

Critical Discourse Analysis of Deinstitutionalization News Articles for the Disabled: Focusing on Fairclough's critical discourse analysis

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Abstract

This study aims to derive discourse's linguistic meaning, production method, and social practice implications by analyzing news reports on de-facility for people with disabilities. To this end, the discourse was analyzed by applying Fairclough's framework of critical discourse analysis. The subject of analysis is a news article on the de-facility of the disabled on the N portal site, and the analysis period is one year, from January 1 to December 31, 2022. First, as a result of the study, the surface meaning of the news discourse on the de-facility for disabled people was ideological through the seriousness of the problem for disabled people, the poor environment, and the policy of de-facility for disabled people separated from reality. Second, the social meaning of the de-facility news discourse for disabled people appeared from a realistic perspective, such as the structural cause of the problem for disabled people and the need for sensible government policies and measures to practice de-facility for disabled people. Finally, the socio-cultural practical implications of the de-facility news discourse for people with disabilities proposed the development of a systematic and realistic de-facility management manual for the disabled, practical government policy support, and changes in self-support perception for disabled people. The results of this study are expected to help find an alternative direction to reduce the gap between actual policies for de-facility for disabled people and practice in the field in the future.

Keywords: De-facility for disabled people, self-support, fair law, Fairclough

1. INTRODUCTION

The National Human Rights Commission's biased interpretation of "de-facility for the disabled" is controversial. This is due to mixed logic over guaranteeing facility users' right to live. While emphasizing the guarantee of various options, he ignores the choice to remain in the facility. Nevertheless, it tries to nail it firmly by reflecting it in the primary national human rights policy plan. Nevertheless, a dispute over fairness arises immediately due to the unbalanced judgment of state agencies.

The National Human Rights Commission of Korea (NHRC) prepared and delivered the "4th National Human Rights Policy Basic Plan (Human Rights NAP) Recommendation" to the president on the 4th. The Human Rights NAP is a pan-national mid- to a long-term comprehensive plan that improves related laws,

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systems, and practices to protect and promote human rights.

Through the 2003 agreement of government agencies, the Human Rights Commission of Korea made recommendations, and the government completed the Human Rights NAP based on them. So far, the first to third human rights NAP recommendations have been submitted to the government in 2006, 2011, and 2017. Whenever this recommendation is made, the government establishes and implements a basic plan for national human rights policies the following year.

The fourth recommendation contains 100 human rights tasks that must be resolved or improved. It is divided into six categories: essential freedom, prohibition of discrimination, labor human rights, social human rights friendly, corporate human rights management, and North Korean human rights.

Among them, the policy of de-facility, a vital issue in the disabled world, was also included. The National Human Rights Commission of Korea said in its recommendation, "The domestic policy for the disabled has been promoted to prioritize facility acceptance regardless of the will of the parties," adding that there are many limitations in ensuring individual autonomy and diversity."

In other words, regardless of the intention of the facility user, the facility was requested first. At the same time, it raises the need to guarantee their right to choose a living space. The National Human Rights Commission of Korea said, "The government's road map for the disabled does not fully consider the degree of disability and the desire to choose a residence," adding, "As a result, diversity and choice in living spaces and services are insufficient."

The logic is that you have to decide where to live in the first place. However, there is no mention of the option of remaining in the facility—the demand for de-facility and the choice to remain in the facility conflict from the front.

These mixed views are also evident in related petition cases. For example, in December 2019, the National Human Rights Commission of Korea saw no problem with leaving a residential facility for disabled people without their consent.

However, at that time, the management of the residential facility for disabled people, run by Freewell, a social welfare corporation, sent ten disabled people, including A (38, female), out of the facility between 2019 and 2020, judging that it was not an abuse of disabled people.

It has already met requirements such as self-reliance education and agent eligibility. First, it was mentioned that sufficient self-reliance education was provided to the discharged party. They claim that they participated in visiting the planned support housing site and signing a contract together.

In addition, the facility director's authority to act as a decision-making agent for disabled people was widely interpreted. The head of a residential facility for disabled people was regarded as a guardian who received a letter of delegation to pay for money. They say that the head of the facility can decide whether to agree to leave on behalf of the parties. At the same time, it was judged that it did not constitute human rights violations or discriminatory acts.

Some point out that the NHRC's view distorts the policy of de-facility. B, who has children with developmental disabilities in their 20s, claimed, "The National Human Rights Commission is distorting national policies by thoroughly crushing the choices left in the facility and highlighting only the facilities."

An official from the National Parents' Association of Disabled Residential Facilities also pointed out, "The pain of severely disabled people and their parents living in the facility will become more terrible unless they acknowledge the reality of having to face the threat of survival immediately, let alone prepare for self-reliance."

On the other hand, the National Human Rights Commission took a step back, saying it only suggested a direction for improvement. An official from the National Human Rights Commission of Korea said, "The

purpose was to establish systems and procedures so that each person's right to decide on residence based on experience can be exercised through prior understanding and experience of various living spaces."

On the other hand, there is a tremendous backlash from the disabled community against the government's policy to abolish residential facilities for disabled people. There are widespread claims that biased opinions are gathering to crush the right to live. The de-facility policy plans to abolish all residential facilities for disabled people nationwide for the next 10 to 20 years following the government's policy roadmap and support users living in the facility to stand on their own feet in the local community. However, it has been criticized as a radical policy that unilaterally accepted the demands of some disabled organizations without considering the reality. In particular, it is pointed out that the right to live is excessively restricted for disabled people.

The media recognizes the world, forms an attitude toward it, and has a strong influence on the formation of public opinion. The production and revitalization of discourse through the media play a significant role in forming domestic public opinion and creating general public awareness.

Discourse politics through the media is, therefore, of interest. The media either raises or suppresses certain historical events on the social agenda. It intervenes in perception and public opinion through a frame that makes it recognized in a specific direction.

Recognizing this need, previous studies have attempted to analyze the de-facility discourse formed by newspapers. There was this. A study by Lee Soon-hee and Jung Ji-hyun (2017) analyzed the production of ideological dilemmas in newspapers' free de-facility discourse. Fenech and Wilkins (2017) analyzed the representations formed in major Australian newspapers by applying critical discourse analysis methods. Richardson (2011) also analyzed the de-facility discourse formed in influential newspapers during the Canadian election through critical discourse analysis to examine the invisible influence of discourse on society.

These studies are meaningful in that they analyzed the content of discourse and the behind-the-scenes impact of discourse on the public through analysis of the relationship between discourse and society. However, they have limitations due to differences in each discourse's social and cultural contexts.

Accordingly, this study covers de-facility formation from the time to the latest. It methodically applies critical discourse analysis to examine the performance of discourse in de-facility discourse in newspaper editorials and the relationship between discourse and social and cultural context. This can be used as data to increase public understanding of de-facility and policy effectiveness.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study analyzed newspaper articles subject to study through Fairclough's critical discourse analysis method.

2.1 Subject of study

The subject of this study's analysis is the de-facility of the disabled on significant Internet portal sites in Korea.

The analysis period was recently selected for one year, from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021. The selection is because social interest in de-facility for disabled people increased in December 2020.

The primary purpose of the search for news articles was to analyze related planning articles, editorials, columns, and opinions and comments on de-facilities and policies for the disabled, among the news searched

as a search term for "de-facility for the disabled." However, the number of public comments on news articles needing bigger moment analysis was excluded from the analysis process.

The reason for selecting news media on portal sites is that considering ideology and hegemony is more advantageous than one-way comprehensive daily newspapers or TV news broadcasts. It is easy for the public to access and quickly check, convey, and reproduce public discourse like comments. In addition, three social welfare education experts and two social welfare professors verified the validity and suitability of the selection of research subjects.

2.2 Analysis Article and comment sampling method

In this study, the article's contents on the N portal site news media were categorized, and the internal relationship between the text was analyzed. For example, the first news article includes the word 'disabled facility' in the title.

Yes, and the contents were collected by searching articles, editorials, and columns related to the de-facility of disabled people.

As a result, the first 137 news articles were searched. Among them, a screening process was conducted to exclude overlapping article contents and articles not related to the purpose of this study through the discussion process researchers.

Among the second selected articles, 43 news articles, such as editorials, columns, and planning articles, were finally extracted from opinion-oriented articles, excluding simple articles that only explain simple statistics or current status.

2.3 Analysis method

This study used Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis(CDA) method. CDA is a discourse analysis research method that critically analyzes the relationship between language and society and studies how ideology, identity, and inequality are repeated through texts produced within social and political contexts.

In other words, the most significant feature of CDA is to see the use of language and text as a form of social practice. Therefore, from the perspective of semiotics, society is considered to be related to all social practices like intertwined net organizations, so it emphasizes the specific and situational context in the social environment.

Based on the ideology in the media discourse of news media, this study attempted to understand the public through text analysis and critical interpretation and to combine microscopic text analysis with macroscopic insights into the social nature of language.

News media, in particular, reconstructs many events that occur in reality, binds specific attributes to the core perspective involved in the public's recognition of events, gives interpretation and meaning, and selects, distorts, exaggerates, and mixes facts and fiction.

Therefore, we would like to analyze the text of news media to calculate the effect of ideology through linguistic analysis of the meaning, context, and discourse and analyze the social and practical meaning through the results.

Fairclough described the critical discourse analysis process in three dimensions as a specific discourse analysis method. First, it is described as a text dimension that focuses on the linguistic analysis of text, a discourse performance dimension related to text production and consumption process, a social structure and organization acting on text and discourse performance, and an institutional situation.

Second, text analysis analyzes the overall meaning and function of the text, such as the way the vocabulary or vocabulary is bound, the structure of the sentence, and the way the sentence is combined. Third, discourse execution is related to text production, distribution, and interpretation.

Social cultural practice analyzes the social practice of ideology or discourse. In addition, Fairclough proposed a three-step approach to discourse analysis corresponding to the three dimensions of discourse: description, interpretation, and explanation. Therefore, this study focuses on Fairclough's critical discourse analysis.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

This study aims to identify implications by analyzing the discourse on de-facility for disabled people on the news media of the Internet N portal site and examining the perception of de-facility for disabled people. To this end, we tried to analyze practical discourse by collecting news articles on de-facility for the disabled and tracking the romantic elements and social discourse contained in them.

3.1 Textual Analysis of Disability of Persons with Disabilities

In order to achieve the purpose of this study, all articles collected from reports on disabled people were texted, categorized, and categorized based on ideology, social relations, and identity inherent in the discourse of disabled people through repeated vocabulary, specific expressions, and symbolic vocabulary.

Using Fairclough's CDA framework, the word "de-facility for the disabled" was inserted into the title category to analyze the surfactants e meaning and internal relations of the news articles were searched. The superficial meaning of the text in the news article shown in <Table 1> could be categorized into 'severeness of the de-facility policy,' 'labor and economic problems of the disabled,' 'poor de-facility policy' and 'measures to prevent de-facility for the disabled.'

First, analyzing the language symbols used to recognize the seriousness of the problem of de-facility for disabled people represents the continuity of de-facility for disabled people by mainly using direct and negative expressions in addition to the titles and contents of the article.

The content category of labor and economic problems for the disabled mainly pointed out the poor working environment for disabled people due to the de-facility and the economic problems caused by the times when it was difficult to find jobs. The problem of poor de-facility policy was mainly the expression of policy demands to prevent problems caused by de-facility through strengthening de-facility management guidelines and the need to raise separate funds for de-facility management.

Finally, measures to prevent de-facility for disabled people expressed the need for management and education suitable for the characteristics of disabled people, the placement of professionals, and daily living assistance for systematic de-facility for disabled people.

In summary, Internet news articles about de-facility tended to report on the problem of de-facility for the disabled by fixing it into "human resource problems," "cost problems," and "policy problems," which were combined with the economic problems of de-facility for the disabled.

Table 1. The surface meaning of the symbolization shown in the article on the de-facility for the disabled

<i>Analytical category</i>	<i>superficial meaning</i>	<i>Content Category</i>
<i>Text dimension</i>	The Seriousness of De-Facility Policy for the Disabled	'Death accident,' 'caused by talent preventing de-facility,' 'lack of de-facility policy,' 'lack of management after de-facility,' 'risk of de-facility due to the COVID-19 epidemic'
	Work and Economic Problems for the Disabled	"The government is to blame for neglecting the jobs of the disabled," "The minimum wage is barely received due to poor disabilities," "The fundamental problem is finding employment places," and "It is difficult to improve facilities without employment policies for the disabled."
	The Problem of De-facility Policy	"It is necessary to prepare guidelines for the management of de-facility for the disabled, and to evaluate the appropriateness of de-facility for the disabled," "Preparation of financial resources for each de-facility for the disabled," "Establishment of De-Facility Facilities for the Disabled," "The gap between human resource standards and reality," "Necessity to deploy de-facility professionals."
	Preventive Measures for Disability of Persons with Disabilities	"Prevention is back to the base," "There are no experts on de-facility for the disabled," "It is necessary to strengthen the minimum standards for de-facility," "Need to develop systematic education and training programs for de-facility," "Reinforcement of requirements for de-facility support," "Need to develop de-facility management measures that take advantage of the characteristics of the disabled."

3.2 Analysis of the internal meaning and discourse performance of de-facility news discourse for the disabled

The content category in terms of discourse performance of critical discourse analysis analyzed the social meaning through the internal relationship meaning of the text based on the content categories that appeared at the next level.

Therefore, the internal semantic relationship of the text was analyzed based on the characteristic vocabulary of each news article through the categorization of the surface meaning at the next level, and the discourse was classified into "education discourse," "policy discourse," and "labor and economic discourse" as shown in <Table 2>.

The fundamental cause of Korea's de-facility problem can be attributed to socio-economic problems, complacent perceptions of de-facility for disabled people, and the lack of policies to support it. The educational discourse is a fundamental problem in the system of de-facility management. It generalizes that de-facility for disabled people is caused by institutional problems such as the absence of experts through expressions such as "lack of awareness of de-facility."

In other words, the focus of this semanticization calls for the development of a systematic education system between the government and organizations for the disabled and the need for various administrative and financial support. The policy discourse directly expresses through articles that the government or the organization that manages the facility is adequate. Therefore, the government and organizations for the

disabled suggest systematic management manuals for the disabled in facilities, countermeasures, and systematic policy support suitable for reality.

Labor and economic discourse express the cause of self-support accidents in critical patients in conjunction with the government's economic problems. For example, the view of articles such as "existing protective agencies or parents should protect families with disabilities" or "de-facility policies are in deficit as the de-facility progresses" can be seen as representing the practical limitations of de-facility.

3.3 Social-cultural practice analysis in the news discourse on the de-facility of the disabled

Based on the content category at the text and discourse performance level, the content category at the level of socio-cultural practice on the issue of de-facility for disabled people was approached in a socio-cultural practical context that could reduce de-facility accidents for disabled people.

First of all, in order to prevent de-facility accidents for disabled people, through education, as we have seen through educational discourse

Dietary change and systematic training are needed. In addition, systematic manuals for the government's self-support management should be developed, financial support suitable for reality, and practical policy measures should be sought.

In addition, it is necessary to improve the working environment of individual homes and continuously monitor self-support accidents by medical personnel so that self-support accidents do not occur repeatedly.

In the news media, the contents were developed focusing on the diagnosis and cause of the de-facility problem for disabled people. It seems that realistic and practical methods were somewhat insufficient.

Therefore, considering the unconventional effect of news media on the public, efforts should be made to analyze problems and implications by publicizing the discourse on the issue of de-facility for the disabled and focusing on the phenomenon of self-support through various causes.

In addition, the government, the local government, and everyone needs to reflect and make efforts on the need for realistic and practical activities before blaming anyone for their fault in self-support issues.

Table 2. Content Categories for Discussion on De-Facility Issues

<i>Analytical category</i>	<i>Discourse name</i>	<i>Content Category</i>
<i>Discourse Execution Dimension</i>	an educational discourse	"Necessity to change the community's perception of the disabled," "Systematic de-facility professional education and training programs," "raising the need to prepare separate government finances and de-facility resources," and "presenting the need for systematic manual development."
	Policy discussion	"The problem of government policy on the de-facility of the disabled," "Presentation of government-led measures for de-facilities for the disabled," "Raising the need for institutional improvement in de-facilities for the disabled," "Causes for de-facilities for the disabled," and "Considering the reality of support for de-facilities for the disabled."
	Labor and economic	"The status of de-facilities for the disabled, where disagreements over de-facilities for the disabled are bound to occur repeatedly"

discourse	"Economic problems caused by self-support for the disabled," "Necessity for the placement of professional personnel and financial support suitable for the de-facility of the disabled"
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4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGERTIONS

This study sought to examine the discourse formed through news media under the theme of "de-facility for the disabled" on Internet portal sites and to understand the process and meaning of discourse in the context of socio-cultural practice. In addition, it was confirmed that social practice, practical efforts by the government or local governments, and government policy measures were required for socioeconomic problems or self-support problems for disabled people.

Although the discourse of solving the problem of de-facility for disabled people was formed by supplementing institutional and financial policies, it was limited to problems of a specific size. It could not be linked to social practice in policy and institutional areas. In other words, to prevent de-facility accidents for the disabled, internal changes of medical personnel through education and training and self-support management policies suitable for various situations in various environments are needed.

Despite analyzing actual events through news articles on Internet portal sites, this study could not have a rich interpretation and in-depth discussion of de-facility for disabled people because news articles were spreading around specific events. In addition, an attempt was made to analyze the general public's discourse on de-facility for disabled people, but the number of comments was small, so it could not be analyzed.

Therefore, in subsequent studies, various data are collected through various media and long-term methods for de-facilities for disabled people. Systematic research from various angles, including structural problems, is needed. In addition, this study is expected to be used as primary data for forming discourse, policy changes, and practical measures to prevent the problem of de-facility for disabled people.

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