CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

Previous studies refer to the research or investigation that has been conducted before current research or project. Previous studies has function for the researcher to begin their research such as find the research gap, approach, and method used in similar studies so that researchers have guidance in doing research. The similar research of critical discourse analysis regarding this study has been done in many times by Aslam et al (2024), Awawdeh & Al-Abbas (2023), Hatem (2023), Wibhisana et al (2023) and Allhwani (2021). Thus, the researcher has guidance in doing this research. Table 2.1 shows the previous studies in this research.

Table 2.1 Previous Studies

No.	Study	Objective	Method	Findings
1	(Aslam et al, 2024) Pakistan	To analyze President Joe Biden's speech at Jordan's King Abdullah's visit for an immediate ceasefire during the Israel-Palestine	Qualitative	The analysis of identifies ideological frameworks and power dynamics through language. Right-wing terms include "ally," "peace," and "humanitarian aid," while left-wing terms include "terrorist," "massacre," and "violence." Euphemistic and persuasive language, along with pronouns like "I" and "We," emphasize the US's stance and foster

		conflict.		a collective identity with Jordan. Categorical language and terms like "steadfast partner" and "peace" convey a positive stance, while "hostage" and "violence" reflect an aggressive viewpoint.
2	(Awawdeh & Al-Abbas, 2023) Pakistan	To reveal the strategic lexical choices and grammatical constructions	Qualitative	Linguistic analysis shows Biden's language choices reflect power dynamics, influencing public perception and asserting authority. The findings highlight his rhetorical strategies to shape narratives and suggest further research into the persuasive techniques in Biden's speeches.
3	(Hatem, 2023) Iraq	To find out the linguistic elements, explore the ideologies conveyed by tweets, and verify its hypotheses	Qualitative	Biden utilizes powerful language to provoke strong responses and the active voice to directly assign blame to Russia.While inclusive pronouns like "we" and "our" develop a sense of solidarity and shared responsibility, repeating important statements increases their impact. Words like "democracy," "freedom," and "sovereignty" are strategically used to link with Western ideals. Intertextual references to past incidents and international law give the message more weight and place the dispute within a larger moral framework.

4	(Wibhisana et al, 2023) Indonesia	To analyze the existence of power in and behind Kamala Harris's speech and examine the representation of hidden ideologies	Qualitative	Kamala Harris's speech at the 2020 Democratic National Convention uses linguistic techniques like nominalizations, varied word order, and pronouns to emphasize unity and address racial discrimination. She focuses on democracy, equality, justice, and racism to reflect Democratic Party values. By including historical references and personal stories, she broadens her appeal and uses positive and negative statements to boost her party's image and criticize the opposition. These strategies align with Critical Discourse Analysis to reveal deeper meanings and hidden ideologies.
5	(Allhwani, 2021) Oman	To investigate the words that Biden utilized in his speech.	Qualitative	Biden used modal verbs, tense, and first-person pronouns to help his audience understand and accept his political speech with easily. He presented the current domestic and global situations in the simple present tense.

In the first study, Aslam et al (2024) conducted the studies to assess President Biden's speech at Jordan's King Abdullah's visit for an immediate ceasefire during the Israel-Palestine conflict. The researcher utilized Fairclough's theory to investigate the language used and its implications on the US Perspective. The researcher used Qualitative method. Based on the finding, using language analysis in the speech given by President Biden during King Abdullah's visit reveals ideological frameworks and power relations. Words that are associated with the right include "ally," "peace," and "humanitarian aid," while those associated with the left include "terrorist,"

"massacre," and "violence." Pronouns like "I" and "We," combined with exaggerated and persuasive language, highlight US policy and promote a shared identity with Jordan. While phrases like "hostage" and "violence" represent an aggressive mindset, adjectives like "peace" and "steadfast partner" convey a positive viewpoint.

Next, Awawdeh & Al-Abbas (2023) conducted the research to unravel strategic lexical choices and grammatical constructions. The researcher used Fairclough's theory in the research and qualitative method. In this research, the researchers analyze about modals, comparative and superlative forms, and pronouns, could reveal deeper opinions and tendencies in his manner of speaking. This study examines the vocabulary choices and grammatical constructions used by President Donald Trump in his remarks during the coronavirus outbreak. Phrases like "Americans" and "American people" aim to both quietly exclude perceived outsiders and promote nationalism. The pronouns "we" and "I" are employed to highlight Trump's unity or leadership, and modal verbs accentuate his authority and communicate urgency. To persuade the audience, comparative and superlative forms highlight contrasts. By applying Fairclough's three-dimensional Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) model, the research shows that Trump's language choices are motivated by his ideology and serve as a reflection of larger social and cultural institutions.

A study by Hatem (2023) conducted the studies to find out the linguistic elements, explore the ideologies conveyed by tweets, and verify its hypotheses. The researchers used descriptive-qualitative methods. Besides, the researcher used Fairclough's theory to analyze the research. The researcher analyzed President Joe Biden's tweets by examining linguistic elements, political and ideological themes, and the preference for active voice. In this research, Biden uses strong language to elicit strong reactions and the active voice to place the blame squarely on Russia. While using inclusive pronouns like "we" and "our" fosters a sense of community and shared accountability, making significant remarks more than once strengthens their influence. It is purposeful to link concepts like "democracy," "freedom," and "sovereignty" with Western ideals. Intertextual connections to historical events and international law strengthen the argument and situate the conflict within a broader moral context.

Besides, Wibhisana et al (2023) conducted the research to study the existence of power in and behind Kamala Harris's speech, examine the representation of hidden ideologies, and analyze the text structure using Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Model and Van Dijk's theories on ideology and political discourse structure. According to the research, Kamala Harris used a variety of linguistic features in her 2020 Democratic National Convention speech. She emphasizes togetherness with "we" and highlights racial discrimination with particular noun phrases, utilizing

syntax strategies such as nominalizations, variable word order, and pronouns to improve meaning. She reflects the Democratic Party's beliefs in her discourse, which center on democracy, equality, justice, and racism. In order reach to many people, it uses both positive and negative words to improve her party's reputation and criticize the opposition. Historical references and personal histories are also included. These elements expose underlying ideologies and power dynamics and have deeper meanings that are consistent with critical discourse analysis.

The last, Allhwani (2021) conducted the study to investigate the frequencies of the types of transitivity, modality, and the political, ideological, and ethical dimensions implied in Biden's speech. The researcher used Fairclough's theory to analyze Biden's speech. The study uses qualitative content analysis to look into the frequency of several linguistic elements in Joe Biden's speech, including pronouns, tenses, transitivity types, and modality. The research analyzes Joe Biden's speech at the Democratic National Convention, highlighting his use of clear and structured language to connect with a broad audience. Biden employs modal verbs, tenses, and personal pronouns to convey determination, immediacy, and unity. The study reveals that the speech is ideologically crafted to align with American values and concerns, aiming to persuade and mobilize listeners through strategic linguistic techniques.

Most of previous research examined Fairclough's three-dimensional frameworks' description, interpretation, and explanation steps. In their study, they examine the ideologies and linguistic characteristics of the words. To understand the meaning underlying Biden's remarks, the researcher in this study simply used the description stage of Fairclough's three-dimensional frameworks. In addition, the researcher examined Biden's speech in terms of vocabulary, grammar (personal pronouns, modal verb, and tenses), and structure (mode).

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis is a social analysis program that examines discourse, or language used to deal with issues concerning social change, critically (Allhwani, 2021). It focuses on how discourse shapes and is shaped by social practices and ideologies (Eklesia & Rido, 2020). Thus, Critical discourse analysis seeks to uncover and critique hidden connections between text features and underlying social processes and power dynamics, which are not readily apparent to text producers and interpreters but are crucial for understanding their effectiveness (Fairclough, 1995). Rear (2013) stated that Critical Discourse Analysis provides a more convincing perspective on how discourse and society are interconnected. Hence, The structure of spoken and written texts can be examined using critical discourse analysis to determine how they affect the reader's comprehension of the information (Azijah & Gulö, 2020).

This method was first formulated by academics such as Norman Fairclough and Teun A. van Dijk during the 1970s and has subsequently grown into a prominent approach for examining how language and society interact. It takes inspiration from a range of fields, encompassing linguistics, sociology, psychology, and political science, to offer a comprehensive insight into how language significantly influences the structure of our social environment.

2.1 Fairclough's Three Dimensional Framework

Based on Fairclough (1989) there are three interrelated aspects of the Fairclough framework are text analysis for description, processing analysis for interpretation, and social analysis for explanation.
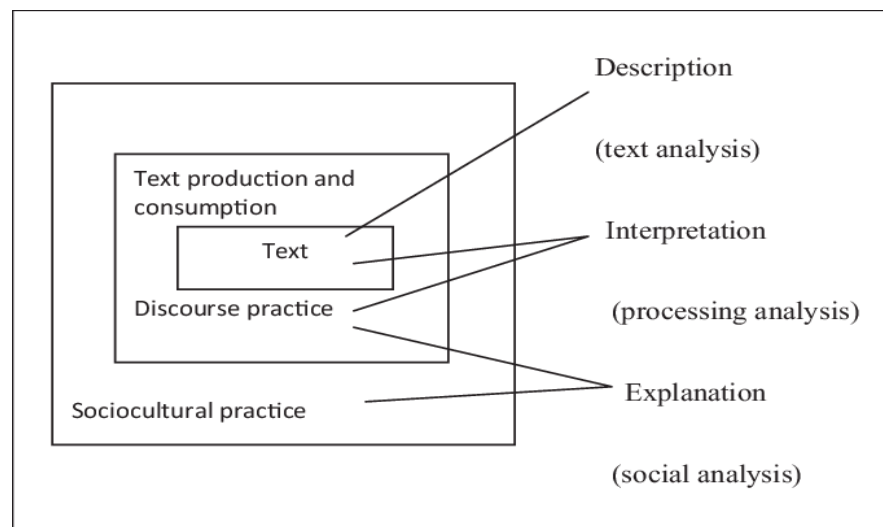

Figure 1. Fairclough's three-dimensional Framework (1989)

2.1.1 Description

Description is the first stage that aims to explore the characteristic of the linguistic feature of the text (Pranoto & Yuwono, 2019). According to Fairclough (1989) said that "description is the stage which is concerned with formal properties of the text". In essence, the descriptive stage involves delving into the linguistic characteristics present in the text (Handayani et al, 2018). Additionally, in the description model, linguistic feature analysis reveals that Biden's discourse reflects and advances hegemonic ideology by highlighting moral renewal and unity and by presenting himself as a unifying figure among conflicts in society. Biden also emphasizes polarization in his speech, arguing that American democracy is at danger under Trump and his party. Hence, the purpose of analysis is to identify the text's linguistic pattern and determine the structure's base meaning (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021).

According to Fairclough (1989), words are likely to contain relational characteristics along with other values simultaneously. Analysts systematically define the linguistic structures and features found in discourse or text. At the description stage, this involves examining linguistic features such as vocabulary, grammar, and structure. For example, in Joe Biden's speech, the text structure includes thematic choices and a turn-taking system. He emphasizes the U.S.'s solid support for Israel, identifies Hamas as the cause of conflict, calls for Palestinian cooperation, and highlights

increased humanitarian aid, while formally acknowledging Jordan's contributions to the peace process.

In terms of grammar, Biden utilizes elements like transitivity and passivization. He uses action verbs such as "announcing," "provide," and "support" to indicate that the U.S. will deliver another package of security assistance to help the brave people of Ukraine defend and protect their country (Hatem, 2023). Additionally, vocabulary choices play a significant role in shaping the message. Biden's tweet begins with positive adjectives like "strong support" and "brave people" to express U.S. solidarity with Ukraine. Furthermore, he uses the verb "is" to emphasize that the USA and its people continue to support Ukraine in its war against Russia (Hatem, 2023). These elements work together to convey the intended message and establish relational dynamics within the discourse.

Besides, this model examines the communication's use of rhetorical devices, such as ideological analysis and presupposition, which play a crucial role in shaping the discourse. The hint idea in this tweet that Mr. Biden wants to convey is that the US, including Congress, stands with and helps Ukraine because the cost of this fight is not cheap. Furthermore, Biden implies that caving to aggression will be more costly if 'we' allow it to happen, as the Ukrainian people defend their country against Russian atrocities and aggression (Hatem, 2023). Additionally, the use of syntax, including pronouns and modal verbs, is critical in this context. Biden employs the modal verb

'will' only once to express his prediction that sending economic and military aid will help the brave people in Ukraine defend their homeland against Russian aggression as long as the assaults and atrocities continue (Hatem, 2023). Therefore, the integration of rhetorical devices and syntactic elements in Biden's communication highlights a strong ideological stance and presupposition, emphasizing solidarity, prediction, and the urgent need for support against aggression.

Based on Poole (2010) Fairclough's textual analyses aim to highlight discourses found in texts that a reader lacking background knowledge can interpret as summarizing current orthodoxies or "commonsense" perspectives on the modern world. Thus, this part is aimed for those without significant language experience (Fairclough, 1989). The first three values experiential, relational, and expressive are linked to three aspects of social practice that may be limited by power dynamics: contents, relations, and subjects. Relationships, social identities, knowledge and beliefs, and power dynamics are all structurally impacted (Fairclough, 1989). Therefore, examining the language, cohesion, and structure of the text is the primary goal of the first dimension of Fairclough's framework. In this research, the researcher analyzed vocabulary, grammar (personal pronouns, modal verb, and tenses), and structure (mode) in Joe Biden's speech.

According to Fairclough (1989), description stage just focuses on the text itself, which could be a speech, written document, or any other kind of communication. The description phase's objective is to carefully examine the text's linguistic features, such as its vocabulary like relational, experiential, and expressive. Grammar analyzes such as personal pronoun, modal verb, tenses, and structure such as modality. In this research, the researcher analyzed about vocabulary, grammar, and structure used in Biden's speech.

Table 2.1.1 Linguistic Features

No	Category	Function	Example
1	Vocabulary Choices	The words used in a language.	-Experiential: A black township has been burnt down by South African police. -Relational: The use of racist vocabulary is experiential value in terms of racist representation of a particular ethnic group. -Expressive: MRS THATCHER is preparing for the crunch in the Falklands crisis with a landing by commandos and paratroops. -Ideological: Relating to the systematic ideas and beliefs of a group or individual.
2	Pronoun	A word that takes the place of a noun in a sentence.	I, we, you, she, he, they.
3	Modality	A verb or auxiliary verb used to express modality, such as possibility, necessity, or obligation.	Will, may, should, can, must, might, ought.

4	Mode	To shape how a message is communicated and received.	Declarative, imperative, and interrogative
5	Tenses	To identify the event or period in discourse	Simple present tense, past tense, future tense, etc.

2.4 Political Speech

Speech is the expression of thoughts, ideas, or feelings through spoken words. It is a method of communication that allows people to vocally express their feelings, discuss opinions, convince others, and share information. While, political speech means all forms of communication and expression, including speeches, debates, and statements, that discuss political matters, express political viewpoints, or promote certain political stances. According to Hashim (2015) in order for political speeches, ideas, and ideologies to be accepted by both the audience and those who might read or hear parts of the speech in the media, they must be expressed in words. On the other hand, political speeches are crafted by a group of skilled speechwriters who have been trained in the art of employing persuasive language.

According to Fairclough (1989) the character of political speech in CDA is marked by its ideological representation, subject positioning, and power dynamics Understanding these characteristic is important to analyze how language shapes political realities and influences social change. Based on Van Dijk (1997) the majority of political discourse studies focus on the texts and speeches of professional

politicians or political institutions, including prime ministers, presidents, and other members of parliament, the government, and political parties on a local, national, and worldwide scale. Thus, this research included in political speech because the speech delivered by politician in political context.