appears according to their surroundings when they have conversation. It is usually concerned with society that consists of social knowledge, power position and economic advantage. Social knowledge causes different power among the people in the society. The way well-educated people think when they argue to each other is different with the less-educated people. For instance, students must obey their teacher in every activity in the class because teachers have higher position than student. According to the higher position in business problem such as boss and his workers also defines the power position about economic advantage between them. It is agreed with Coulthard's statements that there might be dissimilarities based on age, education, gender, job position, and social class in every language that is used by people in their conversation that define power (2003:86). In this real life, there are so many conversations that there is power deep within in any topics. Based on that

fact, in discourse or in language in use there is intended meaning that has to be criticized whether it is about power or others.

2.4.2 Power as Threat

Byers (2003:47) stated that in international law, to learn about the character of power in the law process inevitably appoints the wider question of the basis of the duty. Tribunal is a condition that there is a lawyer's struggle against the suspect who is approximately guilty. They are trying to fight for their human rights. As Davies stated that threat is happened in every personal identity and caused fear (2001:134). In international law occurs the fear in suspect's heart because power as threat "played" by the judge.

Another view is from Devkota, stated that power only flow out if there is a participant who is disjunctive (2010:8). According to CDA, although within the language there are contexts of about power, but this power is not from the language itself but depends on the powerful people that use it (Wodak and Meyer, 2001:10). There is always someone who is defeated or 'lose' from the mental side even if it is unconscious.

From quotations above it can be concluded that power as threat occurs when some people feel fear because another human beings are more powerful than they are. And having power is supposed to make people more confident because they can use it as threat. Threat is used in this film so many times in order to make the rival giving up and down mentally.

2.5 Illocutionary Act

When we speak (speech act), we do two things in the same time there are Utterance or stating and the purpose of our statement (our intention meaning). It depends on the context. This means judging the meaning itself is very unreliable for the hearer. The analysis of it should be investigated to make the meaning clearer, so the speaker can continue and the hearer can get the purpose of the conversation. Every word that produced by people has many intentions even though the words are same. It is always depends on the context, situation and condition. That intended meaning from statements called Illocutionary Act. As stated by Austin in Paltridge's book that The Illocutionary act is hidden meaning that connected with the speaker's purpose in every language in used (2006:55). It is matched with another view of Austin in Searle's book that Illocutionary act is the utterance of words which has certain force (2007:3).

Basically, a word can be described in many ways and this research will give the example of those words which have many intent meanings based on the atmosphere, entity and time that make the words utter in the first place. Illocutionary act cannot be separated with the communication. Because communication has so many words, statements, responses, questions and answers. Those sentences have a lot of meaning. It might be Explicit or perhaps implicit. However, the intention of statement should be analyze in order to know what does it means. Deciding the meaning without research is embarrassing. What if someone says "Fire!!!" and then all of people are getting down because they think that there is someone who commands to shoot people, whereas the purpose of "Fire!!!" means that person wanted to tell people that his house is full of fire so he needs help. That is why illocutionary act is very important to know.

Occasionally, the readers or the hearers feel difficult to understand the meaning of every word. They have to know and get the message from its illocutionary act. According to Cruse's, he stated that each illocutionary act has an official statement "Illocutionary power". This might be distinctly intimated by the use of a performative verb such as beg, promise, command, suggest, congratulate, or thank. (2006:168). It is supported by Searle that there are five categories of illocutionary acts in speech acts, they are assertives, commissives, declarations, expressives and directives (1979:viii). Illocutionary act is the real meaning of the words or statement that has been spoken.

2.6 Previous Research

There was previous research about CDA from another researcher which was done last year, 2014. The writer of the previous research was Tiara Magda Amelia. This research was from State university of Surabaya by the title "Critical Discourse Analysis of Racism in Django Unchained Movie". There were differences, such as the film and the main problem. The previous research was discussed about Racism which made it the main problem in the society in Django Unchained film and the main problem of this research was about power relation in the society in The Judge film. Actually, power happened in those two films but the difference was power in Django Unchained happened between white and black people because of racism and power in The Judge happened in society without discriminating the color.

There were similarities between previous research and this research. The similarities were both of them use Critical Discourse Analysis as the main theory. The research method was similar which used qualitative method and how the researchers divide the data into excerpts by selecting topics of conversations is

similar. This research and the previous research also the same in using qualitative method because they used it to analyze in what way utterances can control the society by using power through van Dijk's theory.