THE ANALYSIS OF IDEOLOGY IN MARTIN LUTHER KING SPEECHES

THESIS

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DECLARATION

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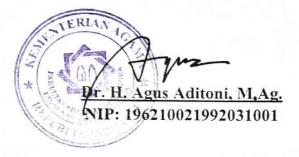
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ABSTRACT

Hidayah, Lailatul. 2018. The Analysis of Ideology in Martin Luther King Speeches. Thesis English Department. Faculty of Letters and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Keywords : Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Three Elements of Text Structure, Ideology, Martin Luther King speech.

This study investigates the application of Critical Discourse Analysis to Martin Luther King's speeches. In this study, the focus is on the text structure and the ideology that represented in the speeches. The theory used is Van Dijk's text structure model which concentrates on the three elements of text structures; macrostructures, superstructures, and microstructures. The discourses are from three speeches of Martin Luther King. This study gives the rich description about text structures and ideology about three speeches of Martin Luther King.

The research was qualitative research using the critical discourse analysis to analyze the data. The data were analyzed through Van Dijk's text structure model. All discourse on the three speeches of Martin Luther King chosen as the data, which is analyzes the linguistic units. For the data collection, the data are collected from <u>https://www.coursehero.com/</u> on the website pages.

The findings reveal that the topic or macrostructure of three speech texts are about the injustice happens because of the oppression of power class. Schema of all speech texts or superstructure began with the opening section, content section, and the last is closing section. All of schema of three speeches began with the information about the condition of poor people or the Negro. Analyzing the microstructure, the writer found the semantic aspect those are the justice for Negro to get the right to vote (first speech), the story of tragedy in Vietnam (second speech), the bad impact of the oppression of White (third speech). In the stylistic aspect, Martin Luther King used the positive words in all speech texts. In the syntactic aspect, Martin as a speaker wants to show his big hope that is the justice for Negro (first speech); Martin worried about the people who live in the war (second speech); Negro would get their freedom by all their efforts (third speech). In the rhetoric aspect, Martin used metaphor to describe the condition of people who are oppressed by power class. Then, the ideology that represented in the text is socialism.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes about the basic of the research that includes the reason why the researcher chooses the topic in the background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

The term of language is a tool for conducting a communication with other people. There are two ways of conducting a communication, such as communication directly and communication indirectly. Communication directly means that there is no barrier between the speakers and listeners (it can be said as spoken language). Brown and Yule (1983) states that spoken language is a form of communication from one person to another, which the speaker is produces with 'voice quality' effects, such as facial expression, postural and gestural systems. One example of spoken language is face-to-face conversation by people around us. While communication indirectly means there is something a bridge between the speakers and listeners (it can be said as written language). The written language means the representation of language by means of writing systems, such as grammar of English and punctuation (Brown and Yule, 1983).

Nowadays, a language is not only a communication tool but as a device to spread and defend the ideology of someone or group of people. Moreover, a language also is personal representation attitude in interaction. In this case context of language is used to generate particular purposes, in other words to produce particular discourses. The conception of language always needs a discourse, so this can be said language as a form of social practice.

A language is a part of society that includes linguistic phenomena and social phenomena. Linguistic phenomena are social in the sense that whatever people do in the environment, such as when people speak, listen, write, or read they are determined socially and have social effects. Then, social phenomena are concerns with the language activity. It is focuses on social contexts, social processes and practices. So, this is can be said that language has an important role in the social life. In addition, language also is a part of discourse, because discourse and social life is the unity.

The term discourse has several definitions. In the study of language, discourse often refers to the speech patterns and usage of language, dialects, and acceptable statements, within a community. It is a good thing for subject of study who lives in isolated area and share similar speech conventions. Teun A. Van Dijk is one of the theories of Critical Discourse Analysis that the theory is to analyze the underlying social practice of discourse. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is not only focus on linguistic elements, but also concern to the context behind the discourse. Therefore, CDA according to Van Dijk explained that the analysis of discourse not only based on the text analysis, but also examines how the text produced (Van Dijk, 2001).

The term *Critical Linguistics* (CL) or commonly called *Critical Discourse Analysis* (CDA) is a term that concerns with language as social practice (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997). Furthermore, CDA focuses only in the relation between language and power. Now, the term CDA is widely used for critical linguistic approach of scholars. CL and CDA concerned with structural relationships of dominance, discrimination, power and control as manifested in language (Wodak and Meyer, 2001).

CDA is a critical perspective; it focuses on social problems, especially on the role of discourse in the production and reproduction of power abuse or domination (Wodak and Meyer, 2001). This is shows that CDA takes focus on dominated groups, which is takes the experiences, opinions of members of groups and supports the struggle for against inequality. CDA not only analyses the text from discourse. CDA takes the important role in our social life. The definition of CDA concerns with the ideology.

There are many approaches in the CDA. Each CDA's approaches have different meaning and mission. The former researcher also used different approaches of CDA for his/her research. CDA takes the problems from social discourse. CDA is not only criticizing the phenomena but also the ideology from discourse. It is can be called the power in discourse (Fairclough, 1989).

Discourse is so influential, it can help to produce and reproduce unequal power relations between different ethnicities, social classes, genders, ages, and certain groups. CDA is concerns with the relationship between language and power. It points out how Martin Luther King gives the motivation for black people. He is motivates the audience through language of getting freedom and makes them ready against the racial discrimination and social inequality. For nearly a decade, Martin Luther King is a civil-rights activist who is gives the impact on race relations in the United States. Because of his speeches very inspirational and he played a pivotal role in ending the legal segregation of African-American citizens in the United States, he received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

Many investigators have been used CDA as main theory in their studies. The first previous research entitled *Political Discourse: A Critical Discourse Analysis of President Muhammadu Buhari's Inaugural Speech* by Sharndama (2015). The article published in European Journal of English Language and Linguistic Research Online Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 12-24. This article focused on the Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional Analytical Models. The model was analysis description (text analysis), interpretation (processing/ analysis) and explanation (social practice and analysis). The data for analysis only used 28 paragraphs speech and this study used qualitative approach for doing analysis. The aims of this study are uncover the ideologies underlying the speech, unveil the plans of President Muhammadu Buhari and strategies of sustaining power. The result of this article declared that the content of the inaugural speech consist of appreciations and exposition of ideological plans in new and past government.

The second research entitled *Critical Discourse Analysis of Martin Luther King's Speech in Socio-Political Perspective* by Sipra (2013). This research analyzed the speech in social-political context. It is used basis of application of Fairclough version of CDA in the first part of the text, which consists of 31 sentences. Fairclough 3D Model proposed by Norman Fairclough introduced three aspects for the critical analysis of any discourse or text. It is consists of text, socio-cultural practices and discursive practices in a society. By applying Fairclough 3D Model, this research investigates the textual/stylistic strategies and interpretation of relational, expressive values in the speech with special focus on wider socio-political and economic perspectives. This research analyzes the whole text based on three aspects in a broader macro and micro level; which are related to the analysis of linguistic choices (text), discourse practices in the back scene of that particular text and socio-cultural practices keeping in view particularly social, economic and political factors.

The third research entitled A Critical Discourse Analysis on Marty Natalegawa's Speech on Meeting of the 5th Global Forum of United Nations Alliance of Civilizations by Marwan (2015). This research used three stages of analysis of critical discourse analysis. First stages is description, aims to elaborate the content and analysis by describing the text critically. Second is interpretation, aims to interpret the text which is correlated with discourse practice, process of production, and consumption of the text. Third stage is explanation, aims to find the explanation from the result of interpretation (second stage). This research has several objectives, which are to describe and reveal the discourse of the speech, relation and identity, and interpreting the production and the consumption of the text through discourse practice analysis, and to explain the sociocultural that exist in the text. The result of this research revealed that the minister Marty Natalegawa used words, diction, phrase, clauses, and grammatical in order to show the representation of text. From discourse practice, this research found that the minister delivered a speech not only as formality, but also as an action of strategy for foreign policy.

The fourth research *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Three Speeches of King Abdullah II* by Al Haq and Al-Sleibi (2015). In this research, the researchers selected three speeches of King Abdullah II to be the data of the study. By doing this research, the researcher determine two-level analysis. At the first level analysis, the researchers investigated three speeches with using the main principles of the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA); those are descriptions of the text, discourse as discursive practice, and discourse as social practice. At the second level analysis, the researchers used four persuasive strategies of political discourse. These strategies are creativity, reference, circumlocution, and intertextuality. As for findings, this research finds out that King Abdullah II used creative expressions to show the reality, such as the bad image of the current state of affair and the potential good image of the future. Moreover, the researcher used intertextuality in order to convince American audience about his ideas, circumlocution to highlight and magnify certain issues.

The last previous study is A Critical Discourse Analysis of Racism in NBC News Online Mass Media of Michael Brown Case in Ferguson, Missouri by Safitri (2015). This research used mass media as discourse. The researcher focused on three news about critical discourse analysis of Racism that happened by Michael Brown. Therefore, this research used different headline news in order to get understanding about racism in NBC News Online Mass Media. Moreover, every writer in the online mass media has different opinion about the news, so it will be more interesting to analyze it. The result of this research concluded that three-headline news from NBC News Online Mass Media has same purpose to write the news. In addition, the researcher also revealed the ideology that represented in the news. The ideology from the three-headline news is racist ideology. It is shows that the different writers have same ideology about the same news topics.

From the previous studies above, the researcher uses similar way for the using of CDA approach as the useful tool to analyze other issue in the speech. The researcher takes a recommendation from the journal article. The researcher uses a recommendation from Sipra (2013), which is using another speech from Martin Luther King but different theory. The researcher uses CDA approach to analyze the speech with theory from Van Dijk. The theory is three elements of text structures: macrostructures, superstructures and microstructures. Moreover, the researcher uses analysis of ideology in the speech. This researcher uses three speeches of Martin Luther King. The reason why the researcher uses three speeches is that the researcher wants to compare the speech in order to get an ideology that represented in the Martin Luther King's speeches.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher formulates the research problems as follow:

- 1. How are the structures of text from Martin Luther King speeches?
- 2. What is the main ideology that represented in Martin Luther King speeches?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems above, the researcher formulates the research objectives of the study as following below:

- 1. To describe the structure of the text: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure in Martin Luther King speeches.
- 2. To describe the main ideology that represented in Martin Luther King speeches.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that this research can provide the contribution for the linguistic students to explore their insight about Critical Discourse Analysis theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is supposed to be useful for anyone and give more understanding about the development of discourse analysis theories. Practically, this research can be input to the competent parties, with respect to increasing knowledge and the results of this study can contribute the understanding of discourse analysis of the speech text of Martin Luther King.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is focuses on analyzing the language used on Martin Luther King speeches using Van Dijk CDA model. The researcher uses CDA theory proposed by Van Dijk which analyzing the text structure.

The limitation of this research is the researcher only focus on three speeches from Martin Luther King. Besides, this research analyzes the text structure of Martin Luther King's speeches and the ideology representation in the three-speech texts. The reason why the researcher put three speeches is for comparing the ideology with another speech. In addition, in order to get deep understanding for doing analysis. The text structure divided into three elements: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1.6.1 Critical discourse analysis is focus on 'relations between discourse, power, and dominance and social inequality' and how discourse reproduces and maintains these relations of dominance and inequality. (Van Dijk, 1993)

1.6.2 Macrostructure is general meaning of discourse and it is formed by using three macrorules, those are deletion rule, generalization rule, construction rule (Rankeema, 2004).

1.6.3 Superstructure is the schematic form that organizes the global meaning of a text (Van Dijk, 1980).

1.6.4 Microstructure is a discourse that can be observed by analyzing the word, sentence, proposition, clauses, and paraphrase (Van Dijk, 1988).

1.6.5 Ideology is the basic belief that belongs to a group and internalized by all members of the group. Ideology is symbolizing the principles underlying social cognition (Van Dijk, 2000)

1.6.6 Martin Luther King speeches is about the Negro or poor people against injustice, oppression, and inequality committed by White or power class.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of research and literature related with the topic. Literarily, this chapter supports the concepts and backgrounds in the previous chapter. It is describes how Martin Luther King expressed his ideology through the speech and describes the structure of the text in Martin Luther King speeches. This study mainly focused on the structure of text (macrostructures, superstructures, and microstructures) and the ideology that represented in the speeches.

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Discourse is said as language use (based on language context). Brown and Yule (1983) states that the analysis of language in use is not only limited to the textual analysis or the structure of a certain text, but it is also purposed to relate the language in use in social fields. Therefore, discourse is how the speaker uses language in order to inform intended information to the recipient.

According to Paltridge (2006), a discourse analysis concerns about knowledge of language, which is the language, consists of word, clause, phrase, and sentence. The language that people used in everyday life is a tool for successful communication. The term 'discourse analysis' was first introduced by Zellig Harris in 1952 as a way for connected speech and writing. Discourse analysis involves an analysis of the ways of discourses proceed, such as text and talk that constitute the social world. The discourse concerns about the language,

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but the text refers to images, film, etc. Then talk in social fields means that people needs a device for communicating each other, and people need a language.

2.2 Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a theory and method analyzing the way that individuals and institutions use language (Richardson, 2007). Practically, CDA formed of discourse analysis that aims for addressing social problems. Critical is used in the special sense of aiming to show up connections that may be hidden from people such as the connections between language, power, strategies, and ideology (Fairclough, 1989).

Critical discourse analysis offers not only a description and interpretation of discourses in social context, but also offers an explanation of why and how discourses work (Rogers, 2004). Van Dijk states that CDA focuses on the relation between discourse, power, dominance, and social inequality (Van Dijk, 1993). CDA addresses broader social issues, attends to external factors, including power, ideology, inequality and draws on the social philosophical theory to analyze and interpret written and spoken texts. Critical discourse analysis draws from work carried out in the area known as critical theory, which concentrates the social, cultural, economic, and political ways (Pennycook, 1997). A critical perspective on discourse analysis explores the connections between language use, social context, and political context in which it occurs. It does this in a way that deals critically with the norms and expectations of particular discourse communities, raises issues of social, economic and political concern, yet aims to provide students with the tools they need to succeed. Van Dijk states that the characteristic of critical discourse analysis divided into five parts (Eriyanto, 2012). First, action concerns that discourse is observed as the matter that its goal is to influence, to persuade, and to react. Second, context confirms that discourse considers the context such as background, situation, event, condition and all of matters outside of the text and other factors that influence the meanings of discourse such as language participants and the situation when the text is produced. It means that discourse should be interpreted in a certain situation and condition. Third, history places discourse in a specific social context and cannot be understood without concerning the attached context. Fourth, power elaborates that discourse is a form of power fight. Fifth, ideology focuses on the text and conversation that is a form of ideological practice.

2.3 Van Dijk Theory

This theory is one of the simply to analyze a discourse. Its theory has the main point that connects three core dimensions of discourse, unity in one analysis. The three core dimensions of discourse are text structures, social cognition, and social context (Van Dijk, 2009).

There are three main points of elements in Van Dijk theory, which are Macrostructure, Superstructure, and Microstructure. First, the meaning of macrostructure is global or general from a text that more underline on the meaning, which can be observed by seeing at the topic and themes from a text. Second, the meaning of superstructure is how a discourse framework being organized by conventional schemata. It refers to the way of text become a whole text with the good arrangements. Last, microstructure, in this level there are several point to analyze that is by observing the semantics, syntax, stylistic and rhetoric aspects.

2.3.1 Macrostructure

Macrostructure can be said as thematic organization. The thematic organization of discourse plays a crucial role (Van Dijk, 1988). It can become a reference to identify the opinion of the writer. Macrostructure is the element to show the theme or main idea of the text (Van Dijk, 1988).

2.3.1.1 Topic

The element of macrostructure is theme or topic, which is focus on the global meaning of the text (Van Dijk, 1980). It means that macrostructure focused on the global meaning that emphasizes more on the meaning in the topic of discourse.

Topic is a central role in the text. It is because topic characterizes the meaning of a whole discourse. Topic of the text can be summaries, abstracts, titles or headlines.

2.3.2 Superstructure

Superstructure is the schematic form that organizes the global meaning of a text, (Van Dijk, 1980). In the other words, macrostructures deal with content and superstructures deal with form (Rankeema, 2004). Superstructure refers to the framework of a discourse or schemata, such as the dominance of a conversation or writing that starts from the opening section, content section, and closing section.

2.3.3 Microstructure

Microstructure focuses on the local meaning of the discourse, by observing the semantic, syntactic, stylistic and rhetorical aspects (Van Dijk, 1993). Microstructure divided into several parts, those are analyzing the words, sentences, propositions, clauses, paraphrasing. The use of certain words, sentences, and diction aims not only to view the way of communication but also to view as a method of political communication that to influence public opinion, to create support, to strengthen the legitimacy, and to eliminate the rivals. Microstructure divided into four aspects: semantic aspects, syntactical aspects, stylistic aspects, and rhetorical aspects. Those aspects of microstructure will be explained as follows.

2.3.3.1 Semantic

This aspect presents the meaning which tends to emphasize on the text, for example by giving detail on one side or making the explicit on another side. In semantic aspects, it divides into three elements; those are detail, background and presupposition.

a. Detail

Detail is related to information control which is delivered by the author. Communicator will show excessive information that is worth for him, and it aims to create good image and vice versa. The author will show a little information if it is detrimental to his position. Detail element is the author's way to express his opinion implicitly.

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b. Background

Background is an element that contains perspective of reader. Background generally applies writer's reason from their opinion (Eriyanto, 2012). Background is chosen determines which way the views of readers want to be directed. It is also contains the intention of writer. From the background element can analyze the intention and purpose of the writer.

c. Presupposition

Discursive element of presupposition is a statement that is used to confirm the meaning of a text and it has an effort to confirm the ideas by giving premise which is believed to be true (Eriyanto, 2012).

2.3.3.2 Stylistic

Stylistic is the study of style. It is related to how diction and figure of speech used in a text .The style of language is used to select and arrange words and sentences that are considered the most express a theme, idea, emotion, and the experience of the speaker or writer. The element of stylistic is lexicon. Stylistics is used to create particular image or meaning.

2.3.3.3 Syntactic

Syntactic aspects of a discourse are related to how phrases or sentences are arranged and presented, including forms of sentences (associated with a logical way of thinking that explains the proposition in a series of sentences), coherence (relation between word and sentence), and the selection a number of pronouns.

2.3.3.4 Rhetoric

Strategy in rhetoric level is style that is expressed when a person speaks or writes. How the speaker or author deliver the messages, which will be deliver to public or audience. The elements of rhetoric are graphics and metaphor.

Graphics is form of writing, whether capital letter, lowercase, big size or small size, italic, bold, underline, number, colored or not. Then, metaphor, it is sentence to support the main idea.

2.4 Ideology

There are many definition related to 'ideologies'. Van Dijk (2000) assumes that ideology is the basic belief that belongs to a group and internalized by all members of the group. Ideology is symbolizing the principles underlying social cognition.

Ideology classified in three domains. First, ideology is a belief system that produced empirically, but the society around a person or social-position can be determines the ideology. Second, ideology is a set of categories that were made and fake consciousness in which the ruling or dominant groups to dominate. Third, the ideology is the term that used to describe meaning production. In this term, the greatest role in society is government. Because the government have a power to organizes the nation (Van Dijk, 1993).

According to Hamilton (1987), the definition of ideology has many concepts that appear in the literature.

a. It consists of ideas, beliefs, understanding and attitudes, etc.

Generally, the definition of ideology consists of ideas, beliefs, understanding, and attitudes. The four parts of ideology are important things in order to know the ideology for someone. It is because the four parts are the representation of human in social life.

- b. It is associated with a particular group, class or collectivity within the wider society.
- c. It is associated with the whole society or community.

Point (b) and (c) are closely related. The definition of ideology can refer as system of ideas associated with a particular group or class or movement. The example is if someone of group has the same idea, belief, understanding for achieves one goal, it is can be said that the person has ideology based on particular group or class or movement.

2.4.1 Ideology in the world

2.4.1.1 Liberalism

Liberalism is an ideology that advocates equality of opportunity for all within the framework of a system of laws. It includes a belief in government as an institution whose primary function is to define and enforce the laws. Liberalism is also very much concerned with allowing a maximum of freedom for the individual within the context of a system of laws, which limit interference with individual rights by government or by other individuals. Hence, the liberal ideology also invariably involves a bill of rights to define the rights of individuals and especially to limit the power of government to interfere with those rights (Eagleton, 1991).

2.4.1.2 Capitalism

Capitalism is an economic system where private entities own the factors of production. The four factors are entrepreneurship, capital goods, natural resources, and labor. The owners of capital goods, natural resources, and entrepreneurship exercise control through companies. The individual owns his or her labor. The only exception is slavery. However, slavery is illegal throughout the entire world (Eagleton, 1991).

2.4.1.3 Communism

Though the term "communism" can refer to specific political parties, at its core, communism is an ideology of economic equality through the elimination of private property. The beliefs of communism, most famously expressed by Karl Marx, center on the idea that inequality and suffering result from capitalism (Eagleton, 1991).

2.4.1.4 Nationalism

Nationalism is an ideology that holds that a nation is the fundamental unit for human social life, and takes precedence over any other social and political principles. Nationalism typically makes certain political claims based upon this belief: above all, the claim that the nation is the only fully legitimate basis for a state, that each nation is entitled to its own state, and that the borders of the state should be congruent with the borders of the nation (Eagleton, 1991).

2.4.1.5 Socialism

Socialism deals with the sympathy, empathy, and attention between individuals to other individuals without looking the social class (Eagleton, 1991). This ideology usually used by people who concerns about the humanity.

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2.4.1.6 Marxism

The political and economic philosophy of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in which the concept of class struggle plays a central role in understanding society's allegedly inevitable development from bourgeois oppression under capitalism to a socialist and ultimately classless society (Eagleton, 1991).

2.4.1.7 Feminism

Feminism was once about standing up for women, their safety and freedom. It was about protecting women and empowering them to make their own choices about work and family. However, new feminism is different. By making men and women "equal," we have removed the notion of chivalry from society, and, apparently, gone too is the idea that a man should never be violent towards a woman (Eagleton, 1991).

2.5 Martin Luther King

2.5.1 Personal Background

Martin Luther King (January 15, 1929-April 4, 1968) was born Michael Luther King Jr., but later had his name changed to Martin. He was the middle child of Michael King Sr. and Alberta Williams King. The King and Williams families were rooted in rural Georgia. He married Jennie Celeste Parks and they had one child that survived, Alberta.

Martin Luther attended segregated public schools in Georgia, graduating from high school at the age of fifteen; he received the B. A. degree in 1948 from Morehouse College, a distinguished Negro institution of Atlanta from which both his father and grandfather had graduated. At the age of thirty-five, Martin Luther King, was the youngest man to have received the Nobel Peace Prize. When notified of his selection, he announced that he would turn over the prize money of \$54,123 to the furtherance of the civil rights movement. Unfortunately, on the evening of April 4, 1968, while standing on the balcony of his motel room in Memphis, Tennessee, where he was to lead a protest march in sympathy with striking garbage workers of that city, he was assassinated.

2.5.2 Role in the Civil Rights Movement

Martin Luther King was a Baptist minister and social activist, who led the Civil Rights Movement in the United States from the mid 1950-s until his death by assassination in 1968. Among his many efforts, King headed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Through his activism and inspirational speeches, he played a pivotal role in ending the legal segregation of African-American citizens in the United States, as well as the creation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. King received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, among several other honors. He was assassinated in April 1968, and continues to be remembered as one of the most influential and inspirational African-American leaders in history.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer divided into three parts: Research Approach, Technique of Data Collection, and Data Analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

The research approach used in this research is qualitative method. In this method used to describe systematically through the structure of the text of speech. According to Biklen (1998) qualitative research discussed about general cases in social phenomena and it describes specifically why and how it is. Therefore, the researcher used qualitative method to know the structure of the speech texts of Martin Luther King: macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure; and to find the representation of ideology in the speeches.

This research relies on the interpretive and critical approach to social cognition, in which the reports contains description and detail explanation. Through qualitative method, the researcher can analyze what is behind this discourse (macro-micro analysis). Moreover, the researcher can find the structures of discourse, social context, and the ideology in the discourses. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily discusses about the social cognition, social power abuse, dominance, and inequality that accepted by a social group and movement especially in the social and political context (Van Dijk, 1997).

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3.2 Technique of Data Collection

3.2.1 Data Source

The data of this research is the speech text of Martin Luther King that consists of three speeches. Moreover, the data that used in this research is transcription of utterances from Martin Luther King and the data taken from website <u>https://www.coursehero.com</u>

3.2.2 Instrument

In this study, the researcher is the instrument. It means that the researcher herself are collecting and evaluating the data by applying theory from Van Dijk. The researcher collects the data on the website <u>https://www.coursehero.com</u> and uses three speeches from Martin Luther King.

3.2.3 Procedure of Data Collection

In data collection, the researcher used three speeches from Martin Luther King as source of data. The researcher used some procedures to collect the data:

1. Searching the data on the website

First step, the researcher searched the data on the website <u>https://www.coursehero.com</u>. Then, the researcher collects three speeches from Martin Luther King for doing analysis.

2. Downloading the data

The last step, the researcher download the data on the website, which is the data are speech texts from Martin Luther King. By downloading the data, the

researcher will be easy to read and understand the speech texts from Martin Luther King.

3.2.4 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used several steps:

1. Reading the text carefully

Before doing the analysis, the researcher read the three speeches of Martin Luther King. The researcher decided three speeches because the researcher will compare all of speeches. Thus, the researcher fined the ideology based on the comparison of the three speeches.

2. Analyzing the macrostructures

The researcher observed the first level of CDA that is macrostructures. The researcher tries to find the theme of Martin Luther King speeches through reading the three speeches. Then, the researcher concluded the general theme that presented in the speeches. See the example below:

"Good evening. Tonight, I can report to the American people and to the world that the United States has conducted an operation that killed Osama bin Laden, the leader of Al-Qaeda, and a terrorist who's responsible for the murder of thousands of innocent men, women, and children."

(Paragraph 1)

The text above is a Barack Obama's speech entitled *Osama bin Laden Dead*. The text describes about the theme from the speech. It is obvious that theme or idea that Obama explains in the first paragraph. He announces about Osama bin Laden is a terrorist and murderer. Thus, it can be inferred from the theme that Barack Obama tries to focus on reporting Osama bin Laden's death by providing the fact that related with the victims, like innocent men, women, and children.

2. Analyzing the superstructures

The researcher analyzes the superstructures of speech texts. The researcher observes the organization or the scheme, then categorizes the schema. See the example below:

This example is the closing part of superstructures.

"Thank you. May God bless you. And may God bless the United States of America."

The sentence above is the closing of speech. As can be seen that Obama gives the closing briefly and clearly only one sentence. He does not forget to say thank you to the American.

3. Analyzing the microstructures

The researcher analyzed the microstructure. In microstructure analysis, the researcher observes what linguistic features that used in the speeches. There are four elements included in this analysis, such as semantics, syntaxes, stylistic, and rhetoric. The researcher focused on the analysis of semantic element in background, details, and presupposition. In syntaxes element, the researcher focused on the sentence structure, coherence, and conditional coherence. Stylistic element focused on lexicon, while rhetoric elements included graphic, metaphor, alliteration of transcription of the speeches. See the example below:

"Good evening. Tonight, I can report to the American people and to the world that the United States has conducted an operation that killed Osama bin Laden, the leader of Al-Qaeda, and a terrorist who's responsible for the murder of thousands of innocent men, women, and children."

From the text above, it can be seen that this speech used an explanatory coherence. Explanatory coherence is characterized by the use of phrase as an explanatory. There are two propositions, which are associated with the conjunction "who" or "which".

5. Finding the ideology

After analyzing the macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure of the three speeches, the researcher already understand the three elements of text structure from these speeches and the ideology that represented in these speeches. See the example below:

This example is speech of Hillary Clinton. As she stated in her speech:

...."I told the nations of the world that gay rights are human rights, and human rights are gay rights, and that the United States would be a leader in defending those rights."

...."But I believe America is at its best when we champion the freedom and dignity of every human being."

From the text above, Hillary Clinton puts the freedom of every people including LGBT as priority and implicitly expressed that she supports the LGBT. It is shows that ideology of Hillary is liberalism, because liberalism holds that all individuals should have equal treatment before the law regardless of social status, race or sex.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of finding and discussion. The finding includes data description and result of analysis. The analysis has a purpose to answer the research problem. Then, the discussion has a purpose to discuss the result of data analysis.

4.1 Findings and Discussion

The following subsections presents the result of the analysis of three speeches from Martin Luther King that use three elements of text; macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure proposed by Van Dijk and the ideology that represented in the speech texts.

4.1.1 Macrostructure Analysis

Macrostructure deals with the global meaning of the text. It is focuses on thematic element. Thematic element can called as general description that is main idea, summary, or the main point from a text. Theme or topic shows dominant concept and central point of text. After reading three speeches of Martin Luther King, the writer found the theme or topic in each speech. The writer can find the topic after reading the whole text in detail.

First speech was taken from website Coursehero. The title was "*Give Us the Ballot,*" *Address at the Pilgrimage for Freedom*. It was published on May 17, 1957 in Washington, D.C. Theme or topic of first speech is about the struggle of Negroes to achieve freedom in having the right to vote. The Negroes was prevented became voters by government. This is shows that United States

Government is more supportive of Whites than Negroes. The Negroes from all the regions in United States gathered in Washington, D.C for getting a freedom because according to them this is a racial injustice. The statement is from third paragraph that shows Martin Luther King wants to stress his statement by saying a sentence "Give us the Ballot". Through his statement, Martin Luther King has voiced the expectation of Negroes that is equal justice between Whites and Negroes. The following is excerpts of his speech:

"But even more, all types of conniving methods are still being used to prevent Negroes from becoming registered voters. The denial of this sacred right is a tragic betrayal of the highest mandates of our democratic tradition. And so our most urgent request to the president of the United States and every member of Congress is to give us the right to vote. (Yes)"

"Give us the ballot, and we will no longer have to worry the federal government about our basic rights."

"Give us the ballot (Yes) and we will no longer plead to the federal government for passage of an anti-lynching law; we will by the power of our vote write the law on the statute books of the South (All right) and bring an end to the dastardly acts of the hooded perpetrators of violence."

Second speech was taken from website Coursehero. The title was *Beyond Vietnam*. It was published on April 4, 1967 in New York. This speech has a topic that the war in Vietnam caused many problems, such as destruction everywhere, no peace and no justice. Not only destroyed house buildings, office buildings or school buildings but also destroyed human life. A life with full of happiness then suddenly became a sadness for everyone. Then, it is make Martin Luther King as a social activist concern about this problem.

Martin Luther King speaks about the impact of the war. War in this world should be omitted because the war is a worst action. Many people said that he just wastes his time talking about war. According to him, this is not wasting time but this is humanity. He did not want to see the worse destruction again. Therefore, he wants to talk to everyone that the war caused the huge losses. The following is excerpts of his speech:

"Over the past two years, as I have moved to break the betrayal of my own silences and to speak from the burnings of my own heart, as I have called for radical departures from the destruction of Vietnam many persons have questioned me about the wisdom of my path. At the heart of their concerns, this query has often loomed large and loud: "Why are you speaking about the war, Dr. King?" "Why are you joining the voices of dissent?" "Peace and civil rights don't mix," they say.

"....So far we may have killed a million of them, mostly children. They wander into the towns and see thousands of the children, homeless, without clothes, running in packs on the streets like animals. They see the children degraded by our soldiers as they beg for food. They see the children selling their sisters to our soldiers, soliciting for their mothers."

"....Nor is it an attempt to overlook the ambiguity of the total situation and the need for a collective solution to the tragedy of Vietnam...."

Third speech also was taken from website Coursehero. This speech entitled *Where Do We Go from Here* that published on August 16, 1967 in Southern Christian Leadership Conference Atlanta, Georgia. The topic of this speech is about injustice suffered by Negro because of White's oppression. Whites treated them unfairly. It is can be said that Whites are higher than Negro. The following is excerpts of his speech:

"....Of the good things in life, the Negro has approximately one half those of whites. Of the bad things of life, he has twice those of whites. Thus, half of all Negroes live in substandard housing. And Negroes have half the income of whites...."

"....In elementary schools, Negroes lag one to three years behind whites, and their segregated schools receive substantially less money per student than the white schools. One twentieth as many Negroes as whites attend college...."

4.1.2 Superstructure Analysis

Superstructure is the schematic structure that arrangement of the part of the text. The part consists of opening section, content, and closing section. Every parts of the text are important because there is message conveyed by the author/speaker in the speech. The following are the data obtained in the three speeches of Martin Luther King.

Superstructure analysis of first speech is "Give Us the Ballot," Address at the Pilgrimage for Freedom. This speech is analyzed based on three parts of superstructure.

1. Opening Section

In this opening section, Martin Luther King talks about the condition of Negro that is very sad. They are not given permission to vote. The right to vote is losing. The United States Government did not give permission because there is an unclear problem. The government is more supportive to Whites than Negro. It is shows that the government is not seriously solving the problem in the institution. With a burning spirit the Negro from all the regions in United States, come to Washington, D.C in order get a freedom to vote. The following is an excerpt from the opening section:

"....For all men of goodwill, this May seventeenth decision came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of human captivity. It came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of disinherited people throughout the world who had dared only to dream of freedom." "But even more, all types of conniving methods are still being used to prevent Negroes from becoming registered voters. The denial of this sacred right is a tragic betrayal of the highest mandates of our democratic tradition. And so our most urgent request to the president of the United States and every member of Congress is to give us the right to vote. (Yes)"

"Give us the ballot, and we will no longer have to worry the federal government about our basic rights."

2. Content Section

In this part, Martin Luther King conveys the messages that the Negro community need a leadership that is clam and yet positive. Because he thinks that Negro must realize that this nations has social problem and complex problem. Moreover, the Negro community must never struggle with falsehood, hate, or malice. The following is an excerpt from the content section:

"....We need a leadership that is calm and yet positive. This is no day for the rabble-rouser, whether he be Negro or white. (All right) We must realize that we are grappling with the most weighty social problem of this nation, and in grappling with such a complex problem there is no place for misguided emotionalism. (All right, That's right) We must work passionately and unrelentingly for the goal of freedom, but we must be sure that our hands are clean in the struggle. We must never struggle with falsehood, hate, or malice...."

3. Closing Section of First Speech

The closing section Martin Luther King gives the inspirational speech that is the motivation of Christianity. He as a preacher in the church always gives the motivation from bible. He also concludes the speech with the motivation to struggle for justice and freedom. The following is an excerpt from the closing section: "I conclude by saying that each of us must keep faith in the future. Let us not despair. Let us realize that as we struggle for justice and freedom, we have cosmic companionship. This is the long faith of the Hebraic-Christian tradition: that God is not some Aristotelian Unmoved Mover who merely contemplates upon himself. He is not merely a self-knowing God, but an other-loving God (Yeah) forever working through history for the establishment of His kingdom."

"And those of us who call the name of Jesus Christ find something of an event in our Christian faith that tells us this. There is something in our faith that says to us, "Never despair; never give up; never feel that the cause of righteousness and justice is doomed." There is something in our Christian faith, at the center of it, which says to us that Good Friday may occupy the throne for a day, but ultimately it must give way to the triumphant beat of the drums of Easter...."

Superstructure analysis of second speech entitled Beyond Vietnam.

This speech is analyzed based on three parts of superstructure.

1. Opening Section of Second Speech

In this opening section, Martin Luther King opens the speech with

the feeling happy because of the issues of speech. The issue in the speech

is concerns about tragedy in Vietnam that is interrelated with America.

The following is an excerpt from the opening section:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I need not pause to say how very delighted I am to be here tonight, and how very delighted I am to see you expressing your concern about the issues that will be discussed tonight by turning out in such large numbers...."

"I come to this magnificent house of worship tonight because my conscience leaves me no other choice. I join you in this meeting because I am in deepest agreement with the aims and work of the organization which has brought us together, Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam. The recent statements of your executive committee are the sentiments of my own heart, and I found myself in full accord when I read its opening lines: "A time comes when silence is betrayal." That time has come for us in relation to Vietnam."

2. Content Section of Second Speech

The content section is talking about the war in Vietnam. This speech is concern about the independence of Vietnam, which is at the time Vietnam is colonized by France and France assisted by America. So, the speech deals with the struggle of Vietnamese against the invaders. It is not easy to fight the invaders at the time. Fortunately, Vietnamese can repel the invaders from their country. But, the independence of Vietnam was delayed for 9 years. Due to the independence of Vietnam had to wait for the decision of Geneva.

"For nine years following 1945 we denied the people of Vietnam the right of independence. For nine years we vigorously supported the French in their abortive effort to recolonize Vietnam. Before the end of the war we were meeting eighty percent of the French war costs. Even before the French were defeated at Dien Bien Phu, they began to despair of their reckless action, but we did not. We encouraged them with our huge financial and military supplies to continue the war even after they had lost the will. Soon we would be paying almost the full costs of this tragic attempt at recolonization."

"After the French were defeated, it looked as if independence and land reform would come again through the Geneva Agreement...."

3. Closing Section of Second Speech

In the closing section, Martin Luther King gives the advices to

keep the peace in Vietnam and justice throughout the developing world.

He said that we must keep the world from violence, injustice, and war.

Then, choose the right choice for a better life and better world.

"We still have a choice today: nonviolent coexistence or violent co-annihilation. We must move past indecision to action. We must find new ways to speak for peace in Vietnam and justice throughout the developing world, a world that borders on our doors. If we do not act, we shall surely be dragged down the long, dark, and shameful corridors of time reserved for those who possess power without compassion, might without morality, and strength without sight."

"And if we will only make the right choice, we will be able to transform this pending cosmic elegy into a creative psalm of peace. If we will make the right choice, we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our world into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. If we will but make the right choice, we will be able to speed up the day, all over America and all over the world, when justice will roll down like waters, and righteousness like a mighty stream."

Superstructure analysis of third speech entitled Where Do We Go

From Here. The speech is analyzed based on three parts of superstructure.

1. Opening Section of Third Speech

In this part, Martin Luther King recount about the life of Negro. At

the time, the Negro was discriminated by White because the difference of

skin color. This often makes Negro humiliated by White. The following is

an excerpt from the opening section:

"....Of the good things in life, the Negro has approximately one half those of whites. Of the bad things of life, he has twice those of whites. Thus half of all Negroes live in substandard housing. And Negroes have half the income of whites. When we view the negative experiences oflife, the Negro has a double share. There are twice as many unemployed. The rate of infant mortality among Negroes is double that of whites and there are twice as many Negroes dying in Vietnam as whites in proportion to their size in the population..."

2. Content Section of Third Speech

In this part, Martin Luther King conveys the messages that being a black is a great honor. Martin Luther King wants to Negro proud of being black because black is not sin or embarrassing. Then, he hopes that there was no more violence between Whites and Negro. The last, he not talking about communism, but he wants to remind us that communism forgets that life is social and there are triple evils in this world; those are problem of racism, problem of economic exploitation, and problem of war. The following is an excerpt from the content section:

"....the Negro must boldly throw off the manacles of selfabnegation and say to himself and to the world, "I am somebody. I am a person. I am a man with dignity and honor. I have a rich and noble history. How painful and exploited that history has been. Yes, I was a slave through my foreparents and I am not ashamed of that. I'm ashamed of the people who were so sinful to make me a slave." Yes, we must stand up and say, "I'm black and I'm beautiful," and this self-affirmation is the black man's need, made compelling by the white man's crimes against him."

"Now, don't think that you have me in a "bind" today. I'm not talking about Communism."

"What I'm saying to you this morning is that Communism forgets that life is individual. Capitalism forgets that life is social, and the Kingdom of Brotherhood is found neither in the thesis of Communism nor the antithesis of capitalism but in a higher synthesis. It is found in a higher synthesis that combines the truths of both. Now, when I say question the whole society, it means ultimately coming to see that the problem of racism, the problem of economic exploitation, and the problem of war are all tied together. These are the triple evils that are interrelated."

3. Closing Section of Third Speech

In this part, the speech conclude with the sentence "Let us be dissatisfied", which is this sentence aims to invite other people for do not be easily satisfied with something. It is make people understand that something what they wants is not easy to be realized, it takes strength and patience until the dreams come true.

"So, I conclude by saying again today that we have a task and let us go out with a "divine dissatisfaction." Let us be dissatisfied until America will no longer have a high blood pressure of creeds and an anemia of deeds. Let us be dissatisfied until the tragic walls that separate the outer city of wealth and comfort and the inner city of poverty and despair shall be crushed by the battering rams of the forces of justice. Let us be dissatisfied until those that live on the outskirts of hope are brought into the metropolis of daily security. Let us be dissatisfied until slums are cast into the junk heaps of history, and every family is living in a decent sanitary home. Let us be dissatisfied until the dark yesterdays of segregated schools will be transformed into bright tomorrows of quality, integrated education...."

4.1.3 Microstructure Analysis

The last text analysis from Van Dijk model is microstructure. Microstructure level in the CDA distinguishes the meaning and the expression about word, phrase, clause, and sentence forms. This is also contains four important aspects; those are semantic, stylistic, syntactic, and rhetoric to analyze the microstructure in the text.

4.1.3.1 Semantic

Semantic aspect discusses about the meaning which tends to emphasize on the text. The meaning that found will be derived from relationship between sentence and propositions that build a particular meaning in the text. In semantic aspect, it divides into three elements; those are detail, background, and presupposition. The following are descriptions of semantic analysis that found in Martin Luther King speech.

1. Detail

Detail element is focuses on the information control that is delivered by the author. The author will show a little information that is worth for him and it aims to create good image and vice versa.

Detail analysis of first speech entitled "Give Us the Ballot," Address at the Pilgrimage for Freedom. In the first speech, Martin Luther King has spoken about justice for Negro, which they were trying to get the right to vote. He gave support to them so that they do not easily give up on their fate. Negroes must rise from White's oppression. They must believe that one-day justice for Negro will be enforced. Those statements are describes from the text bellow:

"But we must not, however, remain satisfied with a court victory over our white brothers. We must respond to every decision with an understanding of those who have opposed us and with an appreciation of the difficult adjustments that the court orders pose for them. We must act in such a way as to make possible a coming together of white people and colored people on the basis of a real harmony of interest and understanding. We must seek an integration based on mutual respect."

"I conclude by saying that each of us must keep faith in the future. Let us not despair. Let us realize that as we struggle for justice and freedom, we have cosmic companionship...."

Detail analysis of second speech entitled *Beyond Vietnam*. Second speech text gives the information that Martin Luther King as a social activist wants to remind us of what happened in Vietnam a few decades ago. He recount that Vietnamese had difficult time at that time. France has colonized Vietnam and France allied with America. He asserted that during the colonial period, there was suppression of the poor. It is very heartbreaking for Martin Luther King. Colonialism in Vietnam was a bad fate for Vietnamese. French colonized in a brutal way, but Vietnamese did not want to give up. So, they are struggle against the invaders and together expel the invaders from their country. Those statements are describes from the text bellow:

"At this point I should make it clear that while I have tried in these last few minutes to give a voice to the voiceless in Vietnam and to

understand the arguments of those who are called "enemy," I am as deeply concerned about our own troops there as anything else. For it occurs to me that what we are submitting them to in Vietnam is not simply the brutalizing process that goes on in any war where armies face each other and seek to destroy. We are adding cynicism to the process of death, for they must know after a short period there that none of the things we claim to be fighting for are really involved. Before long they must know that their has sent them into a struggle among government Vietnamese, and the more sophisticated surely realize that we are on the side of the wealthy, and the secure, while we create a hell for the poor."

Detail analysis of third speech entitled Where Do We Go From

Here. This speech gives the information that the oppression of White gives bad impact for Negro. Martin said that Negro must rise from this injustice. He also confirmed that this is a time for action. Negro must show the strength in the front of the White. He wanted freedom without violence. Because he hated the violence, he wanted a better world without violence

in this world. Those statements are describes from the text bellow:

"It is perfectly clear that a violent revolution on the part of American blacks would find no sympathy and support from the white population and very little from the majority of the Negroes themselves. This is no time for romantic illusions and empty philosophical debates about freedom. This is a time for action. What is needed is a strategy for change, a tactical program that will bring the Negro into the mainstream of American life as quickly as possible. So far, this has only been offered by the nonviolent movement. Without recognizing this we will end up with solutions that don't solve, answers that don't answer and explanations that don't explain."

"And so I say to you today that I still stand by nonviolence. And I am still convinced that it is the most potent weapon available to the Negro in his struggle for justice in this country. And the other thing is that I am concerned about a better world. I'm concerned about justice. I'm concerned about brotherhood. I'm concerned about truth. And when

one is concerned about these, he can never advocate violence...."

2. Background

Background is an element that contains perspective of reader. Background generally applies writer's reason from their opinion. It is indirectly shows the purpose of the writing. In the first speech, the title is *"Give Us the Ballot," Address at the Pilgrimage for Freedom*; the

background element is described as follows:

"We must realize that we are grappling with the most weighty social problem of this nation, and in grappling with such a complex problem there is no place for misguided emotionalism. (All right, That's right) We must work passionately and unrelentingly for the goal of freedom, but we must be sure that our hands are clean in the struggle. We must never struggle with falsehood, hate, or malice. We must neverbecome bitter. I know how we feel sometime. There is the danger that those of us who have been forced so long to stand amid the tragic midnight of oppression—those of us who have been trampled over, those of us who have been kicked about—there is the danger that we will become bitter...."

Martin Luther King revealed the reason why he supported the Negro. He knew the feeling of Negro who became the victims of White's oppression. He wanted the Negro rise from this oppression. He gave the positive motivation to the Negro so that they never give up from this struggle against White.

In the second speech, the title is *Beyond Vietnam*; the background

element is described as follows:

"I come to this platform tonight to make a passionate plea to my beloved nation. This speech is not addressed to Hanoi or to the National Liberation Front. It is not addressed to China or to Russia. Nor is it an attempt to overlook the ambiguity of the total situation and the need for a collective solution to the tragedy of Vietnam. Neither is it an attempt to make North Vietnam or the National Liberation Front paragons of virtue, nor to overlook the role they must play in the successful resolution of the problem. While they both may have justifiable reasons to be suspicious of the good faith of the United States, life and history give eloquent testimony to the fact that conflicts are never resolved without trustful give and take on both sides. Tonight, however, I wish not to speak with Hanoi and the National Liberation Front, but rather to my fellow Americans."

This speech deals with the tragedy in Vietnam. Martin said the conflicts that occurred in Vietnam would never end if solved by violence. Then, he said this speech is not addressed to Hanoi or the National Liberation Front. It is not addressed to China or to Russia. It is addressed to Americans. Martin in this speech is not only talking about the violence of war but also he speaks about the solution to the tragedy of Vietnam.

In the third speech, the title is Where Do We Go From Here; the

background element is described as follows:

"....one of the great problems that the Negro confronts is his lack of power. From old plantations of the South to newer ghettos of the North, the Negro has been confined to a life of voicelessness and powerlessness...."

"....This is a time for action. What is needed is a strategy for change, a tactical program that will bring the Negro into the mainstream of American life as quickly as possible...."

"And so I say to you today that I still stand by nonviolence. And I am still convinced that it is the most potent weapon available to the Negro in his struggle for justice in this country. And the other thing is that I am concerned about a better world. I'm concerned about justice. I'm concerned about brotherhood. I'm concerned about truth...."

From this speech, Martin Luther King reveals that White still oppressed the Negro. He saw this problem and wanted to give support for Negro. He gave a solution to Negro in order to rise from this oppression. Moreover, he said that the Negro must take an action against the White's oppression by thinking a strategy. This is needed a capable strategy that can eliminate all forms of injustice in this world. Actually, Martin regretted the occurrence of war because he loves brotherhood. With brotherhood, it creates peace and justice for all people in the world.

3. Presupposition

Presupposition element is an effort to support the opinion by providing a believable premise truth. Presupposition is a special type to know the hidden meaning of an author. This is the analysis of presupposition element in first speech, the title is *Give Us the Ballot*," *Address at the Pilgrimage for Freedom*.

"....In the midst of the tragic breakdown of law and order, the executive branch of the government is all too silent and apathetic. In the midst of the desperate need for civil rights legislation, the legislative branch of the government is all too stagnant and hypocritical."

"This dearth of positive leadership from the federal government is not confined to one particular political party. Both political parties have betrayed the cause of justice. (Oh yes) The Democrats have betrayed it by capitulating to the prejudices and undemocratic practices of the southern Dixiecrats. The Republicans have betrayed it by capitulating to the blatant hypocrisy of right wing, reactionary northerners...."

From this speech, Martin Luther King assumes that the injustice of Negro occurs due to problems in government. Starting from the government is not serious solving the injustice issue. Then, the issue of injustice arises because of the interference of political parties. Two parties intervene on the issue that is Democrats and Republicans.

Then, second analysis of presupposition element in the Martin

Luther King speech entitled *Beyond Vietnam* will be explained below:

"It is with such activity in mind that the words of the late John F. Kennedy come back to haunt us. Five years ago he said, "Those

who make peaceful revolution impossible will make violent revolution inevitable." Increasingly, by choice or by accident, this is the role our nation has taken: the role of those who make peaceful revolution impossible by refusing to give up the privileges and the pleasures that come from the immense profits of overseas investments. I am convinced that if we are to get on the right side of the world revolution, we as a nation must undergo a radical revolution of values...."

Martin Luther King gives the quotation from John F. Kennedy *Those who make peaceful revolution impossible will make violent revolution inevitable*". It is shows that actually war in Vietnam will not happen if peace and justice exist. He believes that if the Vietnamese can change their destiny and back being a peace country. In addition, he assumes that the world can be far from violence and injustice with the peaceful revolution.

The last, third analysis of presupposition element in the Martin Luther King speech entitled *Where Do We Go From Here* will be explained below:

> "This is where we are. Where do we go from here? First, we must massively assert our dignity and worth. We must stand up amidst a system that still oppresses us and develop an unassailable and majestic sense of values. We must no longer be ashamed of being black...."

Martin Luther King said that being black is not ashamed. Being black is a best gift and great honor from God. He gave the support to Negro that they must be confident with themselves.

4.1.3.2 Stylistic

Stylistic is used to create particular image or meaning. The element of stylistic is lexicon. Lexicon is word choice and shows the ideology from the author or speaker. In the first speech entitled *Give Us the Ballot,* "*Address at the*

Pilgrimage for Freedom using lexicon to emphasize the message in the text about justice for Negro. It can be seen as follows:

"....For all men of goodwill, this May seventeenth decision came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of human captivity. It came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of disinherited people throughout the world who had dared only to dream of **freedom**."

The word "freedom" refers to Negro which is they are become victims of injustice. According to Oxford dictionary online, the word "freedom" is the power of right to act, speak, or think as one wants. Another meaning of freedom is the state of not being imprisoned or enslaved. The freedom of Negro is still limited. At the time, the Negroes are still ignored by the government. The United States government prevented Negro become voters. The issue of injustice arose because the people still consider the White is superior than Negro. This is the focus of Martin Luther King in delivered his speech. Martin conveyed the poor people or the Negro have the right to live happily like Whites.

> "I conclude by saying that each of us must keep faith in the future. Let us not despair. Let us realize that as we struggle for **justice** and freedom, we have cosmic companionship...."

The word "justice" means the quality of treating people equally or in a way that is right or reasonable (Cambridge Dictionary). The meaning of justice is intended for Negro. The life of Negro has many difficulties. They are demanded the government for equal rights between Negro and White. Martin repeatedly asserted in the speech that a skin color difference is not a big problem. Being a Negro is a gift and big honor from God. Therefore, through this speech Martin conveyed to the people in order not to humiliate the Negro. Justice for the Negro should be enforced so that their self-esteem not to be underestimated again. In the second speech entitled *Beyond Vietnam* using lexicon to convey the main problem in the speech. It can be seen as follows:

"There is at the outset a very obvious and almost facile connection between the **war** in Vietnam and the struggle I and others have been waging in America. A few years ago there was a shining moment in that struggle. It seemed as if there was a real promise of hope for the poor, both black and white, through the poverty program...."

"....So I was increasingly compelled to see the war as an enemy of the poor and to attack it as such."

According to Oxford dictionary online, the word "war" means a state of armed conflict between different countries or different groups within a country. The important thing in this speech is about war in Vietnam. Martin said that the war has bad impacts for life. France has colonized Vietnam for several years ago. Then, the colonization caused the poor people more oppressed. Martin in this speech conveyed that the war is an evil action. He wants to stop the war in the world because the war caused the children, women, and the aged killed.

In the third speech entitled *Where Do We Go From Here* using lexicon It can be seen as follows:

"....The poor transformed into purchasers will do a great deal on their own to alter housing decay. Negroes who have a double disability will have a greater effect on **discrimination** when they have the additional weapon of cash to use in their struggle."

The word "discrimination" means the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex. This word refers to Negro who is the victim of discrimination. Through this speech, Martin stated that the discrimination should not exist. Discrimination caused social inequality between Negro and White. This is example of discrimination appeared when the depiction of blackness published in Roget's Thesaurus. There are 120 synonyms for blackness and at least 60 of them are offensive, as for example: grim, devil and foul. However, there are some 134 synonyms for whiteness, as for example: purity, cleanliness, chastity, and innocence.

4.1.3.3 Syntactic

Syntactic related to how phrases or sentences formed in the text. There are three elements of syntactic; those are sentence form, coherence, and preposition. But in the three speeches only find one element that is coherence. So, the explanation of coherence from three speeches will be explained below:

4.1.3.3.1 Coherence

Coherence is the bridge of one sentence to the other sentence, which is using conjunction word. The following is an explanation of the coherence element in the first speech entitled *Give Us the Ballot, "Address at the Pilgrimage for Freedom*:

"But even more, all types of conniving methods are still being used to prevent Negroes from becoming registered voters. The denial of this sacred right is a tragic betrayal of the highest mandates of our democratic tradition. **And** so our most urgent request to the president of the United States and every member of Congress is to give us the right to vote."

The use of 'and' in that sentence showed a unity meaning from the previous sentence. The word 'and' in that sentence aims to convince the president of the United States and every member of Congress to give the Negro the right to vote. Then, the word 'and' gives the emphasis of the sentence and Martin as a speaker wants to indicate his big hope for the

Negro.

Then, the explanation of coherence element in the second speech entitled

Beyond Vietnam:

"....I speak now not of the soldiers of each side, not of the ideologies of the Liberation Front, not of the junta in Saigon, **but** simply of the people who have been living under the curse of war for almost three continuous decades now. I think of them, too, because it is clear to me that there will be no meaningful solution there until some attempt is made to know them and hear their broken cries."

The word 'but' in the sentence showed the contrary meaning. The use of 'but' defined as true meaning of the speaker. In the sentence, Martin worried about the people who have been living under the curse of war. He always thought the solution to be free from war.

The last, the explanation of coherence element in the third speech entitled

Where Do We Go From Here:

"....The Negro will only be free **when** he reaches down to the inner depths of his own being and signs with the pen and ink of assertive manhood his own Emancipation Proclamation...."

The use of 'when' in the sentence is the important thing because it is showed the connection between main clause and subordinate clause. *The Negro will only be free* is a main clause and the sentence after 'when' is a subordinate clause. Through this sentence, Martin said that sooner Negro would get their freedom.

4.1.3.4 Rhetoric

This aspect discusses about the communicator give the particular pressure to the content of the text. The particular pressure is used in order the meaning that expected be received by audiences. This aspect divided into three elements, those are graphic, metaphor, and expression. But, in the three speeches only find one elements that is metaphor.

4.1.3.4.1 Metaphor

Metaphor element is how the communicators used figure of speech, expression, or parable in the discourse. It has function as basis of reasoning, justification for the opinion or particular idea to audience.

The following is an explanation of the metaphor element in the first speech entitled *Give Us the Ballot,*" *Address at the Pilgrimage for Freedom.*

"....For all men of goodwill, this May seventeenth decision came as a **joyous daybreak** to end the long night of human captivity. It came as a great **beacon light of hope** to millions of disinherited people throughout the world who had dared only to dream of freedom."

In the sentence above, Martin Luther King said how happy he is on May 17. It is because on that day, finally disinherited people dared to dream their freedom. The word **"joyous daybreak"** means the people is full of happiness and joy. It can be described that disinherited people or the Negro felt happy because they can through the night full of suffering. Moreover, the word **"beacon light of hope"** means hope from the Negro who can be free from slavery and oppression.

Then, the analysis of metaphor element in the second speech entitled *Beyond Vietnam* is:

"....And I cannot forget that the Nobel Peace Prize was also a commission, a commission to work harder than I had ever worked

before for the **brotherhood of man**. This is a calling that takes me beyond national allegiances."

In the word "**brotherhood of man**" means that the relationship between brothers. Martin in this sentence emphasized that he hated the war because the war has bad impacts and the Nobel Peace Prize reminded him to help each other. Because of this award, make him care of the weak people in the world. With the word "**brotherhood of man**", Martin believed could help people who are the victims of war.

The last, the explanation of metaphor element in the third speech entitled

Where Do We Go From Here:

"I must confess, my friends, the road ahead will not always be smooth. There will still be rocky places of frustration and meandering points of bewilderment. There will be inevitable setbacks here and there. There will be those moments when the buoyancy of hope will be transformed into the fatigue of despair. Our dreams will sometimes be **shattered and our ethereal hopes blasted**...."

The sentence "shattered and our ethereal hopes blasted" means that the dream of Negro will end and their hope will be destroyed anytime. The Negro could not be sure when their dream will come true. It is can be interpreted that Martin also worried if the dream of getting freedom will fade away.

4.1.4 Ideology Analysis

Martin Luther King in the three speech texts always concerns about freedom of Negro, which is he wants to Negro will be free from the oppression of White. Moreover, he also concerns about the social issues in the world and he has high solidarity and humanity to help others. As he explained in his speech: (First speech entitled *Give Us the Ballot,* "Address at the Pilgrimage for *Freedom*)

"....We must work passionately and unrelentingly for the goal of freedom, but we must be sure that our hands are clean in the struggle. We must never struggle with falsehood, hate, or malice. We must never become bitter...."

(Second speech entitled Beyond Vietnam)

"Somehow this madness must cease. We must stop now. I speak as a child of God and brother to the suffering poor of Vietnam. I speak for those whose land is being laid waste, whose homes are being destroyed, whose culture is being subverted. I speak for the poor of America who are paying the double price of smashed hopes at home, and death and corruption in Vietnam. I speak as a citizen of the world, for the world as it stands aghast at the path we have taken...."

(Third speech entitled Where Do We Go From Here)

"And so I say to you today that I still stand by nonviolence. And I am still convinced that it is the most potent weapon available to the Negro in his struggle for justice in this country. And the other thing is that I am concerned about a better world. I'm concerned about justice. I'm concerned about brotherhood. I'm concerned about truth."

After analyzing three speeches of Martin Luther King, the ideology can be described as socialism ideologies. Because in three speeches, he puts great attention of the people and he always concerns about the social issues in the world. Therefore, the ideology of Martin Luther King is socialism.

Socialism deals about attention, sympathy, and empathy between one individual to other individual. It can be seen in three speeches from Martin Luther King that he does not care about the power in country. He does not distinguish the white and black people because they are same. Then, he expressed his hope to achieve prosperity peacefully and democratically.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

From the data analysis, this study analyzes three elements of text structure (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure). By analyzing three elements of text structure, it can prove the ideology from Martin Luther King. The study has revealed that first the macrostructure of three speeches is about the struggle of Negro and poor people against the oppression, injustice, and inequality from white people. Second, superstructure of three speeches gives the information about the condition of Negro and poor people against the oppression and violence from white people. Third, microstructure of three speeches shows that Martin wants to give the good image in his speech, so that the positive word used in three speeches.

The ideological analysis from three speeches can find after analyzes three elements of text structures. From the analysis of three elements of text structure then the ideology can be revealed. The three speeches from Martin Luther King are about the Negro who discriminated by white people or power class. The white people or it can be said the people who have more power in society dominated the lower class (the Negro) for gaining the profit without seeing the suffering of Negro. With the suffering of Negro, Martin Luther King as a black people wanted to motivate the Negro through his speech. Martin Luther King as a speaker shares his idea for helping and caring each other. From the analysis of three element of text structure in three speeches, concludes that Martin have socialism ideology. It is because the definition of socialism ideology suits with the utterances from Martin in his speech. Socialism has a characteristic that socialist more concerned with public importance rather than his importance.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer wants to give suggestion to the next writer, especially to the students of English literature, English Department, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. First, they should understand the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis and they have to know the other theories about critical discourse analysis. By knowing, another theory will facilitate the further research for better understanding of critical discourse analysis. Second, they could use another theory to make their study different from the writer. Moreover, the further researcher could use the same theory but with different object, such as using media from television program. The further researcher could use the same object but different theories, such as theory from Michael Foucault. The main point in the Foucault's theory divided into four parts, those are discourse, discontinuity, power and knowledge, episteme.

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