CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

This research is actually built and accommodated by some theories, such as the theories of discourse and of Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG). Thus, next are the reviews of those theories.

2.1 Discourse

2.1.1 An Overview of Discourse

If you want to find out the actual definition of discourse, you will have difficulty to do that since there are actually some definitions of it. This is caused by the existence of the term of discourse in some disciplines, such as linguistics, psychology, sociology, politics, communication, and also literature. In addition, there are also some experts that in this case are critical analysts define discourse based on their own viewpoint.

According to Kress, discourse can be defined as follows:

> *"Discourse is a category that belongs to and derives from the social domain, and text is a category that belongs to and derives from the linguistic domain. The relation between the two is of one realization: discourse finds its expression in text."* (Kress, 1985: 27)

Based on the explanation above, discourse is related to the social phenomena. However, discourse needs something to be a channel of its emergence. Here, Kress asserts that the channel is text.

The relationship between social aspect, discourse, and text is not only seen by Kress, but also other experts in particular Fairclough. He sees "*discourse as a complex of three elements; social practice, discourse practice (text production, distribution, and consumption), and text."* (Fairclough, 1995: 74) Therefore, discourse can also be defined as a combination of those three correlated elements.

Additionally, McCharty and Carter states that

> *"a view of language which takes into account the fact that linguistic pattern exist across stretches of text. These patterns of language extend beyond the words, clauses, and sentences which have been the traditional concern of much language teaching. The view of language we take is one which focuses, where appropriate, on complete spoken and written texts and on the social and cultural contexts in which a language operates."* (McCharty and Carter in Paltridge, 1994: 1)

In the explanation above, here, they make the definition of discourse more specific. They divide text into spoken and written text and also extend cultural context as one of the elements of discourse.

2.1.2 Discourse Analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis

The same case will be found when you try to find out the actual definition of discourse analysis. Actually, there are some definitions of discourse analysis.

However, according to Eriyanto, *"the point is that the discourse analysis is related to the study of language/ the use of language."* (Eriyanto, 2001: 4) Likewise, M.Stubbs also has the same view of discourse analysis as explained below:

> 1) *Concerned with language use further than the boundaries of a sentence or utterance.*
> 2) *Concerned with the interrelationship between language and society.*
> 3) *As concerned with the interactive or dialogic properties of daily communication.* (M. Stubbs, 1983: 1)

The first point of the M. Stubbs' explanation about discourse analysis is a little bit same with what Eriyanto has previously said that is the focus of the discourse analysis is actually concerned with the analysis of language. After that, M. Stubbs extends his view by adding two following points. He sees that discourse analysis is concerned with how to find out the relationship between language and the reality of society and also concerned with communication.

Additionally, Pennycook (1997) in Paltridge (2000: 153) points out that a critical perspective of discourse analysis seeks to investigate the relationship between language use and the social and political contexts which surround them.

As having explained in the previous explanation that the focus of discourse analysis is the analysis of language, Mohammad A.S. Hikam in Eriyanto (2001, 4-6) then introduces three paradigms of discourse analysis in viewing language. They are positivism - empiric, constructivism, and critical paradigm. The last

paradigm is later actually the actor of the emergence of the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). So, what is CDA? Van Dijk defines CDA as follows:

> *"Critical Discourse Analysis is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuses, dominance and inequality are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context."* (Van Dijk, Teun. 1998)

Next, Pennycook (1997) in Paltridge (2000) also defines CDA as follows:

> *"Critical Discourse Analysis draws from work carried out in the area known as critical theory, which considers the social, cultural, economic, and political ways in which people are inequitably positioned as well as how the production of and reception of texts is ideologically shaped by relations of power."*

Those two explanations above point out that the focus of CDA is actually to criticize how power is abused in one side to elevate someone or group that have the power or we can call it as a dominant group, and the other side to position someone or group that have no power in an inappropriate position.

2.1.3 Media

In the process of news issue, we can't refute the existence of Media in particular Mass Media. It is the institution that is responsible to convey information in the form of news. Once again, actually, two different paradigms - positivistic paradigm and critical paradigm - take important role in defining Media. They have their own view concerning to the Media.

Firstly, positivistic paradigm *"believes that journalist and media is just an autonomous entity, and news that is produced should represent the reality."* (Eriyanto, 2001: 31) Concerning to the position Media takes in the process of news release, according to the positivistic paradigm, Media is an independent institution that has no relation with other institution in particular the dominant institution. Then, the news conveyed by them is taken for granted as the actual reality.

Secondly, critical paradigm has actually a different view concerning to the Media as explained that *"as critical paradigm questions the position of journalist and media in the whole social structure and power in society, in the end that position influences news, not the reflection of the reality.*" (Eriyanto, 2001:32) Concerning to the position Media takes in the process of news release, the critical paradigm sees Media not only as a tool of dominance, but also having produce dominance's ideology. Media can be used as a channel of legitimizing the existence of the dominance and their ideology as well.

2.1.4 Representation

Representation is related to how something is presented in the news as what Eriyanto said that *"the term of representation itself is directed to how one, a group, perception, or opinion is presented in the news."* (Eriyanto, 2001: 113) Furthermore, Fairclough states that

> *"What can be represented in clauses includes aspects of the physical world (process, objects, relations, spatial, and temporal parameters), aspects of mental world of thoughts, feelings, and sensation, and so forth, and aspects of the social world."* (Fairclough, 2003: 134)

From the Fairclough's statement above, we can point out three general aspects related to the representation that are physical, mental, and social aspects.

2.1.5 Strategies of Discourse

The development of the study of discourse that has come into the area of the critical analysis has actually made some analysts to be involved in the critical paradigm. The analysts commonly have their own approach to discourse. Roger Fowler, Robert Hodge, Gunther Kress, and Tony Trew are known as the analysts identically focusing on seeing language as a social practice. Next, Sara Mills focuses on feminism. However, besides those who have explained previously, Fairclough and Teun Van Dijk are the most familiar analysts since their approach to discourse are often used as the theory of the analysis of discourse. Additionally, Fairclough focuses on how to connect the micro text to the macro social context. Yet, Teun Van Dijk focuses on what people have already been called as social cognition. Nevertheless, considering to the congruity with the phenomena of the research that will be tried to prove, Theo Van Leeuwen's theory is used. Then, who is actually Van Leeuwen?

According to Eriyanto, Theo Van Leeuwen is one of critical discourse analysts that is specifically concerned to *"detect and scrutinize how a group or one is positioned in the marginal position in a discourse."* (Eriyanto, 2001: 171) Here, the way of how a side is positioned in an inappropriate position and the other side that is in this case the dominant side is positioned in a higher position is his concern. Then, by examining this condition, the relation between discourse and dominance appears. Thus, through the discourse, the dominance will freely *"define something, correct something, and blame something."* (Eriyanto, 2001: 172)

As having explained that Theo Van Leeuwen is concerned with how a side is positioned in an inappropriate position and the other side in higher position, there will be two strategies appears as having explained in the chapter 1 in particular in the framework of the theories point. They are exclusion and inclusion as Eriyanto said that

> *"if exclusion is related to the question how a group is quitted, so inclusion is related to the question how each group is presented through a news release."* (Eriyanto, 2001:173)

Next, the description of those two strategies will be specifically explained below.

2.1.5.1 Exclusion

Exclusion is the strategy used by Mass Media to make something is quitted from the news. There are three specific strategies as defined as follows:

2.1.5.1.1 Pasivation

Basically, this strategy is a process of *"how a group or an actor is not involved in a talk or discourse."* (Eriyanto,2001: 173) It is actually done to protect one actor that in terms of social status tends to be higher than the other one. By hiding the actor, Mass Media tends to have intention to drive the readers' attention into the other one. Below is the example:

Active	A police assassinated a protester.
Passive	A protester was assassinated.

The first sentence is an active sentence. By presenting this sentence, the actor is obviously seen that is "A police". However, by presenting the next sentence that is a passive sentence, it is obviously seen that the actor "A police" does not exist or in the other word, it has been hidden. Then, the reader has unconsciously been driven to be concerned with the victim that is "A protester" and to pay no attention to the actor "A police".

2.1.5.1.2 Nominalization

It is actually the process of *"changing verb into noun."* (Eriyanto, 2001: 175) In English, it is normally called gerund. By presenting the gerund, a sentence will not need a subject. Then, the actor will once again be quitted from the sentence.

Verbal	A police assassinated a protester.
Nominal	There was an assassination of a protester in the demonstration two days ago.

In the first sentence, the actor “A police” is obviously seen. However, it cannot be found in the second sentence. Actually, the second sentence is just like information that there was an event of an assassination. The actor of the assassination itself has been hidden then the reader has unconsciously been driven to be just concerned with the event, not the actor of the event.

2.1.5.1.3 Sub - Clause Changing

The process of quitting the actor in the news, besides using those two preceding strategies, Mass Media sometimes use this strategy. It is done when the subject of the sentence is changed into a sub-clause. The indication of this strategy will clearly be seen in the following example:

Normal sentence	A police assassinated a protester.
Sub - clause changing	To control the situation, a shot was fired at, then a protester died.

The first sentence has once again shows the actor “A police” obviously. In contrary, as usual in the second sentence, it has been hidden. Now, the changing of sub-clause is taken to be the strategy. It is usually done since Mass Media has already regarded that the reader have already known the actor. Next, for having intention to efficiency, the actor is hidden. However, it unconsciously makes the actor hidden.

2.1.5.2 Inclusion

Inclusion is the strategy used by Mass Media to represent something, someone, or group in a text. There are seven specific strategies as defined as follows:

2.1.5.2.1 Differentiation - Indifferentiation

When using this strategy, a social actor and an event can be represented in the text by comparing them with other social actor and events. Based on the critical paradigm, *"the presenting of other group or event indirectly shows that a group is not good compared with them."* (Eriyanto, 2001: 179) So, here the dominant group takes important role in the process of the representation, they have more opportunity to push other group into a corner.

Differentiation	Thousands of workers of Company are still on strike, while an offer made by the management of company for making a discussion is rejected by them.
Indifferentiation	Thousands of workers of Company are still on strike.

Using differentiation strategy, Mass Media tries to represent the workers of Company by having intention to push them into corner as a side that cannot be invited to make a discussion. Additionally, it tries to drive the reader to have a view of this event that the management of company is the right side.

2.1.5.2.2 Objectivation - Abstraction

Actually, this strategy is related to the question *"whether information of an event or actor is presented by giving a concrete sign or just an abstraction."* (Eriyanto, 2001: 181) By giving the detail, it will not be a problem actually. The

problem will appear when Mass Media gives an abstraction. The abstraction will produce a different view in the reader's mind that an event in which a social actor is involved tends to be communicated as if it is in a big number.

Objectivation	He had been twice in jail.
Abstraction	He had repeatedly been in jail.

Using the abstraction strategy, Mass Media tries to inform the reader that the subject "he" is a very bad guy reflected in the use of the word "repeatedly". It can be different if the objectivation strategy is used. By using the objectivation strategy, there is still possibility that he is not a bad guy since he had not been in jail anymore. However, by using abstraction strategy, he has been pushed into a corner since it can be regarded that there is still possibility that he had been more than twice in jail and it reflects that he is a very bad guy.

2.1.5.2.3 Nomination - Categorization

This strategy is related to a choice *"whether an actor is presented as he or she is or just the categorization of the social actor."*(Eriyanto, 2001: 182) The category can be religion, status, physical category, etc. Let's take a look at the example below!

Nomination	A man was caught by the police since he brought drugs.
Categorization	A black man was caught by the police since he brought drugs.

By using Categorization strategy, Mass Media unconsciously tends to position black men in general in an inappropriate position that they are identically related to criminality, brutality, and of course drugs.

2.1.5.2.4 Nomination - Identification

This strategy is a little bit same with categorization strategy previously explained. However, there is still a difference here. It is that in this strategy, the process of defining a social actor or an event is done by adding a sub-clause. According to Eriyanto, *"Here, there are two propositions, in which the second proposition is the explanation or information of the first proposition."* (Eriyanto, 2001: 184) Let's take a look at the example below!

Nomination	A protester died on the demonstration yesterday.
Identification	A protester, who brought a gun, died on the demonstration yesterday.

The sub-clause "who brought a gun" is the identification given by Mass Media. By giving the identification, "a protester" has been as if that he is at fault since he "brought a gun". So, Mass Media tends to drive the reader to have a view that the death of the protester is caused by himself since he can be regarded as a dangerous man if he is not killed.

2.1.5.2.5 Determination - Indetermination

This strategy is related to the question whether a social actor or an event is clearly named or not (Van Leeuwen calls it anonymity). According to Van

Leeuwen in Eriyanto *"anonymity produces generalization, not specification."* (Theo Van Leeuwen in Eriyanto, 2001: 186) Below is the example.

Determination	Person having a close relationship with the President is involved in the corruption case.
Indetermination	Juprianto, the minister of transmigration is involved in the corruption case.

In the first sentence, Mass Media just presents that there is "person having a close relationship with the President is involved in the corruption case". It actually does not give specific information about who is involved in the case, then it can make a view that there are a lot of close friends of the President are involved in emerged though in reality, only "Juprianto, the minister of transmigration" who is involved in the case.

2.1.5.2.6 Assimilation - Individualization

This strategy is related to the question *"whether a social actor that is the object of news is represented by obviously giving the categorization of the actor or not."* (Eriyanto, 2001: 187) By the existence of assimilation, there will be a generalization of a social actor. Normally, it can be related to the community in which the social actor is involved. So, it can push a community into a corner, though only a member of the community is involved in an event.

Assimilation	Students died after being fired by the police
Individualization	Ari, a student of UNIKOM, died after being fired by Parto, a police, during the demonstration yesterday.

Using assimilation strategy, the actor involved in the event "the demonstration" tends to be viewed as a community. The first community is "students" and the second community is "the police". It is as if that all students died and all police fired the students. However, using individualization strategy, there is only one student named Ari died and one police named Parto fired the student "Ari".

2.1.5.2.7 Association - Dissociation

This strategy is related to the question *"whether an actor or a side is presented separately or is related to the bigger group."* (Eriyanto, 2001: 189) By using this strategy, Mass Media can actually drive the reader to have a view of an event in general, though the event is just related to the small number of the actor involved in. Below is the example.

Association	After in Bosnia, 50 Moslems died in Ambon.
Dissociation	50 Moslems died in Ambon.

In the first sentence, there is an adverb "after in Bosnia". By presenting this adverb on the sentence, Mass Media has unconsciously informed us that Moslems are always the victim of a murder, though in reality, only 50 Moslems in Ambon who died.

2.2 Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG)

Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) is a theory found by Michael (Alexander Kirkwood) Halliday and used as a tool for understanding how language works, and for analyzing language in use. Then, it can be said that this theory is not only concerned with the structure that in this case is identically related to the traditional grammar but also with the meaning constructed by the structure as explained that *"functional grammar view language as a resource for making meaning."* (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 6) Therefore, there are differences between traditional grammar and SFG as clearly described in the following table based on the explanation of Gerot and Wignell (1994: 6).

	Traditional Grammar	Functional Grammar
Primary concern	How is (should) this sentence be structured?	How are the meanings of this text realized?
Unit of analysis	Sentence	Whole text
Language level of concern	Syntax	Semantic
Language	= A set of rules for sentence construction	= a resource for meaning making
	= something we know	= something we do

Table 2.1 The difference between Traditional Grammar and SFG

2.2.1 Clause and Clause Complex

According to Gerot and Wignell, *"Systemic Functional Grammar talks about clauses and clause complexes rather than sentences."* (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 82) It can be defined that the clause is the basic unit of analysis of SFG, unlike the traditional language or written language that is concerned with the sentence as the unit of analysis. Then, there will be a different rank scale between traditional (written) grammar and SFG based on the explanation of Gerot and Wignell (1994: 82) as viewed in the following table.

Traditional (written)	Systemic Functional (written and spoken)
Sentence	Clause
Phrase	Group
Word	Word

Table 2.2 The difference of Rank Scale between

Traditional Grammar and SFG

Considering to the explanation viewed in the preceding table, it can be defined that if we are going to apply SFG in analysis, the analysis of clause will be the focus since a clause is regarded as the largest grammatical unit here. However, in SFG, we will also be introduced to the term clause complex that can be defined as two or more clauses logically connected then there will be those which are going to be explained based on the level of analysis as follows:

2.2.1.1 Clause: Transitivity

Considering to SFG as the tool of analysis that is concerned with not only the analysis of structure but also the analysis of how the structure works then constructs a meaning, a clause can be a representation of the actual event. Then, there is a system of analysis called transitivity emerges that introduces three semantic categories that can bridge the actual event and linguistic structures.

The first category is Circumstances. It answers the question of when (temporal), where (spatial), why (cause), how (manner), as what (role), by who or what else (accompaniment), and what about (matter).

The second category is Processes. It has seven different types identified by Halliday as explained in the following table as quoted from Gerot and Wignell (1994:54)

Material	Doing	Bodily, physically, materially
Behavioral	Behaving	Physiologically and psychologically
Mental	Sensing	Emotionally, intellectually, sensorily
Verbal	Saying	Lingually, signaling
Relational	Being	Equal to, or some attribute of
Existential	Existing	There exist
Meteorologically	Weathering	

Table 2.3 The types of Processes identified by Halliday

The third category is Participants. It is actually related to the types of process of a clause. Then, this following table will clearly describe it as quoted from Halliday (1985: 131).

Process type	Category meaning	Participants
Material:	'doing'	Actor, goal
Action	'doing'	
Event	'happening'	
Behavioral	'behaving'	Behaver
Mental	'sensing'	Senser, phenomenon
Perception	'seeing'	
Affection	'feeling'	
Cognition	'thinking'	
Verbal	'saying'	Sayer, target
Relational	'being'	Token, target
Attribution	'attributing'	Carrier, Attribute
Identification	'identifying'	Identified, identifier
existential	'existing'	Existent

Table 2.4 Process types, their meanings, and key participants

2.2.1.2 Clause Complex: Parataxis

According to Halliday, *"parataxis is the linking of elements of equal status. Both the initiating and continuing element are free, in the sense that each could stand as a functioning whole."* (Halliday, 1985:198) In addition, Gerot and Wignell states that *"parataxis is used when one clause follows on from another. In traditional grammar this is called coordination."* (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 92) Based on those two explanations above, parataxis is the relationship between two clauses in which each clause is equal. To indicate whether it is initiating or continuing clause, in parataxis, we can use number: 1, 2, 3, and so on to mark the clauses.

2.2.1.3 Clause Complex: Hypotaxis

According to Halliday, *"hypotaxis is the binding of elements of unequal status. The dominant element is free, but the dependent element is not."* (Halliday, 1985: 198) In addition, Gerot and Wignell states that *"hypotaxis is used to refer to relationships in which one clause is dependent on another. In traditional grammar this is called subordination."* (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 92) Based on those two explanations above, hypotaxis is the relationship between two clauses in which one clause takes position as a dominant clause and the other clause as the dependent clause that the existence of it depends on the other clause, in this case the dominant clause. To indicate the clauses whether it is a dominant or dependent clause, we can use Greek letters: alpha (α), beta (β), gamma (γ) to mark the clauses.