CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

In recent years, there have been several studies conducted to see the representation of certain things as written in newspapers and other media. Critical discourse analysis, in most common, has been employed to help the researcher have a comprehensive elaboration of their data. Besides, it is also found that the usage of the corpus in the research was very significant to improve the objectivity (Baker, 2012). In this case, the researcher used five previous studies related to the representation of a particular issue in order to find gaps and applicable methods for the present study. The present studies are Youssefi et al., (2013), Mahmood et al., (2013), Baker et al., (2012), Kim, (2013), and Fajri, (2017).

Table 2.1.1 Previous Study

No	Study	Objective	Method	Results
1	Youssefi et al. (2013)	To examine the coverage of Iran sanction imposition in Western printed media.	Qualitative approach.	There were strong ideological proclivity and orientation in the western newspapers' reports of the event.

2	Mahmood et al. (2013)	To compare the representation of men and women in Pakistani and British English fictions in a comparative stylistic analysis	Both qualitative and quantitative approaches with library research.	There was gender discrimination to women and other issues within the society that are portrayed in Pakistani fiction, while; British fiction has nothing to do with such issues.
3	Baker et al. (2012)	To examine the patterns of the representation around the word "Muslim" in the British press.	The combination of corpus-driven and corpus-based approach	The word Muslim in the British press is frequently collocated with the Muslim world and the Muslim community Muslims were portrayed as the ones who were easily offended and alienated.
4	Kim (2013)	To examine US news stories published in mainstream media with an attempt to	A qualitative, corpus-based approach.	Three US media outlets (CNN, Newsweek and The NewYork Times) divide the world into certain sets of countries, and that being pro- or anti-

		identify specific discursive practices relating to North Korea.		USA might have an impact on which country is associated with North Korea The usage of negative adjective in the concordance referring to North Korea
5	Fajri (2017)	To analyze discourses surrounding the word immigrants in a large collection of naturally occurring language.	Both qualitative and quantitative approaches	Immigrants were represented with a set of negative implications such us powerless and victim that were analyzed through adjective, noun, and verb collocates as well as concordance.

A study conducted by Youssefi et al. (2013) about the representation of Iran sanctions in western printed media was intended to see how the argument was made and represented in their news. Adopting Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as their approach, the data were gathered through twenty corpora of the news report from western printed media. This study used the ideological framework of news production and reception proposed by Van Dijk in which it led the researchers to

be able to see how ideologically biased discursive patterns were constructed through the head and lead paragraph. It was found out that "there were strong ideological proclivity and orientation in the western newspapers' reports of the event." Youssefi et al. (2013).

Employing both quantitative and qualitative methodologies, Mahmood at el. (2013) tried to bring forth the representation of Men and Women in Pakistani and British English Fiction in a comparative stylistic analysis. Although quantitative and qualitative were used in their research, the significant inclination was towards qualitative one. The corpora used in this study is divided into two, Pakistani and British English Fictions, in which each of them consisting one million words before being compiled with a corpus linguistic tool. The study revealed that there was gender discrimination to women; in that case, women were seen as a reflection of narrow mindedness and conservativeness of Pakistani society, while the men were dominant in the society. On the other hand, British society is described as a moderate and illuminated society because women and men are given equal rights, and there is no exploitation of women.

Using the sketch engine as the tool for analysis, Baker at el. (2012) conducted research related to the representation around the word "Muslim" in the British press. The corpora used in this study were collected from the British press that consisted of some newspaper publishing companies, the newspapers were published between 1998 and 2009. This study was using methods from corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis as a means to examine the patterns of representation around the word "Muslim" in a 143-million-word corpus. From this research, it was found out that there were some categories of noun collocates of Muslim; 1) ethnical/national

identity, 2) characterizing/differentiating attributes, 3) conflict, 4) culture, 5) religion, and 6) group/organization. Moreover, in terms of frequency, the word "Muslim" is mostly collocated with the Muslim world and the Muslim community. Additionally, Muslims in the British press were represented as easily offended, alienated, and so on, that led to negative representations.

Another study comes from Kim (2013), a student of Manchester University, that tried to bring forth particular ways in which North Korea is being constructed in the US media. He conducted a study entitled *Examining US news media discourses about North Korea: A corpus-based critical discourse analysis* using corpora that were gathered from three US media (CNN, Newsweek, and The New York Times) consisting of 20.076 articles in total that all covered the word *North Korea*. In order to get the data of analysis, WordSmith Tool Version 5.0 was employed in this research. The findings uncover that US media divided the world based on a specific set of countries in which it is not correlated with geography and other things instead of the political and historical relation. Moreover, North Korea was depicted as one of the countries that was lesser in the position compared to US with negative adjective collocates found in referring to North Korea like "rogue country".

Last but not least, Fajri (2017) has conducted research on hegemonic and minority discourses around the word immigrants. Combining qualitative and quantitative approach, He gathered the data of analysis from web crawling or automatically downloading text from websites that have been limited to the UK internet domain and it consisted of 1,127,056,026 words. This study used online corpus software namely CQPweb to obtain the collocation of the words immigrants that included concordance as well. The findings revealed the common representation of

hegemonic discourse of immigrants, however; it more directed to the negative implications that they were represented as powerless, illegal, and victim that were analyzed through adjectival, noun, and verbal collocates as well as concordance. For instance, in the case of adjectival collocates of immigrants, the combination of illegal with immigrants appeared 1.030 times in the corpus and it was mostly referring to negative situations.

The previous studies mentioned above have contributed to the present study in some respects. To locate the researcher's present study among the existing researches, the researcher attempts to explain how the research was being conducted. This research addressed the representation of Papua in *The Guardian Newspaper*, and the methodology employed in this research is three-dimensional model as combined with a corpus linguistics tool. Since this study was conducted by using critical discourse analysis proposed by Norman Fairclough, this section will be devoted to elaborate more about the introduction of critical discourse analysis and Fairclough's framework.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis is considered as one of the types of discourse analytical research in which its focuses are put on how the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are being enacted, reproduce, and resisted in the text (Van Dijk, 2001). CDA is a theory and method to analyze how the way certain people or institutions use language (Richardson, 2007). Critical discourse analysis,

hence; not only focuses on the internal factors but also involves the external factors as it discusses broader social issues surrounding the society.

Meanwhile, another explanation comes from Fairclough who stated in his book 1989, 1995 as cited in Janks' article that CDA from critical language theory that considers language use as a form of social activity (Janks,1997). Analyzing a text by using CDA means that we have to look further at other aspects than the text itself. In this research, the researcher will use the approach of CDA proposed by Fairclough since the researcher wants to analyze the text from the perspective of social practice. The CDA model of Fairclough (1989, 1995) consists of three interrelated theoretical processes connected to three interrelated discourse dimensions. The three dimensions will be elaborated below:

2.2.2 Fairclough Three-Dimensional Model

Three-dimensional model is a framework in critical discourse study developed by Fairclough since 1989. In his view, the analysis of any communicative event can be categorized into three dimensions:

1. It is a text (speech, writing, visual images, or a combination of these).

2. It is a discursive practice that involves the production, distribution, and consumption of texts.

3. It is a social practice in which it is regarding the relationship between the texts and social reality.

In regards to the three levels of discourse, Fairclough developed three stages of CDA: description (text), interpretation (discursive practice), and explanation (sociocultural practice).
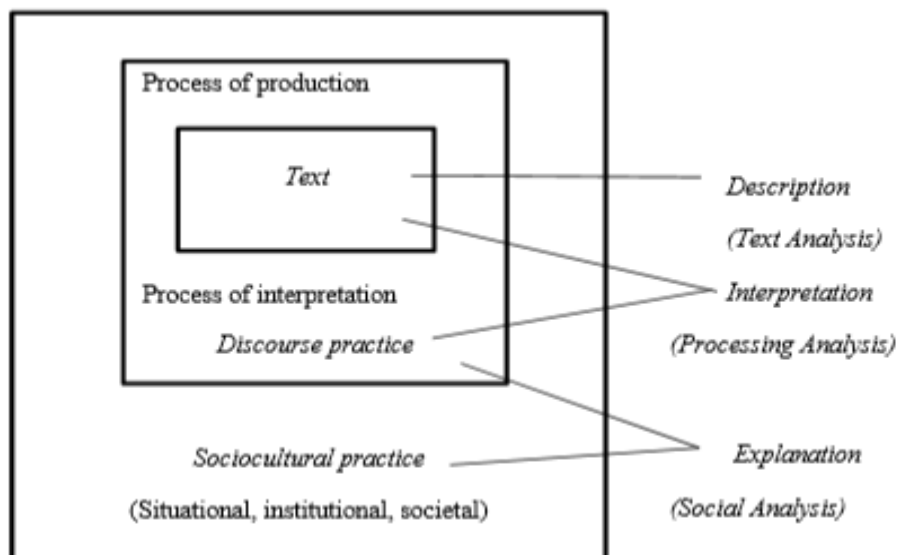

Figure 2.2.3 Fairclough's Three-dimensional Model (2013)

2.2.2.1 Text Analysis (Description)

Description, interpretation, and explanation are considered as the main parts of discourse analysis in three-dimensional model, a framework developed by Fairclough. In this description stage, the researcher has to focus more on the formal properties of the text (Fairclough, 1989). It involves the analysis of linguistic features that should be analyzed thoroughly and systematically. The linguistic features cover the choices of vocabulary (diction), grammar (such as passivation and transitivity), and text structure. To make the stage easier to comprehend, Fairclough provided some key questions that are mainly about vocabulary, grammar, and text structure section (Fairclough, 1989). The section of vocabulary is mostly about the choice of different words (diction), the section of grammar is

related to the grammatical features, that it is close with Halliday's systemic-functional grammar but different in some respects.

2.2.2.2 Discourse Practice (Interpretation)

Discourse practice is about the relationship between text and interaction by looking at the text as a product of a production process and, as a resource of an interpretation process (Fairclough, 1989). In this stage, it mainly deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of the text within a particular society. Therefore, the relationship between these processes and the discourse should be interpreted and taken into account. As the second stage of three-dimensional model, discourse is considered as a discursive practice rather than a common text. It means that apart from scrutinizing textual structure and, linguistic features, the researchers have to take a look at other factors such as speech act and intertextuality. These factors enable the researcher to see the connection between the text and its context. Hence, discursive practice is also considered as the bridge of text analysis and social practice.

2.2.2.3 Sociocultural Practice (Explanation)

According to Fairclough (1989), "the stage of explanation is to portray a discourse as part of a social process, as a social practice, showing how it is determined by social structures, and what reproductive effects discourses can cumulatively have on those structures, sustaining them or changing them (p 163)". The analysis in the explanative part is related to the historical, social, and cultural contexts as a sociocultural practice and a part of social struggle. Therefore, the analysis has gone beyond the text. There are three levels embedded in the socio-cultural practice, they

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are situational, institutional, and societal levels in which each of them has its different concern in the analysis. In the situational level, it deals with the situation when the event happened. In the institutional level, it focuses on the political and economic interests of the current social event. In the societal level, it concerns with the social condition including political system, economical system and the culture of the society in general.