CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

2.1.   Critical Discourse Analysis(CDA)

Theoretical and methodological foundations for the empirical investigation of the connections between discourse and societal and cultural advancements in various social domains are provided by critical discourse analysis. While (Oscar, Bob, & Tobias, 2018) claim that the term CDA is now more specifically used to refer to the critical linguistic approach of researchers who find that the broader discursive unit of text serves as the fundamental building block of communication. In light of this, it may be said that CDA is a method for examining how language and society interact.

The study and analysis of written and spoken texts to reveal the discursive roots of power, domination, inequality, and bias are the goals of critical discourse analysis, according to Van Dijk, (2007). According to Van Dijk, critical discourse analysts adopt a clear stance, and as a result, they strive to identify, expose, and ultimately combat social inequalities.

With regard to semiosis, Fairclough, (1992) bases his CDA framework on the idea that language plays a significant role in social processes. He clarifies that CDA examines the dialectical relationships between semiosis and other social practice mechanisms. According to Fairclough, a three-level discourse analysis should look at

a text's linguistic characteristics, A theoretical orientation to discourse is the production, diffusion, and event interpretation processes of texts. In addition to the sociocultural practices and structures that a book is rooted in, discourse practices.

Critical Discourse Analysis is the study of language to understand the meaning behind each sentence spoken to a person and another, which is why this research is important because it explains the meaning in the power relation that is so closely related to our society and way of life, according to the studies mentioned above.

2.2.   Language and Power

The essence of power is defined by Fowler, (1996) and Van Dijk, (2007)as a type of relation in which it is predictable that asymmetry and control will exist. It is asserted that language use is what makes the asymmetry powerful. Thus, we might draw the conclusion that using language to exercise power is a part of doing so. Power, according to Fowler (Fowler, 2015), is the capacity of an individual or institution to influence the behavior and material well-being of others. Power is a transitive notion that necessitates an unbalanced connection, according to this definition. Power relationships, such as those between parents and children, doctors and patients, employers and employees, and governments and citizens, will be connected when it comes to power.

Based on the aforementioned situation, we can draw the conclusion that the power relation is one of political and social struggle to keep our social life on track and in their rule to maintain the nation of government and social supremacy and lead a nation and society in the twenty-first century..

2.3.   Power in Discourse

According to Fairclough, n.d.(2003), ideology-driven speech is used to exercise power is one of the strategies use by people who want to assert their founding. He claims that there are power relationships at play in conversation and that "power battles take place in discourse." According to Nonnan Fairclough et al., (1989), power in discourse is concerned with discourse as a setting for the real exercise and enactment of power relations. He goes on to say that discourse is the benchmark in power battles and that having control over the discourse's guiding principles is a potent tool for maintaining power. He contends that among these mechanisms are customarily followed and acknowledged procedures, Finally coordination through a process of reasoned discussion and conversation, which he likes to term communication, coordination beyond concealed abilities, which he refers to as inculcation. According to Norman Fairclough, n.d. (2001), these methods used by the more powerful ones limit the contributions of the discourse participants who are less strong and is one of the major strategy use in political realm. He highlights four strategies: pronoun, interruption, enforcing explicitness, controlling topic Therefore, it can be claimed that powerful participants control and restrain the

contributions of less powerful players in discourse Norman Fairclough, n.d.(2001). However, the less powerful participants also develop strategies for overcoming such oppressive behaviors.

The researcher deduced from the aforementioned remark that those who create a power relationship are those who have social standing and so make it difficult to oppress. Aggressive acts are less noticeable than the participant's words and behavior, who are at its core.

2.4.   Power Relation

In many fields of study, including political science (Karlberg, 2005), sociology (Norman Fairclough, n.d.-a (2001), marketing ((*The Struggle for Recognition in International Relations*, n.d.(1995), and many others, the study of power relations is a major topic.

Norman Fairclough, n.d.-b (1997) Assert that power relations are discursive, and CDA explains how power is exercised and negotiated in and via discourse in social connections because many strategies use by powerful participant to enforce their idea and ideology upon people. According to Nonnan Fairclough et al., (1989), backgrounds are connected to one another in certain circumstances through power connections, which we can also refer to as relations of struggle. Social conflict arises between individuals, individuals and groups, or groups and groups in a variety of contexts, including groups that are dominant and dominated, women and men, black and white, young and elderly, and groupings inside social institutions, among others.

One power relation sentence that is the same but has two meanings if interpreted by different people can make a difference once it reaches the people who heard or read their speech, the researcher can conclude from the aforementioned statement that power relations emerge from people who are in charge of power in their positions such as in the government, society group, firm, organization, and such.

2.4.1. Pronoun

The pronoun helps to foster an imaginative community while regulating language. Norman Fairclough, n.d.-a(1989) claims that pronouns are employed to replace nouns and are sometimes used for the sake of brevity, sometimes to avoid repeating a noun, and sometimes to avoid the need for definite statements. The pronoun is frequently utilized by the social actor in critical discourse analysis to sway their communication partner.

Personal pronouns provide an interpersonal purpose in conversation, claims (Li, 2019) . That's because they create a specific relationship in a speech between the addresser and the audience. Personal pronouns are therefore seen as a different means of conveying interpersonal meaning in addition to mood and modality. The first person personal pronouns "I" and "we" typically refer to the addresser, the second person personal pronoun "you" typically refers to the person or people being spoken to, and the third person personal pronouns "she," "he," and "they" typically refer to a person or group not participating in the communication. Therefore, it can be inferred

that the speaker utilizes a pronoun to indicate his or her level of power in relation to those around him.

From the aforementioned assertion, the researcher can infer that the pronouns used in language during a Critical Discourse Analysis depend on the circumstance and setting in order to provide a better understanding of what people do in society, the community, and even the media.

2.4.2. interruption

Interference by the speaker as a result of the stronger participant's power can be characterized as interruption. For instance:

Stephanopoulos: "--**if**-- **if she wins**-- I know you think you're gonna win. But if she wins-- if she gets the kind of win that President Obama got, more than 300 electoral votes, several million in the popular vote, will you accept that__"
Trump   : "[] **George, I've said__**"

The aforementioned illustration demonstrates that the interruption has taken place. Trump assumes the role of the powerful. **He** interrupted **Stephanopoulos** to prevent him from seeking out the obvious information that in **Trump** Vies is already obvious.The researcher can infer that the interruption in the example above is **referring to is that the speaker conveys something as information needed to be deliver for the listener**, Whether the participant interrupted it or not, and whether the information was true or false.

2.4.3. Enforcing explicitness

The inferior participant is asked for a clear understanding from the dominant participant, who is typically shown by asking another question. This helpful tool is typically employed by the more powerful participant to compel the other member to respond or to break the silence of the less powerful player. For instance:

> TRUMP:"Then you also say, does he know the lawyer on the other side? I mean, does he know the lawyer? And a lot of people..."
> TAPPER:"But I am not talking about that. I'm talking about..".
> The researcher can infer from the statement above that participant contact can

cause the other participant who doesn't have **an irregular relationship and they interact with each other but in the manor of responses that the participant give by their utterance and sentence**.

2.4.4. Controlling Topic

Controlling the topic is a strategy for gaining control when **more powerful individuals are frequently in a position to establish the nature and goal of the interaction at the outset and/or to forbid contributions that are not pertinent to the issue**. At this point, the powerful participant has the authority to accept or reject any information or ideas that the less powerful person wants to provide. For instance:

> TRUMP:"But I will say, from the beginning of 2004, I mean, I have had articles, and there are magazines."
> TAPPER: "2004, no question." (CT)
> TRUMP:"OK?"
> TAPPER:"No question."

2.4.5. The Functions of power relation

Depending on the sorts of power relations used and selected, different functions of power relations apply. This was produced by the speaker's utterances while conveying a sentiment connected to discourse analysis in the context of the spoken environment. The roles of power relations were expressed by (Fairclough and Wodak and Van Dijk, 2007) as power relation, thanking, apologizing, condoling, and boasting. The section that defines and explains the purposes of expressive acts .

2.4.6. Previous Research

The topic of the investigation in a number of earlier studies was register. Five of them are used as a starting point for this inquiry. Hafifa, hafifa (2017) Critical discourse analysis, religious blasphemy, and a video of Ahok's speech Exactly as a research analysis blade against Ahok's speech video is the qualitative descriptive method with the Fairclough's critical discourse analysis theoretical base of textual, discursive practice, and social practice. The study's findings indicate that the languages' sentence structures conflict with their societies.

Second(Siti Nur, 2018)Analysis of Donald J. Trump's remarks in terms of critical discourse. The research employed a qualitative methodology that involved direct observation with no restrictions. uses the macrostructure and microstructure elements of the three-structure Critical Discourse Analysis theory developed by Van

Dijk. The findings of the study demonstrate that Donald J. Trump frequently use repetition and irony to appeal to the addressee's emotions while utilizing logical facts.

Third, (Dea Afifa, 2018)A critical discourse analysis of Hillary Clinton's speech on the Human Rights Campaign Organization identifies the LGBT issue as a human rights issue. thesis for undergraduates. The The researcher is also interested in the Socio Cognitive Approaches that Hillary Clinton uses in her discourse. The author primarily used Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis theory, which is composed of the CDA text's microstructure, superstructure, and macrostructure. The researcher utilized a descriptive-qualitative methodology to examine how Hillary Clinton's speech was described and interpreted. The information was gathered through conversations between medical professionals at the Adi Husada Undaan Wetan hospital in Surabaya. According to the Socio Cognitive Approach, Hillary Clinton's speeches contain a number of aspects, including impression management techniques, mind control, and the creation of other personal images. Additionally, Hillary Clinton employed rhetorical techniques to captivate her audience and demonstrate her support for violations of LGBT rights.

Fourth, Wang, n.d.(2021)The Internet in China The public sphere online, power relation, and political discourse This book examines China's Internet with an emphasis on the political conversations that happen there. Three aspects of China's online political communications are examined using Habermas' public sphere theory as a normative framework: the complex power relation between various types of net

users; the interactions and conflicts between the government and the public on the Internet; and the distinctive online discourse occurring in China. On the government side, online debates are still censored, but the government has started to recognize the importance of the online public sphere and has engaged in communications with net users in a limited capacity. However, they view these communications as ways to promote and reinforce their interests rather than as genuine ways to solicit opinions from the public.

Fith, (Ayu tiara Negm, (2018), THE DOMINANCE OF POWER OVER DONALD TRUMP'S FIGURE IN THE OFFICIAL PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (THE UNITED STATES RECOGNISE JERUSALEM AS THE CAPITAL OF ISRAEL): A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS The act of promoting nation-building is intertwined with a political actor's capacity to represent a nation. Trump's controversial decision to finally recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital runs directly counter to US foreign policy over the previous seven decades. This begs the question of the President of the United States' control over a figure that represents his function as a political actor. This study tries to examine Donald Trump's position of dominance over a person through his official presidential speech on recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. This study examines linguistic patterns based on the complete movie transcript using Teun A. Van Dijk's discourse analysis, as well as The fundamental premise of the study of critical discourse is that the language employed for different activities, such as regulating,

persuading, influencing, decoding, filing, managing moving groups, or persuasion, has different repercussions. It can also be inferred that a powerful political figure's pronouncements, in this example, the United States' status as a superpower, can be utilized to encourage nation-building.

Six, *Perspectives on International Relations. Ifa Anwar (2018.).* On Twitter, President Donald Trump acts as a social activist. In this work, social actor representation is used to conduct critical discourse analysis on Twitter. The paradigm put forward by van Leeuwen (2008) is essential for comprehending how a person, group of people, or ideology is portrayed in a given discourse. The main subject of this study is how President Donald Trump used social media to discuss politics in a tweet. Therefore, the researcher was interested in examining the specific techniques that President Trump utilized to express his viewpoint on the various subjects. The researcher also asks the reader to understand how straightforward language or tweets can convey concepts both implicitly and overtly.

To give a thorough and understandable analysis of the data, this research used descriptive qualitative as its research design. President Donald Trump posted fourteen tweets between January and April of 2018. The data underwent multiple phases of analysis. Reading the entire set of data was the first step in understanding the intended significance of the chosen technique. The conversation was then examined using van Leewen's framework. The data was thirdly categorized to address the study

topic. When the social actor is concealed, it is excluded; inclusion occurs when the doer is made clear. Lastly, making judgments based on the research's findings.

The results of the data study showed that President Donald Trump prefers to employ an inclusion strategy over an exclusion strategy. The book largely makes plain the social actor representations that are pertinent to the president's persona without phatic communion. He employed those tactics while also having an intended meaning. For instance, draw internet users' attention, stereotype, and support viewpoint. From the fourteen data points examined, it can be inferred that Trump has effectively used his position as US president to persuade netizens of his political viewpoint and preferences through the tweet.

Sevent, Power Relation in Donald Trump's Political Campaign 2015. Putra, Arif Angga. This study intends to examine the power relations that Donald Trump displayed throughout his presidential campaign, which was held in New York on June 16, 2015. Because it is one of the power sources used to discursively affect people's ideologies, the power relationship becomes a crucial issue to be examined. Political discourse typically employs the use of elite speakers with positions of power to manipulate and build people. Due to their position as powerful speakers, politicians may easily manipulate and persuade people to act in their own interests.

Because it describes the rhetorical approach of power relations used in Donald Trump's political campaign, this study is a descriptive one. Due to the fact that the

data in this study are expressed in words and utterances, it is also characterized as qualitative research. The discourse structure of the text is used in this study's analysis of utterances to reveal the discursive strategy of power relations as a means of influencing people's minds.

The conclusion of this study demonstrates that Donald Trump reflects his power relations toward people by employing discourse structures, a discursive strategy that generally aims to delegitimize other people, races, and politicians by victimizing, underestimating, and even discriminating against them in order to increase his power over them. Through his discourse structures of the campaign speech, Donald Trump primarily portrays the power relationship to make the audiences ideologically influenced and controlled. These discourse structures include topic, schema, and structural units that demonstrate the power toward others.

It is advised that future academics look into how power relationships are reflected in various contexts, including media, educational, and legal discourses. Additionally, it is advised that future researchers use other CDA theories such as Scollon and Scollon's (2001) theory on mediated discourse and Wodak's (1996) theory on discourse sociolinguistics. These theories will enrich the data analysis of CDA's theory and help them uncover various social issues reflected in social practices, such as racism and gender discrimination.

Eight , Mbori Bob and Omondi Tobias are Maleya Oscar et al., 2019), In order to identify the power relations between the two groups during the interaction process in the secondary school setting, the goal of this essay is to analyze the English messages delivered to students (hearers) by teachers and prefects (speakers) during school assembly sessions. The underlying premise is that since many messages are conveyed in English at school assemblies, the language used in those messages has a significant impact on the type of relationship that exists between students (hearers) and their instructors and prefects (speakers). The study used data from school assembly speaking events where 20 assemblies from ten secondary schools in Bungoma County were purposefully sampled and tape recorded. The results of the study were qualitatively assessed with special emphasis paid to the frequency with which phrases and sentences displaying domination occur. The research used the Critical Discourse Analysis theory to establish the power relations in the messages communicated. It was anticipated that the findings would be applied to improve teacher-student relationships, which are crucial for fostering school discipline and consequently result in greater academic performance.

Ninth , Al-Tarawneh Majid, (2019), A Critical Discourse Analysis of Persuasion in the Presidential Debates Between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, The current study attempts to offer a critical discourse analysis of the ideological stances, power relation, and persuasion strategies used by Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump throughout their American presidential debates. The Critical Discourse

Analysis (CDA) model proposed by Fairclough served as the foundation for the approach used in this study (1995). When the debates were thoroughly analyzed, it became clear that both candidates used a variety of persuasive techniques to address all of the pressing concerns, including immigration, the economy, human rights, and others. Based on Fairclough's CDA model, the author suggests additional research into the presidential debates across various cultural contexts.

2.4.7. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

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│            Wodak  & Meyer (2001) van Dijk (1998)             │
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                │      POWER RELATION          │
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│     Fairclough (2001)     │       │ Fairclough and Wodak and Van Dijk, │
│                           │       │              (2007)                │
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│  PRONOUN    │  │  INTERRUPTION   │  │  ENFORCING   │  │  CONTROLING  │
│             │  │                 │  │  EXPLICITNESS│  │  TOPIC       │
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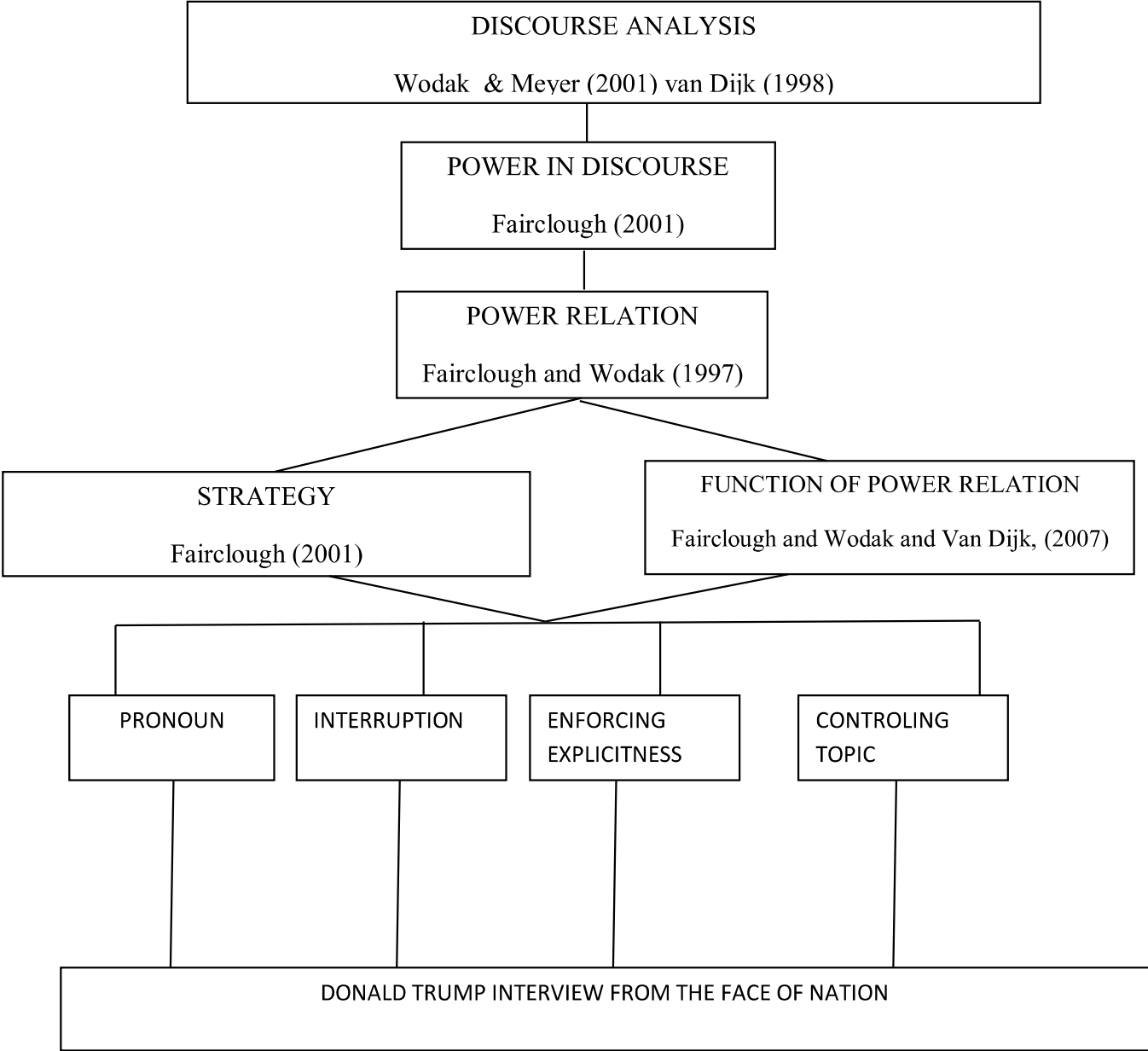
Figure 2.4.7 Theoretical Framework