

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

There are four previous studies that have been conducted with two previous studies about The studies conducted before will be used by the researcher as the guideline in conducting the research. The following table shown to summarize the studies that will be used as researcher's guideline

Table 2.1 Previous Studies

| Studies | Objectives | Method | Finding |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| Xianhong and Xulu (2015) | To find What are the similarities and differences in the choice of words in news reporting the same accidents in China Daily and The Washington Post ? To find What image is China portrayed in the news reports of China Daily and The Washington Post ? To find What causes the differences in news reporting the same accident in the two newspapers ? | Qualitative method and Halliday's Systemic-Functional Grammar. | The findings of the analysis are illustrated with typical word pairs as examples picked up from the news samples. |
| Zhang (2013) | Compares the news coverage of the third U.S-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED) by the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal and China Daily. | Qualitative method and three-dimensional model and systemic functional grammar. | - Reveal the correlation between language, power, and hidden ideologies - How language of the news reflects power and ideology from both different nations |
| Chen (2016) | Intends to conduct a detailed critical discourse analysis of ten news reports on the boat collision between China and Japan in East China Sea on September 9th, 2010 | Qualitative method and Three dimensional model | The choice of linguistic form carries particular ideology orientation |
| Wang and Liu (2015) | To reveal how the western media construct China's image using linguistic tools. | Qualitative method and Three-dimensional model and systemic functional grammar. | Revealed the ideology behind social news report |

The first previous studies is from Xianhong and Lulu (2015) entitled. “Contrastive Analysis of Lexical Choice and Ideologies in News Reporting the Same Accidents between Chinese and American”. This article discusses the lexical option in six pieces of news from China Daily and The Washington Post covering three security incidents in China. Through exploring the disparity between word selection. Guided by assumptions of critical discourse analysis and building on the structure of lexical classification in Halliday's (1994) systemic-functional grammar, the study finds that the seemingly impersonal, objective news reports are not at all neutral; rather, they encode agendas to affect the views of the readers towards the world. The article shows how the two newspapers interpreted the same case in a wide variety of ways through the particular uses of the lexicon that expressed their different ideological and national interests.

Table 2.1.1 Word Category

| Pairs | China Daily | The Washington Post | Word Category |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Accident | Catastrophe | Words used for defining the event |
| 2 | The Ministry of Railways | The communist Party | |
| 1 | Rear ended | Collided with | Words used for describing the event |
| 2 | Occured | Produced | |

Two separate words were used by China Daily (CD) and The Washington Post (TWP) to describe the train crash. Seen in word pair (1), CD calls it an "accident" while TWP describes it as a "long-feared catastrophe." According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2008), "accident" applies to "something that occurs suddenly and is not prepared ahead of time." The term "catastrophe" often applies to tragedy and destruction, but it means horrible disaster by latent causes that is

impossible to be compensated. TWP has exaggerated the accident by connoting that the rail accident could be caused by other causes, say, human causes that show China's incompatibility with high-speed rail construction. It is an unforeseen accident in CD's study. Through using the "catastrophe" scenario, the WP reporter has in reality doubted and criticized China's high speed rail network.

The second previous studies come from Zhang (2013) entitled. "The Third U.S.-China Strategic And Economic Dialogue: A Contrastive Study Of Chinese And American Newspaper News Reporting" . This research contrasts news coverage from the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal, and China Daily from May 8-11, 2011, of the third US-China Strategic and Economic Dialog (S&ED). The research attempts to uncover the reasons behind the discrepancy from the viewpoint of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), by analyzing how Chinese and American newspapers portray the same case differently. Based on Fairclough's three-dimensional model, along with Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) as an analytical tool, a detailed and specific analysis of the news debate was undertaken in order to find the secret agendas from the three newspaper perspectives.

Table 2.1.2 Sample Sentence from US and PRC

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. Lead- The U.S. and China squared off over Beijing's human-rights record during Monday's launch of wide-ranging talks among officials overseeing the two countries' trade, foreign policy and defense policies. | 1. Lead- China and the United States have far more shared interests than differences, and nothing can hold back the momentum of cooperation, Vice-Premier Wang Qishan said on Monday |
| 2. Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Biden both made clear the U.S. won't back down on the human-rights issue, even as | 2. Clinton said the annual talks aim to build a stronger relationship, "to weather through disagreements when |

| | |
|--|---|
| Washington tries to improve ties with Beijing. | they arise, and narrow areas where our interests diverge...We need to better understand each other, build trust to work to avoid misunderstanding and mis-calculation." |
|--|---|

Table 2.1.3 Modal Auxiliary Verbs

| Semantic classes | Modal auxiliaries | Occurences | Total |
|--|-------------------|------------|-------|
| Permission /Possibility /Ability | Can, | 5 | 9 |
| | Could, | 2 | |
| | May, | 1 | |
| | Might | 1 | |
| Obligation/ Necessity | Must, | 1 | 3 |
| | Should | 2 | |
| Volition, Prediction | Will, | 13 | 14 |
| | Would | 1 | |

Above all, different news media would apply the similar discourse strategies on reporting the same event, although varying from different reporting angles. While reporting the news “facts,” the news media choose different reporting perspectives with the aim of building their national identities to the acceptances of the public.

The next previous studies was done by Chen (2016) entitled. “A Critical Discourse Analysis of News Reports on Sino-Japan Boat Collision”. This study aims to reveal the embedded ideologies by integrating the textual analysis with wider socio-cultural context and further brings to found the relationship among language, power and ideologies. Based upon the theoretical framework of Fairclough’s three-dimensional model, the paper makes a critical discourse analysis of the ten news reports from China Daily and New York Times. The study shows that news discourse could not simply reproduce social reality in an absolute objective and

unbiased way. The choice of linguistic forms carries particular ideological orientations. Theoretically, it validates that CDA is an effective tool in revealing the relationship between language and ideologies. The analysis conducted in three stages namely Description, Interpretation, and Explanation.

The Description of linguistic features involves such categories as lexical classification. Lexical items can be used to construct personal experience and social reality. Lexical items employed by China Daily and New York Times generally represent different attitudes and ideological positions.

Table 2.1.4 Lexical Items

| China Daily | New York Times |
|--|---|
| Diayou Island in the East China Sea China's Diayou Island China's inherent territory since ancient times | Territorial disputes Disputed island controlled by Japan China's territorial claims |

The Interpretation stage involves interpretation of the relationship between the discourse practice and the text. Discourse practice involves text production, distribution, consumption and according to Fairclough, the second stage of discourse analysis is primarily an intertextual analysis. Any texts or discourses are inherently intertextual, constituted from other already existent texts and from potentially diverse text types. Fairclough Fairclough classifies discourse representation into DD (Direct Discourse), ID (Indirect Discourse), DDS (subtype of DD).

Table 2.1.5 Discourse Representation

| | DD(S) | ID | DD | Total |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| China Daily | 2 | 71 | 27 | 100 |
| | 2% | 71% | 27% | 100% |
| New York Times | 5 | 40 | 50 | 95 |
| | 5.3% | 42.1% | 52.6% | 100% |

The Explanation stage, discourse under study is put in a wider socio-political context as to expose or reveal the embedded power and ideology and their constraining effects both on text and discourse practice. Explanation of socio-cultural context will enable us to better understand why different newspapers report the same news event from dramatically different perspectives. From the linguistic analysis and intertextual analysis, it is quite clear that NYT and CD labels the same event in different terms and NYT creates a negative picture of China. These differences can be traced to different ideological orientations of the two newspapers.

The last previous studies is done by Wang and Liu (2015) entitled. “Critical Discourse Analysis of News Reports on China’s Bullet-Train Crash”. This study Based on Halliday’s three metafunctions, critical discourse analysis in this thesis is done on the basis of news reports about “China’s bullet-train crash” collected from Western media. Fairclough’s three dimensional model is adopted in the analysis, including description, interpretation and explanation. In the stage of description, linguistic features of the text will be examined including lexical classification, transformation and transitivity.

Table 2.1.6 Lexical Choice

| The Associated Press | Reuters |
|---|---|
| State media The China Daily State broadcaster CCTV The official Xinhua News Agency | State Media State television The People’s Daily The state-run Xinhua News Agency |

In the stage of Interpretation it refers to text production and interpretation of discourse. It is a stage that “corrects delusions of autonomy on the part of subjects in discourse. It makes explicit what for participants is generally implicit” (Fairclough, 1989, p.162). This stage mainly talks about the intertextuality of texts.

Table 2.1.7 Intertextuality Of Texts

| News Source | Reuters | | AP | | Total | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Definite news source | 13 | 33.33% | 9 | 19.57% | 22 | 25.88% |
| Indefinite news source | 26 | 66.67% | 37 | 80.43% | 63 | 74.12% |
| No news source | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

In the stage of explanation, the explanation of social context is needed at this stage to uncover the ideology hidden in the language uses and make the relationship of language, power and ideology clear. The deadliest high-speed train accident took place near the village of Eschede in Celle district of Lower Saxony, Germany, on June 3, 1998. It claimed 101 lives. It is worth going back to the news reports from that time. International news agencies and newspapers expressed

shock and sympathy, and tried to analyze the disaster. Immediately after the accident, Western and Japanese propaganda went to work. Many Western reports were tailored to show that what had happened in China was something exceptional, which could rarely happen anywhere else in the world. American culture and its value system have a great impact on the way of decoding other countries. Therefore, the US media always judges of things on the basis of their own ideology and unscrupulously blame China

The previous studies provided above are functioned as guideline of how the researcher will conduct the analysis of this research. Not only to separate the issues and the focus of problem about comparative between US and PRC news media but also to give more explanation about comparative study between different news media in reporting an issue done by previous researchers. Many research has done regarding how two or more different news website reporting an issue from worldwide while here the researcher try to highlight the issue of territorial dispute in South China Sea that currently having high tension in the area of Asia Pacific. Here the researcher apply the theory of three dimensional framework by Fairclough with the instrumens of Description, Interpretation, and Explanation with the object of Territorial dispute in South China sea potrays by American and Chinese news media.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

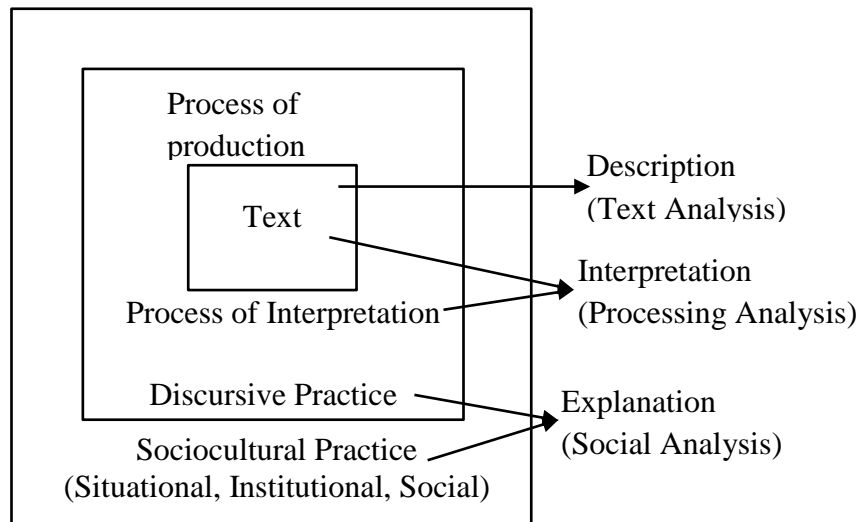
2.2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis

CDA differs from other forms of discourse analysis in much because of its 'critical'. Fairclough (1995) stated, the word 'Critical' implies connections and causes which are hidden, it is also implies intervention, for example providing resources for those who may be disadvantaged through change" (p. 9). The exposure of the hidden things is important, as they are not obvious for the people involved and therefore cannot be fought against.

Generally, Discourse analysis concerns on language that used between a group of people. It will analyze based on the writing from many other to specify the usage. According to Cotter (1995) has given a statement that discourse has two key component of the news media, such as the news story and process when producing text (p. 16). The most comprehensive framework of CDA is proposed by Fairclough (1995). In this approach to CDA, there are three analytical focuses, or three dimensions as Fairclough calls it in analyzing a communicative event: text, discourse practice (the process of production, distribution, and consumption), and sociocultural practice (the situational, institutional, and societal process) (Fairclough, 1995).

2.2.2 Fairclough's Three Dimensional Framework

In 1995, Fairclough constructs a version of his former model in a book entitled *Discourse and Social Change*, as illustrated below:



The revised model consists of three dimensions. The first dimension is description (text analysis) or discourse as text which has categories are; Transformation, Lexical classification, Choice in vocabulary, Transitivity, Passivization, etc. The second dimension is interpretation (processing analysis) which has categories are; Institutional process and discourse process or known by as discursive practice. The third dimension is explanation (social analysis) or discourse as social cultural practice which has categories are; reference to historical, social, cultural context and dealing with power, ideology and language.

2.2.3 Systemic Functional Grammar

Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) developed by Halliday (1970) is found to be a suitable instrument to conduct CDA. Halliday's SFG is the main source and underpinning of the theory. In addition it provides CDA with clear linguistic categories for analyzing the relationships between discourse and social meaning. Context of situation defined into three which are: Field, Tenor and Mode. Field refers to what is going on: Activity focus (nature of social act) and Object focus (subject matter). Tenor refers to the social relationship between those taking parts and defined into three which are Status or power (agent roles, power hierarchic relationship), Affect (degree of like, dislike, neutrality) and Contact (frequency, duration, intimacy). Mode refers to how language is being used and defined into two which are: The channel of communication is spoken or written and Language is being used as mode of action or reflection.

2.2.4 News Discourse

According to Hjarvard (2008), Mediatization is the most significant concept to understand the importance of media to culture and society. Based on the definition of mediatization, Hjarvard (2008) points "media simultaneously become an integrated part of other institutions like politics, work, family, and religion as more and more of these institutional activities are performed through both interactive and mass media" (p. 105). Thus, media play an important role in people's lives. The analysis of media discourse has gained great attention among linguists (Fowler, 1991; Fairclough, 1995; van Dijk, 1995; Wodak, 1989).

For Fowler (1991), news is perceived as a practice, a product of the social and political world on which it reports. News is a representation of construction; it is not a value-free reflection of 'facts'. Van Dijk (1995) states that "foreign news products are basically selected according to the interests of political, military, and business elites. As Geis (1987) says, "perhaps the most influential power of the news media is that it has the right to report what event is important at certain time and to choose whose voice is to be heard about a particular issue. The news media transmit and embody ideology implicitly. Fishman (1980) says the way to making news and the dependence on external sources generate a uniform, ideological picture of the world. This ideology is largely defined in terms of the constraints on the practicalities of news making. Moreover, van Dijk (1988) states that "media are not a neutral, common-sensed or rational mediator of social events but essentially help reproduce pre-formulated ideologies.