

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The government is the agent parties that serve the country, putting the policy to regulate the country's vision. The government holds the rights to arrange the country's vision and conducting the mission. The countries all around the world have a various kinds of government. Some countries set the democracy which is divided into two kinds. It's monarchy which is prime minister as the governor and presidential governor. And the others set the dictatorship to govern the country. In the normally atmosphere, government serves the willing of people which is tended to regard the life as happiness and welfare, anything done by the government is considered only for the sake of the people. "I have suggested that they become particularly significant within contemporary programs, strategies and techniques for the government of conduct-forms of government that I have termed "advanced" liberal"(Rose 1999a)

The government itself is something such as a legislator, administrator and arbitrator. Government's role is primarily as a guardian and as well as the protector of people's rights and freedom, in some government's duties such as managing currency, set tax rates, regulating investment, protecting civil from the internal and external threats and the country's stability as well, it any kind

is really effect to the civil activities. Meanwhile the government policies are sometimes threatening to the civil freedom and liberty.

Usually, government had been elected by the people to do the duty. The people have their own the rights to choose the right person to become their leader. The concept of individuals arose from the perspective that is the mainly characteristic of human being. All human beings have the rights to choose their own authorities and to make their own law.

Individual rights refer to someone's liberties of freedom to act, work, think and behave without interference from the others or government, it includes the rights to life, liberty and happiness pursuit as the standard of life. The rule of law protects individuals from abuse by government officials and other powerful people. (Goldfarb, 2008: 2)

People have the rights to criticize, giving opinion or delivering speech on protesting when the government had done anything wrong or violating civil rights. In many cases, people as each individual rights voluntarily comes together with giving a support of the purpose which intent of the righting a wrong in community. As the speech on the day affirmation at the university of cape town, South Africa by former U.S attorney general Robert F. Kennedy, (1966) "Each time a man stands up for an idea, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope and crossing each other from a million different centers energy and daring, those ripple build a current which can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance"

Civil Disobedience is an essay written by Henry David Thoreau in the years of 1849. Henry David Thoreau was born into a modest New England family. His childhood was surrounded by meadows, rivers and wood, he became a greedy student of nature. He was bred to no profession; he never married; he lived alone; he never went to church; he never voted; he refused to pay a tax to the State; he did not eat the flesh and he also did not drink wine; he never knew the use of tobacco; and though a naturalist, he used neither trap nor gun. He chose, wisely no doubt for himself, to be the bachelor of thought and Nature. No truer American existed than Thoreau. Thoreau's death went relatively unnoticed. In November 1860, he caught a severe cold that slowly deepened into consumption from which he never recovered. On May 6, 1862, at the age of 44, Henry David Thoreau died. (Thoreau.eserver.org/wendy.html)

Civil Disobedience essay was published under the title "Resistance to Civil Government" in Elizabeth Peabody's *Aesthetic Papers*, in May 1849. It was included as "Civil Disobedience" in Thoreau's *A Yankee in Canada*, with *Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers*, published in Boston in 1866 by Ticknor and Fields, and reprinted many times. This essay is formed part of *Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers* as edited by British Thoreau biographer Henry S. issued in London in 1890. "Civil Disobedience" was included in the *Riverside Edition* of 1894, in the *Walden and Manuscript Editions* of 1906, and in the *Princeton Edition* in 1973. One of Thoreau's most influential writings, it has been published separately many times included in volumes of selections from and translated into European and Asian languages

Thoreau introduces the right of revolution, which all men recognize, and reflects on the American Revolution, the origins of which he finds less morally compelling than the issues at hand. Having developed the image of the government as a machine that may or may not do enough good to counterbalance what evil it commits, he urges rebellion.

The opponents of reform, he recognizes, are not faraway politicians but ordinary people who cooperate with the system. The expression of opposition to slavery is meaningless. Only action — what you do about your objection — matters. Wrong will be redressed only by the individual, not through the mechanism of government. Although Thoreau asserts that a man has other, higher duties than eradicating institutional wrong, he must at least not be guilty through compliance. The individual must not support the structure of government, must act with principle, breaking the law if necessary. "Civil disobedience" by Henry David Thoreau suggests, the author defines the act of civil disobedience by explaining the thoughts and emotions that should guide it, and these include having a sense of rightness and moral conscience. (www.articlemariad.com/analysis-summary-civil-disobedience/.)

Civil Disobedience with the motto "That government is best which governs least" (Thoreau, 1849: 247), Thoreau criticizes in favor of government that does not intrude upon men's lives. Government is just only an expedient — a means of attaining an end. It's existing because the people have chosen it to execute their will, but it is susceptible to misuse. The Mexican War is an example of a few people using the government as their tool. Thoreau insists

that government as an institution hinders the accomplishment of the work for which it was created. It exists for the sole purpose of ensuring individual freedom. Denying an interest in abolishing government, he states that he simply wants a better government. Majority rule is based on physical strength, not right and justice. Individual conscience should rule instead, and civil government should confine itself to those matters suited to decision by majority rule. He resists the lack of judgment, moral sense, and conscience in the way men serve the state.

A man cannot bow unquestioningly to the state's authority without disregarding himself. He explains his experience in the Concord Jail in some detail, commenting upon the foolishness of the state's treatment of a man as if he were a physical entity only, rather than an intellectual and moral one. A man can be compelled only by one who possesses greater morality. In *Civil Disobedience* as throughout his other writings, Thoreau focuses on the individual's ultimate responsibility to live deliberately and to extract meaning from his own life; overseeing the machinery of society is secondary. (www.articlemariad.com/analysis-summary-civil-disobedience/.)

Thoreau insists that he does not want to quarrel or to feel superior to others. He wants to conform to the laws of the land, but current laws are not honorable from a higher point of view. Politics and politicians act as though the universe were ruled by expediency. In the progression from absolute monarchy to limited monarchy to democracy, Thoreau observes an evolution in government toward greater expression of the consent of the governed. He notes

that democracy may not be the final stage in the process. His emphasis at the end of the essay is firmly on respect for the individual. There will never be a "really free and enlightened State" until the state recognizes the preeminence of the individual. (www.articlemariad.com/analysis-summary-civil-disobedience/.)

There are several reasons why the writer interested in studying Thoreau's Civil Disobedience Essay; first is because Henry David Thoreau is a transcendentalist. Second is because this Essay gives severe criticism on the government policy. Third is because there is the dominant ideology in this essay:

The first reason is because Henry David Thoreau is a transcendentalist. This essay is Transcendentalism. Transcendentalism was a philosophical, religious and literary movement that began to express itself in New England in the 1830s and continued through the 1840s and 1850s.

The second reason is because this Essay gives severe criticism on the government policy such as Thoreau introduces the right of revolution, which all men recognize, and reflects on the American Revolution and not pay the poll-tax and criticize the government machine of society and many more.

The third reason is because there is dominant ideology in this essay; the matter so when government policy was violating individual rights and the government doing wrongs that tension between the government and individual occur in appeal for its own rights.

Relating to my description above, the writer uses Critical Discourse Analysis. Critical Discourse Analysis or we can abbreviate as CDA is the approach of interdisciplinary which to study the discourse or speech that observes the language as a formation of social practice (non-linguistics). It's focusing on the examination how social dynamic connections was set up and strengthen via the usage of language. Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context.(Van Dijk, 2001: 352)

Based on my explanation of data above, the writer would like to analyze the Thoreau's *Civil Disobedience* by using Critical discourse analysis (CDA) to reveal dominant ideology in the Thoreau's *Civil Disobedience* essay. This essay fully tell about the political ideology and the thought of not depend ourselves to the others or government. So, that is why the writer interested in analyzing this essay by picking the title: DOMINANT IDEOLOGY REFLECTED IN AND THOREAU'S CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS.

B. PREVIOUS STUDIES

As long as the writer tries to find another research, the writer found the research which similar subject of the writer;

First, Lawrence Quill (2009) with the title; Civil Disobedience: (un)common sense in mass democracies. He descript that to perform an act of civil disobedience under present circumstances is an exercise in uncommon

sense. If traditional politics, conducted via party machines has surrendered innovation and vision to the interests of global corporations, what are the consequences for political life? In *Civil Disobedience*, He proposes a fundamental reappraisal of civil disobedience in order to address these and other questions confronting citizens in late modernity.

Second, Gerald D Coleman (1985) with the title; *Civil Disobedience: A moral critique*. He concludes the *Civil Disobedience* as the nonviolent resisters can summarize their message in the following terms; we will take direct action against injustice, we will not obey unjust law or submit to unjust practice and we adopt the means of nonviolence because our end is a community at peace with itself.

There are several the students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta that used Critical Discourse Analysis;

First, Sri Winarsih (2010) with the title “Ideology and power relation reflected in the Editorial News of the Jakarta post and Jakarta Globe: A Critical Discourse Analysis”. The technique of the data analysis is descriptive analysis based on critical discourse analysis. She analyzed the editorials news based on structural element of the newspaper and analyzed the social cognition and historical context. The result, the power relation between both newspapers is that the dominant power of Jakarta post is political power and the Jakarta Globe is economic power.

Second, Nur Amini Yuniati (2011) with the title “Dominant Ideology in President Barack Obama in his own words: A Critical Discourse Analysis” The

technique of data analyzing is descriptive analysis based on critical discourse analysis. She analyzed the president Barack Obama in his own words based on structural element of the Barack Obama own words and analyzed the social cognition and historical context. The result, the ideologies in the president Barack Obama in his own words book is democracy, globalism, capitalism and liberalism.

Third, Nursuci Aprilianto (2011) with the title “Dominant Ideology in the 2008 U.S. Presidential Debates: A Critical Discourse Analysis”. The technique of data analysis is descriptive analysis based on critical discourse analysis. He analyzed the 2008 U.S. Presidential Debates based on the structural element and analyzed the social cognition and historical context. The result, based on the structural analysis of the 2008 U.S. Presidential Debates transcripts, debates represented the ideology of someone’s. The arguments of someone’s to response the certain issue is indicated the dominant ideology that someone has.

Considering the previous studies above, the writer wants to conduct the similar research that is A Critical Discourse Analysis method but different subject. The writer would like to conduct the research with the title “DOMINANT IDEOLOGY REFLECTED IN THOREAU’S CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS”.

C. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Based on the background of the research, the writer proposed a single problem statement. The main problems in this research are: (1) “What is the dominant ideology reflected in Thoreau’s *Civil Disobedience*?” and (2) “How is dominant ideology reflected in Thoreau’s *Civil Disobedience*?”

D. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To describe Thoreau’s *Civil Disobedience* essays based on structural elements.
2. To uncover dominant ideology reflected in Thoreau’s *Civil Disobedience* based on Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

E. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

In this research, the writer will focus on the examining dominant ideology reflected in Thoreau’s *Civil Disobedience* essay based on Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).

F. BENEFIT OF THE STUDY

The benefits expected of the study are as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit
 - a) To bestow some part of information to whoever interested in analyzing this literary work.

- b) The analysis gives a special contribution to the larger measure of knowledge particularly literary analysis on Thoreau's *Civil Disobedience* essay.

2. Practical Benefit

This analysis is specially anticipated to re-enforce my knowledge and experience and also of other students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta or other University as well who has interest in literary analysis on the essay from Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).

G. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the writer will analyze Thoreau's *Civil Disobedience* essay which generally have five elements that should be taken into account in this research. They are:

1. Type of research

In analyzing this research, the writer will employ the descriptive qualitative research. Maleong (1983: 3) affirms that qualitative research is research which result in the descriptive data in the form observed people or behaviors. Then, the steps of conducting this qualitative research are (1) determining the object of the study, (2) determining the source of the data, (3) determining the method of data collection, and (4) determining the technique of data analysis.

2. Object of study

The object of this study is Thoreau's *Civil Disobedience* essay which will be analyzed by using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).

3. Type of data and data source

The data that the writer will analyze is the words, clauses, Sentences and paragraphs appear in Thoreau's Civil Disobedience essay. There are two types of data source namely primary data and secondary data source that are needed to do this research.

I. Primary Data source

The primary data sources are the main data obtained from all the words, dialogues, phrases and sentences in the essay. The primary data source of this analysis is Thoreau's *Civil Disobedience* essay.

II. Secondary Data source

Secondary data sources are the supporting data taken from literary books, criticism, and some articles related to this essay. The secondary data of the research are taken from any information related to the essay.

4. Technique of collecting data

In conducting this study, the writer will use the techniques in collecting the data as follows:

- 1) Reading my Thoreau's *Civil Disobedience* essay repeatedly.
- 2) Taking notes of important part in both primary and secondary data.
- 3) Underlying the important word, phrases and sentences which are related to the study.
- 4) Managing and arranging the data into several parts based on its classification.
- 5) Selecting the data by rejecting the irrelevant information which does not support the topic of study.
- 6) Drawing the conclusion of the analysis that has already done in the former chapter and formulating its pedagogical suggestion.

5. Technique of analyzing data

In analyzing data, the writer employs descriptive qualitative analysis of content. The steps of technique of the data analysis are compiled as follows:

- 1) Analyzing the structural elements of Thoreau's *Civil Disobedience* essay. Focus will be paid on the structural analysis of the essay.

- 2) Trying to analyze Social cognition and historical context of the literary work. Focus will be paid on the meaning of dominant ideology.
- 3) Making discussion of the finding.
- 4) Making conclusion.

H. RESEARCH PAPER ORGANIZATION

The organization of this research is explained in order the reader can understand the content of the paper easier. The organizations are as follows:

Chapter I is introduction, which contains background of the study, literary review, problem statements, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, the benefit of the study, research method, and paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory; it describes the notion of critical discourse analysis (CDA), social cognition of CDA, historical context of CDA, structural element of CDA, notion of tension and theoretical application.

Chapter III is structural analysis; it contains (1) Macrostructure, (2) Superstructure (3) Microstructure.

Chapter IV is research analysis; it covers (1) Social cognition (2) historical context (3) dominant ideology.

Chapter V is the last chapter of this research paper that consists of conclusion, suggestion and pedagogical implication.