

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents introductory remarks of the research which involves background of the research, research questions, research objectives, research significances, definition of key terms, and organization of writing.

1.1. Background of Research

September 27, 2017 Justin Trudeau, The Prime Minister of Canada, delivered a speech before the United Nations General Assembly in New York, US. In the speech, he raised the human rights violations issue in Canada, particularly, of what indigenous people have experienced. He confessed that Canada had failed to protect Aboriginal people's rights. As the leader of his country, Trudeau openly acknowledge his nation's disgrace by delivering social injustices that happen in his country. A leader who should have to conceal the nation's disgrace, openly admit his failure and dilapidated treatment he gave to Indigenous people in general forum. This unique phenomena has attracted the researcher to conduct the research of why a country's leader straightforwardly open his nation's disgrace in United Nations General Assembly forum where leaders from many countries presented.

Social injustice still happens among people around the world that require serious attention from leaders of countries to solve. This issue occurs when society undergoes inequality as result of unfairness and discrimination in particular aspect of social life. Social injustice could be vertical or horizontal. The former constitutes regulation or law which deliberately limits or even prohibits certain group or individual's right to gain, vote, choose their own will. This could be portrayed in unequal access to voting law, policing laws, information, decision making. The latter involves the treatment of the others based on personal subjective view and prejudice such as race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, age, and physical ability.

Leaders of a country –they might be president, prime minister, chancellor, or king- are the most responsible side for the prosperity of the citizen. A good government will devote all of their effort to eradicate social injustice who subsequently, build society based on equality in the countries. Justin Trudeau is one of the leaders who persist to struggle for human rights. As the leader of Liberal Party of Canada, which espouses the principle of liberalism and humanism, Trudeau definitely performs the principles of the party. The party's principle is to twine all human beings regardless of what the religion, ethnicity, race, gender, and social class. Since was elected as the Prime Minister of Canada in 2015, he concerned on human rights issue which is the problematic topic in Canada. In the campaign, Trudeau pledged some promises like economy, national security and military, marijuana legalization, and pocketbook issue. Moreover he guaranteed to raise unmentionable human rights issue like First Nations, Syrian refugees, immigration, and citizenship (Puzic, 2015). Some promises as to human rights issue have been partially fulfilled by the government. It shows Trudeau's progressive idea is tangible and authentic.

Justin Trudeau as the Prime Minister of a big country as Canada has, obviously, power to influence the others. Delivering a speech in a serious forum as United Nations General Assembly as to crucial issue of nation will attract the attention from the others. Fairclough (1995) said that speech has three main functions, they are; informing (telling someone about particular facts), regulating (controlling something or someone), and persuading to make someone do or believe something by giving them a good reason to do it Speech could reveal someone's motive, ideology, and concept that speaker want to influence the audience. Speech is represented through language, and language is the practice of ideology (Fairclough, 1995, p. 71). Speech is used to convey a broad sense of meanings and the meaning conveyed with those words is identified by immediate social, political, and historical conditions. Moreover, language could never be neutral since there are always interests within (Fiske, 1994).

Justin Trudeau at the United Nations tried to build a discourse related to indigenous people's fate in his country. Discourse is to be seen as a form of social action, always determined by values and social norms, by conventions (as naturalized ideologies) and social practices, and always delimited and influenced by power structures and historical processes (Wodak R. , 1995). When someone speaks as a member of groups, they express ideologically what they have been taught at their groups. Some discourse genres, such as newspapers and political propaganda have the explicit aim of teaching ideologies to group members and newcomers.

Taking notice on the awareness of power and dominance, and the relation between language and power, hence the study of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) should be used to explain how ideology is represented through language. Discourse analysis is necessary since it reveals a prevailed discourse in society. Denaturalization involves showing how social structures determine properties of discourse and how discourse determines social structures (Fairclough, 1995). Such a study involves showing how ideology determines discourse and how discourse in turn determines social categories.

Since CDA concerns on the text and social context relation, furthermore ideology revelation, the Systemic Functional Linguistics' Halliday is the best co-theory of CDA. SFL and CDA view language as social process, and look the role of language in society where language is produced. Thus, these two sciences consider discursive events influence the context which is produced in language (Lynne, 2004). SFL is a functional-based theory which studies that language in society has evolved. It examines the real event of language to understand the purposes of language viewed in variety of contexts. SFL works in grammar area and vocabulary which is combined to tie meanings in the text then correlate them with the social context (Paltridge, 2006, pp. 127-129).

The aspects of ideology is not merely reflected in vocabulary, but they works in grammar level (Goatly, 2000). The part of grammar of the clause which is relevant to concept, and representation of the world is called transitivity.

Transitivity analyzes how events is represented in terms of what is happening, who is involved, and by what the events are done. Halliday (2014, p. 214) describes how transitivity could represent the real world or events by dividing sort of experience: inner and outer. Between what we experience as happening ‘out there’ in the world around us, and what we experience as going on inside ourselves, in the world of consciousness such as imagination, perception, and emotion. The form of the ‘outer’ experience is where the events and action happen in the real world. While the ‘inner’ experience is partially the replay of the action, recording it, reacting it, and reflecting on it. Transitivity basically linking three main elements to create the meaning; participant refers to who is doing the action, process refers to description of what happen, and circumstance provides the description of what, how, why the events are happened or will be taking place (Halliday, 2014). By looking at the definition of transitivity above, this system could be employed to discover the meanings in the clause. It is in step with CDA to uncover hidden meaning in the delivery of the speech.

Furthermore, the researcher will analyze relational value in grammatical feature of the speech. Fairclough (1989, p. 111) provides relational value in grammatical feature in questions; (i) What modes (declarative, grammatical question, imperative) are used? (ii) Are there important features of relational modality? (iii) Are the pronouns *we* and *you* used? These questions will be taken into account in the description stage later.

In gaining ideas to this research, the researcher has found several similar studies which have been conducted. Beji (2016) analyzes the contribution of transitivity to Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in relation to the social and historical context in which it occurs. Lydia (2014) reveals ideological stance of The Jakarta Post magazine over 2013 APEC in Indonesia. Zhang (2013) conducted a research of how the two media in China and American frame the report by means of Fairclough’s framework of CDA. Fauzi did a research of how ideology is represented through language. In the research, he employs CDA and SFL theory to reveal Obama’s ideology and the represented issue in his speech at Universitas

Indonesia. Despite the researcher uses CDA study, but in this paper, the research object is different.

The employed theory is Fairclough's theory as to power and ideology and Halliday's transitivity theory. Furthermore, researcher uses Fairclough's framework of CDA; description, interpretation, and explanation as the methodology of conducting CDA research. Description stage deals with the formal feature of the text, in this case clause which will be analyzed by transitivity process and relational value in grammatical features. Transitivity is used to uncover Trudeau's ideology since it copes with human experience in language form. Interpretation stage deals with the relation between text and interaction and social production. Discourse is not solely regarded as text, but is discursive practice. Explanation stage deals with the linkage between interaction and social context. This stage considers that discourse is formed by variety of social interests that make discourse is not neutral.

In this research, the researcher attempts to find out Justin Trudeau's ideology through his speech at the United Nations as to social injustice that Indigenous people experienced. By using CDA as the tool to uncover the ideology and SFL as the new grammar to support the research, this research will give a significant fact that transitivity system could reveal someone's ideology. Furthermore this research is hoped to develop the CDA and SFL science in later study.

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1.2. Statement of Problems

The background has been elucidated. It is known that Justin Trudeau has certain ideology in delivering his speech about social injustice. And speech which is represented through language is never neutral according to expert. Thus, there is always interest and ideology that is represented by a speaker. Based on the background above, there appear questions:

1. How is social injustice narrated in the speech of Justin Trudeau at the United Nations?
2. What is his position towards the phenomenon?

1.3. Research Objectives

This research focuses on the way of Justin Trudeau narrates his speech regarding to social injustice in Canada and ideology that emerges in the speech. The researcher attempts:

1. To observe of how Justin Trudeau narrated his speech at The United Nations General Assembly.
2. To investigate Justin Trudeau's ideology in his social injustice speech.

1.4. Research Significances

This research is hoped to contribute in Critical Discourse Analysis field either theoretically or practically. Theoretically, this research is hoped expanding language analysis through CDA. Furthermore, the researcher hopes this research can help the other researchers to make the research based on interrelated theories as this research employs two CDA and SFL theories. Practically, this research is hoped to make the society enhancing critical thinking that they undergo in social life, and also comprehending what discourse that is being constructed by a speaker.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

The following point elucidates some definitions of terms that will often occur in the research.

a. **Critical Discourse Analysis:**

Is an analytical method to see language from different perspective. Its goal is to uncover the inequality, dominance, and ideology in language where power and dominance used in language use.

b. Ideology:

Ideology is defined as the basis of social representations shared by member of a group. Ideology allows people to organize multitude of social beliefs about what is the case, good or bad, and to act accordingly (Van Dijk, 1988).

c. Power:

Power is conceptualized both in terms of asymmetries between participants in discourse events and in terms of unequal capacity to control how texts are produced, distributed and consumed in particular socio-cultural contexts.

d. Transitivity:

Transitivity belongs to experiential metafunction which sees language as the representation of human experiences. Transitivity link the three main elements; participant refers to who is doing the action, process involves six types of process; material, relational, mental, behavioral, verbal, and existential, circumstance refers to how and why the events are happened (Halliday, 2014).

1.6. Organization of Writing

This research is organized into five chapters.

Chapter one presents introductory remarks of the research which involves background of research, research questions, research objectives, research significances, definition of key terms, and organization of writing.

Chapter two provides some related theories as to the research. It contains the definition of Critical Discourse Analysis, Fairclough's framework which involves description stage, interpretation stage, and explanation stage. This framework is the main foundation of the research. Furthermore, there are definition of ideology, power, political ideology (liberalism and pluralism), and transitivity with six

processes (material, mental, verbal, behavioral, relational, existential) this chapter describes comprehensively that language is not only regarded as autonomous entity, but also social practice where language constructs and is constructed by socio-cultural phenomena.

Chapter three discusses methodology of conducting the research. In this chapter the researcher tries to depict the research design, source of data, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter four elucidates findings and discussions of the research. This chapter illustrates analysis of Fairclough's framework by means of transitivity analysis as the main tool to analyse the data. Additionally, relational value in grammar level is also analyzed in this chapter.

Chapter five gives the conclusion and suggestion of the research





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