

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background Of Study

The function of language in society and political processes is the focus of the discourse analysis subfield known as CDA. In order to reveal the forms of corruption elites and powerful institutions engage in, it has a tendency to concentrate on writings produced by them, such as news articles and political speeches. Discourses that are used to preserve social structures and authority.2018 Gwen Bouvier

This critical analysis language can be heard in news anchors as well, and it can be used to satirize society, the government, and other state authorities.

Swift (2016) claims that satire is a literary genre that is regularly used by writers as a cunning tool to reveal a collection of ideas and alter people's behavior. According to the description above, satire is one technique for making fun of people through comedy because of their vices, foolishness, abuses, and vulnerabilities in order to change the situation and influence people's behavior. Today, satire may be found in a variety of artistic forms. Examples include literature, criticism, cartoons, and other types of media like comedy, lyric, and television programs.

Since it is a kind of media communication, television is crucial to the spread of knowledge. entertainment. In this study, satire in television

programs is examined. There are many different ways to enjoy television in terms of enjoyment. One of them employs comedy on television. a show created to amuse viewers.

According to Sani (2012), satire is the use of mockery, sarcasm, or irony to criticize something or someone in order to highlight flaws or inadequacies. Satire calls for the use of irony, parody, and humor. Humor is the foundation of using satire to influence social change. Making our vices humorous is intended to sway us toward making changes. Irony is overused in satire. The exaggeration makes people conscious of their foolishness. Irony is the use of words to convey ideas that are completely at odds with the literal meaning of the world, whereas parody imitates a writer's or speaker's distinctive style for comic effect or mocking. Satire comes in two flavors. The initial is. Dancygier and Swetser (2014) assert that figurative usages obviously accomplish different goals than their literal translations. Many students still have questions regarding the structure or different types of figurative language, such satire.

Allah Says in the Qur'an Surah Al Hujurat verse 11 :

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا يَسْخَرُ قَوْمٌ مِنْ قَوْمٍ عَسَىٰ أَنْ يَكُونُوا خَيْرًا مِنْهُمْ وَلَا نِسَاءٌ عَسَىٰ أَنْ يَكُنَّ خَيْرًا مِنْ
هُنَّ وَلَا تَلْمِزُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ وَلَا تَنَابَزُوا بِالْأَلْقَابِ بِئْسَ الْإِسْمُ الْفُسُوقُ بَعْدَ الْإِيمَانِ وَمَنْ لَمْ يَتُبْ فَأُولَٰئِكَ
{ الحجرات: ١١ } هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ

You who believe, come! People shouldn't make fun of other people because they are superior to the ones doing the making fun of, and women shouldn't make fun of other women just because they might be female.

(who are ridiculed) are superior than women (who are made fun of). Avoid criticizing one another and refrain from using derogatory language. The worst calls are those that come from a wicked (evil) place after faith. And those who do not repent are the ones who did wrong.

عَنِ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ لَا تَبَاغَضُوا وَلَا تَحَاسَدُوا وَلَا تَدَابَرُوا وَكُونُوا عِبَادَ اللَّهِ إِخْوَانًا وَلَا يَجُلُ لِمُسْلِمٍ أَنْ يَهْجُرَ أَخَاهُ فَوْقَ ثَلَاثِ لَيَالٍ يَلْتَقِيَانِ فَيَصُدُّ هَذَا وَيَصُدُّ هَذَا وَخَيْرُهُمَا الَّذِي يَبْدَأُ بِالسَّلَامِ

According to Hadith Anas bin Malik r.a., the Prophet of Allah s.a.w. said, "Do not detest one another, envy one another, or insinuate one another." Be you as brothers to the servants of Allah. A Muslim is not allowed to engage in a battle with his brother for longer than three days.

The writer has observed, however, that there are other places where stand-up comedians are welcome to express their caustic thoughts, thus they are no longer need to do so on stage. One of the venues is "The Daily Show," a parody news program from the US that resembles a legitimate news program but differs in that there is a live audience in front of the fake newscaster who can be heard laughing when the jokes are read (Tandoc et al., 2018). The Daily Show's main goal is to amuse its viewers, but it's important to note that the humor this TV program delivers also makes political allusions and references to political figures. The fake news sources in that TV show, according to Young (2017), can be helpful to the public since they can lead people to legitimate news sources and inform them of political issues.

In this instance, the researcher believes that this is a fascinating subject to investigate in order to learn how to evaluate the satire included in it and the critical discourse present in the daily program.

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According to Slembrouck (2003:1), critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a linguistic construct that engages both the message's sender and its recipient in communication.⁶ While Critical discourse analysis, in Eriyanto's opinion, is an effort to explain a text in terms of social processes so that we can understand what is contained therein. In order to understand the relationship between discourse and socio-cultural developments in various social dominants in linguistic dimensions, critical discourse analysis can be used to analyze a discourse as a practical kind of social analysis. Of the two, critical discourse analysis examines and analyzes discourse phenomena related to social society, namely examining the reasons why a discourse has a certain structure that is related to social between the parties covered in the discourse. More informed analysis of facts that occur in linguistics on a micro and macro level.

Van Dijk theory is used by researchers to conduct their research, drawing on the numerous studies about Discourse Analysis that have been established and introduced by several specialists. Van Dijk elaborates discourse components so that they can be applied realistically in study, making this possible. The "social cognition" model developed by Van Dijk is frequently used. The traits of the technique provided by Van Dijk cannot be isolated from this kind of approach. Van Dijk contends that discourse research cannot be adequately conducted based just on textual analysis because the text itself only reflects the qualities of the approach he has developed. Van Dijk contends that discourse analysis is more than merely the outcome of production practices; it also requires observation. But it is also seen how the text was produced, so we gained some knowledge of why it could be such.

According to Bloom and Bloom (1979) in Young (2017), those who can convey sarcasm or satire well give the audience (or reader) both an aesthetic experience and a reasonable expectation that a stable political order may be maintained. Furthermore, the author will apply critical discourse analysis (CDA) in this study because political satire and sarcasm are present in conversation. According to Van Dijk in Tanen et al. (2015), critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analysis research that focuses on how texts and speech in social and political contexts uphold, replicate, and challenge systematic abuses of power, domination, and inequality. The conclusion that CDA is the proper research to analyze

political satire may be drawn from Van Dijk's case.

B. Definition Of Key Terms

The researcher clarifies the technical terms as follows to prevent incorrect title interpretation:

1. Discourse

Discourse is Conversation between two persons that includes more than one sentence is referred to as discourse. Remember that dialogue involves more than just words. Language studies may focus on the various ways that words might be understood, but the term "language" can refer to any linguistic or symbolic component, including things like road signs. Discourse examines the general meanings that language in context tries to convey. Here, the term "context" refers to the social, cultural, political, and historical background of the Discourse. In order to comprehend the underlying meanings conveyed through language, this must be taken into account.

2. Discourse Analysis

Discourse Analysis is a new scientific paradigm for the language that is frequently referred to as language analysis "beyond the sentence." This contrasts with the forms of analysis that are more common in current linguistics. Some discourse analysis look at the discourse context to see how it influences the sentence's meaning, including the Discou

3. Critical Discourse Analysis

The analysis of a significant speech is known as critical discourse analysis (CDA). Critical discourse analysis (CDA), an interdisciplinary approach to discourse, sees language as a social practice. It focuses on looking at both obvious and subtle structural connections that exist in language. A critical discourse analysis of language emerges as a critical factor as the embodiment of specific Power as part of an analysis of what it means to be influential, how we use language to express our opinions about those who have such Power over us, and how political discourse is constructed through linguistic elements to persuade and present the Power in society. Social practices, dominant ideologies, pervasive social issues, and intertextuality are all part of critical discourse analysis. Critical Discourse analysis

A subset of discourse analytical research known as critical discourse analysis (CDA) focuses on the ways in which language abuse, domination, and inequality are manifested, perpetuated, and resisted, and discuss social and political issues. An examination of critical discourse in Trevor Noah's daily show is known as a critical discourse analysis. On occasion, the daily presentation will incorporate some critical discourse analysis.

4. Satire

Satire is a form of humor that is frequently referred to as the harshest kind of humor. It's also a method of critiquing somebody, a

concept, or a group of people by highlighting their shortcomings with humor. Satire can be used to make fun of a specific person, an entire group, or an entire class of students. This has to do with how satire is used by Trevor Noah in his daily show.

C. Research Questions

According to the background given above, the author will research and concentrate on:

1. What the level Of Critical Discourse Analysis Found Satire in The daily Show with Trevor Noah ?
2. What are social cognition on satire in the daily show with Trevor Noah ?

D. Objective Of Study

The goals of this research are as follows in light of the aforementioned research questions:

- a. To analyze What The Level of critical discourse analysis of satire in the daily show with trevor noah.
- b. To Found the Social cognition Satire in the daily show with trevor noah

E. Significance Of Study

The research is meant to help readers generally and lecturers, particularly in the English Education Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, both theoretically and practically. The following are the

study's anticipated results:

1. Theoretically

Anyone interested in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) who wants to understand more about Van Dijk's theory will find this study to be helpful. It is hoped that the results of this study will one day serve as a supplementary resource for other research projects of a similar nature or for classroom discussions on the subjects covered. Researchers looked into the Satire In The Daily with Trevor program as a result in this study.

2. Practically

Regarding researchers looking into The Daily Show with Trevor Noah's satire. The researcher thinks that this study may aid other researchers who are interested in learning more about Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and offer suggestions for lecturers of linguistics and sociolinguistics, particularly for students at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, about the development of instructional materials. Since CDA is not widely recognized, this study is also intended for those who are curious about utilizing it to analyze texts. Giving comments on Critical Discourse Analysis teaching materials for linguistics lecturers that have not yet materialized in order for them to be delivered in a larger context if this occurs. As a result, the researcher expects that this study will contribute to the growing body of information concerning CDA, particularly for researchers. This study is expected to advance our knowledge of social cognition, particularly as it applies to political speech or satire, and critical

discourse analysis. Or, to put it another way, anyone interested in the dialogue structure used on The Daily Show with Trevor Noah will find the book to be useful.