CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis

Before going further to the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), the researcher must give an acknowledgement about Discourse Analysis (DA). The different between CDA and DA according to (Paltridge, 2012:1) Discourse Analysis examines patterns of language across texts and considers the relationship between language and social and cultural contexts in which is used it also considers the ways that the use of language presents different views of the world and different understanding. While CDA is also explained by Paltridge in his book,

> Critical Discourse Analysis explores the connections between the use of language and the social and political contexts in which it occurs. It explores issues such as gender, ethnicity, cultural difference, ideology and identity and how these are both constructed and reflected in texts. It also investigates ways in which language constructs and is constructed by social relationships. A critical analysis may include a detailed textual analysis and move from there to an explanation and interpretation of the analysis. It might proceed from there to deconstruct and challenge the text(s) being examined. This may include tracing underlying ideologies from the linguistic features of a text, unpacking particular biases and ideological presuppositions underlying the text, and relating the text to other texts and to people's experiences and beliefs (Paltridge, 2012:186).

CDA is a type of discourse analysis that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social political context. With such dissident research, CDA takes explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose, and ultimately resist social inequality. Critical Discourse Analysis is founded on the insight that text and talk play a key role in maintaining and legitimating inequality, injustice, and oppression in society. It employs discourse analysis to show how this is done, and it seeks to spread awareness of this aspect of language use in society, and to argue explicitly for change on the basis of its findings (Van Leeuwen, 2006:290). From that explanation, CDA deals with studying and

analysing spoken or written text to reveal the power, dominance, and inequality existence in the discourse. (Van Dijk, 2008:352). Van Dijk (2008:vii) stated that CDA is crucially interested in the social conditions of discourse, and specifically in questions of power and power abuse, but has also failed to develop more explicit theories of context as a foundation for its own critical enterprise. Obviously, power is not shown just in some of the aspects of "powerful speech," and we need insight into the whole, complex context in order to know how power is related to text and talk, and more generally how discourse reproduces social structures.

The researcher chooses CDA using Van Dijk approach which combines three dimensions of discourse, such as *text, social cognition, and social context.* The dimension of text is used to analyse structures of the discourse that used to give tendency to the particular themes. The dimension of social cognition is used to analyse how the discourse is produced which involves the social cognition of the producer and listener of the discourse. For social context focuses on how is the producing of discourse, it about a problem which is developed in the society. Van Dijk divided three level of discourse structure; *macrostructure, superstructure* and *microstructure*. Each level has different focuses; macrostructure is regarded as the global meaning which can be observed from the topic/theme of the text/discourse. Microstructure can be observed through the selection of words, sentences, and styles which are applied in a text. While superstructure is schematic structure which represents the ways part of the text is arranged, so that creates coherent meaning (Alex Sobur, 2006). According to Haryatmoko (2016:84) there are 12 principles of CDA by van Dijk that leads to the 13 steps of Sosiocognitive Approach. Those steps has to be considered to do a critical discourse analysis such as; the analysing context, macrostructure semantics, semantics local, the relevance of a disguise formal structure, context models, event models, social cognition, ideology, social situation, the dimension of social macro-micro, discursive act as a social-politic action, actor as a participant, and social structure.

2.2 Context

Context is an important part of discourse since the speaker and the hearer have to know the situation in which speech takes place and also understand the construct of communication. It helps the researcher to determine what is conveyed implicit and

explicitly stated by the speaker. Context is the unity of discourse with considering the word at large and it influenced by the situation when people receive the message, cultural and social relationship within the participant. According to Dell Hymes (1974) model to categorize all the different features of a communication situation and for support to the contextualize linguistic analysis. Hymes uses S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G acronym to remember the factors as follows:

2.2.1 Setting and Scene

Setting refers to the time and place of the discourse while scene describes an environment of the situation

2.2.2 Participant

Participants include the speaker and the audiences.

2.2.3 Ends

The purposes and goals of the speech are along with any outcomes of the speech.

2.2.4 Act Sequence

Relates to form and order of events of communication and any action can that took place during the speech occur could be consider as a communicative action if it conveys meaning to the participants.

2.2.5 Key

Is how the speech sounds and deliver, it establish the "tone, manner, or spirit" of the speech.

2.2.6 Instrumentalities

It refers to form and style of speech use by participants. The choices of speakers use a strong or weak versa of a dialect, or accent, or weather to use one language rather than another.

2.2.7 Norms

Defines what is socially acceptable at the event. Norm is about social rules governing events and the participants' actions and reaction. The norms of communication or the rules guiding talk and its interpretation can reveal meaning

2.2.8 Genre

Genre is not only refers to into the literary works such as poem, poetry, novel, etc. but also the kind of communication that is taking place. This included interviews, speeches, joke-telling, apologies, prayers, problem talk, small talk, etc.

Analysing context is not only analysing those S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G factors but also the participant situations, although the characteristics or their relations. Haryatmoko (2016:83) added that the context's structures and its discourse consequences should be observed in detail, it includes participant's communicative role, their social, their motive, their knowledge, their relevant norms and value, and their organisation structure.

2.3 Sosiocognitive Approach

There are 13 steps of critical discourse study using Sosiocognitive Approach proposed by van Dijk (2009). According to Haryatmoko (2016:84-90) those steps are including analysing context, topic, local meaning, formal structure, text and context, coherence, social cognition, ideology, social situation, macro and micro society, discursive as socio-political act, actor as participants and social structure. Those aspects explain below:

2.3.1 Analysing Context

As it mentioned above, context is needed to be analysed because context can show that discourse is strongly influenced by settings, participants, social communicative roles, relevant social knowledge, norms, and values, institutional and organizational structures. Context is also understood as a mental subjective representation, a participant dynamic model with the type of communication related to their present situation.

2.3.2 Macrostructure Semantics: Topic

Macrostructure semantics shows the topic or the global theme of the discourse. It usually controlled by the speaker, writer or the producer of discourse. Topic in the critical discourse analysis could be understood as the content of mental model of how the situation represented to make it easier remembered by

its listener or reader. The more impressive the topic, the more it easier remembered by many people.

2.3.3 Local Meaning (Linguistics knowledge)

Local meaning or semantics local is controls of linguistic knowledge acquisition because its focus was on the search for meaning by starting from grammatical semantics, phonetic or conversations. Then it is necessary to analyse the vocabulary, grammar, themes and functions, and also modalities or interpersonal functions. The most important thing is to observe the cohesion and coherence of sentences which finally the analysis must be directed to the structure of the text which includes the logic of the argument to build the basis of the justification of some thesis-thesis. Semantics local has functions as a way of selecting according to the mentality, knowledge, or ideology of the reader or writer. That information will affect the opinion or attitude of the recipient (interpreter, reader, listener, or viewer). Semantics local helps shaping the topics and meanings of the discourse that are most remembered and reproduced by the recipient. Semantics local is controlled by context, for example the speaker will try to talk about things the listener doesn't know. Besides, identity, role of each participant also will restrict the semantics local.

2.3.4 The Relevance: Formal Structure

The relevance of disguise formal structures is forms that are usually not completely controlled by the speaker or writer of the discourse. These forms are intonation, syntactic structure, prepositional structure, rhetorical images, spontaneous speech such as turn-taking, correction, resting or doubt. It shows the pragmatics characterization of a communication event such as the speaker's intention, perspective, co-participant opinion and interactional care, positive presentation about self and the formation of impression.

2.3.5 Text and Context: Context Models

Context models have functions to connect between text and context. The relationship between discourse and society is not running without context models such as social structures (organizational structure, gender or race) phenomenon that is not directly related to the mental process of meaning production or

understanding. Cognitive equipment is needed to be able to link who is able to present relevant social structures, both local and global, which are at the same time able to control discourse, mental processes of production and understanding. Typical mental models are presented in memory which can appear periodically to convince language users to adapt the discourse in their social environment.

2.3.6 Discourse Semantics/ Coherence

Usually semantic languages are formulated in terms of abstract meanings in the form of concepts, propositions and relationships. The meaning of discourse is largely determined by the local coherence of discourse, it is the relationship between propositions and their references (facts of mental models). The forms of relations of propositions can be causality (referential coherence), conditional relations (extensional coherence) or functional. It can also doing interpretation through representation and operations. Thus the coherence is maintained by the language user because it is in accordance with the purpose, interpretation and understanding. Discourse is coherent if it is able to construct its mental models (event models). Mental models are the result of subjective interpretations represented in periodic memories. Then the event model needs to consider the facts that subjectively present events referred by discourse. One of the characteristics of the mental model is that it is not fully revealed because many propositions are still implied and must be concluded from explicit propositions. Therefore in the event model contains a lot of assumptions. The event model is subjective meaning personal interpretation of the event, but it has a social basis because it is formed by the same social knowledge and the same basis of group ideology; settings, participants and actions/events. While the context model is more pragmatic, because knowing the fast that the context model is a special type of communication event model.

2.3.7 Social Cognition

Social cognition refers to the mental processing of many kinds of information about the social world that occurs and happen in the society. Social refers to the people who are concern to the psychological mechanism which enable isolated individual subject to perceive themselves and other people in

particular ways in particular situation. The concern of social cognition is the way in which perception and description of the social world are done by people as members of particular cultures of group. This social cognition as individual information processing is often concerned to uncover mental biased in the discourse comprehension and production, which once identified can be fixed.

Social cognitions allow language users to form and use their representations of social groups, classes, institutions and their relationships, also those of dominance and power. Van Dijk (2009) stated that power is no less than other dimensions of social structure and process, it cannot affect discourse directly, but it does through language users, and therefore through cognitive processes, that is through the social cognitions. He continued that the analysis of social cognitions can take two related, but different directions.

One direction would be generalist, and maintain that all cognitions are (also) social, and that therefore there is no point in speaking about specific social cognitions, to be differentiated from other, non-social cognitions. The reasoning and evidence behind such a claim are rather persuasive: all concepts, categories, complex representations, as well as the processes of their manipulation, are acquired and used mostly in social contexts of perception, interpretation and interaction. The second perspective is more particularistic, and conceives of social cognitions rather in terms of specific kinds of cognition, these related to the social world. This has been the direction of research most commonly associated with the study of social cognition.

With the term social cognition, it wants to be emphasized that CDA is not first interested in the meaning of subjective or individual experience of language users. CDA is more interested in power, power abuser, and its dominance and reproduction involving collectives such as social groups, social movements, and organizations or institutions. Social cognition includes beliefs, shared social representations of a community, as well as knowledge, attitudes, values, norms and ideology. Social representation also plays a role in the construction of personal representation models. Then the gender, ethnicity, or religious sentiment of a community will also can be seen in the attitudes of the individual members.

2.3.8 Ideology

Ideology plays an important role in CDA. First, language is full of "interest" and becomes an instrument of power; ideology will uncover and produce discourse. Secondly the dominance of the use of power, and discrimination is always legitimized by ideology. In this context, ideology is the basic social belief that organizes and controls the social representation of a community and its members. Ideology is read through general schemes that organize basic categories that organize themselves and organize other representations of the community and its members.

2.3.9 Social Situation

Social situation cannot be separated from the concept of social cognitions because social cognition theory explains how social structure influences or it influenced by the discourse.

2.3.10 Macro and Micro Society

Local social interaction is made possible by the macro dimension that is revealed in the social cognition of collectivity. While the micro dimension is constructed cognitively by the representation of social actors of individual group member's therefore critical discourse studies are interested in analysing discourse reproduction associated with unfair social structures

2.3.11 Discursive as Socio-Political Act

Discursive as socio-political action wants to show that the contrast also exists, it means that not all social acts are always discursive. Not all special discourse is in the form of speech-act analysis; demands, promises, threats, turn-taking, agreed interruptions, opening/closing talks. There is also a discourse in which the propositions relate to terms, consequences or implications. Then the CDA examines the ways of action and the structure of discourse structure described in the enactment or socio-political maneuver.

2.3.12 Actor as a Participant

In the critical discourse studies are all participants, both producers and recipients of texts. Each actor has roles such as competitors or enemies, and has professions such as politicians, party members, members of parliament, business

people, or NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) activists. Actors' actions have various levels, for example, which link the discourse act (denial) with social action (discrimination). Therefore the actors are involved at once in the several of identities, but there are those who are more prominent and some who are weak. Situational discourse analysis is relevant if it is locally connected or visible, or how far that analysis has an impact on discourse or action.

2.3.13 Social Structure

Understanding social structure means referring to situations of local interaction that shows or defies global structures. Such interactions depend on the actions of the actor or participant in taking his role. Participants who are being speaker or listener can be women, mothers, lawyers, political party members or company executives. However, their interaction is not only local because their actions or discourse can realize greater social actions and processes in an international framework such as parliaments, schools, families, research institutions. Yet the process can take the form of legislation, domination, education or discrimination. Therefore, the CDA is interested in analysing the role of discourse in the formation and reproduction of power and power abuse, especially in studies that more detailed of the cross between local/global, discourse structures/community structures.

2.4 Power

Van Dijk (2008:14) describes that power is one of the basic forms of social cognition that at the same time define the identity of a group and hence the subjective feelings of social identity (belonging) of its members. It is about the relation of difference, and particularly about the effects of differences in social structures. Through the language, it can be used to challenge power, to gather suppor, and to influence people, but power doesn't come from language itself. Focault in Gaventa (2003) claimed that power is everywhere: not because it embraces everything, but because it comes from everywhere, he also mentioned that power is not an institution, nor a structure, nor a possession. It is the name we give to a complex strategic situation in a particular society.

Power can arise from an analysis of textual features at the micro level, in the way they strengthen and re-build (problematic) power hierarchies, along with a critique of

improvements of (unequal) access to and distribution of texts at the macro social and political levels. As stated by Farfan and Holzscheiter (2011: 140) power in discourse is the study of power by examine concrete and very limited social settings in which ampunt of individuals seeks to influenced each other through communicative interaction. But Fairclough (1994:68) defined that power is not a permanent and undisputed attributed of any person or social grouping, on the contrary, those who hold power at a particular moment have to constantly reassert their power, and those who do not hold power are always liable to make a bid for power. There are many types of power, according to Van Dijk,

> "Power could be distinguished based on the various resources such the coercive power of the military and of violent men will rather be based on force; the rich will have power because of their money, whereas the more or less persuasive power of parents, professors, or journalists may be based on knowledge, information, or authority." (Van Dijk, 2008:88)

This true whether one is talking at the level of the particular situation or in terms of a social institution, or in terms of whole society; power at these levels is won, exercised, sustained and lost in the course of social struggle. Form of power struggle is appear in any discourse form of text, conversation, or whatever, not only seen as natural and neutral, for example, male power over female, king's power over his subordinates, the power of legislatives towards executive, etc (Eriyanto:2001).

Conceptions of power in analysing the discourse have long been influenced by many linguists. According to Handbook Pragmatics of Speech Actions (De Guyter Mouton, 2013: 289) the first was influenced by Weberian conception, Weber defines power as "the probability that one actor within a social relationship will be able to carry out his own will despite resistance, regardless of the basis on which this probability rests", he distinguished power from authority and discipline, he then conceives power in terms of individual intentionally and agency. The second influential conception of power was from Marxist, his concept is closely related to the notions of class interest and of the ideology as distorting objective social relation, in his conception, ideologies play a major part in legitimizing the interest in ruling classes. And the third influential conception was from Focault, Foucauldian conception sees power as productive, or constitutive of social realities, truths and subjectivities. He then argued that power is not the institutions but the

practices that are the main focus of concern as a "strategic situation" which emerges in all social relations, and is exercised informally and practically, like a game. In other words, for Focault, *power means a set of relationships in which actors strategically seek to govern, shape, or manage the behaviour of others* by reacting to what others have done or might do in the future. He intended the notion of "strategy" in three different senses; *first* is the means, *second* is the way, and *third* is the procedure confrontation.

Leezenberg (2000), Wolf, Bourdieu, and Focault (1999) on Baha Eddin M. Mazid (2014:25) stated that there is no final theory; it works differently in different contexts. Wolf distinguished power such as *individual attribute or capability* (the capacity of an actor to impose his/her will on other actors in social relations; the control of the setting within which people may act), and the *structuring and organizing* of these settings themself (structural power). Bourdieu's symbolic power is a power of constituting the given through utterances, of making people see and believe, of confirming or transforming the vision of the world and, thereby, action on the world and thus world itself. Leezenberg also argues that the symbolic power as conceptualized by Bourdieu can shape and constrain the actions of individual agents through its effects on the shaping of their individual habit, which is the complex of dispositions that generates actual social practice.

Greta was giving the power through utterances she delivered in her speech. It is straight as Bourdieu's theory above; the symbolic power, which the power of constituting the given through utterances, by having the child voice, Greta realizes her power of her acts and her speeches toward climate crisis could make people see and believe of confirming or transforming the climate change issue of the world, and thereby the action on the world and thus climate crisis itself.

From those theories, the researcher could take some indicators of power appears in the discourse by analysing its individual imposition, vision confirmation and transformation, and strategic situation. Individual imposition is analysing the capacity of an actor in social relations to impose his/her will on other actors in social relations, vision confirmation and transformation is analysing the action of making people see and believe, and strategic situation is analysing the "strategy" in three different senses; the means, the way and the procedures.

2.5 Interpersonal Meaning

Interpersonal meaning is the meaning created as a result of the realization of the lexicogrammatical elements that are used to take action on other people. These elements function to state, establish, and maintain social relations among language users. This meaning is realized mainly through the use of forms of modalities, etc., with a prosodic structure. Interpersonal meaning is expressed by negotiation in the form of status, contact, and effects (Tri Wiratno, 2018: 150).

2.6 Previous Study

In order to develop this study, researcher uses some previous study related to this topic. The first is research conducted by Andhita Rachman (2017), the student of Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya. He analysed about the power and ideology in Donald Trump's Presidential Campaign under the title *Critical Discourse Analysis in Donald Trump Presidential Campaign to Win American Heart*. There were four objectives of the research that must be answered; 1) The utterances that illustrated political discourse in Donald Trump speech; 2) the way he delivered his political discourse; 3) the aim of utterances; 4) Effect of the utterance to people. The result shows that Trump's way to deliver his ideology in gaining power lead him to succeed to gain many supports that made him elected as presidential candidate from the Republic party, by using his campaign to deliver idea succeed to gain many supports that in line with his ideology to gain power in order to win American's heart. In this research, the researcher analysed the data using Van Dijk's theory. This result can be an evident of Van Dijk viewpoint that power resides in the discourse.

The second is Nova Anggit Priatmoko (2013) student of Dian Nurwantoro University, she conducted a research entitle *Critical Discourse Analysis of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Speech.* There are three statement of the research such as; 1) what language used by SBY in his speech about the Jakarta bombing; 2) what power used by SBY in his speech; and 3) what ideology used by SBY in his speech. She uses descriptive qualitative study and Huckin's methods to analyse the data. The result shows that CDA can explore the relationship among language, power, and ideology. Through the language used, it can be known the strength of power and the purpose of the speaker through the modality analysis. Which the power is strongly felt and the ideology is clearly seen as

well as understandable. In SBY's speech, power is expressed through his words and also his position, that is reflected to who the speaker is, a president who has the authority.

The third is a study conducted by Mahdid Sadat Naghibzadeh Jalali (2014), Islamic Azad University, Iran. His research under the title *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Political Speech of Four Candidates of Rasht City Council Elections in 2013, with a view to Fairclough Approach* focused investigate on how the candidates of Rasht City Council Elections in 2013 try to justify their ideas and persuade their audiences by utilizing suitable ideological discourse structures in their speeches. Based on Fairclough framework, this research aimed 1) to analyse and compare the candidate's speeches in order to discover the ideological strategies, power relations, and persuasive techniques underlying their speeches and 2) to identify the most important factors influenced on their success and fail. The result of this study showed that the theme of power was gained through the manipulation of technical registers, imperative sentences to invite people to make an ideal city, statement of responsibility of people and themselves, modal verb (such as should), urges, stresses and statement of disagreement. It also found that how different candidates tried to impose upon the context for their strategic purposes, which they produced various types of problem resolution integrating with the use of relational values that indicate unity of solidarity and authority. From this research also found that CDA can be regarded as valuable opportunity to identify all hidden realities such as power, ideological strategy, persuasive technique and linguistic device underlying a politician discourse which has been naturalized.

The fourth is a study conducted by Majid KhosraviNik (2014), Newcastle University under the title *Critical Discourse Analysis, Power and New Media Discourse. In M. kopytowskaa and Y. kalyango (eds) Why Discourse Matters: Negotiating Identity in the Mediatized World.* This study was discussing about the various CDA methods and approaches to analyse the data based on discourse object; new media communication. From this research, the researcher could look for the wider explanations about power concepts and theories discussed in the discussion.

And the last research is conducted by Enyao Li (2019), School of Foreign Studies, Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine. This study was objected on the conversational form of institutional talks with took the data from 3 different texts such as

General Manager in text one, TV Host in text two and interview in text three. This research is under the title *A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Power Relationships in Institutional Talks* and on the basis of Fairclough's three dimensional CDA analytical models, concentrates on the complex and invisible power relationship between the participants by probing into the grammatical features and the interactional conventions in institutional talks. The finding of this study showed that there are unequal power relationships between the participants in the talks.

Those previous studies were objected to the discourses that produced by authority role figures such as Donald Trump (Andhita Rachman) and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (Nova Anggit Priatmoko), which Trump and SBY they both are president of a country. And the next discourses were from candidates of Rasht City council (Mahdid Sadat), new media (Majid khosraviNik), and Institutional talks (Enyao Li). Those discourses have been analysed by each researcher by doing critical discourse analysis, in different ways and methods. All of those studies were focusing on power, and this research will focus on power in Greta's voice, which is indicate as power in child voice, the power indicates in her discourse draws in her speech. The differences between those previous studies and this research lead to analyse the power in Greta's speech which represent as a child voice. By focusing on Greta's power as a child that produced spoken discourse, in this case is a speech, the researcher would observe it through critical discourse analysis. Those five previous studies become foundation for researcher to develop this final project because all of them use Critical Discourse Analysis, especially analyse its power of the discourse, whether discursive power, power relation or hidden power. Furthermore, the similarities in analysing the power of discourse will make researcher easier in examining and interpreting the data. By following the theories of power using three indicators of power such as individual imposition, vision confirmation and transformation, and strategic situation, also using Van Dijk Sosiocognitive Approach by 13 steps of Critical Discourse Study to identified the data.