

**POWER RELATION IN DONALD TRUMP'S INTERVIEW SECTIONS:
CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

THESIS

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English
Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya**



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Declares that the thesis under the title *Power Relation in Donald Trump's Interview Section: Critical Discourse Analysis* is my original scientific work which has been conducted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor Degree and submitted to the English Department, Arts and Humanities Faculty of Sunan Ampel State Islamic University. Additionally, it does not incorporate any other text from the previous experts except the quotations and theories itself. If the thesis later is found as a plagiarism work, the writer is truthfully responsible with any kind of suitable rules and consequences.

Surabaya, January 22nd 2019



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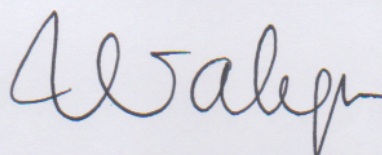


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ABSTRACT

Nuriana, Cindi, 2019. *Power Relation in Donald Trump's Interview Section: Critical Discourse Analysis*. English Department Faculty of Art and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Thesis Advisor : Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M. Pd

Key Word : *Power, discourse, power Relation, interview*

This thesis investigates about power relation in Donald Trump's selected interview videos using Fairclough's Power in Discourse theory that focused in the use of pronoun and instrumental devices of achieving power in discourse. The method of this research is qualitative analysis descriptive since this present research describes and analyzes the data. The writer selected three interview videos as the data of the research. This research has two questions. First is about kind of power relation implied in Donald Trump utterances when he is doing the interview. The second question is about the way the participant in the interview controls the contribution of another participant.

This study aims to explore power relations reflected in Trump's interview sections. Moreover, by this research, the writer knows how the interview participants reflected power relations in conversation. Therefore, this research tries to answer the kind of power relation and the way power relations are exercised.

As the result, the writer finds equal and unequal power relation reflected in Donald Trump's utterances. The next result, the writer finds the way the participant of interview sections controls the contribution of another participant by using Fairclough's instrumental device for achieving power in discourse which are interruption, enforcing explicitness, controlling topic and formulation.

INTISARI

Nuriana, Cindi. 2019. *Power Relation in Donald Trump's Interview Section: Critical Discourse Analysis*. Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Kata Kunci : *Power, wacana, power relation, wawancara*

Tesis ini meneliti tentang *power relation* pada wawancara Donald Trump menggunakan teori *Power in Discourse* oleh Fairclough yang berfokus pada penggunaan kata ganti dan perangkat instrumental untuk mencapai *power in discourse*. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam analisis ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif analisis untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis data. Penulis memilih tiga video wawancara sebagai sumber data penelitian. Penelitian ini memiliki dua pokok masalah. Pertama adalah tentang macam-macam *power relation* yang tersirat dalam ucapan Donald trump ketika dia melakukan wawancara. Pertanyaan kedua adalah tentang cara partisipan dari wawancara daam mengendalikan kontribusi peserta lain.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan *power relation* yang tersirat pada video wawancara Trump. Selain itu dengan adanya penelitian ini, penulis mengetahui peserta wawancara menyiratkan *power relation* dalam percakapan. Oleh karena itu, penulis mencoba menjawab macam-macam *power relation* yang tersirat dan bagaimana *power relation* digunakan.

Sebagai hasilnya, penulis menemukan *power relation* setara dan tidak setara yang tersirat dalam ucapan Donald trump. Hasil selanjutnya penulis menemukan cara bagaimana peserta wawancara mengendalikan kontribusi peserta lain dengan menggunakan cara instrumental dalam mencapai *Power in Discourse* yang dicetuskan oleh Fairclough. Adapun cara-cara instrumental tersebut adalah; *Interruption*, *Enforcing Explicitness*, *Controlling Topic* dan *Formulation*.

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INTRODUCTION

The previous study of Critical Discourse Analysis which focused on power relation was reported by Saito (2011). Their study analyzed Japanese male superiors' interactional styles in confrontational situations in directive discourse. Their study of power relation was limited in seven male superiors with managerial positions came from a dental laboratory in the Tokyo area that manufactures dentistry products, such as dentures and crowns, with 59 workers in total (49 men and 10 women). The company consists of administration and three departments: general affairs, manufacturing, and sales. The individuals in authoritative positions are all male. Although the company is small, employees consider the workplace a corporation, rather than a family business. The result of the analysis that male superiors adopt linguistic resources that are associated with both

Another study was carried out by Muqit (2012) who analyzed ideology and power relation reflected in the use of the pronoun in Osama Bin Laden's speech text. Their study limited only in the use of a pronoun to reveal the ideology and also power relation that Osama Bin Laden showed when he did his speech. The result of their study that the ideologies of Osama Bin Laden are religion ideology which involves the principle belief and the duty of the believer and the political ideology which covers the reason attack on the United States, the nature of United State's political form, and the aim of the American troops in the Middle East. Moreover, the power relations are relating to the relationship between Osama and God, Osama and the United States, and the relationship between Osama and other Muslim. Nevertheless, the analysis of power relations of their research has been limited to the pronoun that is used by Osama. It will be different from this present study theoretically and also the data as well.

[illegible]

This present study aims at filling in the gap by investigating Critical Discourse Analysis focused on power relation that shows in the interview video of American's president, Donald Trump. Three videos were used as the main data sources. Those videos are uploaded at different times and have a different topic. The researcher chose 3 videos of interviews of Donald Trump to avoid any plagiarism.

This research is significant because it provides the power relation toward the interview video of American's president Donald J. Trump and the anchors. This present study is equally important to uncover the power relation reflected in the video of the interviews of Donald J. Trump with the anchors. Since the interview was conducted in a different time and different topic it has the possibility of finding different power relation.

1.2 The problem of the Study

1. What kinds of power relations are implied by Donald Trump in his interview section based on the use of the pronoun?
2. How the powerful participant of the interview section controls the contribution of another participant?

Based on the problems above, the objectives of the study aim:

- ### 1.4 The significance of the Study

[illegible]

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

1.6 Definition of Key terms

Critical Discourse Analysis is a kind of discourse analytical research that mainly studies about social power abuse, dominance, inequality; discrimination

Power

Power Relation

Power in Discourse.

[illegible]

Power related to pronoun and instrumental discourse which was used to analyze power relations at the exact point with the theory used.

Discourse Analysis (CDA)

The ideas of CDA were already present in the 19th century in the period before the onset of the Second World War (Gass 1996). According to Philips and Jørgensen (1996), the analysis put on theories and methods for the exploration of the relations between discourse and social and cultural development. While Wodak & Meyer (2001: 2) state that the term CDA is sometimes used to refer more particularly to the critical linguistic analysis of discourse, the term is also used to refer to the analysis of discourse in general.

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

According to van Dijk (1998a) Critical Discourse Analysis is a branch of linguistics that is concerned with studying and analyzing written and spoken texts to expose the discursive sources of power, dominance, inequality, and bias. Van

individual or institutions to control the performance and material lives of others. So, we can call that power is a transitive concept requiring an asymmetrical relationship. When it is related to power, it will be correlated to the relationship, for example, parents and children, doctors and patients, employers and employees, a government and the citizens, and so on. Flower understands language as a tool for enforcing and exploiting existing positions of authority and freedom in certain ways, such as through regulations or commands, and that the use of language forms the statuses and roles in which provide as a basis for people to exercise power. Likewise, van Dijk (1996) notes that social power is a kind of control which one group has over another group and that power is an original notion in the examination of group relations in society.

Power Relations is a topic that draws scholarly attention in different areas of study and there is wide literature relating to this specific topic in areas such as in political science (Lukes, 2005; Magaly Sanchez, 2006), sociology (French and Raven, 1959; Emerson, 1962), marketing (Brown et al., 1995; Zhao et al., 2008), public health (Wang et al., 2007), education (Niroomand, 2012), tourism (Pedregal, 2008) and many others.

backgrounds are connecting with one and another in particular situations. The social struggle occurs between individual and individual, individual and group or group and group in the variation such as dominating and dominated, women and men, black and white, young and old groupings in social institutions, and so on.

2.4 Pronoun

The pronoun is used to control language by creating imaginative community. According to Jespersen (1968: 82) pronoun is substituted for a noun and it is used partially for the sake of brevity, partly it is used to avoid repetition of a noun, and partly to avoid the necessity of definite statement. In Critical Discourse Analysis, the pronoun is commonly used by the social actor in order to manipulate their partner of communication. According to Li (2002), personal pronouns have the interpersonal function in discourse. That is because they set up a certain relationship between the addresser and the audience in a speech. Thus, Personal pronouns are considered as another way of carrying interpersonal meaning apart from Mood and Modality. Generally, the first personal pronoun “I” and “we” refer to the addresser, the second personal pronoun “you” refers to the person(s) spoken to, and third person personal pronoun “she” or “he” and “they” refers to an individual or organization who are not exercising the communication. So, it can be concluded that the speaker uses a pronoun to show the power relation of him with the people around him.

According to Li (2004: 128) that Addresser can express the subtle interpersonal significance by means of these pronouns, it also can help adjust and manipulate the interactive relationship between addresser and audience. Based on

2.5 Power in Discourse

Power in Discourse

Fairclough (2001:61) argues that the discourse that is powered by power is exercised through power. He asserts that there are relations of power in discourse and 'discourse is the site of power struggles'. Fairclough (2001) states that power in discourse is concerned with discourse as a place where relations of power are actually exercised and enacted. He further argues that discourse is the standard in power struggles and that the control over institutional discourse is a powerful mechanism for sustaining power. He argues that the mechanisms include generally followed and accepted practices, conventionalized and hidden powers which he calls *inculcation* and lastly coordinative

(Fairclough, 2001). However, the less powerful participants also work out tools by which they can resist such oppressive acts.

For more specific instrumental in achieving the power in discourse, Fairclough (Fairclough 2001, 113–114) especially quotes:

a. Interruption

Interruption can be described as an interference of the collocutor as the reflex of the power of the more powerful participant. For example:

Stephanopoulos: "--if-- if she wins-- I know you think you're gonna win. But if she wins-- if she gets the kind of win that President Obama got, more than 300 electoral votes, several million in the popular vote, will you accept that " [IT]

Trump: “[] George, I've said_”

The example above shows the interruption has occurred. In this case, Trump takes a position as the powerful participant. He interrupted Stephanopoulos in order to stop him from asking obvious information that in Trump vies is already clear.

b. Enforcing explicitness

Unambiguous meaning is requested from the inferior participant, most frequently by an additional question. This instrumental device usually used by the powerful participant to force the other participant to give a response or bring out the less powerful participant from silent.

c. Controlling topic

Controlling topic is an instrumental device of achieving power where more superior participants in interaction are often in the situation to decide the nature and purpose of interaction at the beginning and/or to prevent contributions that are not relevant for the theme. In this stage, the powerful participant has the power to allow and disallow the less powerful contribution of bringing any information or idea.

d. Formulation

Formulation is dealing with the participant of the conversation anticipated with the other participant will say, aiming to check understanding or to obtain control over the contribution of another participant. In the case of controlling power this device is used to force the less powerful participant accepting the view of the powerful participant. It has a purpose of limiting the contribution of the less powerful participant.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the method of research. It consists of research design, the role of the researcher, research instrument, subject of the research, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The research used qualitative design. For specific, this research is descriptive because it was conducted to describe and interpret the data. This study adopts the power relation that included in Donald Trump, a president of United State's interview videos with different anchors. It then explained the power relation of Donald J. Trump and the others which were reflected in the interview sections according to the use of pronoun. Moreover, then it explained how the powerful participant controls the less powerful participant based on Fairclough's instrumental devices of achieving the power in discourse.

3.2 Research instrument

The main instrument of this research is the human and non-human instrument. The human instrument is the researcher herself because the researcher was the only one who collected and analyzed the data. And the researcher explained and interpreted the result. While the non-human instruments in this research were laptop and paper. Laptop helped the researcher downloading the video, and the paper was used when the researcher makes some note.

This research focused on critical discourse analysis for specific in the power relation of United State's president Donald J. Trump interview videos. Therefore, the subject of this research will be Donald J. Trump and the anchors, which are available in a representative power.

The data of the research are all of the utterances of Donald J. Trump and the anchors in the interview videos. There were three videos that were used by the researcher. The first one is the interview video of Donald Trump and Jake Tapper that was published in June, 5th 2016. This interview video has topic presidential candidate issues and primaries. The second video is the interview video of Donald Trump John Dickerson that was published in April, 30th 2017. This interview has topic interview North Korea and America's allies. Also, the last video is the interview video of Trump and Joe Kernan from CBNC that was published in January, 26th 2018.

The video has three main topics which are immigration reform, the potential for renegotiating multilateral trade deal and the dollar. Those videos were uploaded at different times and have different topics. The duration of the first video is 23 minutes and 16 seconds, the second video is 19 minutes and 38 seconds, and the last video is 21 minutes and 11 seconds. The videos were transcribed into written language. The data was taken from <https://edition.cnn.com/> and <https://www.cnn.com/> and <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/trump-interview-full-transcript-face-the-nation/>.

3.5 Data collection

The researcher collected the data in the following step:

1. First, the researcher searched the speech transcript from all the possible data sources. In this case, the data was taken from both of Youtube and the official website of CNBC, CBS News, and CNN with the link <https://edition.cnn.com/> and <https://www.cnn.com/> and <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/trump-interview-full-transcript-face-the-nation/>.
2. Next, the researcher downloaded the interview videos of Donald Trump and the anchors.
3. After that, the researcher searched the interview transcript of the video that provides in the official website of CNN, CNBC, and CBS.
4. After downloading the videos and the data, for the last step the researcher verified the videos and the transcripts by watching the video while reading the transcript.

3.6 Data analysis

After the data collection, there are some steps that will be followed by the researcher to analyze the data:

- ## 1. Identifying the data

The first step in data analysis was identified the interview transcripts that contain power relation related to power in discourse by Fairclough (1989:135). In this step, the researcher identified the data based on the use of pronoun and Fairclough instrumental devices of achieving the power in discourse. The

Example:

TRUMP: For purposes of the Justice Department, I watched Alan Dershowitz the other day, who by the way, says I, says this is a ridiculous — (Interrupted)

In this section, the interviewer takes the control over Donald Trump as the

5. Finally, the researcher drew the conclusion based on the result of the analysis.

which are findings and discussion. The finding and discussion answer the statement of the problem.

Chapter aims to analyze the power relation include in the interview of Donald Trump. There are two research questions answered in this chapter. The first is kind of relation are shown in the interview of Trump based on the use of pronouns. The second is the way the participants of the interview use the pronoun to show the contribution of the other participant. The result of the first research question is focused on the use of pronoun while the second question was focused on the use of pronoun.

airclough's four instrumental devices of achieving power are used to analyze the power relation in the interview of Donald Trump.

4.1 Findings

4.1.1 The kinds of power relation implied in Donald Trump's Interviews

Base on the Use of Pronoun.

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4.1.1.1. The equal and unequal power relation between Trump and Paul Ryan.

Data 1:

In the first data, the indication of an equal relationship can be found in the context of the text. Trump uses the pronoun 'We' to show that both of he and Ryan have the same goal and purpose because they came from the same party. Besides the equal relationship, Trump also implies that he and Ryan have unequal power relation. The unequal power relation between Trump and Ryan is shown in

Data 2:

Based on the data above, a different stage between Trump and Paul Bryan can be seen in the sentence *'Look, he's a good man.'*, *'He wants what's best for the party'* and *'I got more votes by million'*. Donald Trump used pronoun 'I' in order to show his power toward Paul Ryan. In this state, Donald Trump shows the inequality between two politicians in political term. Trump implies the unequal power relation of Ryan and himself as the power relation between a superior and subordinate. In this case, Trump is superior since he is the presidential candidate who receives the votes while Ryan is his subordinate where he promoted Trump so he can get the million votes.

Trump, in his interview section implied the power relation between Clinton and himself as an unequal power relation. Trump and Clinton are the presidential candidates of United State. She is Donald Trump's rival. In the interview section between Trump and Jake Tapper, Trump uses the pronoun 'She' represents Hillary Clinton. Trump uses Pronoun 'She' represent Clinton while 'I' represents Trump to show the differentiation even though they have the same

position as the presidential candidates. It has a function to show his relationship with Clinton as the rival of presidential candidates.

Data 3:

TRUMP:“It's a party. The people voted. And that's millions of votes, when we have 17 people, don't forget. So this isn't like, you know, we had two people. Like Hillary Clinton, sometimes says, well, I got a little more votes than Donald Trump. She had one person. I had 17 people. So, I mean, I blew out everybody. And I think they see that, and I think that's very important, Jake.”

Power relation between the presidential candidates, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, is in different stage. The sentence '*She had one person. I had 17 people.*' shows the differentiation of Trump and Clinton. Trump used pronoun 'I' to show his power toward Hillary Clinton. While pronoun 'She' used to represent another individual who was in different stage as him. Trump uses the declarative sentence to give information of what the difference of himself and Clinton to the audience. The differentiation of Trump and Clinton as presidential candidates is shown as the presidential candidate who got more votes and got less votes.

4.1.1.3. The Equal power Relation between Trump and America people.

Trump indicates that his power relation and American people is equal power relation. To show the equal power relation between himself and America people Donald Trump uses the pronoun 'We'. Trump used pronoun 'we' to show the equality between America fellow and himself as the Presidential candidate. He implied that his equal power relation with American people is a power relation between some people who have the same nationality, that is American.

Data 4:

TRUMP:“Oh, it has a lot to do -- you can't -- oh, you can't have that success without good temperament. And I will say this. I was thinking about the word temperament, and we need a strong temperament in this country. We have been led by weak people, weak, ineffective people. Countries have taken advantage of us, whether it's militarily or otherwise. We have been taken advantage of by everybody. We have people with weak temperaments. I have a very strong temperament, but I have a temperament that's totally under control.”

Trump judged that America become a weak country that it is lead by weak people. He implied that America needs the leader who can lead the country to be stronger. In his statement Trump shows the power relation between himself and American fellows. The pronoun 'We' in the sentence '*We have been led by weak people, weak, ineffective people.*' refers to Trump and American Fellow to show the equality. Trump chooses to use the pronoun 'We' to show to the addressee that he also experienced what American had experienced. He wants the addressee to accept his ideology. It also indicates that he wants the addressee to see him not only as a presidential candidate, but also an America citizen who share feeling with them.

Data 5:

TRUMP:“So, I was against the war a long time ago, and it destabilized the Middle East. And that's exactly what I said was going to happen. And I also said Iran will take over Iraq, because we ruined the balance of those two militarily. We destroyed -- we knocked out one of the two balancing prongs. And Iran is taking -- as sure as you're sitting there, Iran is taking over Iraq.”

Trump used pronoun 'I' to show his power toward the audiences. He wants to make the audience achieving his opinion about the war. The sentence '*We destroyed -- we knocked out one of the two balancing prongs.*' Shows how the relationship between Trump and American was reflecting. Trump indicates

that the power relation between himself and America is an equal power relation. The pronoun ‘We’ was used to show to American that he did what American wants. Trump shows the equal relationship of him and Americans as a group of people of same country who have the same power. He intends to make the addressee accept his action is also their action.

4.1.1.4. The Unequal Power Relation between Donald Trump and Democrats' People.

Trum claimed that the power relation between Democrats' people and himself is unequal power relatiojn. The unequal power relation is shown as an unequal political power relation. Donald Trump is a politician from Republicans party. So Democrats are his party's rival. In his interview, Trump used the pronoun 'They' refers to people coming from another party. It can be indicated that Trump differentiated himself with them. The differentiation can be seen in the data below:

Data 6:

TRUMP:“And it's very important, though, that I say the people that are causing that problem, they're not my people. They're people that are outside. They're thugs and they're agitators. They're bad people. I think they're sent by the Democrats.”

The use of the pronoun ‘*they*’ noted that Donald Trump shows that Democrats people are a different group of people which has a different orientation with him. Trump indicates that he came from another group of people who are not causing any trouble. Trump wants to show to the audiences that his people were the opposite. The sentence ‘*And it's very important, though, that I say the people*

Data 9:

In this data, Trump shows the unequal in the terms of performance. The use of the pronoun 'They' is indicating that Trump wants to show the audience that 'They' is another group of people which has the different orientation with the addresser. The sentence '*But they didn't solve it, he didn't solve things.*' was delivered by Trump. The pronoun 'He' refers to Barack Obama as the previous president of America. It has the meaning to give information to the audience that

4.1.1.7. The Equal Power Relation between Donald Trump and the Republicans Party.

Data 10:

[illegible]

4.1.2 The way of the more powerful participant putting constraints on the contributions of less powerful participants.

[illegible]

4.1.2.1. Interruption

Data 11:

TRUMP: “No, he didn't blink.”

[illegible]

Data 12:

TRUMP:“And I will tell you what. In the history of the Republican primaries, I have gotten millions of votes more than Ronald Reagan, who we all love, and Dwight D. Eisenhower. Again, you go back, and I think he sees that, and I think a lot of other people -- you know...”[IT]

TAPPER: “So, the winning is more important than whatever concerns he might have about you as a candidate?”

In this data, Tapper controls the contribution of Donald Trump as his interviewee by doing interruption. Trump was talking about the fact that he got millions of votes more than some previous presidential candidates when Tapper interrupted him. Tapper interrupted Trump, so that makes him stop repeating the same information that may lead ambiguity. Tapper leads the contribution of Donald Trump since he starting talking about the same statements but did not reach a conclusion. So Tapper interrupted by offers a conclusion to make the conversation still on the topic and Trump gives proper information.

Data 13:

TAPPER: “Can I just say one point on that? I have looked so long and hard for any evidence of you...” [IT]

TRUMP: “I will give it to you. 2004, [IT] they had newspaper articles.”

TAPPER: “But [] -- but [] -- right, but the war started in 2003.”

Tapper interrupted Trump when he talks about the newspaper article that has the evidence he is not the one who wants the war for America but Clinton. Tapper interrupted Trump in order to clarify Trump statement about the article was Trump's evidence. Apparently, the article is published in 2014 while the war had started in 2003. It seems that Donald Trump states the wrong information about the articles. In this case, Tapper interrupted Donald Trump's statement in order to correct him. The interruption device was used by Tapper can be called as

the way he control the contribution of Donald Trump. Tapper controlled the contribution of Trump in the interview section by leading him to not giving irrelevant or wrong information.

Data 14:

TAPPER: “And that’s -- that’s where the nukes would come in, if they don’t make -- if they don’t pay for...” (IT)

TRUMP: “That’s up to them. It’s not up to me. It’s up to them.”

Trump was talking about American's allies that need to pay America if they want America to defend them. In this situation, Tapper tries to ask Trump reaction if the allies do not give America the whole. Trump interrupted the question. He did the interruption not only to take his turn in the conversation but also to control the contribution of Tapper. He intends to stop Tapper asking the question that already had an answer. In this case is that Trump will not defend their allies if they did not pay his country for the debts. The data shows the way Donald Trump tries to control the contribution of Tapper as the interviewer by using interruption so Tapper did not ask more question. It shows that Trump limited Tapper's contribution in the interview section.

Data 15:

President Trump:“Yeah, even Starbucks, yesterday Disney and others. I mean ...”[IT]

Kernen:“So Dimon said ...” [IT]

President Trump:“By the way, the ones that aren't doing it, those employees are going like, "How about us?" Guess what? They're gonna be doing it, too. Go ahead.”

The data is taken from interview video of President Trump and the anchor Joe Kernern. Based on the data above, both participants are doing interruption. It can be said that both of the participants try to control the contribution of the other

Data 16:

Kernen: “You said —[IT] but NAFTA, maybe not NAFTA ...”

The data show the interruption occurs in the interview section between Donald Trump and Joe Kernen. The interruption is used by Donald Trump in order to control the contribution of another participant of the interview. Donald Trump intended to stop Kernen giving information that is irrelevant to the topic. In this case, Trump disallows Kernen to show his understanding with the intention to avoid audiences' misunderstanding.

Kernen: “You want ...” [IT]

The datum shows how Trump was taking control over Kernén. The interruption had occurred when Trump was talking about what America needs in order to protect their country from any situation that has a dangerous or bad effect on their country. Kernén tries to ask more information, but Trump interrupted him

in the case to stop him asking or giving obvious information. In this case, Trump controls the contribution of Kernén in the interview section by limiting his contribution so he cannot ask more questions.

Data 18:

John Dickerson:“Let me ask you—“ [IT]

President Donald Trump:“Okay? You understand what I’m saying. [FR] And if I can use trade as a method to get China, because I happen to think that China does have reasonably good powers over North Korea. Now, maybe not, you know, ultimate, but pretty good powers. Now, if China can help us with North Korea and can solve that problem-“

Trump talks about the negotiation between America and China in order to help America deals with North Korea. In this state, Trump thought that North Korea is more important than the trade America had with China. It is because he did not want to see millions of people of America being killed if only the war happens between America and North Korea. By any chance, Kerner tries to interrupt by giving Trump more questions to lead the topic of the conversation, and Trump takes control over him by interrupting Dickerson's question using his version of Dickerson understanding. So, Trump control the contribution of his interviewer, John Dickerson, using interruption and formulation on order to limit his contribution in the interview section.

Data 19:

President Donald Trump: “How? We’ve made many changes to the bill. You know, this bill is—“[IT]

John Dickerson: “What kind though?”

President Donald Trump: “[--very much different than it was three weeks ago.”

John Dickerson: “Help us explain because there are people—[]”

President Donald Trump: “The bill—[]”

John Dickerson: “[I]--out there wondering what kind of changes.”

Enforcing explicitness is the way the participant control the contribution of another participant in order to force them out of silent or giving ambiguous information. The data below show the way the powerful participant controls the contribution of less powerful participant.

TRUMP:“I would be very strong if I were the police. I think Sheriff Joe Arpaio would not have let a thing like that happen, I will tell you, because we had a potential of some violence. He walked in there, and they just split up like you have never seen.”

Trump was talking about some people who burn America's flag. He said if he is the police he will not let that incident happen. He also talks about how the police work. According to Trump, the police did not give any response to the people that burn America's flag. Trump statement become ambiguous because it can have two meanings. First, he only gives a response about those people who burn the flag because Tapper ask him to, or he implicitly said that the police's

Data 21:

John Dickerson: “You say, “Not happy.” What does that mean?” (EE)

[illegible]

or explain more detail about his statement by asking a question ‘*what does it mean?*’

Data 22:

President Donald Trump:“Well, I'd rather not discuss it. But perhaps they're just not very good missiles. But eventually, he'll have good missiles.”

John Dickerson:“You don't want to discuss it because maybe we have something to do with it?” (EE)

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Data 25:

In this data, Tapper shows his powerful side as an interviewer. He disallows Trump giving irrelevant information in order to make him still on the topic. Tapper said *'There is no question.'* It shows that Tapper was remaining Trump that he is out of topic. In this data, the contribution of Trump as the interviewee was controlled by Tapper as the interviewer. Tapper was deciding the topic and not allow any information or response of Donald Trump that not relevant to the topic.

TRUMP:“But I will say, from the beginning of 2004, I mean, I have had articles, and there are magazines.”

TRUMP: "OK?"

The data above reflected the contribution of both the interviewer and interviewee. Trump is bringing a topic about the magazine's articles which was published in 2004. Trump tries to control the topic of the conversation. However, Tapper disallows him by saying '*2004, no question*'. It means he controlled Trump not to bring any other topic which is not relevant to the topic that already

Data 29:

The data is taken from the interview video of Donald Trump and Joe Kernan. In the interview section, Kernan has a role as interviewer. In the interview section, the interviewer is a powerful participant who leads the interview. The interviewer asks a question and makes the interviewee. Kernan shows his powerful position by leading the interview. He controlled Trump as his interviewee by deciding the topic of conversation that is about globalist and elitist. As the interviewee, Trump takes the role as the less powerful participant. Since the powerful participant already decided the topic, Trump must be followed the conversation according to the topic.

Data 30:

PRESIDENT TRUMP:“Yes.”

The data above shows the position of Kernen as the powerful participant. He leads the interview by offering the topic. As the powerful participant Kernen is able to control the contribution of another participant. Kernen has the reason to

force the less powerful participant follows his topic. However, in this case, rather than force Trump to follow the topic Kernen offers him the next topic that they will discuss. It shows that Kernen used polite strategy to control Trump in the interview section.

Data 31:

KERNEN: “Well, can we talk trade real quickly while we’re doing it.”
(CT)

PRESIDENT TRUMP:“And taxes. Yeah.” (CT)

Joe Kernen did another controlling topic. The data shows how Kernen tries to control the contribution of Donald Trump by giving a topic. He intends to make Trump follows his topic. Apparently, Trump also tries to control the conversation. He state *'And Taxes. Yeah.'* It shows that Trump is trying to control Kernen by adding a topic which is about taxes. Even though Kernen only offered him the topic about the trade.

Data 32:

John Dickerson:“Mr. President, you and the administration said to North Korea, "Don't test a missile." They have tested a missile. Is the pressure not working?” (CT)

In the interview section, an interviewer had the rule to lead the nature of the interview. An interviewer gets the powerful position which can control the contribution of the less powerful participant. The data shows how Dickerson as the interviewer controls the less power participant who is Donald Trump. Dickerson has the right to open the conversation. In this case, he gives a topic and asking a question. It shows the way one participant controls the contribution of

another participant. In this state, as the interviewee Trump should follow the topics and answer the question.

Data 33:

John Dickerson: Here's a question.

President Donald Trump: If I'm not able to renegotiate NAFTA, we will terminate NAFTA.

John Dickerson: Let's step back a minute.

President Donald Trump: Okay.

John Dickerson: Presidents have to learn how to adapt. Every president comes into the job, it's different than they expect, they must adapt. Surely, you've learned something else other than that the media is dishonest.

The data show the way Dickerson controls Donald Trump and his interviewee. He mostly serves the question and changes the topic immediately when he is satisfied with Donald Trump's answer or response. In the data above, Dickerson tries to give Donald Trump a question but Trump is still talking about NAFTA. In order to make Trump under his control he asked Trump to have a brief break. After that he asked a question that led Trump to give a response. He controls the contribution of Donald Trump by leading him to follow the topic which he was decided.

4.1.2.4. Formulation

The data below show the way the participant controls another participant by limiting their contribution using formulation device.

Data 34:

TAPPER: “So, the winning is more important than whatever concerns he might have about you as a candidate?” (FR)

TRUMP: "It's a party."

mp than the issues of Ryan. Tapper controlled the contribution
mp in case of limited Trump's future contribution. By using f
ber leads Donald Trump for receiving his opinion.

a 35:

TAPPER:“So, you disagree with his rulings.” (FR)
TRUMP:“No, no, no.”
TAPPER: “I totally understand that. But you're...”
TRUMP: “Not me. I have had lawyers come up to me, sa
being treated so unfairly, it's unbelievable.”

The data shows that Tapper controls the contribution of Trump
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The data shows that Tapper controls the contribution of Trump's conclusion. In this case, Tapper offers a conclusion. He concludes that he agrees with the judicial rulings in the Trump University case. Tapper's contribution of Trump to accepting Tapper's conclusion. Tapper a

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The data shows that Tapper controls the contribution of Trump's reputation. In this case, Tapper offers a conclusion. He concludes that Trump agrees with the judicial rulings in the Trump University case. Tapper attributes the contribution of Trump to accepting Tapper's conclusion. Tapper attributes

John Dickerson:“--so they're going to try and find some spe
me ask you about the question of Medicare. They're going t
Congress, to make up on the spending side, to change Med
you allow that?”

President Donald Trump:“You're not going to have to do it.
John Dickerson:“But, sir, will you allow it? “

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President Donald Trump:“You're not going to have to do it.

John Dickerson:“But, sir, will you allow it? “

President Donald Trump:“You're not going to have to do it. I'm just telling you we are—“

John Dickerson:“Does President Donald Trump want them not to do that?” (FR)

President Donald Trump:“I would much prefer them not to do that, that's right.”

The data above shows how Formulation device occurs in the interview section between Donald Trump and John Dickerson. *'Does President Donald Trump want them not to do that?'* is not only a general question of the interview. The question is indicating that Dickerson is anticipating with what will Trump say. He offers a conclusion by asking a question in order to control the contribution of Donald Trump. He intends to make Donald Trump stay in point and his information not giving that is too broad or contains ambiguity.

4.2 Discussion

After the finding of this present study already explained, this subchapter examined and discussed the result. Two questions must be discussed in this chapter. First, it deals with kinds of power relation reflected by Donald J. Trump. Second, it discusses the devices of power in discourse in order to explain the way powerful participant controls the contribution of the less powerful participant. In this study, the finding shows that there are two kinds of power relation implied in Donald Trump's interview sections which are equal power relation and unequal power relation. Three personal pronouns were used by Trump to indicate power relation.

First, the pronoun ‘*We*’ used to indicate an equal relationship between Trump and another individual or Trump and organization. He also used the

Dealing with the previous result, the second discussion is the way one participant controls the contribution of another participant in the dialogue. The analysis is carried out through Fairclough's Power in Discourse. There are four devices which are suggested by Fairclough to analyze the way powerful participant controls the contribution of the less powerful participant. Those devices are; Interruption, Enforcing Explicitness, Controlling Topic and Formulation. In addition, there are 25 expressions which are including as the way of powerful participant controls the contribution of the less powerful participant. Those expressions are mostly used by the interviewer since he is the powerful participant. But there are still expressions used by the interviewee in order to control the contribution of the interviewer.

[illegible]

The interviewer frequently uses controlling topic. It deals with the fact that the interviewer is a participant who takes the lead of the interview section. Based on the findings this device is mostly used to lead the interviewee follows the topic that already decided by the interviewer and also limited the contribution of the less powerful participant, the interviewee, in order to do a structured interview. There are different ways the participant used controlling topic. The controlling topic used by Tapper was mostly forced to Donald Trump, Kernan used controlling topic by offering and Dickerson used controlling topic directly decided the topic that Trump must follow.

[illegible]

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the final chapter which contains the summary that includes a brief explanation about the result and the suggestion for the other researches to explore this related study.

5.1 Conclusion

This present research focused on power relation of Donald Trump interview section. There are three interview videos which were used as the data sources. The first video is an interview video of Donald Trump and Jake Tapper from CNN that is published on June 5th, 2006. The second video is an interview video of Donald Trump and Joe Kernan from CBNC that is published on January 26th, 2018. Also, the last video is the interview video of Donald Trump and John Dickerson from April 30th, 2017. The researcher used the power and discourse theory of Fairclough.

According to the first research question, the result shows that there are two kinds of power relation reflected in Donald Trump's interview sections. Two kinds of power relation are equal power relation and unequal power relation. In the social struggle in discourse that is focused on the use of the pronoun, the findings show different kinds of power relation reflected in Trump statements. Trump used the pronoun 'we' is mostly to show equal relation between himself and American people and himself and his administration, the pronoun 'I' used to represent the power of the speaker, pronoun 'he', 'she' and 'they' used to indicate

The next result of the research is the way the participant of interview controls the contribution of another participant. This kind of relation of power is relating to Power in Discourse. In order to achieve the way the powerful participant control the less powerful participant, the researcher used four devices which are suggested by Fairclough. The findings show that the participants of the interview section used four instrumental devices for achieving power in discourse by Fairclough which are interruption, enforcing explicitness, controlling topic and formulation.

The researcher suggests for the next researches that want to explore Critical Discourse Analysis to develop the research by doing further investigation to reveal the power relation relating to interview videos. The researcher also suggests to the other researcher to investigate using another theory to reveal power relation such as Turn Taking theory or Speech Act theory. Finally, by this suggestion, the researcher hopes that this present research can be a good reference for linguistics learner and inspires them to conduct their research in the future.

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