# POWER REPRESENTATION IN SATIRICAL HUMOR

# *LAST WEEK TONIGHT* WITH JOHN OLIVER

**THESIS**

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**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG**

**2017**

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# POWER REPRESENTATION IN SATIRICAL HUMOR

# *LAST WEEK TONIGHT* WITH JOHN OLIVER

**THESIS**

**Prsented to**

**Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malaik Ibrahim Malang**

**in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements**

**for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra**

**By**

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This is to certify that Siti Mu'arifatul Kalami's thesis entitled *Power Representation in Satirical Humor Last Week Tonight with John Oliver* has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, October 31th, 2017

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**LEGITIMATION SHEET**

This is to certify that Siti Mu'arifatul Kalami's thesis entitled *Power Representation in Satirical Humor Last Week Tonight with John Oliver* has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S).

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**CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP**

Hereby, I certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) entitled " Power Representation in Satirical Humor Last Week Tonight With John Oliver" is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by other persons, except those indicated in quotation and reference. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, October 31th, 2017

Siti Mu'arifatul Kalami



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## MOTTO

**Treat Others as You Want to be Treated**

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## DEDICATION

I proudly dedicate this thesis to

My father, Sunyoto

My mother, Komsiyah

My Sister, Siti Amimah

My Brothers, Nur Abidin and M. Ikhwan

My Best Friends; Dwi Wahyuni, Yusril, Sukron, Syaifudin



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All praises due to Allah SWT, the lord of the world who has given us this mercy and blessing so that I can accomplish this thesis entitled *"Power Representation in Satirical Humor Last Week Tonight with John Oliver"*. Shalawat and Salam belong to our prophet Muhammad SAW who brough the good news for all human's life.

I am as the researcher realize, there are many people who have supported me to accomplish this research. Hence, I would like to give my great thanks to: My thesis advisor, Mrs. Vita Nur Santi, M. Pd who has patiently guided and helped me to accomplish this thesis with her critical and constructive comments to make the betterment of this research. The examiner Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah,M. Pd and Mr. Irham, M.A who have given me some suggestions and comments in revising this research. My lectures of English Letters Department for being patient in teaching me to get many valuable knowledge. My family who have always give their support, help, pray, love and motivation for accomplishing this research. My friends at English Letters Department student especially who have given their comments to me for finishing this research. My roommate for three years in Malang Dwi Umi Wahyuni who has accompanied me during conducting this research. My friends at KBMB UIN Malang 2013. My friends in the same advisor who have given their advice and comment to make this research better.

Malang, October 31th, 2017

Siti Mu'arifatul Kalami



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# ABSTRACT

Kalami, Siti Mu'arifatul. 2017. *Power Representation in Satirical Humor Last Week Tonight with John Oliver*. Thesis. English Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
Advisor: Vita Nur Santi, M. Pd.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Linguistic Mechanism, Power, Satirical Humor

This research aims to investigate power represented by John Oliver in Satirical Humor Last Week Tonight program aired on September 25, 2016 in HBO channel. Power becomes major point to be analyzed because it is one of the source to influence people's ideology. Satirical humor discourse implements the use of power to control and to construct people. Through power, satiris easily to control and influence people's mind into his own interest.

This research is descriptive research because it describes the linguistic mechanisms of power used by John Oliver. The researcher is also catagorized as qualitative research because the data are in the forms of words and utterances.This research uses Norman Fairclough's theory (1995) to analyze the utterances which indicate power through linguistic mechanisms as the strategy to influence people's mind in the production structure of the text.

The result of this research shows that John Oliver represented his power toward audience by using the linguistic mechanisms (satirical words and phrases, persuasion, speaking illusively, threat, imperative verb, interrogative statement, and declarative statement) in text analysis, but declarative statement is dominant part on showing his power. Meanwhile, in discourse practice analysis the power shows in the process of production and consumption of the text. Further, in sociocultural practice analysis his power is dominated on the part of situation and social. All of them generally aim to authority, to persuade, and to control the information to the audience in making him powerful than other.

It is suggested for further researcher to conduct the research by investigating power which is reflected in different area, for example in media discourse, such as in news, sports, celebrity and advertisment. Besides, it is also seggested for the further researcher to conduct the research using same theory proposed by Norman Fairclough because it needs to develop, so that, the new researcher will find the new result of the analysis and it will increase the knowledge through the diversity of the result.



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# ABSTRAK

Kalami, Siti Mu'arifatul. 2017. Representasi Kekuasaan dalam Humor Satir *Last Week Tonigh* bersama John Oliver. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: Analisis Wacana Kritis, Mekanisme Linguistik, Kekuasaan, Humor Satir.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kekuasaan yang dimiliki oleh John Oliver dalam program Satirical Humor Last Week Tonight yang ditayangkan pada tanggal 25 September 2016 di saluran HBO. Kekuasaan menjadi poin utama untuk dianalisis karena merupakan salah satu sumber untuk mempengaruhi ideologi masyarakat. Wacana humor satir menerapkan penggunaan kekuasaan untuk mengendalikan dan membangun persepsi manusia. Melalui kekuasaan, satiris mudah mengendalikan dan mempengaruhi pikiran orang sesui dengan kemauannya.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif karena menggambarkan mekanisme linguistik kekuasaan yang digunakan oleh John Oliver. Peneliti juga dikategorikan sebagai penelitian kualitatif karena datanya berbentuk kata dan ujaran. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Norman Fairclough (1995) untuk menganalisis ujaran yang menunjukkan kekuasaan melalui mekanisme linguistik sebagai strategi untuk mempengaruhi pikiran orang dalam struktur produksi dari teks.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa John Oliver menunjukkan kekuasaannya terhadap penonton dengan menggunakan mekanisme linguistik (kata-kata dan ungkapan satiris, persuasi, berbicara ilusif, ancaman, kata kerja imperatif, interogatif, dan pernyataan deklaratif) dalam analisis teks, namun pernyataan deklaratif adalah bagian yang dominan untuk menunjukkan kekuasaannya. Sementara itu, dalam analisis praktik wacana kekuasaan ditunjukkan dalam proses produksi dan konsumsi teks. Selanjutnya, dalam analisis praktik sosial budaya kekuasaannya didominasi oleh situasi dan sosial. Semuanya umumnya bertujuan memberi wewenang, membujuk, dan mengendalikan informasi kepada penonton sehingga membuatnya lebih berkuasa dari yang lain.

Bagi peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik dengan topik yang sama disarankan untuk melakukan penelitian dengan menyelidiki kekuasaan yang tercermin di lingkup yang berbeda, misalnya dalam wacana media, seperti dalam berita, selebriti dan iklan. Selain itu, disarankan juga bagi peneliti selanjutnya untuk melakukan penelitian dengan menggunakan teori yang sama yang diusulkan oleh Norman Fairclough karena perlu dikembangkan, sehingga peneliti baru akan menemukan hasil analisis yang baru dan berbeda yang akan meningkatkan pengetahuan melalui keragaman hasil penelitian.



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# نبذة مختصرة

كالامي، سي . ٢٠١٧. تمثيل السلطة في الفكاهة الساخرة الأسبوع الماضي الليلة مع جون أوليفر. أطروحة. قسم رسائل اللغة الإنجليزية. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. ونيفرزيتاس إسلام نيجيري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانغ.
مستشار: فيتا نور سانتي، .
الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب النقدي، الآلية اللغوية، السلطة، الفكاهة الساخرة.

---

ويهدف هذا البحث إلى التحقيق في السلطة التي يمثلها جون أوليفر في ساخرة فكاهة برنامج الأسبوع الماضي الليلة بثت في ٢٥ سبتمبر ٢٠١٦ في قناة هبو. تصبح السلطة نقطة رئيسية ليتم تحليلها لأنها واحدة من المصدر للتأثير على أيديولوجية الناس. الخطاب الساخر الفكاهة ينفذ استخدام القوة للسيطرة وبناء الناس. من خلال السلطة، ساتيريس بسهولة للسيطرة والتأثير على ذهن الناس في مصلحته الخاصة.

هذا البحث هو البحث الوصفي لأنه يصف الآليات اللغوية للسلطة التي يستخدمها جون أوليفر. كما أن الباحث يستخدم في البحث النوعي لأن البيانات هي في شكل الكلمات والكلمات.وهذا البحث يستخدم نظرية نورمان فيركلوغ (١٩٩٥) لتحليل الكلام التي تشير إلى السلطة من خلال الآليات اللغوية كاستراتيجية للتأثير على ذهن الناس في هيكل الإنتاج من النص.

وأظهرت نتائج هذا البحث أن جون أوليفر مثل سلطته تجاه الجمهور من خلال استخدام الآليات اللغوية (الكلمات والعبارات الساخرة والإقناع والتحدث الوهم والتهديد والفعل الحتمي والبيان الاستفزازي والبيان التصريح) في تحليل النص، ولكن البيان التصحيحي هو الجزء المهيمن على إظهار سلطته. وفي الوقت نفسه، في تحليل الممارسة الخطاب تظهر السلطة في عملية إنتاج واستهلاك النص. وعلاوة على ذلك، في تحليل الممارسة الاجتماعية والثقافية سلطته يهيمن على الوضع والوضع الاجتماعي. وكلها تهدف عموما إلى السلطة، والإقناع، والسيطرة على المعلومات للجمهور في جعله قوية من غيرها.

ويقترح على باحث آخر إجراء البحث من خلال التحقيق في السلطة التي تنعكس في مجال مختلف، على سبيل المثال في الخطاب الإعلامي، مثل في الأخبار، والمكثفات، والمشاهير والإعلانات. إلى جانب ذلك، فإنه سيعرض أيضا لمزيد من الباحث لإجراء البحوث باستخدام نفس النظرية التي اقترحها نورمان فيركلوغ لأنه يحتاج إلى تطوير، بحيث، فإن الباحث الجديد العثور على نتيجة جديدة للتحليل، وسوف تزيد من المعرفة من خلال التنوع من النتيجة.



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# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation research method, research design, and definition of the key terms.

## 1.1 Background of the Study

Humor is well-known as a fun joke. It is a kind of literary tool that has purpose to amuse and make the audience laugh. According to Bardon (2005:1) humor is a general term that (in its usual sense) refers either to something intended to cause amusement or to whatever quality makes something amusing. Mostly, humor appears in informal situation rather than in formal situation, and the result of humor is laugh. If the audience laugh, they might discover what they might have already known from the humor. The amusing of humor itself is because of some factors, such as, the humorist, misunderstanding and foolishness.

There are some varieties of humor, such as anechdote, stand-up and satire. Satirical humor is one of the interesting humor, because the humor is delivered directly by using taboo, ironic and sarcastic word. Nowadays, it is popular in mass-media. Satire is a literature that has purpose of social criticism. Knight (2004:5) quotes from Dustin Griffin, the functions of satire are inquiry and provocation rather than moral instruction and punishment. As



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a form of humor, usually satire associates with jokes, and tends to concern on criticizing social issues directly.

Moreover, humor has other purposes. It is not only to amuse the audience, but also to invite the audience to think critically and criticize social issues or phenomenon. According to Salvatore (1994:327) humor is seen as a mediating device, while teasing is seen as a device for criticizing a person without an over attack. For example satirical humor. It is a serious news that is covered by humor. According to Appleman (2015:7), satire and humor can be a very influential tool in the political education. The language which is used by the humorist can build positive and negative effects to the audience. Those effects can be seen from the purpose and the kind of humor.

In this study, the subject satire is choosen because it is different from the other humor. This humor requires the audience to understand the topic and has enough knowledge about the context to get the message. Moreover, researcher argues that satire is an appropriate place to criticize by using taboo, ironic and sarcastic word directly. According to Ward (2016), the audience must go through two processes to understand satirical humor. The first process is decoding and the second process is excavation. Decoding refers to the detail information presented at any level of interpreting joke. In this process, the audience tries to read every sign such as expression, diction and gesture that presented by the humorist. Excavation refers to the context.Context is the situation and condition around the text. Because of that, if we want to understand the satirical humor presented by someone, we should



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know the context that comes from background of our knowledge and social culture.

The *Last Week Tonight with John Oliver* is an American late-night talk and news satire television program hosted by comedian John Oliver. This progam is played on HBO (Home Box Office) channel. It combines between talk and news, because this program talks about the current issues around a week and this program is reported in the form of satirical news. This program is different from the other programs, because John Oliver as a host is alone in presenting the news which helped by the role of audience to response the news by giving laugh and applause, so that, the researcher will find significant result of humor's motive. John Oliver is an English comedian. He interjects humor into his presentation, including hyperbolic/satirical analogies, and allusions to popular culture and celebrities.

Last Week Tonight program takes a satirical look at news, politic and current events on weekly basis. The program becomes important because it does not design to entertain only, but also makes the audience think critically about phenomenon which tries to find and show the fact through graphic pictures and vedeos that is gotten and selected from the other news program. Further, the critical thinking also shows when this satirical humor becomes a bridge between consciousness and unconsciousness mind of the audience. According to Knight (2004:4) satire takes the form of a specific attack, even when the real subject of the satire is not the object of attack. In conclusion, this program can be a powerful tool for social crique. Hence, this program is



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an interesting discourse which is proper to analyze using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a part of critical social science. It examines the connections between language use and inequal relations of power (Fairclough, 2015). According to Paltridge (2006 : 178), the aim of a critical approach to discourse analysis is to help reveal some of the hidden meaning and often out of sight, values, positions and perspectives. Because of that, the objective of CDA is raising people's consciousness of how language contributes to the domination of some people by others (Fairclogh, 2015). In conclusion, CDA is an approach that can be used for many studies field to findhidden purpose.

Moreover, Critical Discourse Analysis has purpose to find the meaning behind discourse which has power, so in every discourse there is a power. Foucault claims power is productive of both knowledge and practice (Kelly,1994). Power in this study refers to the power of an individu in certain society, and how that individu maintain his power through the use of language in satirical humor discourse to shape public opinion. Because this discourse has power to control the flow of information. Fairclough (2001) says, the hidden power of media discourse and the capasity of capitalist class and other power-holders to exercised power depend on systematic tendencies in news reporting and other media activities.

Power is an ability of discourse, individual, groups, and institutions to control others. John storey argues from Foucault's explanations (2009 : 318)



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that discourse produces knowledge and knowledge is always a weapon of power. People who has good knowledge s/he will has good power. In another word, more knowledge more power. But in contrast, Vahin (2011 : 2) states, the rich will have power because of their money. In conclusion, researcher classifies two kinds of power; power to control other by using knowledge and power to control other by using their posistion/money.

Power is an essential element in CDA. According to Van Dijk (2008) a key concept in the most critical studies on discourse is that of power, and more specifically the social power of groups or proffesions. Vahin (2011: 2) argues that based on philosophical and social analysis, the social power is defined in terms of control. The groups have power if they are able to control the acts and minds of the other groups. This ability assumes a power stand of advantaged access to limited social properties, such as force, money, status, frame, knowledge, information, culture, or indeed various forms of publict discourse and communiction.

Discussing on power, it can not be separated from the practicing of language itself. There are two distinctions of language when we talks the relation between language and power. According to Bielsa and O' Donnel in discussing power of language we need to consider two distinct uses of language; language as publict discourse and language as interpersonal communication. Language as public discourse means language is used in the publict print media, televison, radio, and web. In contrast, language as interpersonal communication means the language is used when we are as



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individuals interact with others, e.g friends talking, doctor and patient, teacher and student. The satirical humor *Last Week Tonight* with John Oliver is an example of language uses as public discourse.

Satirical humor can represent any powers, because there are some serious issues that may not accept to say in formal situation and directly become accepted throught humor. According to Fairclough (2001: 1) power is exercised in conversation and other forms of talk between people. Actually power appears in any occasion and also has an influence in many fields, such as economic, law, religion and especially in politics. Power is used for controling access and discourse, context, text and talk, and the last power for contoling mind (Putra, 2016). Satirical humor is a kind of humor which tends to use irony and sarcasm language style. In spite of, it has powerful meaning. Diction, expression, and logic reason are very important in this case. They support each other to build power. It becomes a way in which taboo words andsentences can be accepted.

Power and humor have closed relationship since the use of humor not only to amuse and get laugh, but also there are many powers shown, such as power to discriminate someone, power to influence others, power to open or convey something secret which people do not know before, and power to change the mind perception of the people. All of those powers can be covered by humor. In another word, humor is a tool to create power through laughing and foolishness. It is the way to find language awareness and consciousness mind in social life.



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Humor also has power to clarify the social issues around people. It becomes a bridge between consciousness and unconsciousness mind. The laughing was created by the humorist and the audience has power to make laughingstock embarrassed and get various interpretations from the audience. In conclusion, although humor is just seen as a amusement tool, but it has hidden meanings which need to take apart to find the power.

One of the interesting samples is on the satirical humor to criticize political aspects. By using humor discourse *Last Week Tonight* with John Oliver TV program as a subject of the study and power as object of the study, researcher will try to analyze how is power represented in satirical humor to criticize politic actors and create social change through linguitic mechanismwhich is mentioned by Fairclough. The subject of this research focuses on the utterances used by John Oliver, exactly on the episode entitled "Scandal". This episode is chosen because this is ahot topic issues in the political world discussion at the end of 2016. It is based on assumption that the dayafter this episode is the first schedule of United State's presidential debate. Further, the other country such as Indonesia intens to follow the develeping information about those candidates, because we know that United States is a country which has big influences to the other countries, exactly in the political and economical aspect.

Related to this study, researcher finds some previous studies that have similar discussion on this study. Firstly, Putra (2016) examines power relation on Donald Trump's political campign 2015. Secondly,Vahid CS (2011)



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investigate the analysis of power and threat manifestation in the discourse of traffict police officers based on critical discourse analysis perspective. Thirdly, Susanto(2013) observes the power domination of Barack Obama's speech about military action to syiria. Fourthly, Saar (2010) analyzes the power and critique the two well-known different ways of conceptualizing power from the philosophical tradition. Fifthly, Marshall (2006) examines televised political satire: the new media of political humor and implications for presidential elections.

Based on those previous studies and for making this research different, rsearcher proposes the research on Norman Fairclough's social practice model CDA. This study focuses on the power in satirical humor used by John Oliver in *Last Week Tonight* program.

## 1.2 Problem of the study

Based on background of the study above, the problem study in this research is "how is power represented in satirical humor *Last Week Tonight with John Oliver*?"

## 1.3 Objective of the study

The main objective of this study is to analyze the power representation in satirical humor *Last Week Tonight with John oliver*.

## 1.4 Significance of the study

Based on the topic, this study is urgent to do with theoretical and practical contributions especially to interdiciplinary area of CDA to



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understand the linguistic mechanism of power represented in satirical humor based on CDA theory introduced by Norman Fairclough (1995).

Theoretically, this study is expected to give academic contribution particulary in developing theoretical framework of Norman Fairclough's CDA social practice-model (1995) that consists of text analysis, discourse practice analysis and sociocultural practice analysis to identify power used in satirical humor.

Practically, this study can give empirical data especially in analyzing the speech related to the satirical humor. Moreover, this study can provide valuable knowledge for English students, especially to understand the linguistic mechanism used by the satirist as critic speaker which indicates power. Hence, they can apply the result of study as one of source to indicate areas of critical discourse analysis that have not investigated yet, especially related to the power in different discourse beside media satirical humor such as educational, sermon and legal discourse.

### 1.5 Scope and Limitation

The study focuses on linguistic mechanism (Satirical words/Phrases, persuasion, speaking illusively, threat, imperative verb, interrogative statement, and declarative statement) in satirical humor which indicate power using social practice model of CDA proposed by Norman Fairclough (1995), because it serves deep understanding and systematic stages (description, interpretation, explanation) in analyzing the data. Moreover, to avoid the broadering discussion and to make this research managable, this research



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limits to the utterances produced by John Oliver on *Last Week Tonight* program that indicate power in the episode of scandal on September 25, 2016. In fact, there are several episodes, but researcher takes only one episode as it is hotest data, because this data plays one day before the first schedule of American's presidential debate.

## 1.6 Research Method

This part focuses on the methodology of the study. It discusses about the research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

### 1.6.1 Research Design

This research is catagorized as descriptive research in which it describes the linguistic mechanism which indicate power found in satirical humor used by John Oliver.

This research is also classified as qualitative research because it has some qualitative points. First, the aim of this research is to understand how linguistic mechanism of CDA used by John Oliver which indicate power. Second, the data in this research in the forms of words or utterances.

This research uses CDA approach because it is an effective approach for analyzing the linguistic phenomenon relates to the power in social practice. It covers the strategy of representing the power through linguistic mechanism to influence and control others.



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### 1.6.2 Data Source

The data in this research are the video and script of John Oliver. Researcher concerns those data in the form of audio and script. The data for the analysis is taken from the Youtube that was downloaded from: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h1Lfd1aB9YI. This media is selected because it is popular and accessible. In order to find the data to analyze, the researcher selected the episode 82 from 89 episodes in season 3 entitled "scandal". This episode is played on 25th September 2016 when John Oliver discusses Hillary Clinton's controversies and Donald Trump's controversies in HBO channel .This episode is selected because the researcher intends to find power in satirical humor through linguistic mechanism that is used.

In addition, this episode in crucial moment, because the day after this episode is the first schedule of American's presidential debate. This episode criticizes the big controversies issue that relate to the each candidate president United States, these big issues were disccussed on the other media before, then some interested videos are adopted by John Oliver to create satirical news. In politic, the candidate Hillary Clinton is a candidate from Democratic Party's, meanwhile Donald Trump is a candidate from Republican Party's. This episode might has purpose to influence the audience to consider again about their candidate's chooice on the election day. Further, it might gives the preparation for the audience to refine what those candidates say later, because the speech and language that performed by those candidates will influence the citizenry and has big impact to them.



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### 1.6.3 Data Collection

To collect the data, the following steps are done. Firstly, obtaining the video from Youtube as explained in data source. Secondly, watching the video several times and transcribing the data into written text (transcription) from the beginning up to the end, it aimed to be fissible to be analyzed. Thirdly, selecting the data that indicate power using the types of linguistic mechanism of CDA Norman Fairclough's theory (1995). Here, the indication of power mostly supported by applause and laughing from the audience when John Oliver explain.

### 1.6.4 Data Analysis

After the data have been collected from the source, this research comes to the data analysis. In analyzing the data, researcher uses descriptive qualitative based on the research questions. Then, researcher analyzes the data and also discusses the data by using critical discourse analysis theory proposed by Norman Fairclough (1995). In this case, Norman Fairclough's model is more practicable and systematic than others. The aim of the analysis is to find out the power in satirical humorthat is used by John Oliver.

There are some stages to analyze the data. First, researcher reads the whole text and categorize the text into three parts; opening, content, and closing. Second, researcher defines any kinds of discourse in the text. Third, researcher identifies and classifies the words, phrases and sentences that indicate power through linguistic mechanisms in each discourse. Fourth,



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researcher gives description and explanation to them. Fifth, researcher does discourse practice analysis by interpreting text analysis and reading the production and consumption of text. Sixth, researcher goes to sociocultural practice analysis by explaining the situation, institution and social that become aspects which support the production of the text. The last, researcher makes conclusion of the discussions and mention suggestions to the next researcher.

## 1.7 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding about the terms, this research defines important related terms to this research as follows:

1. **Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)** is an approach to language use that aims to explore and expose the roles that discourse plays in reproducing or resisting social inequality.
3. **Power** is an ability of discourse or someone to control and shape people behaviour and thought.
2. **Satirical humor** is a kind of humor which intends to ridicule and point out society's flaws.
3. **Last Week Tonight** is an American late-night talk and news satire television program hosted by comedian John Oliver.
4. **John Oliver** is an English comedian. He becomes a host in satirical humor Last Week Tonight program.



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# CHAPTER II

# REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

## 2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is an interdisciplinary approach to the study of discourse, which views language as a form of social practice and focuses on the ways social and political domination is reproduced by text and talk (Sadeghi & Ghorbani, 2012). This approach has also been used in various social sciences and humanities for purposes of research and teaching, such as in Sociology, Cultural Studies, Media Studies, Politics, History and etc. Fairclough (2001, p.ix) says critical discourse analysis has attracted considerable interest outside Linguistics and language studies. From the Fairclough's statement, researcher defines, CDA is a study that not only focuses in analysing text, but also other elemnets out of the text which motivate those text is produced.

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is characterized by some criteria: it is problem or issue oriented. It focuses on the relation between discourse and society. The examples of the problem or issues such as in economic, politic, social, institutions, organizations and everyday life. In conclusion, from those phenomenon, CDA has function on critique social change. According to Paltridge (2006 : 178), CDA examines the use of discourse in relation to social and cultural issues such as race, politics, gender, and identity and asks why the discourse is used in a particular way in and what the implications are of the kind of use.



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According to Fairclough (1995), CDA is an analytical framework for studying connections between language, power and ideology. He states CDA is viewed as integrating analysis of text, analysis of processes of text production, consumption and distribution, and sociocultural analysis of the discursive event. In this research, CDA includes critique of relations between discourse and power, focusing upon discourse as part of exercising power over others in ways which are illegitimate, unjust or otherwise harmful. The critique of power is both normative and explanatory. Normative critique is critique of power in discourse, including manipulation (and rationalization as a form of manipulation). Explanatory critique is critique of power behind discourse, including ideology (Fairclough, 2015).

Recently, critical discourse analysis as a tools to explore how the media and language are used as a tool of representation of the reality by the dominant, so the reality is to be distorted. Media is not only focused on the communication but also on politics, social and culture. Media becomes a place to convey certain ideologies and beliefs of the author (creator). It can creat social change of the people through word's manipulation and persuation's strategies. For example, media represents feminist's struggle, how the women are marginalized and regardless in their society. In summarize, CDA is a study which analyze text and other elements that support those text is produced. It analyzes what appears in text and what appears out of the text.

Historically, CDA is part of a board spectrum of critical studies in humanities and social science. Generally, there are three approach in the concept of CDA from philosopycal perspective which have been mainly associated with



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the ideas of Norman fairclough's social practice model, Teun Van Dijk's socio-cognitive model, and Ruth Wodak's sociological and historical approach model. What these three approaches have in common is the concept of power (Maftoon & Shakouri, 2012).

The philosophy of CDA is based on uncovering of implicit ideologies in texts (Maftoon & Shakouri). Critical discourse studies stem from three overlaping intelectual transitions: discourse studies, poststructuralism, and critical linguistics, each of which emphazies the linguistic turn in the social sciences. Discourse studies explores the system of though and language that shape how people experience and talk about the world. Poststructuralism explains there is no essential connection between the word and its meaning; the meanings exist when they are articulated in language , in another word, words acquire meaning only in human interaction in particular contexts and situations and that language does not only shape reality, but it also an indespensible part of that reality and is shaped by the reality. Post structuralism is associated with Western Marxism inspired from the works of Karl Marx, Antonio Gramci and in recent decades Mikhail Bakhtian. Critical linguistics attempts to explore relationships between language use and the social conditions of that use.

From Fairclough's perspective, the goals of CDA can be defined from two perspectives; theoretical aspect and practical aspect. From the theoretical aspect, it helps to correct the vast negligence in relation to the significance of language in creating, maintaining and changing the social relations of power. From the practical aspect, it helps to rise awareness to the questions that how



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language can influence the dominance of one group of people over the others. This concept inspired by Hilladay's systemic functional linguistics.

Teun Van Djik through the analysis of the topics that people talk about, concludes that they represent things that exist in their mind. There is not a direct relationship between social structures and discourse structures that they are connected to each other through personal and social cognition. Van Djik offers the triangle of *sociey* the local micro structures and the political, social and universal macro ones. *Cognitio*n refers to the personal and social cognition, beliefs, goals, values emotions and other mental structures. *Discourse* refers to communicative event that incudesoral interactions, written text, body movements, pictures and other semiotic significant.

## 2.2 CDA Theory by Norman Fairclough

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) contributes the theories and methods to analyze discourse and social practice. Fairclough (2001) as one of the forerunner of earlier focuses on linguistics and discourse analysis. He relates the use of language in discourse with the social practices. Furthermore, CDA approach by Norman Fairclough is called as social practice model.

Norman Fairclough is one of the theoretic on CDA. According to Sadhegi & Ghorbani (2015 : 2), Norman Fairclogh's CDA model is based on assumption that language is an irreducible part of social life. It describes the process and the product of meaning and how people interpretthe interpretation of meanings in text within a variety of social context. Because of that, Fairclough CDA's model is



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based on social practice. Fairclough mentions three stages or dimensions of doing critical discourse analysis. First, description(text analysis). It concerns to the formal properties of the text. Second, interpretation (discourse practice). It concerns to the relationship between text and interaction. Third, explanation (sociocultural practice). It concerns to the relationship between interaction and social context (Fairclough, 2001).

From Fairclough's perspective, the goals of CDA can be defined from two perspectives. From the theoretical and practical aspect. From the theoretical aspect, it helps to correct the vast negligance in relation to the significance of language in creating, mintaining and changing the social relations of power. From the practical aspect, it helps to rise awareness to the question that how language can influencethe dominance of one group of people over others (Shakouri, 2012).

Below, it will describe three elements of doing critical discourse analysis according to Norman Fairclough's theory (2001): textual analysis (description), discourse practice analysis (interpretation), and sociocultural practice analysis (explanation).

### 2.2.1 Textual Analysis (Description)

Fairclough (2001: 3) says text analysis (description) is an essential part of discourse analysis. In this stage, Fairclough concerns with formal properties of the text. The formal properties are linguistic features, include vocabulary, grammar and text structure. Fairclough (2001 : 22) states in the case of description, analysis is generally thought of as a matter of identifying and 'labelling' formal features of



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a text in terms of catagories of a descriptive framework. He is inspired by Michael Halliday in doing text analysis that is about Systemic Functional Grammar. Michael halliday hasSystemic Functional Grammar on labelling formal features of a text. Meanwhile, Norman Fairclough has Three Major Types of Meaning on labelling a text. They are representation (discourse) meaning same as ideational function, action (genres) meaning same as interpersonal function, and identification (styles) meaning same as textual function. He calls discourse, genre and style as elements of orders of discourse at the level of social practice.

Fairclough (2003) says when we analyze specific texts as a part of specific events, we are doing two interconnected things; (a)looking at them interms of three aspect of meaning, Action, Representation and Identification, and how these are realized in the various features of texts (their vocabulary, their grammar and so forth. (b) making connection between the concreate social event and more abstract social practices by asking, which genres, discourses, and styles are drawn upon here, and how are different genres, disourses and styles articulated btogether in the text.

There are several levelsof text analysis; level on social structures, social practices, social events, discourse, semantics, grammar and vocabulary, and phonology. To analyszing them, there are two relations in text analysis levels; external relations and internal relations. Analysis of external relations of texts is analysis of their relations with other social elements of social events (analysis of how they figure in actions, identification, andrepresentation), social structures, social practices. Meanwhile, analysis of the internal relation of text includes



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analysis of semantic relations, grammatical relations, vocabulary/ lexical relations, and phonological relations (Fairclough, 2003)

### 2.2.2 Discourse Practice (Interpretation)

Discourse practice focus on the production and consumption text. Fairclough (2001: 22) explains in the case of interpretation, it is the cognitive processes of participants. It sees how a text is build and what the impact of the text to the audience. It is also relates with the whole tone of the discourse. It sees how actor or event is described on the text, and how they are positioned. Sometimes the text may dominate to one person than other or may balence. The posisition of journalist who speak or write the news is crucial. Because letter, what he/she conveys will influence to the listener or audience on building perseption. This stage relates to the first stage. Because this stage can be read if the first stage already analyze. Norman Fairclough gets inspiration of discourse practice framework from Bakhtinian theory of genre.

### 2.2.3 Sociocultural Practice (Explanation)

Sociocultural practice is based on assumption that social context in out of the text influence to the how discourse create in media. Fairclough (2001 : 22) says that in the case of explanation, it is relationships between transitory social events (interactions), and more durable social structures which shape and are shaped by these events. Based on Fairclough explanation, there are three ways to describe socialcultural practice analysis: through situation, institution and social. This stage will see after doing analysis in text and discourse practice. By this



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stage, researcher will know what ideology, identity, and power that is presented by the text. The text may show their ideology and belief. Norman Fairclough gets inspiration of sociocultural practice framework from Gramcian theory of hegemony.

### 2.2.4 The example of Analysis by Norman Fairclough

This is the example of text analysis. Here, Fairclough describes the context at the beginning before he does text analysis by saying "the first from the beginning of an edition of the BBC current affairs programme Panorama, concerned with the reprocessing in Britain of nuclear fuel from overseas (BBCl, 10 August 1992). The reporter, John Taylor, is pictured facing the camera, leaning against the rail of a launch, with the ship referred to in the text at anchor in the background". Then, below is the extract news which reporter said:

> *"In the coming week this ship, the Shikishbni,* ***will*** *put to sea to guard a deadly cargo on a dangerous voyage around the world. Its cargo* ***will*** *be plutonium, one of the world's most toxic substances, and the raw material of nuclear weapons. It* ***will*** *herald the start of an international trade in plutonium centered around British Nuclear Fuel's reprocessing plant at Sell a field. Critics say each shipment could be a floating Chernobyl. Tonight Panorama asks:* ***is the plutonium business worth the risk?*** *"*

Here, Fairclough tries to explain the extract news by interpreting that the extract is followed by the usual Panorama opening sequence including the program logo (a revolving globe) and signature tune, and a sequence of images representing nuclear risk (including the explosion of a nuclear bomb, and someone testing for radio- activity with a Geiger counter). Further, Fairclough analyzes apart from the last sentence, which contains a question (is the plu-tonium business worth the risk?), the extract consists of declarative sentences statements.



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(I shall use as little linguistic terminology as possible, and the terms 1 do use are explained as we go along.). He interprets, the first three sentences are statements about what will happen in the future. Despite the fact that future events are contingent on many things and therefore uncertain, these are firm, categorical statements - that is the effect of musing the auxiliary verb will - and there is no qualification or 'hedging' (no 'probably' or 'maybe'). These category call statements are part of how a relationship between the reporter and the audience, and social identities for reporter and audience, are established at the outset of the program. Moreover, he describes the reporter which is projected as a figure of authority, someone who knows (has 'the facts'), and someone who has the right to tell. He argues that the authoritativeness of the language works together with the authoritativeness of the image - further, he describes a well-known reporter directly addressing the audience on-camera -and of he delivery, which is measured, emphatic (the reporter using movements of head and hands to support vocal emphasis) and serious. The audience is projected as receptive, waiting to be told, wanting to know.

(Fairclough: 1995, p. 2-4)

**2.3 Power**

Power is a crucial terms in critical discourse analysis. Power is usually defined as a negative social element. It is provoked by the close relationship between power and the area of politics. In addition, the negative assumption of power is influenced by historical fact in which says that the power is always related to the forcefulness, domination, even oppression (Grillo, 2005). Looking



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up the dictionary, power is defined as the capasity or ability to direct or influence the behavior of others or the course of events. In another word, the basic concept of power is an effort to get a legitimization on the someone's, group's, or institution's interest.

The literature of power is mentioned by some theorists, such as Gramci, Mchael Foucault, Van Djik, and Norman Fairclough. Gramci defines concept of power as hegemony, his concept highlights the mechanism through which dominant groups in society succeed in persuading subordinate groups to accept their own moral, political and cultural values and their institutions through ideological means ( Mayr, 2008). Foucault defines power that has relation with knowledge. He sees power produces reality, it produces domains of object and rituals of truth and it produces discourse. Power and knowledge directly imply each other (Mayr, 2008). Fairclough defines power is a combination of some elements that are relate to each other, and Van Djik defines power is authority.

Based on Mayr's book the concept of power devide into two terms; the mainstream and second-stream traditions of power research. Mayr (2008 : 11) argues from Scott explanation, the mainstream tradition has tended to focus on the corrective forms of the power of the states and its institutions, whereas the second-stream has been mainly concerned with the significance of the persuasive influence. The mainstream tradition of power research: power as dominan. The second-stream of power research: power as persuasion.

Fairclough explains the various dimensions of the relationsof power and language. He devides two major aspects of the language and power relationship,



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these are power in discourse and power behind discourse. Fairclough (2001: 36) discusses power in discourse is concerned with discourse as a place where relation of power are actually exercised and enacted (e.g power in 'face-to-face'). Meanwhile, power behind discourse focuses on how orders of discourse, as dimentions of the social orders of social institutions or societies, are themselves shaped and constitued by relation of power. Power can be won and exe rcised only in and through social struggles in which it may also be lost.

### 2.4 Satirical humor

Humor is an activity to make jokes and create laugh as the result. There are some kinds of humor such as anecdote, hyperbole, irony, parody, and satirical. Satirical discourse concern of the sentence and the types of meaning potential that arises out of the interaction between text and context. Satirical texts are understood as utterances which are inextricable bound up with context of situation, with participants in discourse and with frameworks of knowledge (Simpson: 2003). In this case, satire and humor can be a very influential tool in the political educational process.

Satirical humor is a kind of humor which tends to use irony and sarcasms language style. Satire and humor can be powerful tools for societal critique (Aplleman, 2015). Although this humor tends to use ironic language but it has powerful meaning. Diction, expression, and logic reason are very important in this case. It becomes a way in which taboo sentences or words can be accepted. According to Knight (2004) satire as an indirect attack on historical particulars,



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especially if one adds the characteristic feature of humor, is with some udjustement, inclusive enough to serve as a working definition.

The satirical target realizes four types, best thought of as interlocking domains or zones rather than discrete units. The first type is *episodic* where the target is a particular action or a specific event that has taken place in the public sphere. The second is *personal* target where the object of attacking is unsurprisingly, a particular individual, thought by imputation that individual's personality is often projected as some stereotypical of human behavior. An *experientia*l target is directed towards more stable aspects of the human condition and experience as opposed to specific episodes and events, while *textual* target spotlights the linguistic code itself as its principal object of attack (Simpson: 2003).

**2.5 Previous Studies**

In order to make this present study clear, different and also in order to fill the research gap, the researcher tries to provide some previous studies which are related to power and humor satire. Those are; Putra (2016) examines power relation on Donald Trump's politicalcampign 2015. Vahid CS (2011) investigate the analysis of power and threat manifestation in the discourse of traffict police officers based on critical discourse analysis perspective. Susanto (2013) observes the power domination of Barack Obama's speech about military action to syiria. Saar (2010) observes the power and critique the two well-known different ways of conceptualizing power from the philosophical tradition. Marshall (2006) examines



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televised political satire: the new media of political humor and implications for presidential elections.

Angga Putra (2016) examines on *"Power Relation on Donald Trump's Political Campign 2015".* He uses theory of CDA by Van Djik to find the power relation that appears in Donald Trump's political campign through discursive strategy and classify them into tweleve catagories, those are; National self-glorification (NS), generalization (G), disclamer (D), evidentially (E), metaphore (M), counterfactual (C), presupposition (PR), victimization (V), polarization (PO), hyperbole (H), number game (NG), and the last repetition (R). He found the data totally contains 24 sets form donald Trump's utterances in his campign speech hold in June 16, 2015 at New York. There are three purposes of discursive strategies used by Donal Trump's in his speech. First, he wants to delegitimize other people. Second, he wants to victimize the other politicians. Third, he wants to discriminate other races which principally aimed to manifest the ideological construction that he was powerful than others. Moreover, in text analysis researcher classifies into four stages; word structure, phrase structure, sentence structure, rhetoric expression. Further, in discourse practice analysis he analyzes into three catagorize; opening, content and closing.

Vahid Dasterji CS (2011) investigate on *"The Analysis of Power and Threat Manifestation in The Discourse of Traffict Police Officers: A CDA Perspective".* They analyze the discrimination in the discourse of traffict police officers and drivers at trrafict police station on Isfahan-Tehran highway in Iran. Thus study is an attemp to capture the relationship between the role of social



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status and discourse in relation to choice of words and tone of the speakers. In addition, the traffict police officer displayed their power in the language they used , and consequently, they were bribed on the sly by the driver. Researchers use CDA methodology to investigate this phenomenon by interviewing and recording the conversation between the drivers and the police officer during two months in three different police stations on different highways. This study focus on instances of illegitimate conversation exchanges between drivers playing highway and the traffict police officer who were controlling the drivers' speeding traffict and violations. They found 50 different situation in total by the data collectors, the data analysis revealed three main catagories of conversational interaction, then there were three general patterns of systemic recurance of certain expressions that point to the same issues of asking for bribe and manifestation of power in the language used by the traffic police officers. Firstly, indirect techniques to request money. Secondly, the direct techniques to request money. Thirdly, making some excuses to extort money of the drivers.

Ahmad Susanto (2013) observes on *"A Critical Discourse Analysis of Power Domination on Barack Obama's Speech about Military Action to Syria"*. He observes the discursive strategies used by Barack Obama's speech about military action to Syria. He found that Obama uses a number of discursive strategies to produce power domination by changing the mind of others in one's own interest and forcing the power by persuasion. The first strategy which is used by Obama in showing his domination is by defining situation. Second is utilizes the evidentially discursive strategy. Third is numbering game strategy. Also using hyperbole, self-positive representation, negative glorification, and polarization: by



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using “us” and “them” dichotomy. The use of those strategies is aimed to control the mental of the audience to fully believe the policy of Barack Obama in attacking Syria. Obama stress this power to maintain his policy in attacking military section. Based on the data analysis, the main purpose of power domination which is employed by Obama in his speech is to legitimize his action and also to delegitimize the opposition. Researcher also found that within his speech, Obama tries to control and limit other power to eliminate any obstacle of his action.

Martin Saar (2005) observes on: *“Power and Critique”*. He observes the two well-known different ways of conceptualizing power from the philosophical tradition, roughly domination and constitution. He argues that the definition of what contemporary social philosophy or a critical social theory can and should do is dependent on the very notion of power employed. He found the alternative to understanding of power and critique which is compatible with theories of domination that form the main stream of social theory, can also be historitically dated back to the nineteenth century.

Another researcher John Marshall (2006) examines on: *“Televised Political Satire: The New Media of political Humor and Implications for presidential Election”*. In the result, he describes the impact of televised political satire on public perceptions of presidential candidates and campign issues and the direct result these impacts may have on presidential elections. He gives some background in the types of communication and personalities of the front-men and women shows. He analyze how the comedians view their own role within media



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and politics. It provides a thick account of the liberalizing force televised political satire has been for the American Political climate so far, and where it will likely lead us in the near future with the growth of new communication technology.

In conclusion, from all of those previous studies researcher summarizes that every discourse has power. Those power shows differently in different discourse.Mostly, the previous studies investigate the use of power by using critical discourse analysis theory proposed by Teun Van Djik, for making this present study different and reaching understanding about power, researcher wants to change the focus on investigating the power representation in satirical humor *Last Week Toninght with John Oliver* on the episode of scandal by using Norman Fairclogh's theory of critical discourse analysis, because this humor considerable implicit meaning which indicate power that need to break up such discourse in previous studies.



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# CHAPTER III

# FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the findings of the study that cover the power, and the strategies of power in the production of discourse. First of all, researcher identifies sentences, clauses, word choiches, cohesion and coherence which represent power. In investigating the data, the researcher uses CDA's theory by Norman Fairclough. The result of the analysis, then discusses in the segment of the discussion.

## 3.1 Research Findings

The data totally contain 25 sets from John Oliver's utterances in the episode scandal which is aired at September 25, 2016. The form of data is provided as the data 1, data 2, data 3 and so forth. Each data provides the context of speech when the speaker delivered the utterances. The process of analysing data into three stages in doing Critical Discourse Analysis combined together in each data. The analysis of the selected data is done after providing the utterance which indicates power in text analysis through linguistic mechanisms; Satirical Word/Satirical Phrase (SW/SP), Persuasion (P), Threat (T), Imperative verb (IM), Interrogative Statement (IN), Declarative Statement (DS). The data details are below:

### 3.1.1 Data 1

At first, reporter John Oliver gave an opening to audience who had come to studio by opening the program using sarcastic word which made audience



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laughing. He invited audience's attention by describing the situation around the presidential election in 2016. The laughing and apllause from the audience indicated the studio crowded. The indication of power in his speech firstly found as follows;

> *The 2016 presidential election or as it's more commonly known **the** electoral equivalent of seeing someone **puking(SW)**so you start **puking** and then someone else's **puking**and pretty soon everyone is **puking** 2016 (Launging and applause)*

This extract was followed by the usual opening sequence the programme. Including the program logo by using sarcastic word, signature tune, and a sequence of images representing to prove and attract audience's attention. Moreover, John oliver showed representation of process type in state by using "***...is puking***". It showed the process of someone being puking, but there was unclear subject who make someone, you, and everyone puked. It represented the absence of the actor (people who make puking). So, there is no one who responsible for the puking action. Furthermore, it represented mental process by domination perception of John Oliver in puking. He tried to construct his ideology and his power to the audience by making sense of reality using sarcastic word **"puking"** as the effect and the result of the campaign.

### 3.1.2 Data 2

John Oliver continued opening the program by using logical assumption about the campaign. He is projected as a figure of authority, someone who knows (has the fact), and someone who has the right to tell by using declarative statement in the form of present tense.



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***The first presidential debate is tomorrow night(D)more than a hundred million people <u>could</u> be watching two candidates (P)*** *whose campaigns have been definedless by questions about their polices than their ethics.*

In the first sentence, John Oliver used formation consist of declarative statement, **"*The first presidential debate <u>is</u> tomorrow night".*** Itrepresented the knowledge exchange where the speaker is commitment to the truth. It had purpose to give factual information to the audience. Here, the audience is projected as receptive, waiting to be told, and wanting to know. In the following phrase "***more than a hundred million people <u>could be</u> watching two candidates***" showed there was uncertenty of John oliver in presuming the number of the people who will watch. It is persuasive strategy through a hyperbole statement (*more than hundred people*) which is combined by low modality (*could*) that can not be predicted how much people who watch, may be it can be less than a hundred million people or it can be more than it. It is a kind of speaker's assumption. It can be read as a strategy of John Oliver to make the issue (campaign) interested. In the next, John Oliver used phrase***"two candidates"*** to represent social actors. It has purposed to represent specific actors that referred to the candidates; Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump.

Combining data 1 and 2 as an opening part of the programme made a clear understanding that John Oliver described the atmosthephere and the sense around the presidential election on 2016 in the US such as a bad thing which made people felt bored and pukedwhen talking about it. In conclusion, power was represented through identification of the relation between John Oliver and the audience, where John Oliver projected as  a right person and the best one to give critics freely by



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using sarcastic word in humor and the audience is projected as good listener by giving laughing and apllause to the critics.

### 3.1.3 Data 3

In this section, John Oliver tried to give comment based on another voice which came from another news. Then, he tried to give explanation on the problems happen now on the campign in US government related to factoring in each candidates. He used some strategies to convince his arguments on what politicians do.

> ***Listen (IM), we have had scandals during campaigns in the past (D).****From BarackObama's financial dealings with Tony Rezkoo to George w bush's, and National guard survive to the revelation that Dwight d Eisenhower middle initial stood, but these* ***nuts (SW)****(laughing) but, but this campaign, this campign* ***the scandals have been so pronounced,*** *whole show that less than half the electric sees either candidate is honest or trustworthy.And you****may not*** *like ether candidates for good reasons, but if you are still somehow torn about which ones about four and a factoring their scandals into your decision,* ***we thought it might help to spend tonight walking you through them.***

The first sentence is formulated in the form of present perfect which containimperative verb***"Listen, we have had scandals during campaigns in the past"***. It showed the representation of action process. Implicitly, it explained what (action) happened in the past that still happen until now. It had purpose to give information about the social action rather than social event in social practice. In this sentence, the indication of action is ***"scandal"***. Actually this word has similar meaning with "problem", but to create a big sense of the problem, speaker used "scandal" which may the level is higher rather than problem. "Scandal" can be summarized as the accumulation of problems. This action (scandal) is done by some previous politicians such as Barack Obama, and it still continued in the



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present (candidates). The imperative verb ***"listen"***at the beginning of the sentence had purpose to build audience's attention that this is serious, please listen. Continuing from this imperative verb to the present perfect form, the using pronoun ***"we"*** as the subject sentence actually not became the actor rather than ***"we"*** became patient of the action (scandals). Pronoun ***"we"*** refers to the speaker (John Oliver) itself and the audiences. Both speaker and audience had same feeling and position as the patient of the candidate's scandal. This is one of the strategy which John Oliver used to make the audience simphaty. Implicitely, this sentence omitted the actual actor of the action, but relating to the some data before, it created a clearly assumption to the audience that the actor of the scandal is the candidate's president although it did not state directly in the sentence.

The next, John Oliver interpreted the campaign same as ***"nuts"*** which made the audience laughed. The word ***"nuts"*** itself had similar meaning with "crazy", but it more sharp to hear. Here, power was represented through the relation of the speaker in using word choice (satirical word) to make the audience laughing. Further, John Oliver used low modality ***"may not"*** and ***"might"***which indicated the accuracy on what speaker said is low, "*We thought* ***itmight*** *help to spend tonight walking you through them"*. It represented the offering solution from John Oliver to the audiences. He offered satirical humor Last Week Tonight programme as a solution to solve the problems. Although it is not trully a solution, because speaker used low modality ***"might"***. It means, it might help, but it might do not help.



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### 3.1.4 Data 4

After describing the situation around presidential election in 2016 at US in the opening section, John Oliver moved to the content. He began the discussion about Hillary Clinton. He showed his power by speaking illusively about hillary.

> *So let's start with Hillary Clinton.* ***The women*** *who* ***if*** *she loses,****will*** *sit there motionless not speaking until* ***she eventually dies*** *(Laughing), and* ***I*** *don't know even talking about* ***her*** *scandal****swill irritate (SI)****.*

John Oliver invited the audience to discuss about Hillary Clinton through his personal judgement and stance. He constructed his ideology by speaking illusively Hillary as the women who just silent about her problems. John Oliver used conditional sentence ***"if"*** followed by conjunction ***"will"*** which showed the possibility if the women do it, but the fact, the women which referred to Hillary not do it. It was an argumentation of the speaker to describe and illustrate Hillary's condition, and brought the audience to the negative perceptiont to Hillary. Here, speaker represented his authoritativeness by saying ***"until she eventually dies"***which described the result of the conditional sentence before. John oliver used word "dies" rather than "past way" which had purpose to create satirical humor, through speaking illusively which indicated his power, he successed to create lauging from the audience.

Moreover, John oliver said ***"I don't know even talking about her scandalswill irritate"*** which actually showed he introduced himself as the best one. The clause ***"her scandals"***referred to the Hillary's scandal. The plural noun ***"scandals"*** had effect to realized the audience, there were more than one scandal of Hillary which will discussed in this section. And the using median modality



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***"will"*** followed by an action ***"irritate"*** were not actually happened. speaker just made negative sense to Hillary which had purpose to make audience believed that Hillary's scandals is bad. In conclusion, from this extract showed the interpersonal function (action meaning) which indicated power of the text. It applicated through the attitude of John Oliver on delivering his utterances by using negative language.

**3.1.5 Data 5**

This data continued the discussion of Hillary Clinton. John Oliver started to compare between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump althoug this section actually discussed Hillary's scandal. Here, he used the moving of his hands and the changing of pictures to support his argumentation.

> ***.....****that is a fair point****but not being as bad as Donald Trump is a low bar clear (SP)*** *and* ***if you focus on nothing but him,you fail*** *to bet a* ***woman who might be President (T)*** *and if you believe the internet, she's guilty of everything,* ***just click around(IM)****and you can finished such masterworks at Hillary Clinton (Picture).Hillary ordered the murder of the children of Waco (Picture). Hillary the butcher of Benghazi (Picture) and my personal favorite is Hillary ClintonSatan (Picture) Hillary I am the devil you know(Picture) (Laughing and Applause).*

Actually it was an assumption of John Oliver on Hillary Clinton. At the datum 4 John oliver such gave negative image to Hillary, but after that, he brough positive image on Hillary which can be seen from his reported in comparing Hillary and Trump. He used satirical phrase and contrastive conjunction ***"but not being as bad as Donald Trump"*** which had purpuse to bring Hillary in the positive side and her opponents Trump in the negative side. Furthermore, he said "***if you focus on nothing but him, you fail to bet a woman who might be***



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***President"*** which represented his athoritativeness to the audience. In the prase **"if you focus"** and **"you fail"** described a judgement of John Oliver to the audience. It was a strategy of John Oliver to persuade the audience through his threat. He also said ***"a women who might be a president"*** which indicated his action of caring for Hillary. It supported by using low modality **"might be".** Next, John Oliver still showed his athoritativeness by using imperative statement ***"just click aroundand you can finished such masterworks at Hillary Clinton (Picture)"***. He tried to make sure to the audience about what he said. He wanted the audience to authenticating it. He proved his argumentation by showing pictures which appropriate to his utterances, like this ***"Hillary ordered the murder of the children of Waco (Picture). Hillary the butcher of Benghazi (Picture) and my personal favorite is Hillary Clinton Satan (Picture)"***. The brief for this data is John Oliver had tendency to support Hillary Clinton rather than Donald Trump.

### 3.1.6 Datum 6

In data five before, John Oliver discussed Hillary's scandals by comparing Hillary and Trump, in this datum he talked about Hillary's scandals which is not as a bad scandal. He showed some facts which brought Hillary in the good posisition. His face looked seriously when talking about this issues rather than before which was full laughing.

> *"Now, now many of **Hillary's most famous scandals have been heavily litigated in the past (D)** for instance **Whitewater** not more than six years investigations by **three different prosecutors and multiple congressional committeesfailed** two-point sufficient evidence of wrong doing*



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*.....broadly concluded the State Department could have donemoreto increase security the embassy **but not found** evidence of wrong doing by Clinton*

The declarative statement which is in form of present perfect indicated powe because it broke ap the famous scandals which related to Hillary and her husband Bill Clinton, that is about ***"Whitewater"***. Whitewater is a terms which actually referred to the Bill Clinton's administration. John Oliver wanted to critique about this scandal by showing this scandal is not a bad scandal, because there was not more than six years investigations by three different procecutors and multiple congressional commites failed two-point the sufficient evidence of wrong doing. He represented a process type of action which is realized in the verb ***"failled"***. Actually, it became the main point in thus sentence. He build the relation between himself and the audience by showing this fact which had purpose to get agreement from the audiece. He created strategy to show his power through factual information.

Moreover, he made conclusion by himself which was formed in the present perfect tense, *"broadly conclude, the State Department could have donemoreto increase security the embassy"*. It mean that, the state department should doing the increasing security which was did in the past hopelly continue in the present. The last, he constructed his ideology which showed the interpesonal function by saying ***"but not found evidence of wrong doing by Clinton"***. It adressed his tendences to support Hillary Clinton. The contrastive conjunction "but" told to the audince that although the State Departement could have done more to increase scurity the embassy to Hillary but they did not find the wrong



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doing by Hillary. It also showed the weaknessess of the government to investigate Hllary's scandal. There was implicit meaning that Hillary in the right position.

### 3.1.7 Datum 7

This data still continued the factual scandals of Hillary. It is about the Swiss file transfer. John Oliver looked seriously when talking about this scandal. He put many stack of papers which was showed to the audience about his respect to Hillary's scandal. He showed it to the audience one by one, by giving comments in each stack of papers such in the data 6.

> ***There's the problematic issue of the swiss file transfer and while yes investigators found Hillary was in Europe at the time of the transfer and documents showed she was aware of the transfer took place and yes the Clinton did have something to gain financially from it. The fact is the Swiss file transfer is something (D)****"I just made up right now" (Laughing& Applauuse)****butthe very fact*** *that for a second, you kind of remember this says something about the poll of coverage surrounding Clinton. Many,* ***manyrational people*** *are still worried about two particular scandals, it turns out nearly half of all Americans are very concerned about both* ***her emails and the Clinton foundation.***

The using declarative statement which contain power has purpose to confirm the issues which happened to Hillary, and John Oliver showed his power as the speaker who has athority to influence audience's mind by giving support and good voice to what Hillary's did. It was a strategy from John Oliver to manifest his believe to the audience, so the audience will followed what he says.

John Oliver tended to use additive conjunction **"and"**to show the homogeneity intention. He used past tense which had purpose to realize this is a real action that was doing by Hillary. It was right that investigators found Hillary in Europe, Documents showed, and the Clinton Did it. John Oliver represented his knowledge exchange by giving agreement to the fact by saying "yes", which had



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purpose to give information which may audience did not know about it. He used strategy to confirm the fact to strengthen his argumentation about Hillary. Analysing through the content, this statement showed the process types of action. The action of Hillary in the scandal of the swiss file transfer.

Furthermore, John oliver successed to create laughing of the audience by starting the statement **"*butthe very fact that for a second"***. It represented the second is more correct rather than the first before. It because the effect of the word ***"the very fact".*** Where the word "very" told the highest level than others, but this is only exaggeration assumption from John oliver which may different from the audience. In relation, it represented the power of John Oliver as the speaker to say what he wanted to say to persuade the audience, while audience as the listener only accepted what speaker said although they had own assumption that may different from the speaker's assumption.

Next, John Oliver said **"*many rational people are still worried about two particular scandals"***. He used abstract subject ***many rational people***which can not be defined the specified people who worried about the scandal, but this assumption can be understanding the people who worried may be referred to everyone who can think rationally and curious about Hillary's scandal. In the following sentence he said ***"it turns out nearly half of all Americans are very concerned about bothher Emails and the Clinton foundation".*** John Oliver mentioned clearly the two particular scandals which was said before, they were about Hillary's emails and Hillary's foundation. The knowledge exchange from John Oliver which had purpose to give information to the audience was opened freely by himself.



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### 3.1.8 Data 8

John Oliver explained more detail on Hillary's private email. He made critique from the another voice (news) which discussed about Hillary's email. Thus anoter voice claimed that Hillary's private email brought the American people at the extremely high risk. Then, John Oliver emphasized the content of his utterances by giving assumption for the Hillary's private Email.

> ***Okay,Hillary's emails are basically the unofficial(D)****theme of the RNC run alongside how loud can Giuliani scream (Laughing) and happy Days residuals can't buy you attention (Laughing), but but while some of Hillary's opponents feel her email scandal should put her in prison at least at the beginning, she claimed there was nothing to see.*

This data showed the justification of John Oliver about Hillary's private email which was unofficial, he proved it by saying "***Okay,Hillary's emails are basically the unofficial theme of the RNC"***. Again, this declarative statement represented his knowledge exchange about Hillary. In the whole, it can be seen that he tended to care for Hilary although he knew that her Email unofficial. Moreover, from the another voice (Hillary's opponent) said that Hillary should put in prison. John Oliver as the speaker became a bridge for this. He expressed another voice from the people who did not have same perseption by saying this "***but but while some of Hillary's opponents feel her email scandal should put her in prisonat least at the beginning****"*. Further, he said, *"she claimed there was nothing to see"*. Word **"she"** referred to the Hillary. Hillary said there was nothing to see which mean there was no problem, there was nothing to worried about her email. Then, John Oliver showed the extract of Hillary's statement which related to this issue.



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### 3.1.9 Data 9

John Oliver criticized the extract from Hillary's statement which related to her private email issue. John Oliver showed his power in contolling the information through giving sharp comments to Hillary which may can be considered by the audience.

> ***Now that is a bad answer for a number of reasons (D),first she says everything I did was permitted which isn't remotely true (P)****, the use of a private email server would have required prior approval and she never asked for it,* ***then she blames not being technically capable (P)*** *which is a fine excuse to be a dad when he accidentally text you the letter Q 10 times (Laughing) but twenty city coming from a secretary of state, and* ***then she capped off by saying the whole thing is kind of fun which it definitely isn't****(Laughing) unless every single one of our emails was just a JPEG of a dog dressed as Dracula (Laughing & picture) in which case yeah* ***you know what that is kind of fucked (SW),sothere have been exaggerations on both sidesand*** *while she since acknowledged her use of the sir but was a* ***mistake the idea*** *persists that is was a good deal more.*

John Oliver represented his power through imperative statement by blaming Hillary's statement ***"that is a bad answer for a number of reasons"***. Actually, there was nothing measurement that is bad or good. John Oliver used his own assumption to argue about Hillary's statement. Then, he criticized Hillary's statement by saying that her statement is bad. Because Hillary answer some questions uesd bad reason which may did not need to say which make her unsafe. John Oliver persuade the audience by mentioning three bad reasons which was said by Hillary, ***"first she says everything I did was permitted which isn't remotely true, "then she blames not being technically capable'', "then she capped off by saying the whole thing is kind of fun which it definitely isn't".*** Implicitly, John Oliver wanted to say to Hillary that those reasons should not be



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pronounced, because those made herself in the weak stance. Beside that, John Oliver invited audience to think that it was a bad answer from their candidate president. John Oliver may wanted to say to the audience that the weaknesess from Hillary was mentioned by herself, the audience can give their own interpretation about this.

Additionally, John Oliver said ***"you know what (?) that is kind of fucked"***which actually in the form of interrogative and it was followed by his answer on emphasizing this answer used sarcastic word ***"fucked"***.Then, he conclude his explanation used a sentence in the form of present perfect tense "***sothere have been exaggerations on both sides"***. This sentence showed the voice of John Oliver to Hillary's statement that were not good and unreasonable. All of them represented the identity of John Oliver in watch over Hillary and it also represented his power to blamed Hillary which actually he as the speaker did not have authority to blamed Hillary. His position as the speaker which has not interlocutors gave him a chance to give critique freely without resistance.

### 3.1.10 Data 10

In this data, John Oliver criticized the answer of Hillary from her interview with the another news. She got question about her email server in her house, is that a complicated thing? Then Hillary answer yeah, but it had been four years the system that her husband personal office used when he got out of the White House. John Oliver looked atractive when giving comment.

> ***"Yeah no shit"(SW)(****Laughing), so this whole situation could potentially have been avoided if she just had the ability to carry two blackberries' meaning it's the only time the best advice a politician could*



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*have received was cargo shorts (Laughing) so,* ***if she wanted one phone she had a fewoptions*** *first use a state dot gov email address for all her emails meaning her personal emails (picture)would reside on government service potentially making them more accessible to request for public record so instead Hillary sent everything through a non-government address.* ***It's a practice that's legal but highly discouraged (D).***

John Oliver gave reaction about Hillary's answer by saying ***"Yeah no shit"*** which actually showing his disagreement to Hillary's answer. Again, he used his position as the speaker to give sharp comment by using sarcastic word "shit" that actually should not to say. His power on giving comment used sarcastic word successed to make audience laughing. May be the audience already understand to Hillary's answer which was showed by John Oliver in the extract then, when John Oliver gave comment using sarcastic word like that may be the audience agree with John Oliver. In another word, audience understand what is John oliver's motive by saying thus sarcastic word.

In the next, he criticized the Email issues by giving some advices which related to the real action that was doing by Hillary. He suggested Hillary should use a state (.) gov email adress for all her emails which had purpose to make government service easy to access the request for public record but the consequence is Hillary sent everything through a non-government address. Then, John Oliver said "***It's a practice that's legal but highly discouraged"*** , it was such a form of agreement from John Oliver to Hillary.

### 3.1.11 Data 11

John oliver gave comment based on Hillary statement again. It was about an email server in her house, is it a complicated thing or not. Then she answered that the email server was already there four years. It is a system that her husband's



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personal office used when he got out from the White House. The audience seemingly pay attention when this extract from the other news was playing which indicated through their silent voice, it might because John Oliver itself looked seriously when giving comments about this issue.

> ***Wait wait, what <u>you</u> used a server that Bill Clinton had been using which was in your basement (picture)(IM) (P)). I hateto tell <u>you</u> this (SI)****, but* ***<u>you</u>*** *just or government records on a machine that bill called the poor master 5000 (Laughing & Picture ).* ***"I love that machine always faithful****" (Laughing & Picture ).*

John Oliver showed his power by showing his persuasion through the arousal emotion and mental process which combine with imperative statement. He used pronoun "you" as the subject on his imperative statement which actually refers to the Hillary. Implicitly, he manipulates his speech such as talk to the audience, but in fact he wants to talk to the Hillary not to the audience. At the beginning, he made a question which actually had purpose to clarify Hillary's answered. It was not actually question that needed answer. It was a strategy of John Oliver in creating a mental process ***"I <u>hate</u>to tell <u>you</u> this"***. Spontaneously, it made audience thinking what is the caused of hate by John Oliver. Then, John oliver continued his explanation why he hate. Interestingly, John Oliver enliven his voice and the way he spoke like Bill Clinton's voice by saying ***"I love that machine always faithful"***. It made audience laughing louder. It represented his power through his ability in rebuke Hillary although he not actually spoke face to face but through doing silly thing like spoke with the audience.

### 3.1.12 Data 12

John Oliver made conclusion to the issues of Hillary's email by explaining the factual information which was found by the FBI. He used the moving of his



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hands and his serious face to attract audience's attention. He proved his argumentation with some pictures which had purpose to make sure the audiene.

> *Now the private sector but wasn't the only way Hillary communicated there was a separate official government system for classified information, unfortunately some email Center Hillary did contain pieces of information that are classified in nature.* ***The FBI found a hundred and thirteen (picture) such emails though in fairness only three of them (picture) had classification markers (D)*** *and we're not in the header of the email as they should have been and while* ***the FBI found Clinton and her staff to be extremely careless (picture) (D)*** *they said* ***they*** *couldn't find a case with report bringing criminal charges,* ***so it's not good but it's not as bad as it looks (P)****which is never satisfying thing for here or indeed read about the buffet at a golden corral(picture). So, so that is basically the emails.*

The declarative statement indicated power because there are a lot of information which break up the fact about Hillary's email scandal. John Oliver proved his declarative statement by giving the accurate institution who was handle Hillary's scandal. By using this declarative statement, he enrich audience's knowledge. The FBI found two factual information about Hillary's email. First is about a hundred and thirteen emails which only three of them had classification markers like what government require. Second is about the careless of Hillary and her staff to find a case criminal charges through the his email server. In the last, he put persuasion through personality and stance by concluding what Hillary did is not good but not bad by saying ***"so it's not good but it's not as bad as it looks"***. Analyzing the grammatical formation, this is a contrastive statement. First he said "it is not good" followed by contrastive conjunction **"But"**, then he said "it is not bad as it looks". It is an umbiguously statement that he used to persuade the audience. It forced a critical thinking of the audience. All of this represented the power of John Oliver in persuading the audience through contrastive statement which had purpose to support Hillary.



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### 3.1.13 Data 13

John Oliver brought audience into the second scandal of Hillary Clinton. It was about Clinton Foundation. He looked seriously when talking about this scandal at the begining. He used his hands to support his argumentation and make sure the audience.

> *Let's now move on the Clinton foundation.* ***Six months ago, it was known as the top-rated global foundation has among other things helped millions around the world access lower-cost HIV treatment, but it has now become possibly the only charity that inspires more visceral anger (P).***

John Oliver invited audience's attention by using offer statement ***"Let's now move on the Clinton foundation"***. After that, he represented time activity in the form of past tense. It had purpose to tell the fact about Clinton foundation which had top-rated global foundation on helped milion people to access lower-cost HIV treatment. It was positive statement from John Oliver to describe Clinton Foundation. In contrast, he used contrastive conjunction **"but"**which mean there was negative assumption behind positive assumption in the form of simple present by indicating word **"Now"**. The negative assumption is there was an action from the Clinton Foundation which made people angry to her foundation. So, behind the good action from the Clinton Foundation there was also a bad action effect. It was an abstract event. Here, the representation of circumtance was dominated.

In conclusion, John Oliver used persuasion strategy through reasoning forms in the past tense and present tense have power to remind the audience about the actual Clinton's Foundation happened in the past which have immpact and



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result in the present. The using contrastive conjunction "but" explained positive statement beside the negative statement.

### 3.1.14 Data 14

John Oliver gave comment from the extract videos which was played. In that video showed some kids singing. The song that was singing by them redicule the action of Clinton Foundation. Then, John Oliver gave hyper expression on his faces by showing his shocking and mad to express his feeling.

> ***Shut up. shut up (SW)****(Hyper expression)* ***party your kids come money laundering, are you up to the point (?)(IN)(P)the point is the controversy with Clinton foundation is not so much what they did their money (D)****. It* ***is*** *the possible conflict of interest in taking donations from individuals and foreign governments with business before the state department and to be fair in 2008 the foundation tried to head this off by promising the Obama administration (Picture),* ***they not only*** *disclose all donations* ***but also*** *get advance approval for any coming from certain foreign governments (Picture)which they did but a flew slip through that's one involving Russia which goes sounds bad .*

John Oliver represented his ideology about the issue of Clinton's Foundation through emotion and hyper expresion reflected in sarcastic word ***"Shut up shut upparty your kids come money laundering"***. Then, it followed by the interrogative mood ***"are you up to the point (?)"***. This question was not truly question which needed to answer, but it only tended to make sure and get agreement. John Oliver used strategy to persuade the audience by such talking face to face to Hillary. It proved by using pronoun **"You"**which refrred to Hillary not to audience. Furthermore, John Oliver not only build his power through sarcastic word but also through declarative statement in the form of simple present **"*the point is the controversy with Clinton foundation is not so much what they did their money"***. Actually, he had not the authority to say **"is not much or it**



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**less"**, because he had no position in the government politic. He braved to say like that because of his relation in the position as the speaker and humorist which sit and talk lonely without any interruption and argumentation from the other person. His position gave him chance to comment and to crtiticize Clinton Foundation freely.

In the whole from the extract showed that John Oliver tend to care for Hillary. He said that the action which did by Clinton Foundation was not a bad action. It was proved by his statement ***"the point is the controversy with Clinton foundation is not so much what they did their money. It is the possible conflict of interest in taking donations from individuals and foreign governments with business before"***. This statement such as a legal defense from John Oliver which attempt to transfer to the audience. The using of paralel conjunction "*they**not only**disclose all donations **but also** get advance approval for any coming from certain foreign governments*" also gave an impact to make sure the audience that what Clinton Foundation did was not bad, she gave good thing beside bad thing.

### 3.1.15 Data 15

John Oliver gave comment from the extract news which was still discussed Clinton's Foundation. This issue talked about the relation between Clinton's Foundation and the Russia.

> ***Holy shit(SW)****there are so many not good words in that one sound bite.* ***Russia, uranium, controlled, big money, and not disclosed****. It could only be worse but also contained the word orifice shark but Chuck and coffee, now brace yourself because this gets pretty dense*
>
> *Basically the Canadian chairman of the mining company that was eventually sold to Russia and also given money to the Clinton foundation but instead of doing it directly he gave it through this Canadian*



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*affiliate(picture)which didn't disclose his name because it didn't have to because the affiliate wasn't actually included in that agreement.*

John Oliver represented his power through the using of sarcastic word in the beginning of his comment by saying **"Holy shit"**. It sharped of disagreement from John Oliver to the other news. Then, he created nominalization to show the bad voice from the other news **"Russia, uranium, controlled, big money, and not disclosed"**.

John Oliver constructed knowledge exchange to give explanation to the audience. It had purpose to show the facual information about the Clinton's Foundation scandal. It described the actual phenomenan which happened to them. The participating Russia in the Clinton's Foundation was described like that.

### 3.1.16 Data 16

The audience still heard about the explanation from John Oliver about Clinton's Foundation. He still gave a legal defense to Hillary by showing the fact which tended to posistioned Clinton's Foundation in the right side, and what they did is legal.

***The Clinton's Foundation signed (Picture) with the Obama administration so neither the law nor the agreement with technically violated the spirit of the agreement definitely was(Sociocultural Practice).*** *So again this looks bad especially given that the state Department (Picture) did sign off on the Sailor that uranium model to Russia,* ***but not only was Hillary not involved in that decision but eight (picture) other federal agencies plus the nuclear regulatory commission also have to sign off which they did so this donation was legal but every annoyingly handled (Laughing)(Discourse Practice)*** *at any suggestion of pay for play fails to account for the separate actions of nine unrelated and like the movie (picture) it's complicated.*

In the first sentence, John Oliver showed the relation of the Clinton's Foundation and the Obama administration. Both of them gave signed to the thing



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wich technically violated but they made agreement about that. Then, John Oliver realized this pehenomenon to the audience by saying **"So again this looks bad"**, but he gave reason for his conclusion by following it used contrastive conjunction **"but not only"**. John Oliver showed to the audience who had participate of this scandal by mentioning the participants such as Obama's administration, federal agencies, and nuclear regulatory commission. The pronoun *"they"*referred to them. John Oliver represented his power through the foolisness by saying **"so this donation was legalbutevery annoyingly handled"**. Thus statement same as it is right but it is not right. And in the last he made summarize that all of they (Obama's aministration, federal agencies, and nuclear regulatory) did was complicated.

### 3.1.17 Data 17

This data represented the conclusion from John Oliver in discussing Hillary's scandal, both scandal about her email and her foundation. He brought audience into his believe.

> ***It probably would have been best for everyone if it had never happened(P)*** *but no one broke the law and* ***look (IM),*** *we've spent several frustrating weeks trawling through all the innuendo and exaggerations surrounding her email and foundation scandals and worst thing* ***you*** *can say* ***is they both look bad (? (IN))butthe harder you look the less you actually findthere's not nothing there (T.)***

John Oliver used median modality ***"probably would"*** which indicated it was prediction from himself. He constructed his identity and his power in discussing Hillary's sacandal by using presumption. He convince the audience to his presumption through the conditional sentence formation **"if.....will....."**. There was an imperative verb **"look"**which indicated power because it brigs the



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audience to realize the uncomfortable condition that is caused by Hillary's scandal. In the next, he used interrogative statement which actually questioning to Hillary through the audience ***"is they both look bad (?)"***. Then he used threa strategy in the form of contrastive statement to persuade the audience ***"the harder you look the less you actually findthere's not nothing there"***. It had purpose to make the audience thinking about the effect if they were hard to thought about Hillary's scandal which actually there were nothing to be worried.

### 3.1.18 Datum 18

This data still conclusion from John Oliver in discussing Hillary's scandal. In this section he tried to open the comparation between Hillary and Trump scandal.

> *What is there is irritating rather than grossly nervous and* ***this is where constructive to compare her to her opponentDonald Trump*** *(picture)* ***America's wealthiest hemorrhoid*** ***(SP)****(Laughing)* ***the card if you are struggling with the idea of voting for Hillary because of all this you need to take a long hard at Trump if you're irritated by her lying that is understandable but he's quantifiably worse (P).Politic fact checked*** *around the same number of statements from both of them over the years and* ***found around thirteen percent of Hillary statements to be flatly false but the Trump that figure was a whopping 53-percent*** *(Laughing)****(P).***

By using simple present formation John Oliver wanted to make conclusion that Hillary is good rather than her opponent Donald Trump. It showed by saying ***"this is where constructive to compare her to her opponentDonald Trump*** *(picture)* ***America's wealthiest hemorrhoid"*** *(Laughing)*. Actually he did not have authority to say satirical phrase which to mock Donald Trump as the ***"America's wealthiest hemorrhoid"***. He was too brave to say like that to the candidate president. Thus word include to the sarcastic word which had negative meaning,



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but because of that the audience got laughing. John Oliver build his power through the relation between him as the speaker by using satirical phrase and the result, the audience was silence and just gave a response by giving applause and laughing.

In the next, he used persuasion strategy through reasoning to the audience by saying ***"if you are struggling with the idea of voting for Hillary because of all this you need to take a long hard at Trumpif you're irritated by her lying that is understandablebuthe's quantifiably worse"***. He wanted to tell to the audience that Donald Trump worse rather than Hillary. Hillary just made us irritated but Trupm made quantifiably worse. Then, to prove his argumentation he showed the fact by showing the persentage from acurate resource; ***"Politic fact checked*** *around the same number of statements from both of them over the years and* ***found aroundthirteen percent of Hillary statements to be flatly falsebutthe Trump that figure was a whopping 53-percent*** *(Laughing)".* It showed that Hillary's statement was trusted rather than Trump's statement.

### 3.1.19 Data 19

This data started to discuss about Donald Trump. John Oliver gave negative comments by comparing Trump and Hillary. He started the discussion about Trump's tax finance based on the extract from the other news.

> *"That's* ***probably*** *true and the fact is* ***probably*** *true it's what makes it so horrifying and* ***if you thinking okay Hillary may not lies as much as Donald Trump but she needs to be more transparent that's fair enough but bear in mind we know almost nothing about Trump's finances and that is not good he's the first major party nominee since 1980 not to release his tax returns and its justification is pathetic"(P).***



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There were repetition from John oliver to strenghten his argumentation **"that's probably true"**. The modality "probabaly" was catagorized as the low modality where it can not be established as the right. It just personal assumption of John oliver from his perspective. Then, he used a strategy to persuade the audience by guessing what may audience thingking to the both candidates by saying ***"if you thinking****okay Hillary* ***may*** *not lies* ***as much as*** *Donald Trump* ***but*** *she needs to be more transparent that's fair enough* ***but*** *bear in mind we* ***know almost nothing about Trump's finances*** *and* ***that is not good"*** which pronoun **"you"** referred to the audience. He tried to open what made audience worried by saying like that. Then, he continued by comparing Trump and Hillary using low modality and comparative conjunction "*Hillary* ***may*** *not lies* ***as much as*** *Donald Trump"*. In fact, there were nothing explanation and statement which can verified thus argumentation. It represented the identity of John Oliver to the candidates where he tend to support Hillary rather then Trump. He positioned Trump in the negative side in the beginning in discussing Trump's scandal. Here, power showed through Persuasion by using reasoning and emotion.

### 3.1.20 Data 20

John oliver gave comment to Trump's voice from the extract news. On that news Trump said that he will release his tax return after the audit of him finished. John oliver criticized his statement by giving contradiction response.

> ***But yes you can the IRS has explicitly said you don't need to wait for a completed audit to release them you're just saying too completely unrelated things (P)****or* ***I'd love to pick you up from the airport but I can't because a blue whale's tongue*** *(Laughing & Applause)* ***weight as much as an elephantwhat fucking(SW) about*** *(Laughing & Applause)* ***weight those two things have nothing (P) (SI)***



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To persuade the audience, John Oliver used strategy like what he did in disscussing Hillary's scandal. He used strategy such talked to Trump not to the audience. The using pronoun **"you"** that he used referred to Trump. He illustrated conversation between himself and Trump directly. He gave contradictive comments based on Trump's statement by saying ***"But yes you can".*** Actually, Trump can fix his return taxt without waiting the audit finished. Then, to prove his argumentation John Oliver provided factual information by saying "*the IRS has explicitly said* ***you*** *don't need to wait for a completed audit to release them"*. IRS is an agency that arrange the tax in America.

Moreover, he used strategy seemingly he is Donald Trump by imitating the voice and the way he speaks using pronoun **"I"**into this sentence ***"I'd love to pick you up from the airport but I can't because a blue whale's tongue*** *(Laughing & Applause)****weight as much as an elephant"***. In fact, there was no relation between a blue whale's tongue and an elephant's weight. It just the way to beautify his statement through speaking illusively. Because of his immitating strategy and his comment using sarcastic word ***"what fucking about"*** he got laughing and applause from the audience.

### 3.1.21 Data 21

This data discussesd Trump's Foundation. John Oliver looked seriously when talking about this issue. He used a picture to describe the whole condition of Trum's foundation.

> *Let me introduce you to the trump foundation and* ***I'm not talking about the estimated tweleve pounds of foundation that Trump (picture) wears on his face (SP)****. I'm talking about his charitable organization.* ***The***



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***Washington post has been investigated (D)and found among other things that Trump is not personally given it any money since 2008 and just this week this story broke (P)***

John Oliver was implicitly redicule Trump by using satirical phrase in the form of simple present by saying ***"I'm not talking about the estimated tweleve pounds of foundation that Trump (picture) wears on his face, I'm talking about his charitable organization"***. He gave negative illustration by assimilating estimated tweleve pounds of foundation that Trump wears on his face which was actually impossible to put it on his face. It just ilustration which had purpose to make audience laughing. John Oliver used personal pronoun **"I"**to show that he was responsible for saying about Trump. And the pronoun **"I"**can be used to show that he is the best person rather than the audience or Donald Trump.

Again, to prove his argumentation he represented the fact which came from the "***Washington post***". Thus institute investigated and found wrong thing did by Trump. The factual information from that instututeis broke up that "***Trump is not personally given it any money since 2008*** *and just this week this story broke".*

**3.1.22 Data 22**

John Oliver gave comment from the extract of the other news which discussed about the misusing donation money for Trump's interest. His interest was to settle lawsuit against his business. Because of that, John Oliver gave comment combined with his power as the speaker.

***Yes****Trump reportedly used his foundations money which have been donated as a tool to make some legal disputes go away on the spectrum of* ***shitty thing****(SW) (D), youcan do that is right up there with* ***cat fishing a baby owl****(picture& Laughing)****(SP)(SI)he*** *waited all night for you*



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*and **he's nocturnal** so that's these day God and **Trump also electrically use foundation money to purchase ridiculous items for himself(P).***

John Oliver brought Trump in the negative side by giving agreement to the extract voice that come from the other news. He made right the explanation from that news by saying ***"Yes** Trump reportedly used his foundations money which have been donated as a tool to make some legal disputes go away on the spectrum of **shitty things**".* In the form of present perfect tense which mean it was happened in the past and still continue until he report this news. He added his agreement by putting sarcastic word ***"shitty things"***to strengthen his agree argument. Then, he described Trump such animal which worked in the night by saying ***"he's** nocturnal".* It had purpose to mocked Trump. Then he stated the worse thing which did by Trump by saying ***"Trump also electrically use foundation money to purchase ridiculous items for himself".*** The core of John Oliver's argumen was about the misusing of the donation on Trump's foundation to usefulness Trump himself. In conclusion, the power of John oliver was showed through satirical word and Persuasion.

### 3.1.23 Data 23

In this data, John oliver still criticized about misusing money in Trump's foundation which used for paying portrait painted Trump. He criticized extract from the other news which deliberate about it. John oliver also showed the real painted art of John Oliver.

***Ok ok ok white way** to first start **what is he doing with his face in that photo (picture) (?)(IN), that is not a smile that's waking up in the middle of a color occupation (P) (SI),** and also on top of that **how did that portrayed cost ten thousand dollars (?)(IN)** it looks like some 10 a black and white picture of Trump and then painted over it with condiments from*



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***burger king(SP)**. Now, now what Trump did there would technically be legal as long as the portrait itself was put to some charitable purpose.*

Again, John Oliver gave agreement to the other news wich was bring Trump to the negative side by saying ***"Ok ok ok"***. Moreover, John Oliver showing the real picture of Trump which became controverse to the audience. It had purpose to attrack audience's attention. That picture showed during he criticize Trump. In the beginning, his utterances formed into interrogative statement "***what is he doing with his face in that photo (picture) (?)".*** It made audience focusing his attention to the Trump's picture because the using subject "He" and the pronoun "His" refrred to Trump, and this statement actually did not need actual answer.

John Oliver gave redicule to Trump by giving question to the audience which actually it just had purpose to get agreement from the audience. Hopefully the audience accept his ideology to positioned Trump in the negative side like him. This statement which form into interrogative statement actually just to degrade Trump's position ***"that is not a smile that's waking up in the middle of a color occupation,*** *and also* ***on top of thathow did that portrayed cost ten thousand dollarsitlooks like some 10 a black and white picture of Trump***. It looked like humor which used sarcastic redicule, but it really did not good comment to the candidate's president.



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### 3.1.24 Data24

This data represented the conclusion from John oliver in discussing Trump's scandal. He mocked Trump by using humor which made the audience laughing.

> ***So it seems the Trump foundation <u>may</u> exist primarily to benefit Trump himself (P)*** *in which case they**<u>should</u>** really change the name to something more appropriate like **the national Association for the Advancement of Donald Trump**(Laughing)*

John Oliver represented his identity and his ideology to the audience through his argumentation by saying ***"So it seems the Trump foundation <u>may</u> exist primarily to benefit Trump himself"***. He made agreement to bring Trump in the negative side. He concluded all of activity which did by Trump it just to benifit Trump himself, but his argumentation catagorized as the low argumentation because he used low modality ***"<u>may</u>"***. There was no responsibility from John Oliver when saying it. Moreover, to mocked Trump he used startegy such discussed to the audience and asked them to give agreement by saying *"in which case **<u>theyshould</u>** really change the name to something more appropriate like **<u>the national Association for the Advancement of Donald Trump</u>"***. The using pronoun ***"they"*** referred to Trump and his member. It showed process type of action because the subject followed by median modality ***"should".*** Here, John Oliver had purpose to make realize the audience about misappropriate funds by Trump foundation.

### 3.1.25 Data25

It was the closing section where John oliver gave conclusion to the scandals that involved to the both America's candidatepresident; Donald Trump



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and Hillary Clinton. He looked anthusiastic to talk about it. His conclusion was supported by the real raisins which was fall from upper his head that certainly was prepared by the crew in that studio.

***Look (IM),the point is this campaign has been dominated* by *scandals(D)*but *it is dangerous to think that there is an equal number on both sides and you can be irritated by some of Hillary's that is understandable* but *you should then be king outraged by Trump's think about it in a politician* are *like raisins in a cookie (P).***

Again, John Oliver atrracked audience's attention by using imperative verb **"look"**. He wanted all of the audience pay attention to the scandals which related to Trump and Hillary. He declared his argumentation in the form of present perfect which mean the domination scandal betwen them was happened from the past and still contunue until present. Then, John Oliver used contrastive conjunction and following it which actually not contrastive statement **"but it is dangerous"**, but it tends to additional information or knowledge exchange from John Oliver to make clear the scandal which had function to make audience think critically.

Furthermore, John oliver convinced audience by comparing both candidates ***"you can be irritated by some of Hillary's that is understandablebutyou should then be king outraged by Trump's***. The using different modality in the first clause and the second clause gave different impact. Modality **"can"**catagorized as he low modality meanwhile modality **"should"**catagorized as the median modality. So, the second modality in the second clause is more strengh then the first clause. Again, it had impact to positioned Hillary in the good side and Trump in the bad side.



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### 3.2 Discussion

The results of the analysis show that John Oliver represented his power by humor which influenced audience's mind through all three dimensions analysis in his speech. Mostly, the uttarances represented power in each data through text analysis, only data 16 which not represented power through text analysis. Meanwhile, the representation of power in discourse practice analysis was found in the part of opening, content, and closing of the discourse. Moreover, researcher found the representation of power encountered in sociocultural practice analysis through observing the situation, institution and social which related to this data.

The opening section of the program was begun with the logical assumption from John Oliver about campaign. He was projected as a figure of authority, someone who knows (has the fact), and someone who has the right to tell by giving criticize on campign using sarcastic words. He showed his authoritativeness of the language works together with the authoritativeness of the image. He also proved his power by using movements of head and hands to support vocal emphasis and serious. The audience was projected as receptive, waiting to be told, and wanting to know. Hence, he used linguistic mechanisms in delivering news which consist of power to the audience.

The linguistic mechanisms of power were used by John Oliver had purpose to control the information, to persuade audience, and to authorizing the speaking which principally aimed to manifest the ideological construction that he was more powerful than the others. He wanted to show his power to make the audience influenced by him through describing the scandals of the candidates as



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the bad action. Moreover, declarative statement dominated on text analysis rather than the other. In addition, The genre of this satirical humor was past-event narrative, and the story was told through a combination of words and what the program identifies as a pictured reconstruction of scandal. The opening extract and the whole program was on the borderline between information and entertainment, and between fact and fiction. The visual narrative of the pictured, in which the crowd was played by actor is dramatic news.

In discourse practice analysis, researcher sees the process production of the text in this episode can be devided into three parts; opening, content, and closing. In the opening section (data 1- data 3), he gave warming up to the audience by giving them a great issues around presidential election in United States 2016 by describing and comparing the past issues and present issues. Then, he brough the audience to the specific problem, that was about scandal which embeded to the each candidates president. In the content section (data 4 – data 23), he discussed scandals which related to the both candidates. He began to Hillary's scandals that were about her email and her foundation. Then, it followed by discussing Trump's scandals that were about his tax return and his foundation. The last, in the closing section (data 24 – data 25), he gave his own voice to the audience by saying the scandal that related to the both candidates were not equal and it was dengerous. He proved his argumentation by taking a raisin shower to prove his point in the last section. Moreover, there was found five discourses in the text; scandal, Hillary's email, Clinton Foundation, Trump's Foundation and Trump's Tax return.



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In the process consumption of the text, John Oliver used the positive and negative strategy in crticizing both candidates. He tended to use negative comment on Donald Trump. In contrast, he tended to use positive comment on Hillary Clinton. He always agreed to the things that did by Hillary, meanwhile he disagreed to the things that did by Trump. Mostly, John Oliver discussed Hillary's scandal by showing Hillary's truthfulness, whereas he always discussed Trump's scandal by showing Trump's weaknesses. He used his power as the speaker to comment it freely without an objection from the other people. Implicitly, in this text, John Oliver not only represented his own power as the speaker but also he wants to show the power of Hillary Clinton.

Furthermore, there was sociocultual practice analysis which constructed the analysis on critical discourse analaysis. It related to the three aspects which dominated on the text. There were situation, institution, and socio culture. All of them can be analyzed through the observation and the knowledge which is related to the topic of the discussion. In this text, all of them constructed understanding, but there were two aspects which really had crucial contribution in the process production and consumption of this text; situation and socio culture.

First is situation aspect. It supported the text, because when this text showed the real situation in the United States was on the presidential election. Because of that, the situation aspect became motivation why this text is produced. This text showed one day before the schedule of candidatedebate. So, the situation had big influence in the process production and consumption of the text. John Oliver used the situation aspect as the chance to influence the audience who still confusing to choose the candidates. He showed his power as the speaker to take



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aventage of the situation by positioning Hillary and Trump depend on his own assumption which proved by some factual information.

Second is sociocultural aspect. The sociocultural aspect also supported this text is produced. In social, John Oliver as the speaker in satirical humor program is a permanent resident of the United States, in another words, he can live and work in the states legally, but he cannot vote in federal election. So, although he spread his ideology to the audience, he had no authority to vote president. In addition, looking up his bravery in mocked the candidates in public, it represented the culture in United States as the big country had freedom regulation to give an opinion although it offended other people. There was transparent politic in United States. This social culture may different with the oher country such as Indonesia, where the freedom to give an opinion was limited. Every form of humiliating that facing to the president was criminal act, and should get punishment. It showed that the people and the culture condition in United States also open and transparent. It also reflected the democration in the United states upheld.

Overall, from the analysis in the three dimetions, power manifested in some catagories of linguistic mechanisms; internal relations and external relation. First, the satirical word structures which were mostly produced by John Oliver to mocked the candidates, for instance the word *"Puking"* in datum 1 which showed the bad effect was created by the candidates through their scandals. Second, the pharse structures were produced by John Oliver to emphasize his mocked statement, for instance the phrase "*America's wealthiest hemorrhoid"* in data 18 which showed that John Oliver described Donald Trump as the creator of quantifiably worse. Third, the sentence structures were generaly used by John



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Oliver to manifest his power toward others by stating the arguments, assumptions and evidences, for instance the sentence *"okay Hillary may not lies as much as Donald Trump"* in data 19 which showed that John Oliver wanted to potray his power as the speaker of the program who had authority to give assumption and argumentation. He build the ideological construction that he was the only one who know the factual information about the candidates. Through that ideology, he influenced the audience's mind to follow his believe to make good sense to Hillary and bad sense to Trump. Fourth, persuasive expressions were often used by John Oliver to convince his arguments, for instance the utterance "*the point is this campaign has been dominated by scandals"* in data 24 which showed that John Oliver wanted to emphasize the argument that the campign in 2016 between Hillary and Trump were dominated by their scandals. He potrayed the ideological mindset to the audience that there were many scandals or problem relating the campaign.

Additionally, the moodality, conjunction, speech function and grammatical mood also contributed to create his power. John Oliver often using low and middle modality in giving assumption. For instance, "*Hillary may not lies as much as Donald Trump"* it catagorized as low modality which the correctness is low. And for middle modality for instance, *"they should really change the name"* which showed it will be better if they do it. And the majority conjunction he used was contrastive conjunction "But". Mostly he used combination between imperative verb and declarative statement to persuade the audience. For instance, *"Listen, we have had scandals during campaigns in the past"* which showed the instruction of John Oliver to the audience to pay attention on him which actually



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had same experience about scandal during campign. He used interrogative statement to described he such talked to the actor of scandal not to the audience. For instance, "*Shut up. shut up party your kids come money laundering, are you up to the point (?)"*which showed this interrogative statement aimed to Hillary the actor of scandal not to the audience.

Afterwards, John Oliver sometimes used his power in his relation as the speaker toward the audience to control the flow of the information. He did it through the external relation. He gave authoritativeness in giving comment using knowledge exchange. He constructed his power through the factual information from the accurate sources to make sense of reality. For instance, *"The Washington post has been investigated and found among other things that Trump is not personally given it any money since 2008"*which showed the accurate information because there was a legal institution who investigated Trump.

In conclusion, this research providedmore complete analysis on the way speaker, John Oliver influenced and controlled audience's ideology to manifest and portray the power through the linguistic mechanism on the three dimentions analysis include description, interpretation and explanation as stated above. The power representation through linguistic mechanism used by John Oliver were persuasion, speaking illusively, threat, imperative verb, interrogative statement, declarative statement, satirical words and phrases.

Overall, there found some differences and similarities between present study and previous studies which have contribution to enrich the information. Although, this research used Norman Fairclough's theory which defferent with



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some previous studies's theory, but there were found same steps in doing critical discourse analysis with different name. Moreover, The difference results between present study and previous studies placed on the goals of the discourse. In previous previous studies, the usage of power is used to manipulate people through discursive strategies that speaker's used, but in present study the usage of power is used to make realize people through linguistic mechanisms. Meanwhile, the similarity between them is the usage of power ideologically to controls people's mindset through the discourse structure of the text in the speech.



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# CHAPTER IV

# CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the concusion and seggestion of the study. It cncludes the data findings in previous chapter to answer the research problem. It also provides suggestion for the reader, principally the next researcher who want to conduct the similar research or to continues this study.

## 4.1 Conclusion

Based on the result of the analysis followed by the discussion, the research covers the way how John Oliver as the speaker in satirical humor potrays his power to redicule the candidates president who are powerful. Through his position as the host in the satirical humor program who was alone in presenting the news, John Oliver has authoritativeness to speak freely without objections from the other people, and he has chance to influence and control audience as the hearer to follow his ideological construction.

Furthermore, researcher concludes that John Oliver used linguistic mechanisms proposed by Norman Fairclough theory as the strategies to show his power while delivering speech. He used Satirical word/phrase, Persuasion, Speaking Illusively, threat, Imperative verb, Interrogative statement, and Declarative statement in the level text analysis and the production structure in the level discourse practice analysis to construct his power to the audience. These strategies were obtained in his speech even though not all of them revealed in every speech.



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John Oliver applied these linguistic mechanisms to represent his power to create laughing and applause from the audience. Mostly, the power showed through satirical word and phrase which has purpose to redicule the candidates. In addition, declarative statement which contains knowledge exchange also dominated in his speech to represent his power. He also uses persuasion through reasoning and emotion to influence audience's mind. Hence, John Oliver shows his voice in justifying the candidates by speaking illusively, and the lower strategies which is used by John Oliver to show his power is threat.

Moreover, the paradigm in the production process of the text showed the tendency of John Oliver to support Hillary Clinton rather than Donal Trump by trying to compare the scandals from the both candidates using his own linguistic style. Mostly, John Oliver discusses Hillary's scandal by showing Hillary's truthfulness, meanwhile he always discusses Trump's scandal by showing Trump's weaknesses. Implicitly, John Oliver not only represented his own power as the speaker but also he wants to show the power of Hillary Clinton. In addition, sociocultural practice analysis which domineted by situation and social condition also contributed the power of John Oliver to produce the text.Overall, all of the linguistic mechanisms in text anaylsis (description), discourse practice analysis (interpretation), and sociocultural practice analysis (explanation) represented John Oliver's power to control, to influence, and to construct his ideology to the audience.



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## 4.2 Suggestion

From the conclusion, researcher expects this research gives more valuable information and advantages for the linguistic area, particulary, in the area of critical discourse analysis (CDA). Researcher provides suggestion for the next researchers who conduct the similar research on CDA to investigate the language phenomena related to the power potrayed in another media discourse such as news, sports, celebrity and advertisement which may bring the indication of power reflected by journalist when he/she says or writes for the news to influence the readers or hearers that has different result of this present study. Moreover, it is also seggested for the further researcher to conduct the research using same theory proposed by Norman Fairclough because it needs to develop, so that, the new researcher will find the new result of the analysis and it will increase the knowledge through the diversity result.



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Thesis Title : Power Representation in Satirical Humor *Last Week Tonight* with John Oliver.

| NO | TANGGAL | MATERI | TANDA TANGAN PEMBIMBING |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 17 Februari 2017 | Pengajuan Judul | 1. |
| 2. | 28 Februari 2017 | Pengajuan Proposal | 2. |
| 3. | 11 April 2017 | ACC Proposal | 3. |
| 4. | 20 April 2017 | Seminar Proposal | 4. |
| 5. | 4 Mei 2017 | Revisi Bab I & II | 5. |
| 6. | 26 Mei 2017 | ACC Bab I & II | 6. |
| 7. | 26 Juli 2017 | Pengajuan Bab III & IV | 7. |
| 8. | 11 Agustus 2017 | Revisi Bab III & IV | 8. |
| 9. | 31 Oktober 2017 | ACC Bab III & IV | 9. |

Malang, 31 Oktober 2017
The Head of English Letters Department

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**TABLE OF DATA**

| PART | NO | DATA | UTTERANCES | TEXT ANALYSIS | | | | | | | DP | SP | EXPLANATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SW / SP | P | SI | T | IM | IN | D | | | |
| OPENING | 1 | Data 1 | The 2016 presidential election, or as it's more commonly known, the electrical equivalent of seeing someone **puking(SW)**, so you start **puking**and then someone else's **puking**and pretty soon everyone is **puking** 2016. | √ | | | | | | | | | The word "puking" indicates power because it is a sarcastic word to describe the condition and situation around the presidential election. Implicitly, John Oliver uses the word "puking" as the effect and the result of the campaign. |

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| OPENING | 2 | Data 2 | **The first presidential debate is tomorrow night (D), more than a hundred million people <u>could be</u> watching two candidates(P)**whose campaigns have been defined less by questions about their polices, than their ethics. | | √ | | | | | √ | √ | √ | The declarative statement indicates power because it shows the knowledge of John Oliver to make sure the audience about the news that he brings. In addition, the persuasive strategy that he uses through his arousal emotion by making hyperbole statement and low modality "could be" have purpose to make the issues (campaign) interested. |
| | 3 | Data 3 | **Listen (IM), we have had scandals during campaigns in the past (D)**, from Barack Obama's financial dealings with Tony Rezkoo, to George w bush's, and National guard survive to the revelation that Dwight d Eisenhower middle initial stood, but these **<u>nuts</u>(SW)**but, but this campaign this campign, the | √ | | | | √ | | √ | | | The indication power shows through imperative verb, declarative statemet and satirical word. He used imperative verb "listen" to atrract audience's attention to focus on him although he in fact does not has authority to force the audience. Because of his position as the speaker in this program he braves to use this imperative statemet which combine declarative statement in the form of present perfect tense to |

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| | | | scandals have been so pronounced , whole show that less than half the electric sees either candidate is honest or trustworthyand you **may not** like ether candidates for good reasons, but if you are still somehow torn about which ones about four and a factoring their scandals into your decision, we thought it **might** help to spend tonight walking you through them. | | | | | | | | | | show the relation between him and the audience which have same scandal. Implicitly, the use of present perfect here has purpose to break up the sacandals that happened in the past and now. Moreover, the using satirical word "nuts" same as "puking" before, which has positition as the effect of the campaign. It means the campaign make people confused or uncomfortable. The using low modality "may not" and "might" indicate the accuracy on what speaker says is low. |
| | 4 | Data 4 | So let's start with Hillary Clinton, **the women who if she loses, will sit there motionless not speaking until she eventually dies (Laughing), and I don't know even talking about her scandals will irritate(SI).** | | | √ | | | | | √ | | Speaking Illusively (SI) indicates power, because by speaking through this strategy which combines humor, John Oliver tries to construct his ideology about Hillary to the audience. He brings Hillary into negative side. |

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| C O N T E N T | 5 | Data 5 | That is a fair point,**but not being as bad as Donald Trump (SP)** is a low bar clear and **if you focus on nothing but him, you fail to bet a woman who <u>might</u> be President (T)** and if you believe the internet, she's guilty of everything, **just click around(IM)** and you can finished such masterworks at Hillary Clinton (Picture) . Hillary ordered the murder of the children of Waco (Picture). Hillary the butcher of Benghazi (Picture) and my personal favorite is Hillary Clinton *Satan*(Picture) Hillary I am the devil you know | √ | | | √ | √ | | | √ | | The satirical phrase (SP) represents power, because in thus phrase speaker speak badly to the figure of Trump, and increasing the figure of Hillary. Hence, speaker shows his power through the strategy of Threat (T) to the audience. Implicitly, the power shows by the speaker in pronouncing his support to Hillary. Next, to prove his support to Hillary speaker uses imperative statement (IM) which has purpose to make sure the audience about his threat before. |

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| CONTENT | 6 | Data 6 | Now, now **many of Hillary's most famous scandals have been heavily litigated in the past(D)** for instance white water not more than six years investigations by three different prosecutors and multiple congressional committees **failed** two-point sufficient evidence of wrong doing, then there was Benghazi now 8th congressional investigations (Laughing) broadly concluded the State Department could have done more to increase security the embassy **but not found** evidence of wrong doing by Clinton. | | | | | | | √ | | | The declarative statement which is in the form of present perfect indicates power, because it will break up the scandals which involves to Hillary in the past and present. The indication of power here dominated by declarative statement which shows that the speaker has good knowledge about the scandals that relates to the Hillary and proving his declarative statement uses a factual information such show the instution or an expert person which handle Hillary's scandals. |
| | 7 | Data 7 | There's the problematic issue of the swiss file transfer and while yes **investigators found Hillary was in Europe at the time of the transfer and documents show she was aware of the transfer took place and yes the** | | | | | | | √ | √ | | The using declarative statement (D) which contains power has purpose to confirm the issues which happened to Hillary, and John Oliver shows his power as the speaker who has athority to |

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| CONTENT | | | **Clinton did have something to gain financially from it the fact is the Swiss file transfer is something (D) "***I just made up right now" (Laughing& Applauuse)* but the very fact that for a second, you kind of remember this says something about the poll of coverage surrounding Clinton. Many, many rasional people are still worried about two particular scandals, it turns out nearly half of all Americans are very concerned about both her emails and the Clinton foundation. | | | | | | | | | influence audience's mind by giving support and good voice to what Hillary's did. It is a strategy from John Oliver to manifest his believe to the audience, so the audience will followed what he says. |
| | 8 | Data 8 | Okay, **Hillary's emails are basically the unofficial(D)** theme of the RNC run alongside how loud can Giuliani scream (Laughing) and happy Days residuals can't buy you attention (Laughing), but but while some of Hillary's opponents feel her | | | | | | | √ | √ | | Again, this declarative statement reflect power, because John oliver uses this statement to justify what Hillary's do. It still relates to the data 7 before, where he justify what hillary's do although it is not true, but he still support Hillary and |

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| | | | email scandal should put her in prison at least at the beginning, she claimed there was nothing to see. | | | | | | | | | | bring Hillary into positive side. |
| C O N T E N T | 9 | Data 9 | **Now that is a bad answer for a number of reasons (D),first she says everything I did was permitted which isn't remotely true (P)**, the use of a private email server would have required prior approval and she never asked for it, **then she blames not being technically capable (P)** which is a fine excuse to be a dad when he accidentally text you the letter Q 10 times (Laughing) but twenty city coming from a secretary of state, and then she capped off by saying the whole thing is kind of fun which it definitely isn't (Laughing) unless every single one of our emails was just a | √ | √ | | | | | √ | √ | | The declarative statement uses by John oliver in this section involve power. If in the data 5, 6, 7, 8 before his declarative statement for justifying what Hillary's did. In this data the declarative statement he uses for blaming what Hillary's did. It is such a trategy of John Oliver in discussing Hillary's scandal and persuade the audience through reasoning. Implicitly, the power which indicates in declarative statement and persuasion just for making audience believe to what Hillary's did is bad but not too bad. |

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| | | | JPEG of a dog dressed as Dracula (Laughing & picture) in which case yeah you know what that is kind of **fucked(SW),** so there have been exaggerations on both sides and while she since acknowledged her use of the sir but was a mistake the idea persists that is was a good deal more. | | | | | | | | | |
| CONTENT | 10 | Data 10 | Yeah no **shit(SW)**(Laughing), so this whole situation could potentially have been avoided if she just had the ability to carry two blackberries' meaning it's the only time the best advice a politician could have received was cargo shorts (Laughing) so, if she wanted one phone, she had a few options first use a state dot gov email address for all her emails meaning her personal emails (picture) would | | | | | | | √ | √ | | This satirical word shows power. It has purpose to emphasize the statement of Hilarry is only a lying thing. He invites the audience for not believing to what Hillary's speaks. Meanwhile, in the last statement John oliver rising his voice to support Hillary by justifying what Hillay's did. |

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| | | | reside on government service potentially making them more accessible to request for public record so instead Hillary sent everything through a non-government address. **It's a practice that's legal but highly discouraged (D).** | | | | | | | | | | |
| CONTENT | 11 | Data 11 | **Wait wait, what you used a server that Bill Clinton had been using which was in your basement (IM)(P)**(picture). **I hate to tell you this(SI),** but you just or government records on a machine that bill called the poor master 5000 (Laughing & Picture ). ***" I love that machine always faithful"*** **(SI)**(Laughing & Picture ). | | √ | √ | | √ | | | √ | | John Oliver shows his power by showing his persuasion through the arousal emotion and mental process which combine with imperative statement. He uses pronoun "you" as the subject on his imperative statement which actually refers to the Hillary. Implicitly, he manipulates his speech such as talk to the audience, but in fact he wants to talk to the Hillary not to the audience. In addition, he uses Speaking illusivelly which immitate the Bill Clinton voice and expression when comment about that to create humor. |

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| C O N T E N T | 12 | Data 12 | **The FBI found a hundred and thirteen (picture) such emails though in fairness only three of them (picture) had classification markers (D)** and we're not in the hearder of the email as they should have been and while **the FBI found Clinton and her staff to be extremely careless** (picture)**(D)** they said they couldn't find a case with report bringing criminal charges, **so it's not good but it's not as bad as it looks (P)**which is never satisfying thing for here or indeed read about the buffet at a golden corral (picture). So, so that is basically the emails. | | √ | | | | | √ | √ | | Again, the declarative statement indicates power because there are a lot of information which break up the fact about Hillary's email scandal. John Oliver proves his declarative statement by giving the accurate institution who was handle Hillary's scandal. By using this declarative statement, he enrich audience's knowledge. In the last, he put persuasion through personality and stance by concluding what Hillary did is not good but not bad. It is contrastive statement which has purpose to support Hillary. |
| | 13 | | Let's now move on the | | | | | | | | | | The persuasion strategy through |

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| C O N T E N T | | Data 13 | Clinton's foundation,**six months ago, it was known as the top-rated global foundation has among other things helped millions around the world access lower-cost HIV treatmentbutit has now become possibly the only charity that inspires more visceral anger (P)**. | | √ | | | | | | | | reasoning forms in the past tense and present tense have power to remind the audience about the actual Clinton's Foundation happened in the past which have immpact and result in the present. The using contrastive conjunction "but" explains positive statement beside the negative statement. |
| | 14 | Data 14 | **Shut up shut up(SW)** (Hyper expression) **party your kids come money laundering, are you up to the point(?)(IN)(P) ,the point is the controversy with Clinton foundation is not so much what they did their money (D).** It's the possible conflict of interest in taking donations from individuals and foreign governments with business before the state department and | √ | √ | | | | √ | | √ | | The satirical word "shut up" which combine interrogative statement indicates power because implicitly John Oliver such talk to Hillary and saying thus satirical word to Hillary not to the audience, but to manipulate his purpose to be angry with Hillary he uses this strategy. Moreover, the power is implies in the declarative statement which contains John Oliver's assumption that still watch over to Hillary |

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| CONTENT | | | to be fair in 2008 the foundation tried to head this off by promising the Obama administration (Picture), they not only disclose all donations but also get advance approval for any coming from certain foreign governments (Picture) which they did but a flew slip through that's one involving Russia which goes sounds bad. | | | | | | | | | | although the fact is explained in the some datum before. |
| CONTENT | 15 | Data 15 | **Holy shit(SW)** there are so many not good words in that one sound bite. Russia, uranium, controlled, big money, and not disclosed. It could only be worse but also contained the word orifice shark but Chuck and coffee, now brace yourself because this gets pretty dense. | √ | | | | | | | | | The satirical word "shit" has purpose to criticize the other news statement. This satirical word contains power to blame the other news which aims to defend Hillary. |

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| C O N T E N T | 16 | Data 16 | **The Clinton Foundation signed (Picture) with the Obama administration so neither the law nor the agreement with technically violated the spirit of the agreement definitely was(SCP),** so again this looks bad especially given that the state Department (Picture) did sign off on the Sailor that uranium model to Russia, **but not only was Hillary not involved in that decision but eight (picture) other federal agencies plus the nuclear regulatory commission also have to sign off which they didso this donation was legal but every annoyingly handled(DP)** (Laughing) at any suggestion of pay for play fails to account for the separate actions of nine unrelated and | | | | | | | | √ | √ | This data represents power indirectly. The indication power appears through the discourse practice and sociocultural practice. From discourse practice analysis this data shows the tendency of John Oliver in giving agreement to what Hillary did by giving assumption that is not only Hillary who has responsible for his action, but the another agency. From sociocultural practice analysis power shows through the breaking up the relation between Hillary and the previous president before. In |

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| | | | like the movie (picture) it's complicated | | | | | | | | | | fact, between Hillary and Obama in the same party. |
| C O N T E N T | 17 | Data 17 | **It <u>probably would</u> have been best for everyone if it had never happened(P)**but no one broke the law and **look(IM),we've spent several frustrating weeks trawling through all the innuendo and exaggerations surrounding her email and foundation scandals** and worst thing you can say **is they both look bad (?)(IN) but the harder you look the less you actually find there's not nothing there (T).** | | √ | √ | | √ | √ | | √ | | The imperative verb has power because it brigs the audience to realize the uncomfortable condition that is caused by Hillary's scandal. Then, the strategy of using Interrogative statement which combine with threat have purpose to make the audience belive and agree with John Oliver's assumption. |
| | 18 | | What is there is irritating rather than grossly nervous and this is where constructive to compare her to her opponent **<u>Donald Trump</u>** (picture) **<u>America's wealthies hemorrhoid</u> (SP)** (Laughing) **the card if you are struggling** | | | | | | | | | | John Oliver uses satirical phrase to mock Trump the reveal of Hillary. This satirical phrase becomes power of John Oliver in supporting Hillary and push down Trump. This satirical word also has power to make the audience |

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| C O N T E N T | | Data 18 | **with the idea of voting for Hillary because of all this you need to take a long hard at Trump if you're irritated by her lying that is understandable but he's quantifiably worse (P)** politi fact checked around the same number of statements from both of them over the years and found **around thirteen percent of Hillary statements to be flatly false but the Trump that figure was a whopping 53-percent (P)** (Laughing). | √ | √ | | | | | | √ | | imagine Trump like what John Oliver says in thus satirical word. Furthermore, the persuasion strategy through reasoning by John Oliver indicates power because it implicitly construct John Oliver's ideology in restrict Trump to the bad place and Hillary in the good place. |
| | 19 | Data 19 | That's probably true and the fact is probably true it's what makes it so horrifying and **if you thinkingokay Hillary <u>may not</u> lies as much as Donald Trump(P)** but she needs to be more transparent that's fair enough but bear in mind **we know almost nothing** | | √ | | | | | | √ | | The persuasion strategy through reasoning and arousal emotion represents power because there are implicit purposes of John Oliver in supporting Hillary by comparing Hillary and Trump. The using low modality "may not" is just less prediction from John Oliver to prove his |

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| | | | **about Trump's financesand that is <u>not good</u> he's the first major party nominee since 1980 not to release his tax returns and its justification is pathetic (P)** | | | | | | | | | | argumentation. It means the accuracy of his argument is low. |
| C O N T E N T | 20 | Data 20 | But yes you can **the IRS has explicitly said you don't need to wait for a completed audit to release them you're just saying too completely unrelated things(P)** or **I'd love to pick you up from the airport but I can't because a blue whale's tongue (Laughing & Applause) weight as much as an elephant what <u>fucking (SW)</u>about(Laughing & Applause) weight those two things have nothing (P) (SI).** | √ | √ | √ | | | | | √ | | Persuasion strategy through arousal emotion and speaking illusively indicate power because they invite audience to have critical thinking. Actually, the subject sentence "you" refers to Trump, and such taking about Hillary's scandals before, John Oliver tries to have same thecnique to critique Trump through using subject "you", John Oliver such talk to the audience which actually has purpose in redicule the Trump. |

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| | 21 | Data 21 | Let me introduce you to the Trump foundationand **I'm not talking about the estimated tweleve pounds of foundation that Trump (picture) wears on his face(SP),** I'm talking about his charitable organization,**the Washington post has been investigated (D) and found among other things that Trump is not personally given it any money since 2008 and just this week this story broke (P)** | √ | √ | | | | | √ | √ | | The satirical phrase shows power to redicule Trump. And the declarative statement also involves power because it directly open Trump's scandal by proving it uses the institution who's handle the scandal. The persuasion strategy through reasoning also shows power to break up Trump's scandal which relate to Trump's Foundation. |
| CONTENT | 22 | Data 22 | **Yes Trump reportedly used his foundations money which have been donated as a tool to make some legal disputes go away on the spectrum of<u>shitty things</u>(SW) (D),**you can do that is right up there with **cat fishing a baby owl** (picture & Laughing) **(SP) (SI) he waited all night for you and he's** | √ | √ | √ | | | | √ | √ | √ | John Oliver represents his power directly by using satirical phrase to mock Trump based on the other news. He also shows his power on making Trump in bad posisition through illustrating him such "cat fishing a baby owl". It makes the audience influence and illustrate what John Oliver says. There is no support from John Oliver to |

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| | | | **nocturnal so that's these day God (SI), and Trump also electrically use foundation money to purchase ridiculous items for himself (P)** | | | | | | | | | | Trump like what he do in talking about Hillary's scandal. |
| C O N T E N T | 23 | Data 23 | **Ok ok ok white way to first start what is he doing with his face in that photo (picture)(?) (IN), that is not a smile that's waking up in the middle of a color occupation (P) (SI),** and also on top of that **how did that portrayed cost ten thousand dollars(?) (IN)** it looks like some 10 a black and white picture of Trump and then painted over it with condiments from **burger king(SP).**now, now what Trump did there would technically be legal as long as the portrait itself was put to some charitable purpose. | √ | √ | √ | | | √ | | √ | | The power represents through speaking illusively and persuasion because John oliver directly invites the audience to watch together Trump's picture which reported by news it was expensive. To put an extreme redicule for Trump, John Oliver directly uses the satirical phrase "burger king". |

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| CLOSING | 24 | Data 24 | **So it seems the trump foundation <u>may</u> exist primarily to benefit Trump himself (P)**in which case they should really change the name to something more appropriate like the national Association for the Advancement of Donald Trump (Laughing). | | √ | | | | | | √ | | The persuasion strategy through reasoning represents power because it persuade the audience to think about Trump like what John Oliver says. In fact, the power of the accuracy assumption in persuasion is low because of the using low modlity. |
| | 25 | Data 25 | **Look (IM)the point is this campaign has been dominated by scandals(D)** but **it is dangerous to think that there is an equal number on both sides and you can be irritated by some of Hillary's that is understandable but you should then be king outraged by Trump's think about it in a politician are like raisins in a cookie (P).** | | √ | | | √ | | √ | √ | | The power of John Oliver shows through his authority in using imperative verb to the audience which has purpose to atrrack audience's attention. Then, the power is represented in the persuasion through John Oliver's personality and stance in conclude the satirical of scandal relates to the both candidates president. |

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**Information of Symbols :**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SW/SP:** | **Satirical Word/ Satirical Phrase** | **IM** | **: Imperative Verb** | **DP** | **: Discourse Practice** |
| **P** | **: Persuasion** | **IN** | **: Interrogative Statement** | **SP** | **: Sociocultural Practice** |
| **SI** | **: Speaking Illusively** | **D** | **: Declarative Statement** | | |
| **T** | **: Threat** | | | | |

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