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

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

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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 aim to explore power relation reflected in Trump's interview sections. Moreover by this research, the writer knows how the interview participants reflected power relation in conversation. Therefore, this research tries to answer the kind of power relation and the way power relation is 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

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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 penelitihan yang digunakan dalam analisis ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif analisis untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis data. Penulis memilih tiga video wawancara sebagai sumber data penelitihan. Penelitihan 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.

Penelitihan ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan *power relation* yang tersirat pada video wawancara Trump. Selain itu dengan adanya penelitihan 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*.

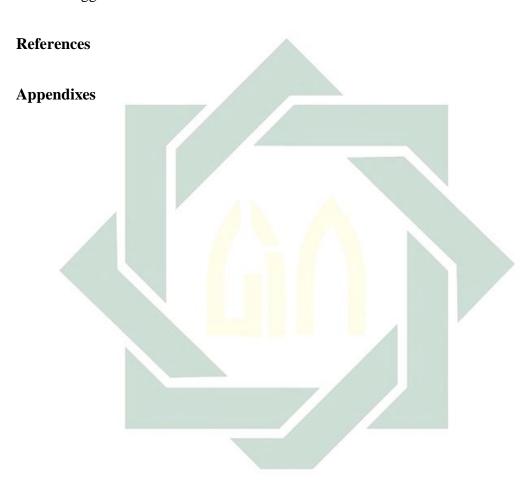
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section includes the background of the study, statement of the problem, the object of the study, significantee of the study, scope and limitation and definition of key terms. Each of the items is discussed clearly as follows:

1.1 Background of Study

Power relation cannot be separated from human being since human is a social creature. It can be reflected when humans are communicating, they are unconsciously showing power. Power can be permanently claimed by one person or organization and intuition. As Fairclough (1989:68) states power is not something that permanently and undisputedly attributes of one person or social grouping. So it can be changed by looking at the contexts and situations.

Power can be found in politics. Chilton (2004:3) states that politics is a kind of struggles for power between individual and organization in order to declare their power and individuals or organization who tries to refuse to accept it. The political power usually is shown while the politicians are performing political discourse. Political discourse that is generally known includes political speeches, interviews, and press conferences.

An interview is a political discourse that is produced by the interaction between interviewer and interviewee. When the interview is being done, power relation reflects in the political discourse. Fowler (1985) and van Dijk (1996), define the power as a part of the relation, where it expected that asymmetry and

control are there. They maintain that the asymmetry and control are changed to be more powerful during the use of language. It is clear that politicians have their ideology. When they create political discourse, It includes their ideology. To make the ideology is delivered successfully, the politician must have power. The politician must be powerful to control the audiences that are more powerless than them. It relates to Fowler (1985: 61), he declares that power is the capability of people and institutions that are used to control the actions and material lives of other individuals or intuitions. Chilton and Schaeffner (2002) argue that the role of discourse as the instrument of politics has been documented by the theoretical writings of philosophers, e.g. Plato and Aristotle. Chilton & Schäffner (1997: 207) state that political discourse is a multipart form of human activity, which deserves study in its own right.

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

stereotypical masculine and feminine interactional styles and strategically manipulate them to persuade subordinates to achieve institutional objectives, as well as to maintain good workplace relationships.

Another study was carried out by Muqit (2012) who analyzed ideology and power relation reflected in the used 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.

However, no one of the researchers above conducted their research in the term of Critical Discourse Analysis focusing on the power relation includes in an interview section. Since the topic of this present research is an interview of Donald Trump who is a president of America, where it may contain power relation. So, the researcher is conducted her research to reveal power relation in Donald Trump's interview transcription focused on the use of a pronoun to reveal any possible power relation implied in trump statement and used Fairclough's

devices of Power in Discourse to explain how the powerful participant controls the contribution of another participant who is less powerful.

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 seeks to answer two questions. First, what kinds of power relation are implied by Donald Trump based on the use of pronouns in his interview videos? Moreover, second, How the powerful participant of the interview controls the contributions of the less powerful participant? For the first question, the writer tried to find what kind of power relation is implied by Donald J. Trump in his interview section. Moreover, the second question the researcher tried to find the way the powerful participant takes control of the less powerful participant. The researcher used utterances to analyze power relation in Trump interview sections.

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.

This present research explained the power relation implied in Trump's interview section in three videos by looking at the utterances. It used Fairclough *Discourse and Power* theory more specific in *Power in Discourse* that relates to discourse as a place where the power is exercised. This present study then concluded with a general statement based on the result of the finding of the research.

1.2 The problem of the Study

This study was conducted to answer the problem formulated in the following questions:

- 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?

1.3 The objective of the Study

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

- 1. To explain any possible power relation are implied by Donald J. Trump in his interview section.
- 2. To investigate the way of the more powerful participant putting constraints on the contributions of less powerful participants.

1.4 The significance of the Study

It is hoped that this present paper could give both theoretical and practical significance. The theoretical significance the researcher hopes that it is

contributing scientific knowledge to the development of linguistics, especially those that are related to Critical Discourse Analysis. The practical significance the researcher hopes this study would give a reference for the readers to gain knowledge about Linguistics field, especially in branch Critical Discourse Analysis.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

Wodak and Meyer, 2001 states that CDA takes a distinctive awareness in the relation between language and power. This present study is focused only on a major of Critical Discourse Analysis that is power relation. As Wodak and Mayer say, this present study is analyzed power by looking at how the politician used language. Fowler (1985) and van Dijk (1996), define the concentration of power as a type of relation, in which relation it is predictable that asymmetry and control are there. According to Fairclough (1989:68) Power is not something that permanently and undisputedly attributes of one person or social grouping. So, this present study focused in power relation that is included in the interview section of Donald Trump, it hopes to find any kind of power relation reflected in pronoun that is used by Donald J. Trump and the way the participants of the interview section controls another participant.

1.6 Definition of Key terms

Critical discourse analysis

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

showed by text in the social and political context. Fairclough (1989) critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a figure of research that analyses the relationship between discourses, society, power, and ideology.

Power

Fowler (1985) and van Dijk (1996), define the concentration of power as a brand of relation, in which relation it is expected that asymmetry and control are there. They claim that this asymmetry becomes powerful beyond the use of language.

Power Relation

According to Fairclough and Wodak (1997) that power relations are discursive where CDA illustrates how social relations of power are exercised and negotiated in and through discourse. Fairclough (1989:34) states that Power relations or we can call it as relations of *struggle*, using the term in a methodological sense to refer to the practice whereby social groupings with different interests and background connect with one another.

Power in Discourse.

According to Fairclough (1989: 43)The section on power in discourse is concerned with discourse as the place where relations of power are actually exercised and enacted.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In order to answer the research questions, the researcher needs to understand the related theory. Then, the theory explained in this chapter is about Discourse in Power related to pronoun and instrumental devices for achieving power in discourse which was used to analyze power relation, and the researcher discovered the exact point with the theory used.

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Some of the ideas of CDA wasalready present in the critical theory of the Frankfurt School in the period before the onset of the Second World War (Agger 1992b; Rasmussen 1996). According to Philips and Jogersen (2002: 60), Critical discourse analysis put on theories and methods for the experiential study of the relations between discourse and social and cultural developments in different social domains. While Wodak & Meyer (2001: 2) state that the term CDA is used in the present time to refer more particularly to the critical linguistic approach of scholars which discovers the larger discursive unit of text to be the basic unit of communication. So, it can be concluded that CDA is an approach that is used to analyze the relationship between language and society.

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

Dijk believes that critical discourse analysts take an explicit position, and thus want to recognize, expose, and eventually oppose social inequality.

Fairclough (1992, 1995b, 1999, 2003) bases his CDA framework build upon a deliberation of semiosis that perceives language as the important part of the social processes. He explains that CDA tests the dialectical relations between semiosis and other mechanisms of social practices. Fairclough argues that a three-level analysis of discourse which examines linguistic features of a text, processes of text production, distribution and event interpretation is a theoretical orientation to discourse. Discourse practices, on top of the socio-cultural structures and practices in which a text is rooted.

Fairclough (1992) gives the clearest expression on his framework. It indicates that any discursive event has three levels: (1) whichever it is a spoken or written text, (2) it is an example of the production and discussion practices of the text, and (3) it is an indication of socio-cultural practice. Hence, Fairclough (1992) reasons that any analysis of a discursive event should be beyond these levels. He sees texts as integrating "ideational", "interpersonal", and "textual" meanings which are in line with Halliday's (1985) metafunctions of language.

2.2 Language and Power

Fowler (1985) and van Dijk (1996), define the gist of power as a kind of relation, in which the relation is predictable that asymmetry and control are present. It is claimed that the asymmetry becomes powerful based on the use of language. So here, we can conclude that the use of language is the part of exercising power. Fowler (1985: 61) declares that power is an aptitude of an

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.

2.3 Power Relation

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.

According to Fairclough and Wodak (1997) that power relations are discursive where CDA defines how social relations are exercised and negotiated power in and through discourse. Fairclough (1989:34) states that Power relations or we can call it as relations of *struggle*, using the term in a methodological sense to refer to the performance whereby social groupings with different interests and

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 Jesperson (1968: 82) pronoun is a 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

Memon (2014: 92) there is another function of the pronoun, which is to show the social power and hegemony in the social structure. The pronoun 'I' and 'you' often times used to show the speaker's intention. The pronoun 'I' used as a personal attribute that shows the subjective approach of the speaker in speech, while 'you' could be influential pronoun to show the concern of the speaker towards the audience.

2.5 Power in Discourse

Fairclough (2001:61) argues that the discourse that is powered by ideology is exercised through power. He asserts that there are relations of power behind discourse and 'discourse is the site of power struggles'. Fairclaugh (1989: 43) 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 instructions of discourse is a powerful mechanism for sustaining power. He argues that these mechanisms include generally followed and accepted practices, coordination beyond hidden powers which he calls inculcation and lastly coordination through a process of rational communication and debate which he prefers to call communication. These mechanisms on the part of the more powerful ones, Fairclough (2001) claims, place constraints on the contributions of the less powerful participants in discourse. He underlines four devices which are used for doing this: interruption, enforcing explicitness, controlling topic and formulation. So, it can be said that power in discourse implicates powerful participants controlling and constraining the contributions of non-powerful participants

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(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'regonna 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 studyadoptsthe 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.

3.3 Subject of the research

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.

3.4 Data and data source

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 Kernen 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 taken from was https://www.cnbc.com/ https://edition.cnn.com/ and 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:

- 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.cnbc.com/ and https://www.cbsnews.com/news/trump-interview-full-transcript-face-thenation/.
- 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

researcher decided various colors to mark pronouns, interruption, enforcing explicitness, controlling topic and formulation. See the picture below:

NO.	Colors	Category	
1		Pronoun	
4		Interruption	
5		Enforcing explicitness	
6		Controlling topic	
7		Formulation	

Besides, the researcher also provides the initial form of 3 types of personal pronoun: first person 'I' and 'We' (FP), second person 'You' (SP), Third person 'She', 'He' and 'They' (TP). The researcher will also give initial to four devices of power in discourse by Fairclough (2001); Interruption (IT), Enforcing explicitness (EE), Controllingtopic (CT) and Formulation (FR).

TRUMP: He's {TP} been amazing. (DM) And he's a liberal Democrat. I {FP} don't know him {TP}. He's {SP}a liberal Democrat. I {FP} watched Alan Dershowitz the other day, he {TP} said, No. 1, there is no collusion, No. 2, collusion is not a crime, but even if it was a crime, there was no collusion. And he {TP} said that very strongly. He {TP} said there was no collusion. And he {TP} has studied this thing very closely. I've {FP} seen him a number of times. There is no collusion, and even if there was, it's not a crime. But there's no collusion. I {FP} don't even say [inaudible]. I {FP} don't even go that far (DM).

Picture 1. The printed screen of the coding process

2. Classifying

By providing data sheet, all data that are found in conversation among participants in the interview transcribes of Donald J. Trump were arranged on the

data sheet. The data sheets were covered two kinds of the table as the focus of this present study. Then, the first table data have classified the pronouns which were used by Trump that indicating power relation.

		Pronouns		
No	Data	A.	T	
		FP	SP	TP
1.	3:51	/		\checkmark
2.				
3.				

Table 1.1

Example of classifying the data of Pronoun

The second table data is covered Fairclough (2001) instrumental devices for achieving the power in discourse with the intention of finding the way powerful participant controls the contribution of the less powerful participant. The table:

No.		Data	IT	EE	CT	FR
1.	2.57		J			
2.						
3.						

Table 1.2

Example of classifying the data based on Instrumental devices for achieving power in discourse

3. Describing Power Relation.

After classifying the type of personal pronouns and Fairclough instrumental devices for achieving the power in discourse that is included in the interview transcribes of Donald Trump and the anchors, the researcher described or gave the explanation about the power relation reflecting in the interview section to answer research question number 1 and 2. Pronouns are used to reveal what kinds of power relation are implied by Trump in his interview section.

Example:

DM: Which countries are we talking about?

DT: ... you'll be hearing about it in two hours because I have a whole list. You'll be very thrilled. You're looking at people that come in, in many cases, in some cases with evil intentions. I (FP) don't want that. They're (TP) ISIS. They're (TP) coming under false pretense. I don't want that.

Trump used the pronoun "they" refers to ISIS. It shows that the power relation of Donald Trump and ISIS. Trump used 'they' represent ISIS while pronoun 'I' represents himself with the intention to show the audience that he is not the part of ISIS. Moreover, then he emphasizes that he do not want that means that he is not supporting them. According to the example above we can know how the contribution of pronoun showing any relation and then the modes show the position of one participant toward another.

4. Describing the way one participant controlling the contribution of another.

21

After describing the power relation reflected in the interview transcribes of

Donald J. Trump, the researcher described the way the participant of interview

sections control the contribution of another participant. The researcher focused her

analysis in Fairclough instrumental devices of achieving power in discourse.

Example:

TRUMP: What I've done is, I have absolute right to do what I want to

do with the Justice Department. But for purposes of hopefully thinking

I'm going to be treated fairly, I've stayed uninvolved with this

particular matter.

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)

SCHMIDT: He's been very good to you.

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

interviewee. The interviewer used Interruption device to control the contribution

of his interviewee. He interrupted Donald Trump in order to stop him from giving

irrelevant information he also uses formulation to force Trump accepting his view.

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

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is presenting the main section of the research. It reports two main subjects which are findings and discussion. The finding and discussion are presented to answer the statement of the problem.

4.1 Findings

This chapter aims to analyze the power relation include in the interview section of Donald Trump. There are two research questions answered in this section. The first is kind of relationare shown in the interview of Trump based on the use of pronouns. The second is the way the participants of the interview controls the contribution of the other participant. The result of the first research question will be focused on the use of pronoun while the second question will be focused on Fairclough's four instrumental devices of achieving power in discourse.

4.1.1 The kinds of power relation implied in Donald Trump's Interviews Base on the Use of Pronoun.

There are two kinds power relation implied in the interview section between Donald trump and the anchors, which are equal power relation and unequal power relation. Equal power relation is reflected in the use of pronoun 'we'. While unequal power relation is reflected in the use of pronoun 'he', 'she', and 'they'. Pronouns are used to refer to social actor and basically, it can have implicit

meaning. The use of pronoun can be indicated as the strategies of the speaker to manipulate language by constructing an imaginative community such as unity and equality. According to Li (2002), personal pronouns have the interpersonal function in discourse. That is because they create a certain relationship between the addresser and the audience in a speech.

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

Trump implied power relation between Ryan and himself in two ways. The first one is equal power relation and unequal power relation. The relation between Paul Ryan and Donald Trump is best described by the pronoun 'we'.'I' and 'He'. Pronoun 'we' is used to showing an equal relationship between two members of a party that is Republican. So, it can be said as the equal power relation between colleagues. The equal relationship between Donald Trump and Paul Ryan is shown by the pronoun 'We' can be seen in the data below:

Data 1:

TRUMP: "We have still five states to go. We have California. We have New Jersey. We have Montana. We have New Mexico. We have some big states"

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

the use of the pronoun 'He' and 'I' where 'He' refers to Paul Ryan and 'I' refers to Trump himself.

Data 2:

Trump: "Look, he's a good man. He wants what's best for the party. And, you know, when you get right down to it, no matter how you cut it, it's very easy to figure. In the history of the primaries, the Republican primaries, I got more votes by millions."

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 himsels 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.

4.1.1.2. The Unequal Power Relation between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton

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 gives information of what the different 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 relation. 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

that are causing that problem, they're not my people' is used to give clear information. Trump used pronoun 'I' indicating his power to influence his audiences. And he also used pronoun 'They' to represent another group of people in the sentence 'They're thugs and they're agitators'. He intends to show that he is not part of them and they are the opposite of Donald Trump's party that is Republicans.

4.1.1.5. The Equal Power Relation between America President Donald Trump and His Administration.

Trump shows the power relation between America's administration and himself as equal power relation. The equal power relation is shown as power relation of some people who dedicate themselves to the country. He implied that he, as the president and his administration is some people who work for their country and take care their nation. The use of the pronoun 'We' reflected the relationship between President Trump and his Administration. The pronoun 'We' that is delivered by addresser has implicit meanings.

Data 7:

President Trump: "There's a lot of room. And we love global, but we love home. We have to take care of our home."

Kernen: "Right. It's not usually exclusive."

President Trump: "Now, we have the disadvantage of having spent, as of about a month ago, \$7 trillion in the Middle East. \$7 trillion. That's a big disadvantage. Andwe're still there, and I've beaten ISIS, I've done—we've done a good job. But it's such a shame. It's such a sad, sad thing."

Based on the data above, Trump shows to the audience that what he wants is also the administration want. The sentence We have to take care of our

home. 'shows that he did not take the powerful position toward his administration. He shows to the audience that both he and his administration are working together to take care of their country, America. Trump also has the intention to make the audiences give the same appreciation to his administration by using pronoun we in the sentence 'T've done—we've done a good job.'.

Data 8:

President Donald Trump: "Most importantly, we're going to drive down premiums. We're going to drive down deductibles because right now, deductibles are so high, you never -- unless you're going to die a long, hard death, you never can get to use your health care___"

Trump shows an equal relationship between him as president and his administration. In this state, pronoun 'we' used to represent Trump and his administration in order to show the audience that the planning is not done by himself but also the administration, the country. He intends to show the audience that both of he and the administration have done everything for their country. It shows equal power relation where Trump and his administration are government employees.

4.1.1.6. The Unequal Power Relation between President Donald Trump and Barack Obama.

The power relation between Donald Trump and Barack Obama is shown as unequal power relation. Trump implied the unequal power relation between Obama and himself as the power relation between two presidents with different performance. In his interview section with Joe Kernen, President Donald Trump uses two pronouns which are 'He' and 'They'. The pronoun 'He' symbolizes

Barack Obama, the previous president of America, while pronoun 'They' refers to Obama and his administration. The pronoun 'He' and 'They' are used by Trump to show power relation between Trump, Obama and Obama's administration. Those pronouns are reflected in the data below:

Data 9:

President Trump: "But he didn'treally take it back. If you see numerous senators on the other side they said, "We'd give the wall in two minutes if we could do something with DACA." Everybody wants to solve the DACA problem. They've been wanting to solve it for a long time. It should've been solved by President Obama. It would've been easier to solve it, especially when he had the House and the Senate. They could've solved it in a day. But they didn't solve it, he didn't solve things. And he did something that he didn't have the right to do. You understand, he did an executive order and that was no good. And by the way, the court — it wasn't me. The courts were not upholding that executive order. You have to do it through Congress. I want to solve the DACA problem. I will consider that a great achievement to solve the DACA problem. It's been out there for a long time. These are good people, these are people that should be able to stay in this country. We're going to solve the DACA problem. But we also want to solve a tremendous problem on the southern border, which is crime. We need a wall, we need the drugs to stop flowing in. They are coming in like — well, they're coming in less now than they were because we have a very strong — we have great Border Patrol agents, great ICE — we have great people and they are really doing a good job. Andyou see what's happening at the border, it's much better."

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

Obama and his administration did not solve the problem of DACA. And then, Trump state 'I will consider that a great achievement to solve the DACA problem.'. He used the pronoun 'I' to represent himself and then declarative sentence to give the audience information. In this state, Trump has the implicit purpose of showing the differentiation between him and Obama and also Obama's administration to the audience.

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

The relationship between Trump and his party is shown as equal power relation. The equal power relation is indicated as the power relation between an individual and his organization. In this case Trump put himself in the same state as his party. The equal power relation of Donald J. Trump and his party is representing in the use of the pronoun 'we'.

Data 10:

President Trump: "I don't want to say Schumer got badly beaten. Why should I do that? I'm negotiating with someone — I'm not going to say he got badly beaten. Butyou look at what happened. The people want security and they want DACA taken care of. But more importantly, they want security, they want the borders strong, they want to have a strong border. They don't want to have MS-13 coming into our cities. You know how many of these people were getting out? These are horrible, horrible human beings. And they came here as horrible human beings. And Joe, it sounds terrible. They don't shoot somebody, they cut them up into little pieces because it's more painful.Idon't want them — we are taking them out by the thousands. By the thousands. We don't want them coming in, but we're going to take care of DACA. Nobody wants to take care of DACA more than myself and the Republican Party. And the Republican Party is unified at a level that Paul Ryan called me the other day. He said, "I have to tell you, Mr. President, I've been here for a long time and I've been a part of the

Republican Party, and I've been watching it for a long time. For many decades I've never seen the Republican Party unified like it is under your presidency." And that — that was Paul Ryan. And I thought that was a very nice statement, a very nice statement. And I think Mitch McConnell actually feels the same way. We want to do what's right andwe're going to do what's right, and we're going to solve the DACA problem. And I don't think the Democrats would want to pull another shutdown. But we'll get it solved. And if we need a little more time, we'll take a little more time. I want to get the problem solved correctly."

Based on the data above, the equal relationship between Trump and his party, which is Republican partyis reflected in the sentence 'We don't want them coming in, but we're going to take care of DACA.' Trump uses the pronoun 'we' shows the equality in case taking care of their country, America. The use of the pronoun 'we' in the sentence 'We want to do what's right andwe're going to do what's right, and we're going to solve the DACA problem.' has a function of indicating equal relation of Donald Trump and his party. He intends to show the audience that Trump and his party know what is right for their country. In this case, Trump puts himself together with the party. It means that he takes the same contribution as his party do.

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

The way the participant controls the contribution of another participant are reflecting in Fairclough's Instrumental devices for achieving power in discourse includes Interruption, Enforcing Explicitness, Controlling Topic and Formulation. According to Fairclough (1989: 43) power in discourse is concerned with discourse as a place where relations of power are actually exercised and enacted.

Power in discourse is dealing with powerful participants controlling and constraining the contributions of non-powerful participants. According to Fairclough (2001: 113-114), there are four devices uses to explain the way one participant controls the other in the conversation. Those devices are Interruption, Enforcing Explicitness, Controlling Topic, and Formulation.

4.1.2.1. Interruption

The data below show the way the participant of the interview controls the contribution of another participant using interruption device.

Data 11:

TAPPER: "You did. You did. I want to get your reaction to Speaker Paul Ryan endorsing you. It took him a few weeks. It's interesting. When he told me in early May that he was not ready to endorse you yet, it seemed like he was suggesting he wanted you to change your behavior in some way before he endorsed you. But I can't see any evidence that you've changed in any way, so, ultimately, did he blink? Why did he..." [IT]

TRUMP: "No, he didn't blink."

The data is taken from an interview video of Donald Trump and Jake Tapper. In this data, the way Trump control the contribution of Tapper is using interruption. Trump did the interruption not only to stop Tapper speaks or show general turn taking system in the conversation. Trump interrupted Tapper in order to control the contribution of Jake Tapper. He intends to stop Jake Tapper asking irrelevant information. When Tapper said 'why did he....' Trump gives a firm answer while doing the interruption in order to make Tapper stop to ask the question that may lead misunderstanding toward the audiences.

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

participants. However, the interruption has a different reason. Kernen interrupted Trump so as stop him from giving irrelevant information. While Trump interrupted Kernen' speech, he gives his opinion so that makes Tapper thinking about the statement he will deliver. It can be shown in his interruption by stating information and then let Kernen continue his statement using imperative sentence 'Go ahead.' in order to influence Kernen's future opinion.

Data 16:

President Trump: "The deal was a bad deal, like the Iran deal is a bad deal."

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

President Trump:"[] These are bad deals."

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.

Data 17:

Kernen: "You want ..." [IT]

President Trump: "We need almost more than ever before — I mean, we've been in wars so we needed it then — but we need to be sure that our military is properly funded, and it would be really great to get rid of them, you know, we'd like to have a regular budget."

The datum shows how Trump was taking control over Kernen. 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. Kernen 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 Kernen 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:"[]--out there wondering what kind of changes."

The data shows the way Dickerson was controlling the contribution of Donald Trump. Dickerson as interviewer uses the interruption device, so that stop President Donald Trump gives information that not relevant to his question. Interruption device occurred when Trump was talking about the change of the bills America had. However, it is not the information that Dickerson expected to hear. So, in this case, Dickerson also used Enforcing Explicitness device to force Trump giving the information that is relevant to his question.

4.1.2.2. Enforcing Explicitness

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

Data 20:

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 likeyou have never seen."

TAPPER: "So, you think the police forces have -- have failed?" (EE)

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

work is bad since they did not do anything about that incident. It means that Donald Trump refuse to give the proper answer toward Tapper question by using ambiguity in order to avoid the question. So Tapper asked a question to Donald Trump, but it is not a general question in the interview. The question that is stated by Tapper has the intended meaning of forcing Donald Trump to clarify his statement to avoid ambiguity. Enforcing explicitness is a device that is used by Tapper to control the contribution of Donald Trump in the interview section in order to force him giving a response or avoiding the ambiguity.

Data 21:

President Donald Trump: "Well, I didn't say, "Don't test a missile." He's going to have to do what he has to do. But he understands we're not going to be very happy. AndI will tell you, a man that I've gotten to like and respect, the president of China, President Xi, I believe, has been putting pressure on him also. But so far, perhaps nothing's happened and perhaps it has. This was a small missile. This was not a big missile. This was not a nuclear test, which he was expected to do three days ago. We'll see what happens."

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

Trump gives a response about North Korea and their missile. Trump said that he will not be happy if North Korea continues blowing their missile in order to test how those missiles work. Trump being ambiguous in the sentence 'But he understands we're not going to be very happy.'. It can have the meaning that he only talks about his unhappy feeling of North Korea action or he will do something to North Korea for their action. In the data above, Dickerson controlled the contribution of Trump ad interview participant. Dickerson takes a position as the powerful participant who forces the less power participant to give a response

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)

Trump was dealing with the interviewer by not giving a response. Silent is a weapon of a less powerful participant to avoid the question that is given by the interviewer who is more powerful. Dickerson gives Trump a question why the missiles keep blowing up. As the response, Trump said it would be better not to discuss it. Trump chose not to give any response to the question Dickerson gives. In this case, Dickerson who take the powerful position controlling the position of Donald Trump. He forces Trump to gives a response and makes him out of silent.

Data 23:

John Dickerson: "People out there with pre-existing conditions, they are worried. Are they going to have the guarantee of coverage if they have a pre-existing condition or if they live in a state where the governor decides that's not a part of the health care, or that the prices are going to go up? That's the worry. The American Medical Association says__"

President Donald Trump: "We actually__"

John Dickerson: "--it could effectively make coverage completely unaffordable for people."

President Donald Trump: "--we actually have, well, forget about unaffordable. What's unaffordable is Obama care, John.

John Dickerson: "So I'm not hearing you, Mr. President, say there's a guarantee of pre-existing conditions." (EE)

The question that Dickerson gave to Trump is if there any guarantee for every people in America of getting pre-existing no meter where they live. Apparently, Trump did not give a proper answer. Trump response is contained ambiguity whether Trump will give the guarantee or not since he also brings the information about the work of America's previous president on his talk. In this case, Dickerson uses his powerful position as the interviewer. He controlled Donald Trump by forcing him giving a proper answer. Dickerson used imperatives sentence 'So I'm not hearing you, Mr. President, say there's a guarantee of pre-existing conditions.' That means he was ordering Trump to answer his question. In this case, Dickerson was a political journalist for about twelve years. Based on the fact that he knows about political issue he was able to order Trump answer the question.

4.1.2.3. Controlling Topic

Controlling Topic is an instrumental device which is used by the powerful participant where they have a position to specify the nature and purpose of the conversation. The data below show how the powerful participant controls the contribution of another participant using controlling topic.

Data 24:

TAPPER: "You did. You did. I want to get your reaction to Speaker Paul Ryan endorsing you. (CT) It took him a few weeks. It's interesting. When he told me in early May that he was not ready to endorse you yet, it seemed like he was suggesting he wanted you to change your behavior in some way before he endorsed you. But I can'tsee any evidence that you've changed in any way, so, ultimately, did he blink? Why did he..."

In this data, Jake Tapper is the one who controls the topic of the interview. Tapper position in this interview is a powerful participant. Since he is the interviewer, he has a position to specify the ways and purposes of interaction at its

beginning and to disallow contributions which are irrelevant. Based on the case above,

Tapper decided the purpose of the conversation. he wants Trump to give his reaction

about the Paul Ryan as his promotor. Tapper control the contribution of Donald Trump as

his interviewee by leading Trump follows the conversation which was intended by

Tapper.

Data 25:

TAPPER: "But what does that have to do with temperament? You're

very successful, there's no question." (CT)

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.

Data 26:

TRUMP: "But I will say, from the beginning of 2004, I mean, I have had

articles, and there are magazines."

TAPPER: "2004, no question." (CT)

TRUMP:"OK?"

TAPPER: "No question."

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

decided by Tapper. In this case, the contribution of Trump is a powerless contribution where he is forced to give the answer that only relevant to the question.

Data 27:

TRUMP: "So, I was against the war a long time ago, and it destabilized the Middle East. Andthat's exactly what I said was going to happen. AndI 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. They're taking over the oil. They're taking over everything." **TAPPER:** "There's no question about a lot of Shia influence in Iraq. But let's move on to something, a criticism you made of Secretary Clinton about her speech" (CT)

The data above shows the way Jake Tapper controlling the contribution of Donald Trump. Tapper uses his position as an interviewer to stop Trump bringing new topic. As the interviewer, Tapper has the right to allow or disallow a topic in his interview section. In this case, he denied Trump to bring a topic about the influence of Shia in Iraq because in Tapper's point of view that was an irrelevant topic. In change, Tapper decided a new topic as the topic that they will discuss in the interview section. As the interviewee Trump should follow the topic since he is a less powerful participant.

Data 28:

TRUMP: "Then you also say, does he know the lawyer on the other side? I mean, does he know the lawyer? And a lot of people..." **TAPPER:** "But I am not talking about that. I'm talking about...". (CT)

The data reflected one participant controlled the contribution of another participant. In the data above shows how Tapper was controlling the contribution

of Donald Trump. Tapper does not allow Trump contribution because it seems not

relevant to the topic in his view. Tapper's controlling topic showed when he said

'I'm not talking about ...'. It means he wants to lead Trump still in the topic that

he already decided. The data show that Tapper mostly forced Trump to follow the

topic of conversation that he decided.

Data 29:

KERNEN: "So, the America First president comes to Davos. And you

know, when you say "Davos" you know what a lot of people think: globalists, elitists. What will you say when you address not just the globalists and the elitists, but everyone? When you address them, what

will be your message?"

The data is taken from the interview video of Donald trump and Joe

Kernen. In the interview section, Kernen 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. Kernen

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 rule 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:

KERNEN: "Right. Can we talk about the year?"

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 ad his interviewee. He mostly serves the question and changes the topic immediately when he satisfied with Donald trump's answer or response. In the data above, Dickerson tries to give Donald Trump and 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 ask a question that lead Trump to give a response. He control the contribution of Donald Trump by leading him follows 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."

In the data above, Tapper's turn formulates Trump's account. Tapper offers

a conclusion when Trump is talking about the duty of him and Paul Ryan which is

trying to get millions of votes even though Ryan suspected of having a concern

about Trump behavior. He concludes that the winning is more important for

Trump than the issues of Ryan. Tapper controlled the contribution of Donald

Trump in case of limited Trump's future contribution. By using formulation

Tapper leads Donald Trump for receiving his opinion.

Data 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, say, you are

being treated so unfairly, it's unbelievable."

The data shows that Tapper controls the contribution of Trump by doing

formulation. In this case, Tapper offers a conclusion. He concludes that Trump

disagrees with the judicial rulings in the Trump University case. Tapper leads the

contribution of Trump to accepting Tapper's conclusion. Tapper also has a

purpose of limiting the future contribution of the less powerful participant. In this

case, Trump is controlled by Tapper where Tapper concludes that he agrees with

the ruling so that he is limited in giving opinions.

Data 36:

John Dickerson: "--so they're going to try and find some spending. Let me ask you about the question of Medicare. They're going to want, in Congress, to make up on the spending side, to change Medicare. Will

you allow that?"

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

pronoun 'we' to represent unity such us himself and American fellows or himself and his administration. Second, the pronoun 'He' or 'She' used to show a relation of Trump and another individual as unequal power relation. In addition, the pronoun 'he' or 'she' is used to show power relation between Presidential candidates and his promoter or power relation between rivals of presidential candidates. Moreover, the last is pronoun 'They' which is used by Trump to show the relation of himself and different organization that has different intention and orientation. The pronoun is usually used to represent people; it can be the speaker, the hearer or people outside the conversation. In case the pronoun also can be used to indicate the speaker power relation with the people.

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.

The devices used by the participants of interview sections have the same function that is to control the contribution of the other participant. However, the

way the participants used those devices to control the contribution of other participant is different. In interruption device, participant of interview section mostly used this device to stop the other contribution giving the information that does not become relevant, to stop the other participant asking obvious information, to stop the contribution repeating the same information. Enforcing explicitness is mostly used by the interviewer. It is used to force the other participant to answer the question with clear information, to make the participant out of silent and giving a response to the interviewer, to avoid ambiguous information.

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.

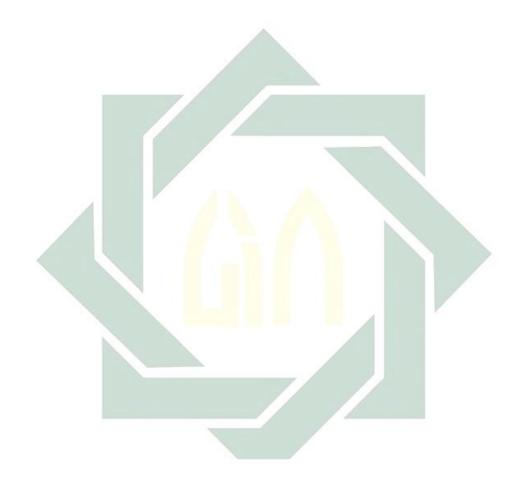
The last device is formulation. According to the findings, this device is rarely used by participants. There are only three formulation expressions that were found by the researcher. The formulation used in the way of controlling the contribution of another participant in order to limit their contribution or to force the other participant to accept the powerful participant understanding. The present

study shows a finding that can be a reference for the future study with an intention of revealing power relation.

The way the interview participant control the contribution of another participant could be depended on the seniority and career background of the interview's participants. Tapper and Kernan are working in politic longer than Trump and Dickerson in around 1991 and 1992. Tapper started his career as a Campaign Press Secretary for Democratic congressional candidate. He also moderated the Republicans primaries debate and the Republicans presidential debate in Miami. Kernen started his career as an anchor of CNBC in 1991. His previous work is a stockbroker. While Trump joined in politic in around 2000. It was when he rejoined to Republicans party. In 2006, Dickerson started his career as a journalist of Time Magazine. He covered politics for 12 years. Among those interview participant Tapper is the participant with a lot of experienced. Even thought he is not the participant with the longest period of involving in politics, he is the one who have deal with the big politicians of America. It could be the reason why became the most dominant among the other two interviewers in case of controlling the contribution of Donald Trump.

This present research shows a new result of power relation reflected in the interview sections especially in Donald Trump's interview sections. The result of this research can be used as the reference of the future research of English department especially who want to conduct their research in the field Critical Discourse Analysis. This present research is also useful for English department student in case of understanding the knowledge of kinds of power relation and

how participant of the conversation controls the contribution of another participant.



CHAPTER V

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 Kernen 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

unequal power relation between himself and his rival, between Trump and his promotor, between trump and the previous president of America.

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.

5.2 Suggestion

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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