

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This section explains about the object in this research. There is information about discourse analysis, critical discourse analysis, conceptual framework by Teun Van Dijk, speech at UN General Assembly, Kim Nam Jun speech at UN General Assembly 2018, and previous research.

#### **A. Discourse Analysis**

Discourse analysis consists of two syllables, namely analysis and discourse. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (1997), analysis is an investigation of an event (writing, deed, etc.) to find out the actual situation (cause, situation, and so on). The term 'discourse usually refers to a form of language use, public speeches or more generally to spoken language or ways of speaking (Van Dijk,1997). Discourse analysis is an analysis carried out on language in the form of text or expressions which aims to show the process of the discourse. The process of discourse analysis refers to the structures in language that are contained in the linguistic aspect. This is useful for revealing what cannot be seen directly by the reader but affects the reader and shows in detail the formation of the discourse.

According to van Dijk, Schiffrin (2001) analyzes a discourse cannot be done with only sees the basis of the dimensions of the text. It is because the result of production practices in the text also must be observed too. Van Dijk states that discourse is actually abstract theoretical building. This means that discourse cannot be seen as an embodiment of discourse text. Three main dimensions of discourse

analysis according to van Dijk: (a) use of language, (b) communication of beliefs (cognition), and (c) interaction in social situations.

## **B. Critical Discourse Analysis**

The use of language in social institutions and relations between language, power, and ideology, and who pro-claimed a critical (in the sense of left-wing) and emancipatory agenda for linguistic analysis (Fairclough, 1995). According to Van Dijk, Schiffrin (2001) defines critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. It shows that language in discourse not only tool for communication but as an action. The action means if a language can actuate people or groups. The language that has been spoken and written by people, media, or certain Institution can affect and restrain a mind of other people or groups. Teun Van Dijk defines that people or groups can control social power if they have the resources behind the emergence of a power in influencing and controlling. This power can come from money, fame, intelligence and power such as positions in government.

CDA aims to analyze design as a transparent structured relationship (Van Dijk, 1998). The relationship stems from domination, discrimination, power and control as embodied in language. With the development of the era, the contribution of CDA seems to be increasingly needed to understand contemporary social reality. It is because of the increasing importance of the social order of discursive works and discourse with other practices. The recent economic, social and cultural

changes of modernity exist because of the discourse process and processes that occur outside the discourse. But the processes that occur outside of discourse are substantively shaped by discourse as well. In CDA discourse is constitutive and socially conditioned. Sometimes, it's difficult to be understood about how the instruments of power working. Therefore, the function for makes it clearer and more transparent is the job of CDA.

In doing a research using critical discourse analysis there are several things need to be considered before conducting critical research on discourse. It is like a research must be better than previous research so that research can be accepted, the focus of research is on social problems and political issues, empirically adequate social problems, trying to explain in terms of the nature of social interaction and especially social structure, CDA focuses on the ways in which discourse structures enact, confirm, legitimizing, reproducing, or challenging relations of power and domination in society. According to Fairclough and Wodak (1997) there are main principles of CDA, namely works to solve social problems, has a discursive power relationship, basically discourse is society and culture, working ideologically, has historical properties, text and society is a mediated relationship, in addition discourse analysis has interpretive and explanatory proper, and discourse is a form of social action.

### C. Conceptual Framework by Teun van Dijk

According to Van Dijk, Schiffrin (2001), the framework of critical discourse analysis consists of three parts of structure, namely text, social cognition, and social context. Here is the table below:

Table. 2.1 Framework by Teun Van Dijk

Structure	Methods
Textual Analysis	Critical Linguistics
Social cognition	Deep interview
Social context	Literature study, historical search, and interview

#### 1. Textual Analysis

Textual analysis is related to social analysis because the body of text has an influence on power relations. Textual structure is a way of analyzing how discourse strategies are used to describe a person or an event. This shows how textual strategies are used to exclude a group, describe a particular idea, or event. Therefore, the method used to analyze the textual strategy is critical linguistics. Because of textual strategies are closely related to linguistic aspects. To carry out textual analysis, we need to look at the interpretation of the text and the text itself, besides that we need to look at how the text logically describes certain areas of social life. It shows that textual analysis is more appropriate if it is associated with ethnography. In textual analysis, there are three major structures in the analyzed text, namely superstructure, macrostructure, and microstructure.

##### a. Superstructure

According to Van Dijk (1988), formal superstructure deals with the form of the text. The focus element of its schema of the text. Schematic form is crucial part in textual analysis to understand the text. Schemata discusses about which part is the forming structure in the text. How the way part of the text is schematic as a whole text. Even though, many variant of schema but news just have two general categories: summary and story. Summary formed from headline and lead. Whereas, story exhibits schematic functions. The story discusses about the situation and comments that should be appeared. Situation means the main event and setting to be described clearly, also comment from several figures which is sum up by the writer.

In the speech, there are some parts in the text, namely opening, content and closing.

#### 1) Opening

In a speech, the speech reader will start to open the speech with their style or in accordance with the event. Opening in a speech aims to grab the attention from the audience. It can be shown in various ways, for example you open the speech with some questions, some jokes, or in formal way like you introduce yourself and tell your background and many others.

#### 2) Content

Content in the speech is the main part. In this part, the speech reader will give their thoughts, arguments, and their opinions about the event. It is the part that shows the purpose of the speech reader.

#### 3) Closing

Like the opening In a speech, the speech reader will end their speech with their style or in accordance with the event. Generally, people will end their speech

with some positive message, motivation, or something which can make the audience always remember about their speech. It can be shown in various ways, for example " never give up until you find your limit", " we are all just human, everything is in god's hand", "who am I? The answer is on your mind!"

## **b. Macro-structure**

Macro structure is a concept that describes meaning globally, such as a theme. Theme defined as global meanings cannot be observed directly, but need to be inferred from the overall analysis of discourse by language users. In the principle of explicit semantics, this means that several types of rules must be formulated to relate the meaning of words and sentences which are local structures themselves with semantic macro structures. In discourse theory, the idea of intuitive coherence which is a coherent discourse is explained in a macro structure. The explanation is at the local and global levels. Local level meaning like paired relationships between sentences.

To make explicit connections, global meanings and references are needed, close theme linkages, and macro structures. This makes all kinds of other properties require microstructural analysis in the use of language and discourse. The structure of the social cognitive has a relationship between discourse, cognition and society. The level of macro-structure in cognition is seen by Socially shared knowledge, Attitudes, ideologies, norms, values. Meanwhile, in society is seen by Communities, groups, and organizations.

The example of macrostructure analysis:

*You know, President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms are a testament to our nation's unmatched aspirations and a reminder of our unfinished work at home and abroad. His legacy lifted up a nation and inspired presidents who followed. One is the man I served as Secretary of State, Barack Obama, and another is my husband, Bill Clinton. (Clinton's speech, 2015)*

The topic of Hillary Clinton's campaign speech is **President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms**. According to the writer, President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms are testament to their nation's unmatched aspirations and a reminder of their unfinished work at home and abroad. Testament means a promise for their country to finish their work in America and abroad. And his legacy can lifted up American country and inspired presidents who followed, like Former President Barack Obama and Bill Clinton (Damanik, 2018).

### **c. Micro-structure**

Microstructure is a concept that explains the meaning of local meaning, such as choice of words, sentences, and the style of language used in a text. Local meanings are the result of the selection made by speakers or writers in their mental models of events or their more general, socially shared beliefs. The object of microstructure in discourse is semantic, syntactic, stylistic and rhetoric aspects.

#### 1) Semantics

Semantics is related to the meaning of language. The relationships contained in sentences and propositions in the text produce meaning. It is building a specific meaning that exists in a text. This aspect presents a text in which the meaning tends to be emphasized, for example, such as providing details on one side or makes

explicit on the other. It aims to serve a specific purpose such as positive self-representation or other negative representations. There are three elements analyzed, namely background, detail, and presuppositions.

a) Background

Background is a part that affects the social text and ideology. It means that background is the ways from the author to direct the reader's view. The author want to show its intention.

The example of analysis:

*You know, President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms are a testament to our nation's unmatched aspirations and a reminder of our unfinished work at home and abroad. His legacy lifted up a nation and inspired presidents who followed. One is the man I served as Secretary of State, Barack Obama, (cheers, applause) and another is my husband, Bill Clinton (Clinton's speech, 2015)*

Background element in this sentences is **—you know, President Roosevelt's four freedoms are testament to our nation's unmatched aspirations and a remainder of our unfinished work at home and abroad. His legacy lifted up a nation and inspired presidents who followed**". Hillary Clinton explained, explicitly, the testament of former president Roosevelt unfinished work and it will continue by the followed president, it means that she wants to finish the unfinished work of American people by she become a the next American President (Damanik, 2018).

b) Detail



Detail is a part to control the informations delivered in the text. It's correlated with background, if the author want to direct the reader's view, it must have control in the information that is delivered.

The example of analysis:

*In the coming weeks, I'll propose specific policies to: Reward businesses who invest in long term value rather than the quick buck because that leads to higher growth for the economy, higher wages for workers, and yes, bigger profits, everybody will have a better time.* (Clinton's speech, 2015)

Detail elements in this sentence is ***Reward businesses who invest in long term value rather than the quick buck.*** In this campaign speech, she deliver her vision as a candidate President America, and we can see, that's her method to ensure American from the term, like economy (Damanik, 2018).

c) Presuppositions

Presuppositions is a part to support the author's opinion. It contains of implicit information which is assumed beforehand, or the fact which has been not proven but can be used to support some opinions.

The example of analysis:

*"The battle to restore decency, defend democracy, and give everybody in this country a fair shot. That's all they're asking for. A fair shot"* (Biden's Speech, 2020).

The presupposition occurs as a statement that is considered reliable and does not need to be debated over its occurrence. The words "to restore, defend, and gives a fair shot" are considered as what people need while they live in a country, even more, those who initially as an immigrant (Siregar, 2021).

## 2) Syntactic

The syntax of spoken language is typically much less structured than that of written language (Brown and Yule, 1983). Syntax refers to ‘a traditional term for the study of the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language’ (Crystal, 2008). The syntax is looking at how the text uses sentences. It can be observed by analyzing the proposition. Then the elements such as coherence, and pronouns will appear.

### a) Coherence

Coherence in text means to see continuity of the sentences. It can analyze by seeing the conjunctive connection. Conjunctions are resources for making transition in the unfolding of text. Conjunctive relations specify the way in which what follows in a text is linked to what has gone before, based on their specific meanings (Mohammed, 2015).

Table. 2.2 Conjunction by Halliday & Hasan (1976)

Types	Items	Function
Additive	and, also, furthermore, in addition	Act to structurally coordinate or link by adding to proposed item.
Adversative	But, on the other hand, however, yet, though, only	Used to express comparison or contrast between sentences.
Causal	Then, so, hence, therefore	Express the cause or reason of what is being stated.
Temporal	Next, secondly, then, in the end.	Represent sequence relationship between clauses.

b) Pronouns

The pronoun is defined as standing for a noun or as a substitute for a noun or a noun phrase (Wales, 1996). According to Wales (1996), there are eight types of pronoun, such as personal, possessive, reflexive, reciprocal, relative, interrogative, demonstrative, and indefinite. As far as personal pronoun and possessive is concerned in this research. The personal and possessive pronouns will be described in detail below:

Table. 2.3 Pronouns

Personal Pronouns		Possessive Pronouns		Reflexive Pronouns
Subjective	Objective	Determiner	Nominal	
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	-	Itself
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

3) Stylistic

Style can be defined as the way of mind expression through particular taste of language which also exhibit speaker's personality and soul colour (Keraf, 2010) .In stylistic aspects, the element being focused is lexicon. The ideological semantics underlying lexical selection follows a rather clear strategic pattern (Van Dijk, 1996). It can be identified by find out how the writer choose the appropriate one to use.

The example of analysis:

*"I pledge to be a president who seeks not to divide but unify, who doesn't see red states and blue states, only sees the United States"* (Biden's Speech, 2020).

The word **pledge** is selected to use instead of a promise. These pledges and promises have the same explicit meaning (denotative meaning), however, both lexicons can be interpreted differently by their associative meanings (connotative meaning). As a verb, the word pledge is to make a solemn promise (to do something), while the promise is to commit to something or action. The state issues must be taken seriously because it covers the nation's life; that why the pledge is being selected (Siregar, 2021).

#### 4) Rhetoric

Rhetoric is the style that is express when someone speaks or writes. It shows how the speaker or writer conveys his message to the public or audience. The function of rhetoric is persuasive which is means to invite or persuade. Rhetoric can also appear in interactions, it can be formal and informal interactions that give the impression of how to present themselves in public. The element is analyzed in rhetoric is metaphor, simile, repetition, rhetorical question, hyperbola, metonymes.

a) Metaphor

Metaphor is a depiction or parable of a thing in the form of an equation or comparison. An implication of the comparison between two things of unlike nature (Corbett and Connors, 1999). It is comparison something is something else. The example: your time is money. The term "your time" is compared with term "money".

b) Simile

Simile is an explicit comparison of things that uses prepositions and conjunctions. An explicit comparison between two things of unlike nature (Corbett and Connors, 1999). It is comparison something is like or as something else. The example: Her aura seems like fire, Lisa's crying was as loud as lightning.

c) Repetition

Repetition is repetition that occurs in sounds, words, syllables, or other parts that are still related to sentences. this is useful as emphasis or beautify a sentence to attract the attention of the reader. There are several types of repetition such as, alliteration, assonance, anaphora, epistrophe, epanalepsis, anadiplosis, antimetabole, polyptoton, antanaclasis (Corbett and Connors, 1999).

1. Alliteration

The repetition of initial or medial consonants in two or more adjacent words. The example: Coca-Cola, a gentle giant guy. If we can see the term Coca-Cola, there is "Co" as repetition. In the term a gentle giant guy, there is "g" as repetition.

## 2. Assonance

The repetition of similar vowel forms and followed by different consonants in the stressed syllables of adjacent words. The example: **H**e **t**reats **t**hem **b**e **s**weetie.

The vowel repeat in this sentence is /i:/

## 3. Anaphora

The repetition of the same word or group of words at the beginning of the clause. The example: I am a king, I am big people, I am strong. The same word repeat in the clauses is I am.

## 4. Epistrophe

The repetition of the same words or group of words at the end of the clause. The example: I still keep **it**, and you loose **it**. The end of the two clauses is "it"

## 5. Epanalepsis

The repetition of similar grouping words or the same words at the end of the clause occurred at the beginning of the clause. It is not always in the end or beginning clause, but it nears with start and finish. The example: The **day** I start to finish everything, and we end that **day** soon. Using day as the repetition in the first and end clause. The other example, the **book** is my soul and that's why you will find me in the **library**. Using related word that is book and library.

## 6. Anadiplosis

The repetition of the last word of one clause at the beginning of the following clause. The example: they make me **remember that time**, **remember that time** i cannot make right decision. The repetition clause is remember that time.

## 7. Antimetabole

The repetition of the words, in a successive clause, in reverse grammatical order. The example: money for life, not life for money.

#### 8. Polypoton

The repetition of words derived from the same root. The example: I am dreaming yesterday, the dreams of son. The repetition word dream became dreaming and dreams in one clause.

#### 9. Antanaclasis

A repetition of a word in two different in meaning. The example: “We must, indeed, all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately. The repetition of hang in this sentence has different meaning. The first, “hang” is a phrasal verb, it means to stay together. The second is a verb, it means to be killed.

#### d) Rhetorical question

Rhetorical question is a question sentence that does not require an answer. This interrogative sentence serves to emphasize the point of a discussion. Asking a question, not for the purpose to be answered, but for the purpose of asserting something obliquely (Corbett and Connors, 1999).

The example: who really know about us? What you think when you in this condition?

#### e) Hyperbola

The use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect (Corbett and Connors, 1999). Conceptually, hyperbole uses figures of speech to exaggerate something.

The example: *I am so angry I think I could eat an elephant*. **An elephant** is hyperbola, it's impossible to people can eat an elephant, the use of an elephant as the description of a big emotion.

f) Metonymes

A substitution of some attributive or suggestive word for what is actually meant (Corbett and Connors, 1999). In its concept, metonyms interpret words not literally, but by looking for the hidden meaning of the words used. The words used in metonyms still have a relationship and are related to the words that actually want to be conveyed.

The example: *He has his crown in his hand*. The word "crown" literally is a noun or jewelery worn by a king or queen on their head. Meanwhile, the words "in his hand" is an his organs. But, if we look at the hidden meaning, the word "crown" has the meaning of great power. The words "in his hand" has the meaning his self. So, the words he really wanted to convey are "he has a lot of power in him"

## **2. Social Cognition**

While social cognition is a way of analyzing how the author's cognition in understanding someone or certain events to be written. Van Dijk argues that discourse analysis is not only limited to the structure of the text, because the structure of discourse itself denotes or signifies a number of meanings, opinions, and ideologies. To reveal how the indirect meaning of the text, it is necessary to analyze the cognition and social context. The cognitive approach is based on the assumption that the text has no meaning, but the meaning is given by the language user, or rather the mental awareness process of the language user. Therefore, research is needed on the representation of cognition and speakers' strategies in



producing a text. Because basically each text is generated through certain awareness, knowledge, prejudice, or knowledge about an event. Therefore, an in-depth interview with the speaker is needed to obtain results.

### **3. Social Context**

Social context, according to Van Dijk, there are two important things in the analysis of social context that is power and access. Power is a tool for one group in society that functions to control other groups. Usually this power arises when a group has valuable resources such as status, money, and position. In the second point, the elite group as the owner of power has the ability to access all the potentials that tend to win the discourse. They have a vast opportunity to influence public awareness and can even define themes or topics to be shared with the public. Social context is a way of analyzing how discourse develop in society, process production and reproduction of a person or events are drawn. Literature study, historical search and interview are needed to get the information.

#### **D. Speech at UN General Assembly**

. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) is the Organization's main policy-making organ. This organization consists of all countries in the world. The United Nations General Assembly provides a forum devoted to multilateral discussion on various international issues. These problems such as racism, intolerance, inequality, climate change, poverty, hunger, armed conflict, and other diseases. Organizations consisting of each of the 193 Member States of the United Nations have equal voting rights. The UN General Assembly also meets in regular sessions from September to December each year, and thereafter as needed. It addresses specific issues through specific agenda items or sub-items, leading to the adoption of resolutions. UNGA also makes important decisions for the United Nations such as appointing the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Security Council, electing non-permanent members of the Security Council, and approving the UN budget

UNGA is made up of members from all member states and meets annually under a President of the United Nations General Assembly who will be elected from among the representatives. This institution is a well-known institution throughout the world. These meetings usually start on the third Tuesday of September and end in mid-December. Special meetings may be provided at the request of the Security Council, the majority of the members of the United Nations. The figure represented in the event organized by the UN General assembly was a very influential figure at that time throughout the world.

#### **E. Kim Nam Jun Speech at UN General Assembly 2018**

Kim Nam Jun speech at UN General Assembly 2018 has title "*We have learned to love ourselves, so now I urge you to 'speak yourself'*". It is remark at the launch program of Generation Unlimited. The speech of Kim Nam Jun is the part of UNICEF Campaign namely #ENDviolence program. This program aims to protect children and young people all over the world from violence. In his speech, he shows his influence as the musician. He also tells the story about his life and his career that correlated with the campaign.

## **F. Previous Research**

In previous researches, it has been proved if every discourse that is used in a speech, news, and others has a certain purpose. They use various ways in language to convey the messages that want to be bestowed. In the journal article with title *Critical discourse analysis on Joe Biden's elected president speech* who has been written by Tri Mahendra Siregar in 2021. It gives the result that in Joe Biden's speech he pointed out the audiences in his ideology about freedom, unity, and equality. This research uses Van Dijk's theory to analyze the elements of macro-structure, micro-structure, and superstructure. Joe Biden takes a speech theme about freedom, unity, and equality because it is appropriate with the condition of his country, the social issues about black lives matter. It is a case of discrimination against people with black skin. In Biden's speech, he talks about vice president Kamala Harris who became the first black woman elected to United State. He talks about this in his speech to show freedom in the united state. While equality in his speech is indicated with the pronoun that he used. To show his attitude Biden selects a specific lexicon.

The other research in the thesis of Merlin Damanik in 2018 with title *A Critical Discourse Analysis On Hillary Clinton's Campaign Speech*. Her thesis aims to analyze text structure, social cognition, and social context using Teun Van Dijk theory. The text structure in this thesis explain about superstructure, macrostructure and microstructure. The social cognition is analyzed to see how Hillary Clinton's ideology when she producing the text. For the social analysis, it is analyzed to see her power and access through the speech that she brought. The macrostructure analysis is about the topic, Hillary Clinton's campaign speech takes topic about President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms. There are elements of superstructure such as opening, content and closing. The microstructure analysis explains Semantic, Syntax, Stylistic and Rhetoric that makes and helps the audiences to understand the communicator messages.