The convincing state of Fairclaugh's Model in the American political series newsroom

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Abstract

The current study is concerned with the hypothesis that fairclaugh's (1989) model is enough to cover a discourse linguistically and for achieving this hypothesis, a theoretical view is given Fairclaugh's approach and followed by a practical application of this model by using a qualitative analysis to clarify the hypothesis. The study reaches a result that in spite of fact Fairclaugh's claim that his approach is not enough to tackle a discourse linguistically, the study approved that the model of Fairclaugh (1989) is enough to accomplish this need.

1.Introduction

The primary goal of CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS is to develop a different strategy or method for evaluating and exploring, not to replicate another approach or to represent an opposite approach to other approaches in the same cycle. As a result, it might be viewed as a wave in comparison to previous discourse analysis presentations. According to Van Dijk (2008), the social theory that first appears in the 1970s and matches the critical method or theory that has a significant impact on CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS can be considered the starting point of this field of study.

It is implied that CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS is a linguistic form of behavior analysis. Despite the fact that the theories of socialists and CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS are very different from one another, according to Bhatia et al. (2008), that kind cannot be separated from social factors. According to Blommaert (2005), each theory with a social component has a significant impact on the growth of CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS 's criticality.

After all, there is a significant distinction between CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS and social theory in that the former is primarily concerned with the impact of social dimensions and factors on the text regardless of the linguistic features of the text, whereas CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS considers all the linguistic faces that may have an influence on the text in relation to the social dimensions, and this is the most distinctive feature of CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS as mentioned by Roger (2004).(

There are many approaches in CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS, one of the main ones if that of Fairclaugh (1989), the problem is that Faitclaugh (1989) sees that his approach is not enough to cover a text linguistically in spite of the fact that it is enough to cover a text and pick up an ideology whifh is the aim of the study.

So, a theoretical study is going to be given and followed by a practical study of the third episode in season two the political American series 'Newsroom' and it is limited to Fairclaugh's model (1989) and the third episode of second season.

Chapter Two

2. Literature View

2.1 Fairclaugh's Approch

Fairclaugh is one of the linguists who presents a method in CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS research, but what sets him apart is that he offers three steps in three separate places and books due to societal change that affects CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS 's primary meaning in various ways. Since each of these three actions has a distinct perspective on CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS, they can be viewed as three different faces of CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS. The first face is demonstrated by the 1989 release of his book, Language and Power. In this book, Fairclaugh illuminated the ideological discourse and the ways in which it is influenced by the society at large. Additionally, he focuses on the manner in which he evaluates and criticizes that. Additionally, he focuses on the manner in which that discourse is analyzed and critiqued, which is one of the fundamental components of CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS. This version also has a strong connection to the later versions because they all complete one another's cycles (Khemavuk & Leenatham, 2020).

The central concept of CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS 's second face is reflected in the 1992 publication Discourse and Social Change. This aspect of CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS is more expansive than the preceding one because it emphasizes extensively explicating discourse. Discourse should be examined in order to comprehend that society and sample its discourse because it is acomponent of social requirements (Koul, Samantaray, & Atul, 2021; Magnaye et al., 2020).

By focusing heavily on political speech, policymaking, and the methods by which both are criticized, Political Discourse Analysis, published in 2012, marks the beginning of the formation of the third face of CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS. This emphasis on social issues and developments is genuinely grounded in social theory.

Therefore, Fairclaugh offers three key concepts for CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS: analyzing and criticizing ideological discourse, analyzing discourse in light of social developments, and analyzing and criticizing political discourse and policy making. The three ideas represent a scientific procedure for determining the relationship between each society and the text, or between that society's culture and the text.

The main objective of CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS 's scientific research is to understand the relationship between causation and resolution because, as stated by Fairclaugh (1995), these two concepts show the relationship between text, culture, and social construction. By understanding these relationships, CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS will be able to make an informed decision about how social construction shapes these relationships and creates the ideological framework of the study's target society.

Prior to that, Fairclaugh (1989) gives a three-dimensional strategy, one of the best techniques that uses CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS as the starting point and needs to be handled. This technique is dependent on Hallidy's systemic functional approach and the Foucault critical approach because its primary work is centered on the language system and the role that language plays in a particular civilization (Alazzany 2008:28.(

Fairclaugh claims that despite this, he adheres to CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS in all of his explanations of CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS since it utilizes

the reciprocal relationship between language, power, and ideology 1989.Fairclaugh)

To clarify the linguistic elements and other elements that are present in the system of social construction, he attempts to illustrate the first two relations (language and power) in various types of discourse.

In order to be clear, these characteristics and their relationships are inherent to society and should be taken into account when assessing a conversation (Ibid:2)

Then he demonstrates that his notion of power does not only apply to social standing but also to conflicts between men and women, senior citizens and social groupings, racial conflicts, and conflicts where there is power abuse.

Before anything else, Wodak and Reisigl (2009:27) refer to Fairclaugh's approach as a Dieletctical- Relational Approach because they assert that it is a study of the dialectical relationship between language and some social practices, the relation between the structure and agency, or the relation between discourse and other social practices elements.

(Ibid:453-454)

The three modes or stages that make up Fairclaugh's analytical approach are description, which is comparable to the text, interpretation, which is comparable to the production and use of discursive practice, and explanation, which is comparable to the social construction and relation of discourse. (1989, Fairlaugh)

The analysis in this stage is completed by identifying the various possibilities that are found among the options of the linguistic component, such as grammar and text structure, as the description stage's primary goal is to accurately depict the text's features. Fairclaugh (1998, pp. 109–111.)

According to him, some textual characteristics must be explored because they are crucial for CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS to conduct a thorough study of a particular discourse. These characteristics are the text's formal characteristics, as stated by Faircluagh (Ibid:139). But he comes to the conclusion that describing a text's formal properties is insufficient for analysis, so he claims that texts must instead be interpreted, distributed, and produced before being thoroughly explained in terms of how social construction and relations work, which then reflects social class and power struggles (Ibid:140.(

Fairclaugh (1998) places a great deal of emphasis on the concept of power when discussing power struggles, to the point where he divides it into two categories: that which is exercised through coercion (or some other form of obligation) and that which is done through fabrication, deception, or consent. Any form of violence, including physical violence, serves as the coercive force, and manufacturing serves as the manufacturing force (Fairclaugh1998: 3-5)

Then Fairclaugh divides this concept into two types, the one that depends on the "political or social implications" of language users and the common or "universal sense," in order to explain how society depends on one of the most significant problematic phases of language, the ideological phase, particularly in exercising power (Ibid:33-34)

According to Fairclaugh, there exist what are known as "power relations," which are not reducible to class relations, and these relations can lead to conflict between males and

women, ethnic groups, or social groups. (Ibid:34)

In order to illustrate his three-dimensional analytical framework, each discursive event is shown to have text, discursive practice, and social practice. This is the initial dimension that corresponds to the processes of description production. (Ibid;133-134)

In order to show how texts are typically formed from several discourses, it is necessary to look at how speakers of a language interpret or construct texts at the second level of interdiscursivity. (Ibid) Examining social practice is the third part of the component that looks at social event.

Chapter three

3. Methodology

In this section, the practical side is going be held by applying Fairclaugh's Model on the text of the third episode in the second season which is taken from the website and analyzed qualitatively.

3.1. Data Analysis

3.1.1. Description Stage
The first stage, referred to as the description stage, should focus on a few textual elements that are outlined in chapter two. Some examples of these textual qualities are vocabulary and textual arrangement. (Fairclaugh1989,109-112)

3.1.1.1. Vocabulary
There are various ways to define vocabulary, including classification schemes and alternate wordings. Alternative language has a big impact on text analysis, and in this case, it reveals the ideological identification used in the text Fairclough is now studying (Ibid)

3.1.1.1.1 Expressions of Universality
Examples of global vocabulary include the words (all, universal, every, everyone, everyone, no one, everyone, and anyone). In this episode, a select few of these vocabulary words are covered. The use of these phrases, which are used 76 times in this episode, demonstrates the meaning the political figure in the story intended to convey for two reasons: first, to show his political authority as the representative of his population, and second, to show that the speech was not meant to be directed at any particular individuals or their racial, religious, or cultural backgrounds.

3.1.1.1.2 Expressions of liberalism
Some expressions that can be used to demonstrate liberalism include (Freedom, equal , liberal , loyal , liberty , property , free and loyalty). Liberal expressions are those that display the liberal ideology. The use of these words can reveal a text's ideological identity.

Free is the liberal word that is used the most frequently and is depicted in the table and picture above as such. Out of every six times, it is used. Despite the fact that the series is intended to critique some political people, its frequent use reveals the political figure's purpose to demonstrate to the public his claim of liberalism.

Property and liberal follow as the following occurrence of the liberal phrases. Out of

six, one is used for each.

Last but not least, the presenter and the political guest were discussing a political story that had been reported incorrectly, and the speech was devoted to the channel that reported that speech, even though it was the least used liberal expression.

3.1.1.2 Textual Structure

According to a review of the episode's text, it reflects a plot that has been bent for political purposes and in line with the speaker's topic of discussion.

Since this section resembles Hyme's (2014) acronym for his model of "speaking," the action took place in a newsroom, and the subject matter was solely political; as a result, the majority of the abusive language used in this section was intended as a form of criticism. The aim was to humiliate, abuse, and expose the lies that other political media outlet, like CNN and the BBC, display in their accounts of the explosion

The majority of the language is colloquial and slang, and the present simple tense is most frequently employed to generalize ideas, which is very helpful in recognizing the ideological identity of universality.

3.1.2 Interpretation Stage

In order to fulfill the following study needs, this stage will also incorporate the items specified in Chapter 2 and the speech acts.:

3.1.2.1 Situational Context

Four questions were raised to examine the situational context, as claimed by Fairclaugh (1989) and explained in chapter two.

3.1.2.1 What's going on?

The text under investigation can be divided into three categories, based on this question and what Fairclaugh (1989) says: activity type, topic, and purpose.

The text being studied is a literary work that is a part of the series result. By mimicking a newsroom of two to three newsrooms from outlets like CNN and BBC, the theme is a political one.

Last but not least, the aim of that text or discourse is to attack some political channels and TV. channels to uncover the manner of faking news like the story of the explosion, the way of abusing the opponents, the items in the political domains.

3.1.2.2 Who's involved?

The presumed political guest who uses some political names of political personalities like Jim Harper when the debate is over a political topic is the source of the political titles in the text under investigation.

While the addressees are people who watch such political channels in addition to the channels intended for criticism, the presenter's function in the interaction was to reflect the questions of the audience.

3.1.2.3 In what relations?

The current text under study incorporates two relations: the political relation, in which a political series wants to call some political channels for political purposes, and the

preservation of the rights of the work by the company presenting this work and the American government because this discourse has a direct relationship with some channels that are supported by the government, as well as the social relation, by which the discourse can be understood by all people.

While the people and the political channels are the addressees because they are the ones who are intended by the critique, the text's content is the addressers who wish to address the political and social audience.

3.1.2.4 What's the role of language?
Language is used in the current text under study as a means of delivering the criticism to the political channels and political figures on the one hand, and to the people who are supposed to know the truth behind this criticism on the other hand, because language is the gifted means by which people can communicate. Thus, language serves as a means of communication between addressers and addressees.

3.1.3 Explanation Stage
The following are some examples of how ideology and power will be discussed in this section:

3.1.3.1 Ideology
By concentrating on the ideas that can be found implicitly, explicitly, directly, or indirectly in the current texts, this idea of ideology will be studied. Universality, liberalism, individuality, and collectivism are some of the concepts that may be at play. The following will be used to illustrate how these terms are defined:

3.1.3.1.1 Universality
The key idea in the text at hand, universality, could be compared to the central idea of universality in the first episode of the series. The main tenet of the universality ideology is that all of the people in that nation are included in it, regardless of their cultural, religious, or ethnic backgrounds. However, this universality is intended to be used abusively against political figures and channels, and this universality includes a general critique of the populace directed at these channels and personalities.

3.1.3.1.2 Liberalism
The liberalism ideology is employed in addition to the universality ideology. The basic tenet of this ideology is to expose the formalization of political life in the target nation by portraying politicians as being obedient to the will of the people when in fact they are acting in opposition to what is being demanded of them.

3.1.3.1.3 Individualism
The Individuality ideology is mentioned and put into practice both implicitly and explicitly by highlighting the right to individual freedom and how he has the right to know everything accurately without any fabricated news or facts and without any incorrect promises that may be broken by politicians who have frequently been abused for their stealing of the rights of the individual.

Despite the fact that the domain ideology is universality, individuality nevertheless exists in this work.

3.1.4 Power

As was said in the second chapter, the power will be analyzed by looking into its origin and its scope of authority.

3.1.4.1. Source or Origin

The political series that serves as the basis for the show was created by both sides in response to the newsrooms of other political channels. Therefore, the political newsrooms where the falsified news is broadcast serve as the series' first source. Old political speeches that are cited by the speakers serve as the second source.

3.1.4.2 Authority

The two channels that belong to the government serve as representations of the government's power, which serves as the text's source of authority. The current text mimics their political power because it was created in response to these routes.

4.Conclusion

By taking in consideration the speech of Fairclaugh (1989) that sheds light on the fact that his approach is not enough linguistically to cover a discourse. The current study concludes that Fairclaugh's model is enough to cover discourse linguistically by following the three stages of description, interpretation and explanation.

So, the hypothesis approved that the model is quite enough to achieve the goal of the study.

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