CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Theoretical Framework

This section explains a number of theories used for the analysis of this study. This study focused to reveals the structure of racial injustice and social context of Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel by drawing upon Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) proposed by Teun A. van Dijk.

2.1.1. Critical Discourse Analysis

Firstly, before the writer go into Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), the writer would be acknowledge Discourse Analysis (DA). Discourse Analysis refers to a number of approaches used for analyzing application of written, spoken and gestural language or any type of symbolic application. The principles of discourse analysis are beyond text analysis, speech or paper analysis. There are two general approaches to discourse analysis: descriptive and critical. Since this study was conducted with critical approach, the study of this approach is discussed.

According to Litosseliti (2010:127), CDA evolved formally in the early 1990s. Since then, various branches of the movement have emerged. Among these, Critical Linguistics (Fowler et al., 1979) is the forerunner of CDA and looks closely at how features of grammar work ideologically within individual texts to undermine oppressed groups. French Discourse Analysis (Pecheux, 1982) looks at the ideological effects of discursive formations in positioning people as social subjects but does not emphasize practical applications of theory. Social Semiotics (Hodge and Kress, 1988) explores ways of analyzing multimodal texts and practices of reading and interpreting. Socio cognitive studies (van Dijk, 1991) focus on the reproduction of inequalities such as racism and ethnic prejudices in discourse and media communication, linking cognition with wider social processes. Lastly, the Discourse-historical method aims to 'integrate systematically all available background information in the analysis and interpretation of the many layers of a written or spoken text' (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997:266).

Fairclough (1993:135) believes that the aim of Critical Discourse Analysis is to examine systematically ambiguous relationship among texts, events, discursive contexts, and wider social and cultural structures. CDA has become "the general label for a special approach to the study of text and talk" (van Dijk, 1995:17). According to van Dijk (1993b:249), CDA studies how discourse relates with power, dominance and social inequality on the one hand and how the discourse analyst positions himself/herself in such social relationships on the other hand. In other words, there is a particular focus on the significance of discourse when dominance is produced or reproduced. It is essential to keep in mind that in this context dominance is defined as "the exercise of social power by elites, institutions or groups, that results in social inequality, including political, cultural, class, ethnic, racial and gender inequality". Critical discourse analysis studies the way this events and texts have ideologically raised formed from power relationship and the way ambiguity of relationship among discourse and society is itself a factor for assurance power and inequality. Many forms of dominance may look natural until they are challenged by critical discourse analysts (van Dijk, 1993b:249-250 & 255).

As reported by van Dijk (1993b:279), CDA needs to meet certain criteria in order to be significant:

Critical discourse analysis can only make a significant and specific contribution to critical social or political analyses if it is able to provide an account of the role of language, language use, discourse or communicative events in the (re)production of dominance and inequality.

In the *Handbook of Discourse Analysis* (2001:352) van Dijk describes CDA "as a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context." Moreover, he explains that CDA is a theoretical framework that reveals the relations between discourse, social cognition and society. Within these relations, he describes social cognition of the "missing link" between discourse and dominance (van Dijk, 1993b:251).

According to van Dijk (cited in Goldberg and Solomos, 2002:146), discourse plays a fundamental role for cognitive dimension of racism. Ethnic prejudices and ideologies are not innate, and do not develop spontaneously in ethnic interaction. They are acquired and learned, and this usually happened through communication, that is, through text and talk. And vice versa, such racist mental representations are typically expressed, formulated, defended, and legitimated in discourse and may thus be reproduced and shared within the dominant group. It is essentially in this way that racism is "learned" in society.

CDA can be defined as the study that aims to uncover the relation between discourse and power abuse that results into social inequality. In order to do so, this field of study focuses on the implicit linguistic strategies used in discourse to influence its recipients.

2.1.1.1. Social Cognition

Van Dijk's Social Cognition Discourse Analysis is an approach characterized by the interaction between cognition, discourse and society. It began in formal text linguistics and subsequently incorporated elements of the standard psychological model of memory, together with the idea of frame taken from cognitive science. A large part of van Dijk's practical investigation deals with stereotypes, the reproduction of ethnic prejudice, and power abuse by elites and resistance by dominated groups.

In critical discourse analysis not only analyzes the linguistic elements, but also concern to the context behind the discourse. Because of that, critical discourse analysis according to van Dijk explained that the analysis of a discourse not only based on text analysis, but also examines how the text is produced. This research applied Critical Discourse Analysis focus on Social cognition approach proposed by van Dijk. This approach is available to discover the social inequality which appears as the effect of social interaction and power dominance. By using this approach, it allows the researcher to understand the theme, the scheme, and linguistic features, which supported the text as has been stated by van Dijk (1998), every text and talk has its own schema.

As cited in Eriyanto (2001), van Dijk saw how the social structure, dominance, and power groups in society and how cognition and awareness shape and influence the particular text. Discourse by van Dijk described has three dimensions: text, social cognition, and social context. In the text of the first dimension, which examines is how the structure of the text and discourse strategies used to emphasize a particular theme. At the level of social cognition learned the news text production process involving individual cognition of journalist. While studying building a third aspect of discourse that developed in the community will be a problem. The third dimension is an integral part and carried out jointly in the analysis van Dijk (Eriyanto, 2001:225).

Van Dijk divided the text structure into three levels: Macrostructure, Superstructure, and Microstructure. First, the macrostructure, this is a global meaning or general from a text that can be observed by looking at the topic or theme is emphasized in the news. Second, the superstructure is a discourse structure associated with a text frame or scheme, how the parts are arranged in a news text as a whole. Third, the microstructure is the meaning of discourse that can be observed from the small part of a text that is a word, phrase, paraphrase and others (cited in Eriyanto, 2001:227).

The elements of the text that as proposed by van Dijk can be more understood from the table below (Eriyanto, 2001:228):

Text Structure	Things which are observed	Elements
Macrostructure	Thematic Theme or topic in the text	Торіс
Superstructure	Schematic The arrangement of the part of the text Semantic Style The meaning that delivered in the text by giving details or reducing another details. Syntaxes Style The sentences forming and composition is used in the text	Schema Background, Details, Meaning, Presupposition, Nominalization Sentence Form, Coherence, Pronoun
	Stylistic Style the word choice are used in the text Rhetoric Style The rhetoric as the stressing	Lexicon Graphic, Metaphor,
	technique is used in the text	Expression

2.1.1.2. Discourse Structure

Critical Discourse Analysis is concerned with the (re)production of or the resistance against power, dominance and inequality through text and talk. It studies how these relations are discursively (re)produced or resisted by social group members and how the underlying ideologies are key to this (re)production or resistance. By trying to discover patterns of manipulation or dominance in discourse, the analyst wants to expose what is hidden or not immediately obvious (van Dijk, 1995:18-19).

2.1.1.2.1. Thematic

Theme element belongs to the macrostructure that analyzes the higher or more global levels than the micro level of words, sentences, and sentence connection. Topic or theme represented in one several sentences which is the main idea. Topic also described as *"semantic macrostructure"* (van Dijk, 1985:69).

In linguistic and discourse analysis, semantic macrostructure are the overall, global meanings of discourse, usually also describe in terms topic, gist, or upshot. These semantic macrostructure (global meanings or topic) are typically expressed in for instance the headlines and lead of a news report, or the title and the abstract of a scholarly article. Macrostructure of discourse are distinguished from its microstructure, that is, the local structure of words, clauses, sentences or turns in conversation. Macrostructures may be derived from microstructures by operations such as abstracting that is, leaving out or summarizing specific details. Semantic macrostructures of topics define what is called the global coherence of discourse (van Dijk, 1980:136).

2.1.1.2.2. Schemata

Schematic structure or superstructure illustrates the general form of a text. Schema refers to the framework of a discourse or schemata, such as the prevalence of a conversation or writing that starts from the introduction, followed by the main contents, followed by conclusion, and ended with the closing. Which part comes first, and which parts hidden, will be regulated in the interest of making discourse (van Dijk, 1985:70).

Schema or superstructure consists of several categories: headlines, lead, main events, previous events, background and verbal reaction. Headlines and lead is the first step that makes the author thinking hardly to act the reader. It means that how the first word can make the reader acknowledge the events (Sobur, 2009:76).

2.1.1.2.3. Semantics Style

Semantics is related to meaning or significance of language. In this case, the meaning that will be found on the text is derived from the relationship between sentences and propositions that build a particular meaning in the text building (Pateda in Suhendi, 2011:22). Semantic strategies are intended to describe that the writer or the own group is right and marginalize other group, thus producing the opposite meaning.

Semantic style deals with the meaning of the text discourse. Semantic element has very close relation with the lexicon and syntax elements. The elements that classified in the semantic style are background, detail, purpose, presupposition, and nominalization elements. Background element is the reporter's fact or perspective, placed in the news story that explains the event, for the long period knowledge (history) or present knowledge (context), in order to help the readers understand about the fact of an event in the text (Mencher, 2008:272).

According to Allan (2009:986-987), detail element links the information control that is extended by the writer or journalist. The writer shows the extra information (with a complete details) if that information has a good or valuable news for them. On the other hand, the writer presents less information (or even do not tell the information more) if that information has a negative value for them. Similar with detail element, meaning element sees if the information is positive and having extra value for the communicators, it would be explained explicitly and clearly. Furthermore, if the information has negative value and the journalist want to cover it, they would use euphemism word, by using the implicitly technique to conceal the information.

Hudson (2000:321) states that a presupposition is something assumed (presupposed) to be true in a sentence which asserts other information. It will generally remain a necessary assumption whether the utterance is placed in the form of an assertion, denial or question and can be associated with a specific lexical item or grammatical feature in the utterance. Presupposition is used to explain all assumptions toward the utterance and the expression that is produced by the speaker. It confirms that presupposition is the speaker's assumption which is unsaid but communicated (Levinson, 1983:168).

Fairclough (1992:27), in introducing the concepts of nominalization, writes that 'nominalization is the conversion of a clause into a nominal or noun'. For instance, the noun reduction derived from the verb reduce and obligation from obligate. The nominalization is one way to obfuscate agency. Nominalization is potentially making the process and action of the investigation in that sentence into abstract thing, in other word, make a biased sentence.

2.1.1.2.4. Syntaxes Style

Syntactic aspects of a discourse are related to the ordering and structuring sentences and to build the systematically and logical ideas in sentences. Syntax aspects include forms of sentences (associated with a logical way of thinking that explains the proposition in a series of sentences), coherence (relation between word and sentence), and the selection a number of pronouns.

According to Pateda (cited in Sobur, 2012:80) sentence form related to how to think logically. The sentence form of the text is not just a question of technical correctness of grammar, but determining the meaning, which is formed by the form of sentence. In the structure active sentence, somebody become the subject of a statement, whereas in passive sentences somebody becomes an object. A meaning in a statement may look different depending on the placement of the subject and its object. Generally, the main subject that is considered important is always placed at the beginning of the sentence.

A text must have a coherent in meaning and in structure. At the semantic discourse analysis, the discourse coherence deals with the coherent sentences in meaning in the text. In the other hands, at the syntax discourse analysis, the discourse coherence deals with the coherent sentences in the logic and structure forming in the text levels.

A simple basic rule of the coherence sentence is that sentence A is coherent with sentence B, if A refers to a situation or an event that is a possible condition of the situation or event referred to by B (van Dijk, 1988:12). A text will be said as coherent text if it describes a possible sequence of events (acts or situations). Moreover, the coherence depends on our knowledge and beliefs about what is possible in the world.

According to Brown and Yule (1983:191), coherent sentences in the text are easily analyzing by seeing the conjunctive cohesion. Halliday and Hasan distinguish four types of conjunctive cohesion; additive (and, or, furthermore, similarly, in addition), adversative (but, however, on the other hand, nevertheless), causal (if, so, consequently, for this reason), and temporal (then, after that, finally, at last).

Another element in syntax style is pronoun, used to manipulate language by creating imaginative community. Pronoun has a function to avoid word repetition. The author uses pronoun to show where the position of individual or community.

2.1.1.2.5. Stylistic Style

Stylistic is defined as the study of style, variation, or choice of word in speaking or writing to make a different connotation or effect as a result (Mey, 2009:1046). In news report, the stylistic is of great importance since the different words carry different shades of meaning. The key to stylistic excellence is a wide vocabulary and a sensitivity of language using. They guide the writers to do the word choice. The word choice used to denote such neutral, negative, and positive designations of the news actors and events in the news report.

The lexical choices that were chosen by the journalist in serving the news are not spontaneously, but it was designed ideologically based to make the readers understand the news that are presented by them. The stylistic variation will be influence by the situation of conversation (formal and informal), written text (formal and informal text), gender, power, and social status (van Dijk, 1988b:10).

2.1.1.2.6. Rhetoric Style

Strategy in rhetoric level is style that is expressed when a person speaks or writes. How the speaker or author deliver the messages which will be delivered to public or audience. Rhetoric has persuasive function. Rhetoric also appears into interaction form whether formal or informal interaction that creates an impression of how presenting himself in front of audience. The elements of rhetoric are graphics and metaphor.

Graphics is form of writing, whether capital letter, lowercase, big size or small size, italic, bold, underline, number, colour or not. Those writing form is used to reveal which parts of the text are highlighted or prioritized and which parts are marginalized (Eriyanto, 2001:257-258). In conversation form of discourse the emphasized delivered by using intonation from the speaker. The second element of rhetoric element is metaphor. It is sentence to support the main idea. In a discourse, the author delivers not only main idea by text, but also proverb, expression and metaphor intended as ornament from a discourse. Metaphor that the author used has function as basis of reasoning, justification for the opinion or particular idea to audience.

2.1.2. Discourse and Society

Van Dijk explains that language plays a very important role in society, since people are not only using language to achieve communication processes (speak, write, or read), but also serves as a tool that makes them member of a society, cultural group, community, etc. in order to demonstrate and form their identities. Discourse is a significant element that shows and constructs the characteristic of the socio-cultural context and its analysis may show how language is used within a particular group, organization, culture or society (van Dijk, 1997b:1-5).

Additionally, discourse plays very important role in society since it is the medium used to convey ideologies in a persuasive manner. The ideologies within a group refer to who they are, who part of their group is, what do they do and why, what is good and bad for their members, and what is their social position; these concepts serve as markers of the communal interests and the individual practice, as well as the knowledge shared by the community (van Dijk, 1997:11). Discourse, ideologies, and social group represent a cycle, where discourse is first comprehended, then shared, then it will become abstract and finally, generalized.

Van Dijk (1989:5) said that social groups have specific ways to interpret, understand, and categorize events. He also mentions that each culture shares common sense, procedures, strategies, structure, and processes. All these elements are not only part of a social nature, but also of social cognition. Moreover, power is an essential part of social cognition which allows the member of a society to use and form their representations of social groups, classes, institutions, and the relationship between the dominant and the less powerful.

2.1.3. Media Discourse

Media discourse refers to interactions that take place through a broadcast platform, whether spoken or written, in which the discourse is oriented to a non-present reader, listener or viewer. Though the discourse is oriented towards these recipients, they very often cannot make instantaneous responses to the producer(s) of the discourse, though increasingly this is changing with the advent of new media technology, as we shall explore. Crucially, the written or spoken discourse itself is oriented to the readership or listening/viewing audience, respectively. In other words, media discourse is a public, manufactured, on-record, form of interaction (O'Keeffe, 2011:441).

Large variety of discourse types in the media are news, novel, advertising, film, TV-programs (talk shows, etc.), and so on. One important strand of research into media discourse is preoccupied with taking a critical stance to media discourse, namely critical discourse analysis (CDA). It is important that we continually appraise the messages that we consume from our manufactured mass media. According to O'Keeffe (2011:441) the fact that media discourse is public means that it also falls under the scrutiny of many conversation analysts who are interested in it as a form of institutional talk, which can be compared with other forms of talk, both mundane and institutional.

2.2. Related Studies

In this section, the writer discussed a number of empirical studies drawing upon Critical Discourse Analysis. Many of the researchers (Prihandoko, 2013; Ningsih, 2013; Nugraha, 2014; Safitri, 2015) use Critical Discourse Analysis as their tool to analyze the ideology of text and talk. It is because CDA can reveal what is behind the text.

Prihandoko (2013) adopted Critical Discourse Analysis to analyze racial discrimination in movie *Avatar: the Last Air Bender*. By used critical discourse analysis belongs to Norman Fairclough, his study seek to describe racial discourse of white supremacy and its articulated in scene, monologues, dialogues, and visual composition used in the movie Avatar: the Last Air Bender. His study found that 'white' race is portrayed as a character that identical to the protagonist character, super hero that has responsibility and power. Whereas, 'black' race no longer described by the

negative traits. Thus, the different between his study and this study is primarily on the main theory used. Moreover, this study emphasizes racial injustice in a novel using critical discourse analysis belongs to van Dijk theory.

A critical discourse analysis conducted by Ningsih (2013) investigated novel *Kronik Betawi* by Ratih Kumala. Her study focused on reveal what is the meaning behind the text of *Kronik Betawi* novel related to discourse identity of Betawi ethnic, since colonial times up to the beginning of the era of reform along with interest or what ideological background underlying the text made. Her study found that the discourse of Betawi ethnic identities change over time, related to the underlying social condition. The identity discourse in *Kronik Betawi* novel can be considered as part of the consistency of the media industry which often represents Betawi people as tacky and outdated. The different between his study and this study is the focus of the study, in her study, Ningsih focused on ideological background of *Kronik Betawi* novel. Moreover, this study emphasizes racial injustice in *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel.

Nugraha (2014) on his research, *A Critical Discourse Analysis on Hillary Clinton's Speech "American for Marriage Equality"*, used critical discourse analysis to find the text structure of the speech and the ideology of Hillary Clinton. He found that, liberalism ideology is drawn from the utterances in Hillary's speech text. In the analysis of ideology, many sentences in the speech text are supporting freedom, in this case, the freedom of human rights. The different between his study and this study is the subject of the study. He used speech of Hilary Clinton as his subject and this study used a novel by Harper Lee as the subject of this study.

Another research is investigated about racism in NBC News Online Mass Media through Critical Discourse Analysis (Safitri, 2015). The subject of his study is three news reports of Michael Brown case, taken from online mass media, NBC News Digital. Her study focused on the structure and the ideological implication of text play a role in the modes of production and social context. The result of her study is the white community used text media to maintain their racist ideology. Socially, white is superior and black is inferior. The different between her study and this study is the subject of the study. She used news reports of Michael Brown case, taken from NBC News Digital as her subject and this study used a novel by Harper Lee as the subject of this study.

Generally, after review the previous research, the primarily difference of this study from the aforementioned empirical studies resides on the purposes of the research and the data source. The purposes of this research are: describing the structure text (macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure) and analyze the social context in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel.