

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of some relevant theories underlying to this study. this chapter consists of the critical discourse analysis theories, previous study, and definition of news.

A. Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a type of research that mainly examines the way that social power and supremacy can be recreated by text and talk within the social and political contexts.¹² Critical discourse analysis deals with the power abuse and domination.

There are some experts who have discussed and proposed approaches related to Critical Discourse Analysis, some of them are Van Leeuwen, Wodak, Norman Fairclough, and Teun A. Van Dijk.

These are some experts who discuss and offer some theories related to critical discourse analysis:

¹² Nasser Rashidi and Elham Karimi Fam, *Investigating The Possibility of Ideological Effects and Discourse Shifts in Translation: A Critical Discourse Analysis*, (JoLIE 4/2011).

1. Theo Van Leeuwen

Theo Van Leeuwen proposes a theory named as Three Models of Interdisciplinarity. This theory consists of three models. They are centralist, pluralist, and integrationist.

The first model is centralist, this model is basically a model of the relation between different independent rules.¹³ Each of disciplines place itself among other disciplines. And each of them perceives themselves as the center universe of knowledge. Afterwards it draws chart or map of connection to other disciplines. The “maps” here defines as the fields of knowledge which disciplines assign themselves in the central role.

The next model is pluralist. While centralist model deals with specialist theoretical frameworks and methodologies as the core of original identities and values, pluralist model manages to bring disciplines together as fair partners rather than elements of other disciplines.¹⁴

The third is integrationist. Integrationist model is likely the same as pluralist model, because integrationist model concentrates on the problems rather than methods like we can find in centralist model.¹⁵ Integrationist model brings together researchers from different disciplines so that there is no single discipline can autonomously direct any given problem on its own.

¹³ John Benjamin, *A New Agenda in (Critical) Discourse Analysis*, edited by Ruth Wodak and Paul Chilton, (Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2005).

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

Here, disciplines are considered as reliant on one another and for the research projects, it involves team work.

2. Teun A. Van Dijk

In analyzing the data, researcher uses the theory proposed by Van Dijk since among all of the experts related to critical discourse analysis, Teun Van Dijk's theory is considerably as the most often used and applied in critical studies of media discourse. Teun Van Dijk is "one of the leading figures and pioneers of study and research in domain of CDA. Most of his critical works are concerned with prejudice and racism in discourse."¹⁶

Van Dijk introduces an approach named Sociocognitive Approach. This approach proposed in critical discourse studies (CDS), or in traditional way called as critical discourse analysis (CDA).¹⁷ CDA are interested in discursive reproduction of power abuse and the opposing against a domination. All approaches in CDA are engaged with the relation between discourse and society.

Here three different dimensions of a sociocognitive analysis of discourse:¹⁸

a) The cognitive component

Cognitive component deals with mind, memory and cognitive process and representations included in production and the

¹⁶ Moslem Ahmadvand, *Critical Discourse Analysis an Introduction to Major Approaches*.

¹⁷ Teun A. Van Dijk, *Critical Discourse Studies: A Sociocognitive Approach*, (03_Wodak_Meyer_3E_Ch_03.indd, 2015)

¹⁸ Ibid.

understanding of discourse. Furthermore, there are three cognitive structures, they are memory, mental models, and social cognition.

Memory or mind is divided into two types, working memory (WM) or short term memory (STM) and long term memory (LTM). The next is mental models, our personal experiences processed in working memory (WM) are portrayed as subjective, unique, individual mental models which stored in episodic memory. The following, mental models have degree structure of setting, participants (identities, roles, relations), actions/ events, and goals. The last, social cognition is included in cognitive component. As a human being, everyone has diverse forms of social cognitions. And as a member of specific social group, people may share attitude (such as abortion and death penalty), fundamental ideologies (such as racism, sexism, militarism, or opponent ideologies such as antiracism, feminism, socialism, and pacifism).

1) Discourse processing

Discourse is produced and comprehended on the fundamental cognitive structures. Its words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs or turns are processed in working memory and represented and controlled by mental models. Here two types of mental models in discourse processing:

a. Situation models

Situation models portray a discourse is about and refers to (it is also called as semantic models). Here the mental models are

more complex and complete than the meaning in discourse since the language users can conclude applicable aspects of a situation model by applying their shared knowledge.

b. Context models

Context models describe the dynamically changing of communicative situation or activity in which the language users are involved. As all mental models, they are subjective and represent how each individual comprehends and represents the communicative situation. Context models explain the appropriateness of discourse to the communicative situation (usually it is called as pragmatic models). They not only dictate what information of situation models are able or should be discussed about (e.g. a personal experience), however also they talk about how this should be done.

Besides, context models also deal with the analysis of the participants, setting, actions, aims of the communicative situation, speech acts, and relevant sociopolitical structures in which such political propaganda functions.

2) Knowledge

The basic of all cognition, thoughts, perception, understanding, action, discourse, and interaction is the system of knowledge collected during our life time and as a shared between the members of particular communities. Consequently, “knowledge is defined as

beliefs that meet the (historically developing) epistemic criteria of each community, such as reliable perception, discourse or inference”.¹⁹

Socially shared knowledge is applied in the production of personal mental models that represent our individual experiences, perceptions and interpretations of events and situations. As the result, there is an essential relation between knowledge and discourse. Discourse mostly gives us non experience based knowledge. On the opposite, the production and understanding of discourse needs very large amounts of socially shared knowledge.

And for critical discourse analysis case, knowledge has an important role because knowledge is a power resource. Nowadays, some groups or organizations in society have privileged access to use particular knowledge and manipulate it and control public discourse and the following actions of others (e.g. an organization uses knowledge about unemployment statistics to manipulate citizen to come to specific city and take jobs there).

3) Attitude and ideologies

Attitudes and ideologies are in the opposite of knowledge. If knowledge is beliefs that shared by all or most members of epistemic communities, attitude and ideologies are forms of social beliefs

¹⁹ Teun A. Van Dijk, *Critical Discourse Studies: A Sociocognitive Approach*, (03_Wodak_Meyer_3E_Ch_03.indd, 2015) pg. 68.

which are only shared by specific groups. Underlying ideologies may cause different attitudes, different perception of good and bad value, forbidden and allowed.

Attitudes tend to be based primary ideologies that control the acquirement and change of specific ideologies. For instance, a racist ideology may control negative attitudes towards immigration, quotas, cultural diversity, etc.

4) The relevance of the cognitive component

Based on the explanation above, cognitive component is essential for a theory of discourse in general and for critical studies in particular. Social structure and relations between social groups may be in the form of power and power abuse, domination and manipulation.

b) The social component

Social component is needed by critical discourse study, since critical discourse analysis deals with power abuse of dominant groups or the refusal of dominated groups, organizations, institutions, enterprises, and national states. It cannot be opposed that critical discourse analysis examines the groups and organizations that directly or indirectly control public discourse, such as in politics, the mass media, education, culture, and business.

A more sociological approach proposed by Teun A. Van Dijk focuses on two things, micro and macro level. Micro level is related to everyday interaction of social members with the environment, however in the other hand macro level deals with overall structures and relations of groups and organizations, means that macro level examines larger area and public discourse.

The following is structure of sociocognitive account of the relations between discourse, cognition, and society:²⁰

Table 2.1

Level of structure	Cognition	Society
Macro	Socially shared knowledge, attitudes, ideologies, norms, values	Communities, groups, organizations
Micro	Personal mental models of (experiences of) social members	Interaction/ discourse of social members

In addition, critical discourse analysis specifically focuses in the critical analysis of discursive power abuse or domination. Power and domination here are defined as a particular relationship of control between social groups and organizations.²¹ Such control has a social and cognitive dimensions, they are control of actions of dominated

²⁰ Teun A. Van Dijk, *Critical Discourse Studies: A Sociocognitive Approach*, (03_Wodak_Meyer_3E_Ch_03.indd, 2015) pg. 71.

²¹ Ibid.

groups and their members, and control of their personal and socially shared cognitions.

Discourse plays a crucial role in the use of power. Same as another social action which may control inferior groups, as well as discourse. In discourse, it expresses the social cognition by manage the mind of the groups and their members.

Group power is based on material power resources, it may be in the form of property, capital, or in the form of symbolic power resources such as knowledge, attitude, status, fame, and access to public discourse. In ethnic relation, the symbolic power resources can be diversity in skin color, origin, nationality, culture, and belief.

In concluding, critical discourse analysis is specifically interested in the power abuse and domination. Furthermore, it is deals with the control of the superior group toward inferior group.

c) The discourse component

Discourse component is the main object of critical discourse analysis. Critical discourse analysts do not need their own theories of the structures of discourse, otherwise they go beyond the structural theories of discourse.²² In addition, they also describe and explain how

²² Teun A. Van Dijk, *Critical Discourse Studies: A Sociocognitive Approach*, (03_Wodak_Meyer_3E_Ch_03.indd, 2015).

discourse may be included in the reproduction of power abuse or against domination in society.

1) Structures of discourse

Structural account of discourse was generated as an extension of structural, functional or generative grammars of phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic structures of sentence.

2) Ideological structures of discourse

Critical discourse analysis is the analysis of those structures of discourse that are specially involved in the reproduction of power abuse. Power and power abuse here are defined as relationship between social groups or organizations. Furthermore, this discourse structures tend to show underlying attitudes and ideologies of superior social groups.

Here are some ideological structures of discourse:²³

- a. Polarization. Underlying ideologies are polarizing a positive representation of the in-group and a negative representation of the outgroup.

²³ Teun A. Van Dijk, *Critical Discourse Studies: A Sociocognitive Approach*, (03_Wodak_Meyer_3E_Ch_03.indd, 2015).

- b. Pronouns. Language users speaking as members of ideological groups tend to use 'political' pronoun such as 'we' (also in the form of us, ours) to refer to themselves and colleague group members. In the other hand, pronoun 'they' refers to other members of their fellow, the competing or dominated groups, by they (as well as their, them). Meanwhile, the distance or a negative opinion about the outgroups cannot be refused to appear.
- c. Identification. The members of ideological groups will identify themselves and express such identification in various ways such as mention their ideology such as: *As a feminist, we...*, *Speaking as an atheist, we....*
- d. Emphasis of positive self-descriptions and negative other description. It can be defined as the illustration of in-group is better than the other group which has some diversity background. The image of the outgroup tends to have a bad image and reputation than in-group.
- e. Activities. Ideological groups are often identified by what they do, like what their normal activities are. As the result, we may expect ideological discourse, especially the activities, deal with what we do and what must do. These activities can be in the form of order to protect the group or nation and in the form of order to control the outgroup.

- f. Norms and values. Ideologies are built on norms of conduct or the values of what should be achieved for, such as freedom, justice, and independence. Norms and values also appear as the aims of what we want to achieve.
- g. Interests. Ideological struggle is about power and interest. In other words, ideological discourse typically features many references to our interests both basic resources which are primary to our life such as food, shelter and health, also symbolic resources such as knowledge, status, fame, and access to public discourse.
- h. Metaphor. Metaphor used in the discourse structures by using an everyday object or concept to refer to something though it does not have direct similar meaning between the word or phrase used and the thing described.

B. News

“News mainly deals with happenings of the recent past.”²⁴ It contains the information from all over the world, both in the form of traditional and recent approaches in reporting. The traditional approaches in reporting news are such as through newspaper, and the recent approaches are such as through internet connection: online news, Youtube, and media social. Besides, nowadays mobile

²⁴ Xianzhong He and Xulu Zhou, *Contrastive Analysis of Lexical Choice and Ideologies in News Reporting the Same Accidents between Chinese and American Newspapers*, (Theory and Practice in Language Studies, Vol. 5, No. 11, pp. 2356-2365, November 2015 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.17507/tpls.0511.21>), page 2357.

phone is not an extravagant thing, where everyone from various level of age keep it in their pocket everywhere and every time. According to Pew Research Center, at the start of 2015, 39 of the top 50 digital news websites have more traffic to their sites and joined applications coming from mobile devices than from desktop computers.²⁵ It can be a proof that at the same time people acquire information in the new dynamic.

Therefore, news should be analyzed in terms of their structure at various levels of descriptions. Means that the structural analysis is not only the grammatical description of phonological, morphological, syntactic, or semantic structure. However, it is more complex and higher level properties such as coherence relations between sentences, overall topics, schematic forms, stylistic and rhetorical dimensions.²⁶

C. Previous Study

There are many studies done before related to the critical discourse study. For instance, is the research conducted by Nada Ghannam in her dissertation on 2011. She focuses on the analysis of ideology and language in six Lebanese newspapers and tries to uncover the ideology behind the text which limits the freedom of expression of the newspapers. Those various newspapers report an event. In addition, the events are published in three languages. The purpose of that research

²⁵ Pew Research Center, *State of the News Media 2015*, (www.pewresearch.org: 2015)

²⁶ Teun A. Van Dijk, *News Analysis: Case Studies of International and National News in the Press*, (London: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates).

is to examine the different attitudes of the Lebanese political press according to the ideology of the specific newspaper. That research evaluates the transitivity of the sentences, active and passive voice used in the articles, modal with the help of modal auxiliary verbs, disjunct and modal adjectives. In analyzing the data, she uses the theory proposed by Halliday, Fowler, Nordlund, Thompson, Fairclough and Reah. The findings of her study are that language can indicate underlying ideologies by reporting and reshaping the articles in different ways. In addition, that study recognizes the importance of the grammatical structure identification. It also reveals the occurrence of certain omissions and additions. Besides, it uncovers that the use of metaphors, different modal expressions, the use of passive voice prove that every newspaper are different.²⁷

The next research is done by Zohre Sivandi Nasab and Hamid Reza Dowlatabadi. They do a study which attempt to investigate the ideological differences between the discourse of Tehran Times and Los Angeles Times in representing Iran's Rouhani meeting at the U.N. the articles are analyzed using discursive strategies. That study aims to examine the different ideological perspectives are depicted in the discourse of two different newspapers. The result is that Los Angeles Times heavily relied on authoritative, explanation, evidentiality, and counterfactual discursive strategies. Meanwhile Tehran Times

²⁷ Nada Ghannam, *Newspaper Ideology: A Critical Discourse Analysis of an Event Published in Six Lebanese Newspapers*, Dissertation, (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa, February 2011)

focuses on actor description, hyperbole, lexicalization, repetition, and situation description discursive strategies.²⁸

The next study done by Xiaoxiao Chen, he observes the news reports on Sino-Japan conflicts in the New York Times. He uses critical discourse analysis to sketch out the contrasting representations of China and Japan. Findings indicate that the New York Times portrayed the Chinese government as aggressive, dominant, and repressive and the Chinese as a frightening and violent group of people. In contrast, the Japanese government and its people were portrayed as more rational and courteous. In the concluding section, the author brings to light the underlying reasons for the ideologically framed news representations in the New York Times.²⁹

²⁸ Zohre Sivandi Nasab, An Investigation into Rohani's Meeting Coverage in Two English Daily Newspapers with a Critical Discourse Analysis Perspective: Tehran Times vs. Los Angeles Times, *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, Vol. 5, No. 10, pp. 2131-2137, October 2015, DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.17507/tpls.0510.21>)

²⁹ Xiaoxiao Chen, *Reporting on Sino-Japan in The New York Times: A Critical Discourse Analysis*, (Intercultural Communication Studies XVII: 1 2008).