

**TEXTUAL ANALYSIS IN CHIMAMANDA'S SPEECH : A
CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

THESIS



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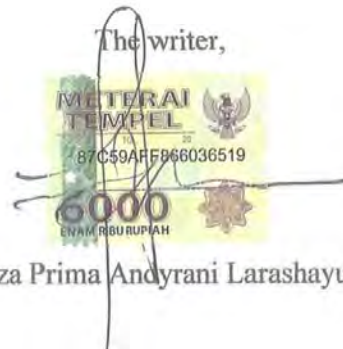
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LINGUISTICS ANALYSIS IN CHIMAMANDA'S SPEECH : A CRITICAL
DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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reality through coding to influence human thoughts and behavior. Discourse is a multidimensional process and text as a product which not only embodies the same kinds of the polyphonic structure as found in grammar. At a higher level of the code, discourse as the realization of semiotic orders above language which contains the inconsistencies, contradictions, and conflicts that can exist within and between such higher-order semiotic systems (Halliday, 1978:96). Discourse analysis is concerned with the lexico-grammatical analysis of the language in the social, physical cognitive, cultural, interpersonal and situational context through the power and ideology. Language as a social context, which consists of text structure, function and meaning in language through the lexico-grammatical choice of social and cultural meaning. Social in the language is achieved through a clausal or text, while meaning in the language is achieved through the linguistic choices in paradigmatic which relates to the linguistic elements.

The language developed by Halliday as the founder of linguistic thought in Australia. The series covers studies by Halliday are language and context, functional grammar, semantic variation, discourse analysis, multimodality, register, and genre analysis and educational linguistics. Halliday has been able to maintain a perspective on language that is grounded in how they actually use language to construe reality and enact social relationship (Halliday & Webster, 2009). Halliday develops an internationally

influential of grammar, which is also called Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory.

Based on Systemic Functional Linguistic Theory (SFLT), language is functional grammar as a resource for making meaning. The language on SFL has three functions, called as meta-functions of language. Three meta-functional a language based on SFLT, are Ideational Function, Interpersonal Function, and Textual Function. Firstly, Ideational Function is the language which relates to the speaker's experiences and used to understand the environment. Language refers to an imagined person. Ideational function divided into two sub-functions, those are logical and experiential. Logical function in language views as realized by the clause complexity system, while experiential function as a human experience and realized in the transitivity system. Secondly is the Interpersonal Function which means to maintain the social relationship between people, includes speech function and modality. Lastly, is Textual Function which used to create written and spoken texts in the form of cohesive devices within themselves and which fit the particular situation on which are used. It is used to organize a message or text. Halliday and Hasan (1976), argues that cohesive devices contributeto the overall of text. Cohesive devices divide into two forms, there are grammatical devices and lexical devices. In grammatical devices consists of reference, substitution,

and conjunction. While, in lexical devices consists of repetition, synonym, and super-ordinate.

In the present study, the writer takes a textual function as a concern of the research. Textual function relates to the mode, the internal organization and communicative nature of the text which consists of textual interactivity, spontaneity, and communicative distance. Textual function examined with the reference to disfluencies, such as hesitations, pauses and repetitions. Spontaneity focuses on lexical pattern, grammatical complexity, coordination and the use of nominal groups, while communicative distance is a text of cohesion. The lexical aspect focuses on sense relations and lexical repetitions, while the grammatical aspect looks at the repetition of meaning which shown through reference, substitution, and translation, as well as the role of linking adverbials. The majority of SFLT studies on the case of discourse such as student's writing (Arancon, 2013), thematic process (Johar, 2014; Sarudin, 2014), political (Faradi, 2015; Shakoury, 2018), advertisement (Poonia, 2016), education (Paul, 2006; Kuo, 2008), news (Nufus, 2014; Skorokhod, 2015). Therefore, to create new finding in this research, the writers not only presents the analysis through the textual process but also combines it with Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a field that used to analyze the written and spoken text to explore the discursive source of power, ideology

and dominance inequality. CDA is a discourse analysis which aims to systematically explore the relationship between discursive practice, events and texts, wider social and cultural structures, relations and process to investigate how such practices, events, and texts arise out of and are ideologically shaped the relation of power and struggles over power and to explore how the opacity of this relationship between discourse and society itself a factor securing power and hegemony (Fairclough, 1993). CDA is to reveal the connections of discourse practice. CDA is a discursive pattern that relates to power, ideology, and social context. CDA doing a criticism to investigate an injustice and doing a social change in order the power that changed in perfect relation. Hence, analytical in CDA have to side in weak human being.

Fairclough (1993) called CDA as a dialectical relational approach, which is divided a philosophy, theory, and methodology. Fairclough also develops an analytical method for his approach. Jorgensen (2002), said that Fairclough's approach as a perfect theory and methods. Fairclough develops an analysis concept in CDA in three forms called as three-dimensional models. Those are description stages (text analysis), interpretation stages (processing analysis) and explanation stages (social analysis).

As the study of CDA, the writers intend to examine the ideology which becomes one of the main terms in CDA. Ideology can influence people thought in the world. Ideology also influences the interpretation and

production of the meaning in translation something to compare with the source within the text. Ideology is used in the social sciences, in the politics of the mass media and used to interpret in the text. The interesting study of ideology is a woman as a start point of observation in the problem. Ideology in Critical Discourse Analysis as a production process of everyday life that taken for granted that contribute to injustice under consciousness. Ideology itself is a way to view and describe the world which comes into existence with the use of any particular language. In Critical Discourse Analysis, ideology informs the discourse approach of multidisciplinary which connects in the society, discourse and social cognition (Van Dijk, 1993). Ideologies are the basic frameworks for organizing in the society of human rights as freedom itself.

Deals with it, many researchers have focused on investigating the CDA that combines with the SFLT in several topics. Kusumawati (2011) succeed to use critical linguistics perspective approach which focused on two meta-functions of SFLT, ideational function, and textual function. Herdisa (2016) succeed to use SFLT focusing on the textual function. Johanna (2015) succeed to use Critical Discourse Analysis as the theory to shows the feminist ideology is the one mainly present in the campaign.

Later, the writer has chosen Adichie, Chimamanda Ngozi's speech as data sources about "*We Should All Be Feminist*". She is a novelist and

feminist campaigner and called as a creative writer and essayist in Nigeria. Chimamanda speaks about sexism, gender roles and political power to persuade the listeners that actually a woman abandoned the title of feminist in favor of post-feminism. Post-feminism occurs in the third wave that portrays a failure of woman rights. Through her speech, Chimamanda persuades people minds that she wants all of the people joining her action to support the post-feminism. Recently, feminism is being an issue in this world, which still debate in the world. Feminism is often to be a social and politics that considerate by ideology to make a decision, even though that feminism ideology is not for benefit of a woman except for other people, men in the meaning of misused. Feminism is the branch from liberalism as a westernization so that the several countries in the world contra with the western country to against feminism. Feminism continues to develop and explore various phases. Feminism has a broader meaning, a movement of woman demand emancipation or equality of justice right with men. Feminism fights for the rights of women to the achievement of gender equality in every society. According to Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale (1914), feminism is that part of the progress of democratic freedom which applies to women. Feminism differentiates between sexuality as a biological category ascribed to people based on psychological criteria, on the other hand, and gender as a socially constructed category achieved through cultural, psychological, ideological and social processes (Lazar & Kramarae, 2011). Feminism is

pluralistic principles to convey a society that legal order in this world is patriarchal. The patriarchal system of the life society has created an ideology itself that men are superior to women. Feminism western in society is the fundamental of every single right and freedom. Literally, feminism has three waves in the world. In the first wave, 1848s feminism is basic control of human life and abolish of slavery. In the second wave on 1960-1970 which are enforce the birth control and anti-sexism discrimination. In the third waves, which are reproductive rights, sexual discrimination, disagree with marriage, white patriarchy, and the gender wage gap.

Through the explanation above, the writers bring Critical Discourse Analysis and Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics studies together in Chimamanda's speech about feminism. Fowler (1979) in Young and Harrison (2004) connects SFL and Critical Discourse Analysis to emphasize ideology that can be mediated linguistically and used for analyzing discourse practice in the speech. The writers analyze the ideology used in Chimamanda's speech through the types of textual function found in Chimamanda's speech. The writer chooses Chimamanda's speech in TEDxEuston because she is portraying a woman who is in charge of her own destiny, her own thing and her power as a woman. In her speech, Chimamanda gives several statements to the public and maintain the trust of listeners about feminism. She also explains the differences in feminism between black people and white people

institution. Explanation stages called as a sociocultural practice in text, which means ideology or power explains in the interaction between social-cultural context and the production and consumption of the text.

2.2 Ideology

The manner of ideology originated from the Greek language, namely from an “eidos” of the word and “logos”. Eidos means thought, ideas, future or concept, while logos means science, the theory or the understanding. Thus, ideology as a science or theory, which consist of ideas or future in the permanent feature and as an understanding of thought. According to Fairclough (1995), ideology is defined as the involves of the description in the world from the perspective of a certain interest. Ideology as a collection of ideas and beliefs, that is systematic the direct one’s behavior in various fields of life. In language, ideology is the concept of thought and the system to represent which the different classes to make a sense in society. Ideology refers in the system of interrelated the beliefs and values belonging an individual or group and not exclusively in the political realism (Jost, 2007). The conception of ideology represents a problematic concept, which is ideology has been a number of conflicting definitions. Thompson (1990) said that the conception of ideology has two basic categories, there are neutral conceptions and critical conceptions. Neutral conception means ideology as a system of mind and belief that

out of political issues that need to be addressed and acknowledge. Radical feminism approach is the social and political change in the structure of inequality between men and women. Influential writers of radical feminism are Mary Daly, Andrea Dworkin, Kate Miller, and Juliet Mitchell. Radical feminism avoids a subordinate of gender. Thus flow views that woman gets oppression which causes by patriarchy system. The current political, as always refuse in cooperate anywhere. Radical feminism is theoretical practice to develop gender analysis. Hence, the genre tries to destroy a patriarchy system which focuses on the human body. Political in radical feminism portray the gender divisions as the most fundamental and politically significant cleavages in society. Radical feminist dominates in society and the power structure which has responsibility for subjugation and inequality as long as the system values in society which will not be reformed. Radical feminists visualized that there are no alternatives other than the total displacing and modernization of society in order to realize their goals (Echols, Alice, 1989). Radical feminism defines as a sexist, it means creates a women's harassment which considers that can free of themselves when they have done with the innately oppressive and dominating of the patriarchal system.

and experiential functions in the structure of the text of the coherence level. Bloor and Bloor (2004), argues conjunctions divides into four classes, there are additive, adversative, causal and temporal. Additive conjunction connects into two clauses with the different information such as and, or, nor, furthermore, besides, that is, in other words, etc (Halliday&Hasan, 1976). Furthermore, adversative conjunction connects into two different clauses in each of content, which contrast with one clause into another clause, such as but, though, yet, however, on the other hand, in either case, etc. For example, My brothers are not as interested as I am. But I cannot participate, I cannot go to Umunna's meetings, I cannot have a say. Further, causal conjunction is the cause or signals in the clausal, such as so, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly, result, in consequence, because of that, etc. For the example, He doesn't worry about looking too masculine and therefore not being taken for granted. Last is about temporal conjunction. This conjunction is a sequence of the time for something to happen, such as then, until, then, next, afterward, subsequently, etc. For the example, I was going to say that maybe women are born with a cooking gene until I remember that the majority of the famous cooks in the world, whom we give the fancy title of "chefs," are men.

Chimamanda completed her primary and secondary education at the University of Nigeria School. She wins several awards for her academic excellence. Then, she studied a medicine education at the University of Nigeria, however, she did not enter the medical profession. In 1997, Chimamanda published her own poems entitled *Decisions* and left Nigeria for the United States to study communication at the Drexel University in Philadelphia on a scholarship. During in the Drexel University, Chimamanda published a play, *For Love of Biafra*, which deals with the Nigerian civil war. This story marked the author's imaginative of the Biafran conflict at that time, which had divided the country between 1967 and 1970 and had claimed both of her grandfathers.

After two years at Drexel, Chimamanda moved from Drexel and live with her sister, Ijeoma, who had recently established a medical practice in Coventry. Chimamanda transferred to Eastern Connecticut State University and graduated in 2001 with cumlaude in a major of communication and a minor in political science. When she was a senior in Eastern, she started writing the first novel, *Purple Hibiscus* and published in 2003. The story imagines about Nigeria in the late 20th Century. In the story focuses on a fifteen years old Igbo girl, Kambili and follows the evolution of the heroine's attitude toward her father as a businessman.

Before published of her novel, Chimamanda began to gain recognition on the international literary scene as several of her short stories were nominated for prestigious awards. In 2002, she was declared a joint winner of the BBC Short Story

In 2006, Chimamanda published the second novel, *Half of a Yellow Sun*, which concerns with the complexities of the Biafran war. This novel gained as a won of the Orange Broadband Prize for Fiction on 2007 and was shortlisted for the Commonwealth Writer's Prize for Best Book (Africa Year) at the same year. *Half of a Yellow Sun* was a success as a commercial in the United Kingdom and sealed the writer's status as one of the leading figures of early 20th Century African Literature.

Chimamanda returned to Nigeria when she tours the world to promote her work. She is also supporting local literary talent by organizing workshops for aspiring writers in Lagos. On 2008, she graduated from Yale and moved to Columbia, Maryland. In September in the same year, she received a fellowship from the MacArthur Foundation, a \$500,000 and called a genius grant awarded to promising researchers and artists.

All of the short stories by Chimamanda published in April 2009. All of the books revised versions of eleven previously published pieces and a new thought provoke story that interweaves themes, such as religion, homosexuality and illegal immigration to the United States.

2.5 Previous Research

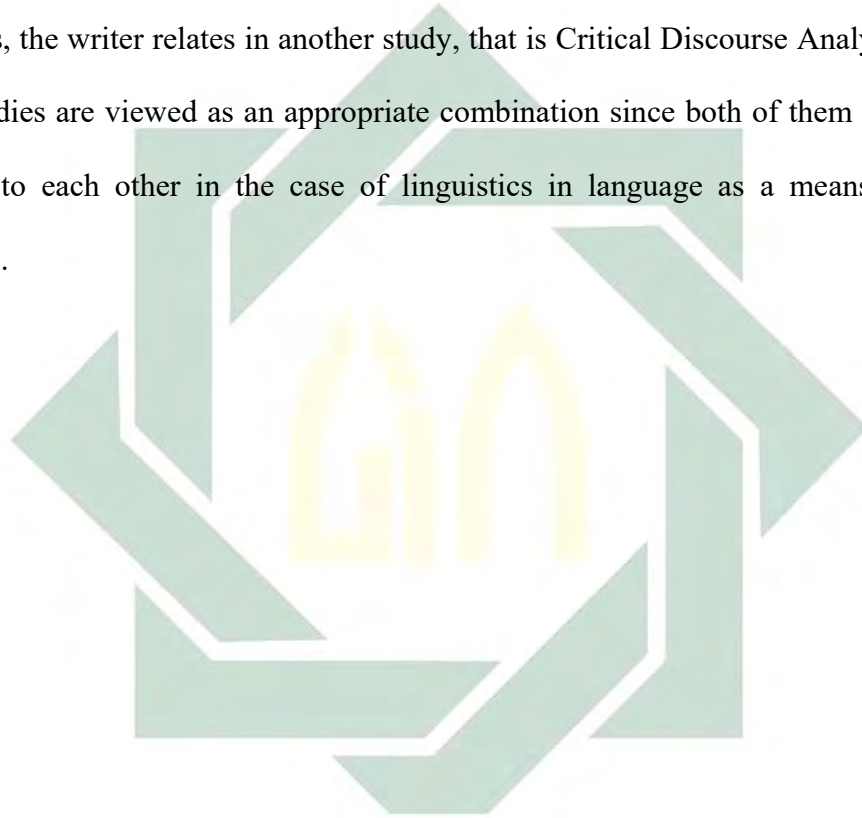
To support the analysis, the writer presents three previous studies related to the two fields of study that are used in the research. The writer uses these researches as the developing of ideas. They use linguistic analysis in research through Discourse and Systemic Functional Linguistic. To begin, with Kusumawati study *A Discourse Analysis of SBY's International Speech Text: A Study on Critical Linguistics*. She analyzed a speech by SBY in the International Speech. The writer used the qualitative method. The writer aims to describe grammar which used by SBY's speeches through Critical Discourse Analysis approach proposed by Fowler (1979) via Young and Harrison (2004:3) and combines with Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL). The writer focuses on two metafunctions in SFL, there are ideational metafunction and textual metafunction. The writer takes nine speeches by SBY in an international speech on 2011 based on some criteria, topics and abundant data. In the data analysis, the writer applied Fairclough's framework for analysis. The writer chose two metafunctions on SFL as limitation of her research. As the result, the writer emphasized the grammar seen from word choice, clause and sentence element, figures of speech, and the pattern of clause change means to convey a new meaning based on who is the speaker and psychological effect shown to listeners. The result can reveal the speaker purpose extensively and help to describe the argumentative phase on speeches. In the other side, the writer builds SBY self-image on language expertise. On this way, SBY can attract sympathy, therefore international cooperation

can run smoothly. Focuses of analysis are different from the analysis of this unit. Focuses analysis of this research only take one metafunction on the SFL, textual metafunction.

The second research, journal article by Sharififar&Rahimi (2015) presented the research of Critical Discourse Analysis of Political Speeches: A Case Study of Obama's and Rouhani's political Speeches at the United Nations. The aims of this paper were to survey the art of linguistic spin in Obama's and Rouhani's political speeches at the UN in September 2013 by using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic. The writer completed all of the aspects in SFL, was ideational, interpersonal and textual metafunction. The analysis was performed through all of the metafunction to represent how two languages between Obama and Rouhani can incorporate both ideology and power in their political speeches.

The last previous research is a journal article by Leonard &Ashani (2015) presented the research of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) combines with Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL). This analysis focuses on mood, epistemic and modality choices, as well as a reference through personal pronouns used in the political discourse. This analysis shows how political leaders' discourse unearth a sort of harmony with ideologies in international realities. As a result, the analysis revealed the using of declarative clauses (97,45%) in the political discourse. Imperative clauses ranked second (02,54%) to get the population's full support on board.

By presenting the research of textual metafunction and ideological aspect of Chimamanda's speech in this present study, it would create a good finding which is different from the other previous studies. The writer does not only investigate textual metafunction as a part of Systemic Functional Linguistic theory. In the result of the analysis, the writer relates in another study, that is Critical Discourse Analysis. These two studies are viewed as an appropriate combination since both of them are closely related to each other in the case of linguistics in language as a means of social practice.



Post-feminism occurs in the third wave that portrays a failure of woman rights. Through her speech, Chimamanda persuades people's minds that she wants all of the people joining her action to support post-feminism. It shows through the textual process that chooses in Chimamanda's speech. Through the speech in Chimamanda, she uses various kinds of the textual process in the form of grammatical devices and lexical devices to indicate the ideology used by her speech. Grammatical devices are the structural content of sentences formed by grammatical aspects, such as reference, substitution, and conjunction. While, lexical devices are the language content of sentences formed by lexical aspects, such as repetition, synonym, and super-ordinate. To answer the first problem in this study, the writers found various kinds of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion which are used in Chimamanda's speech. There are generalized in the section below.

4.1.1 Description Stages

Description stages defined as text analysis. In this stage concerned with the formal properties of text (Fairclough, 1989: 26). As the first step, this part doing an analysis of ideology, which conducted in the description stage. This stage, concern with the experiential values of grammatical aspects. The experiential value of grammar deals with the ways in which the grammatical forms of language code happenings or relationships in the world (Fairclough, 1989). The experiential value of grammatical aspect is the way to realize the types of textual processes in the text. As the theory, the textual process is used to reveal the reality discourse through some

you would threaten the man." If you are the breadwinner in your relationship with a man, you have to pretend that you're not, especially in public, otherwise, you will emasculate him"

Possessive adjectives of "them and they" are selected by Chimamanda in her speech that refers to the boy and girl. "His and him" used by Chimamanda in her speech referred to the hard man. "His and him" in the grammar aspect has a different meaning. As the grammar aspect, "him" included on personal pronoun as an object within sentence. Then, the use of "his", refer to the possessive adjective. A possessive adjective is located before the noun. It can be seen in the phrase "*his ego*", which means ego itself is a noun that followed by his.

In the other case, Chimamanda in her speech also uses word of "You" which refers to the girl. "You" it used by Chimamanda in her speech to give the understanding for a girl, that girl must be a success and full of ambition. It can be seen in the sentences of "You can have ambition, but not too much." "You should aim to be successful, but not too successful, otherwise you would threaten the man." If you are the breadwinner in your relationship with a man, you have to pretend that you're not, especially in public, otherwise, you will emasculate him". From her speech, we know that actually Chimamanda support what to do by the girl, means that Chimamanda wants to change women in the world to be ambition women and successful women.

