

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

In this section, two things are explained, namely previous studies which are useful as a reference in conducting research by looking at the research objectives and research results so that the new result can be found in this study. Second, theory used as a reference for researchers are also discussed.

Table 2.1 Previous Study

Study and Title	Objective	Findings
Paramita (2019) <i>Contextual Analysis On Ma'ruf Amin In Online Media Representation</i>	to examine the contextual dimension of SFL used in describing the figure of Ma'ruf Amin in The Guardian, The Jakarta Post and The New York Times.	<p>The Jakarta Post described Ma'ruf Amin with focus on the cases that have been experienced and positions that have been held, before his nomination became vice-presidential.</p> <p>The Guardian tried to focus on the description of Ma'ruf as one of clerics who galvanized the Jakarta protest against Ahok in his blasphemy court.</p> <p>In The New York Time, Ma'ruf is described as the cleric who gives incriminating testimony toward Ahok. Ma'ruf also showed as an unconservative, intolerant, and wants to limit the worship for non-Muslim. In this case, the New York Times 61 indicates Ma'ruf most in negative way.</p>

Al-Badri, Z. K. G., & Al-Janabi, S. F. K. (2022) <i>A Systemic Functional Linguistic and Critical Discourse Analysis of A Selected Speech on Covid-19</i>	to analyze the speech of Prime Minister Boris critically to uncover the used ideologies to advise, persuade and control the people's beliefs and actions.	Through the application of SFL model and CDA, Boris uses the chosen tools of these models to reflect and uncover some ideologies in his first speech such as togetherness as a kind of comfort, engagement in the issue and persuasion to gain the hearers' support, and avoid the negative implication of those involved in the action.
Trisantoso and Suprayogi (2022) <i>Textual Analysis of Indonesian Government's Representation In The News Regarding Local Language Issue In The Jakarta Post</i>	to investigate how the Indonesian government is represented in The Jakarta Post in relation to the local language issue.	<p>From the textual analysis, The Jakarta Post represented positively the government in the issue related to local language issues in Indonesia.</p> <p>Moreover, The Jakarta Post most frequently used the modal auxiliary <i>will</i> in representing the government, while the active voice was most frequently used by The Jakarta Post in the news.</p> <p>Furthermore, the words "Preservation and Regulation" were most frequently mentioned by The Jakarta Post the role of the government in dealing with the local language issue in Indonesia in the analysis of nominalization.</p>

The first previous study was written by Paramita (2019) *Contextual Analysis On Ma' ruf Amin In Online Media Representation*. This study examined the contextual dimension of System Functional Linguistic (SFL) used in describing figure of Ma' ruf Amin in three online media: The are the Guardian, The Jakarta Post and The New York Times. The result of this study showed that the context of culture of the text included macro genre in terms of reports text. The phenomenon is related since the data is about news reports and talked about

political issues toward the 2019 presidential election. While, in the context of three online newspapers, the media showed that the data from Jakarta post is the most dominant. First, the Jakarta post tried to describe Ma'ruf by focusing on the cases that have been experienced and positions that have been held, before his nomination became vice-presidential. Second, the Guardian tried to focus on the description of Ma'ruf as one of clerics who galvanized the Jakarta protest against Ahok in his blasphemy court. Henceforth, the New York Times has the similar result with the Guardian. The prominent difference with the Guardian is the word choice. In this case, the New York Times indicated Ma'ruf most negatively. It is because the media showed several verbs that trigger towards reader assumption. Ma'ruf is described as the cleric who given incriminating testimony toward Ahok. Ma'ruf also showed as unconservative, intolerant and wanted to limit the worship for non – Muslim.

The second was written by Al-Badri, Z. K. G., & Al-Janabi, S. F. K. (2022) *A Systemic Fuctional Linguistic and Critical Discourse Analysis*. This paper displays a Systemic Functional Linguistic and Critical Discourse Analysis of Boris Johnson's first public speech on COVID-19. Covid-19 is a very dangerous infectious disease caused by the last discovered virus of the Coronavirus strain. This virus began in Wuhan's Chinese city in December 2019. COVID-19 has spread from Wuhan to the rest of the world. It has now turned into a pandemic affecting the whole world. Halliday's (2004) model of systemic functional linguistics (meta-functions), relying on interpersonal and ideational metafunctions, and Van Dijk's ideology and discourse (2000) model depending on the argumentation categories, are the adopted models of analysis. The paper's

main objectives are to analyze the speech of Prime Minister Boris critically to uncover the used ideologies to advise, persuade and control the people's beliefs and actions. In addition, this paper aims to identify the interpersonal and ideational meta-functions in the selected speeches of the chosen figure stating their frequencies, then finding out how these features uncover the ideological strategies used to affect all people; Finding the argumentation categories that are used by the prime minister to support the ideas and actions presented.

The third previous study was written by Trisantoso and Suprayogi (2022) have done similar research entitle *Textual Analysis Of Indonesian Government's Representation In The News Regarding Local Language Issue In The Jakarta Post* . This study aims to demonstrate how the Indonesian government is represented in the case of the local language issue in The Jakarta Post. The Fairclough three-dimensional framework was used in this qualitative study, which focuses only on the textual analysis. The data for this study was gleaned from 23 chosen news stories on the official website of The Jakarta Post. The results of this study revealed that The Jakarta Post was on the side of the government and positively depicted it. Additionally, the textual analysis revealed that The Jakarta Post employed the modal auxiliary "will" more frequently than the other modalities. Moreover, The Jakarta Post most frequently used active sentences rather than passive sentences while describing the government. Additionally, The Jakarta Post used the words "Preservation" and "Regulation" the most often in their nominalization.

Based on the previous study above, some studies focus on the use of language in the form choice. The third previous study which was conducted by Andi and Suprayogi (2022) is the most similar to the present study. In addressing the gap, the researcher was interested in analyzing how the China government is represented in BBC News in the issue China Halts Military Drills Around Taiwan.

2.2 Critical Discourse Analysis

CDA is rooted in critical theory and linguistics, focusing on the ways language is used to construct social reality, shape identities, and perpetuate or resist dominance and inequality. It often investigates texts, conversations, policies, media representations, and other forms of communication to uncover hidden meanings, underlying ideologies, and the effects of discourse on social practices and power relations. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), according to Fairclough (2001: 229–230), “is the study and analysis of all forms of discourse that systematically communicate with us, including written text, speech, gesture, symbols, sign posters, electronic and printed advertisements, and any other form of communication”. Fairclough further says, CDA helps by analyzing certain discourse about hidden issues of problems of a society (Haque, 2008). Van Dijk (1998) says, “CDA is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way power abuse, dominance and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in social and political context”. In simple terms, critical discourse analysis (CDA) involves looking beyond the words themselves to understand the deeper meanings and interpretations of how language is produced and understood, including its reasons, effects, and influences on society. Thus,

construction of meaning of discourse is based on the context of mode, time, place, and people (Afrianto, 2019; Puspita & Pranoto, 2021).

2.3 Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Framework

The goal of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is to "investigate how such practices, events, and texts arise out of and are ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power; to explore how the opacity of these relationships between discourse and society is itself a fact; and to examine the frequently opaque relationships of causality and determination between (a) discursive practices, events, and texts, and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations, and processes" (Fairclough, 1995; Santoso, 2022).

Fairclough (1989) stated that language is a kind of social practice. "Discourse refers to the whole process of social interaction of which a text is just a part". Fairclough (1989) insists that critical analysts should not only focus on the texts, the process of text production and interpretation of the texts, but also look into the interrelationship among texts, production processes, and their social context. The news samples are examined in the present study using Fairclough's three-dimensional framework (1992) at the description, interpretation, and explanation stages. The researchers chose this theory because it systematically identifies the details and characteristics of information to examine how language serves various purposes, such as analyzing its role in an online newspaper.

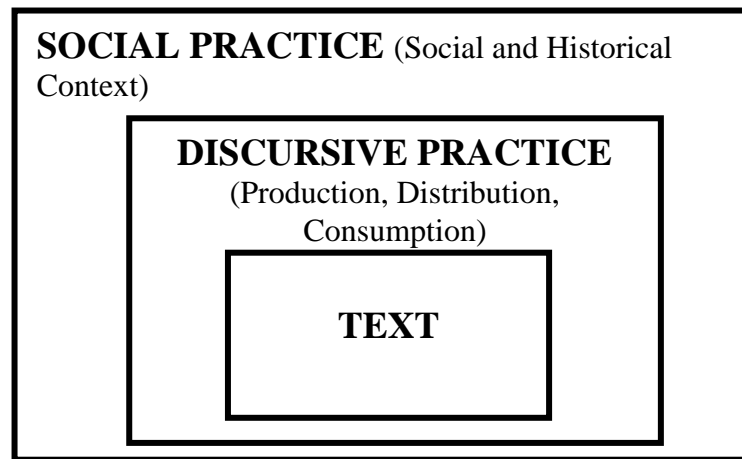


Figure 2.1 Fairclough Three-Dimensional Framework (Fairclough, 1992)

2.3.1 Textual Analysis

Textual analysis encompasses a range of study methods aimed at describing, analyzing, and understanding texts. These methods delve into the literal meaning of a text as well as its subtext, symbols, underlying assumptions, and conveyed values. Textual analysis is the first stage of a three-dimensional model's first phase, text analysis, aims to investigate the linguistic features of the web content (Pranoto & Yuwono, 2019). In this research, the researchers focus on modality, active and passive voice, and nominalization in the area of textual analysis.

2.3.1.1 Modality

This study utilized modality to reveal the meanings beyond the sentence's authority, it is shown by modal auxiliaries or modal operators in particular can be seen as a continuum, as can be seen in the tables below, from Derewianka (2011,p.132). Modal auxiliaries ranged in terms of the degree of certainty they imply can be seen below.

*Table 2.2. Modal Auxiliaries in Terms of Degree of Certainty
(Taken from Derewianka, 2011, p. 132)*

High Modality	Median Modality	Low Modality
must	will	may
ought to	should	might
shall	can	could
has to	need to	would

2.3.1.2 Active and Passive Voice

Active and passive voice is used to see the focus on the news, either the main objective is on the doer or the action, the active and passive voice is employed (Fairclough, 1989). The active voice stresses that social actors are the ones carrying out the action and generating its effects. On the other hand, the passive voice emphasizes that the action causing the impact is performed by the social actors. This feature will reveal how BBC News puts its focus on the news.

2.3.1.3 Nominalization

Nominalization is employed to understand how journalists turn issues into phenomena. This stage sees the transformation of verbs and adjectives into nouns (Fairclough, 1989).

The goal is to remove the doer from the text. For instance, they were dismissed can be changed into dismissal. Dismissal is a reduced passive that changes the phrase into a single noun (Fairclough, 2004). This feature will help the researchers to explore the journalists' ways to write the news.

2.3.2 Discourse Practice

Discourse practice focuses on the connection between text and interaction, viewing text as both a product of a processing cycle and as a tool in the process of understanding. This involves three dimensions. They are production, distribution, and consumption of the text.

2.3.2.1 Production

This section involves several stages of production, including gathering documents such as press agency reports, occasionally transforming these reports into draft articles, determining the placement of the piece within a publication, and editing the article. Additionally, it assesses direct reporting, indirect reporting, and free indirect reporting.

2.3.2.2 Distribution

Distribution allows for an examination of how texts move within the orders of discourse, which can be explored through 'line' connections. BBC News provided the texts in BBC News's online newspaper. Additionally, they can be accessed through BBC News's app, marked by the symbol The B, or via its website at <https://www.bbc.com/news>.

2.3.2.3 Consumption

Consumption reveals who will consume or read the text. Media consumption has emerged as an essential aspect of social practices, in which readers seek pleasure

and entertainment, and they are gradually formed as consumers rather than citizens (Fairclough, 1995). By analyzing public enthusiasm in the online edition of BBC News online newspaper, consumption is used to reveal the target readers.

2.3.3 Socio-Cultural Practice

It emphasizes the relationships between social interaction and the environment, exploring how society shapes individuals' development and perceptions of the world, and how this, in turn, impacts society. This stage involves three factors: societal, institutional, and situational. The researcher applies the situational level to the current status quo, which is the main focus of the study. This level can be applied to several aspects of Fairclough's work (1989) questions that could help the researchers better understand the condition. The questions are *what's going on?*, *who's involved?*, *in what relations?*, *what is the role of language in what's going on?*.

2.4 Stuart Hall Representation Theory

According to Hall (2005), representation is the ability to describe or imagine. Representation is important because culture is always formed through meaning and language, in this case, language is a symbolic form or a form of representation. In representation theory, it involves the use of signs, language, and images to interpret things (Hall, 1997). Moreover, representation is process of production and exchanging meaning between people or culture, and language is often used by the media to represent something (Hall, 1997). However, language cannot stand alone, it needs to involve people and culture as a support. Since people and culture is subjective and there is no absolute measurement about it.

Furthermore, Hall (1997: 15) “develops three approaches, which are reflective approach, intentional approach, and constructionist approach”.

The first approach is the Reflective Approach, which refers to the concept produced by individuals through ideology and experience, reflecting the reality or culture of society. The second is the Intentional Approach, which centers on the meaning created from the perspective of the speaker, writer, or painter, embodying the personal intentions of the speaker. The third approach is the Constructionist Approach, which combines elements of both the reflective and intentional approaches. This approach posits that meaning is constructed by either the writer or the reader. Additionally, the Constructionist Approach asserts that representation reflects the actual subject being represented, the values of those who create the representation, the reactions of the reader or viewer, and the broader social context.