CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the research design. It presents a description of the statement of the problems, overview of the methodology, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Formulation of the Problem

This study attempts to present a critical discourse analysis on the news reports of the Monas Incident, i.e. the clash between Islamic Defender Front (FPI) and National Alliance for Freedom of Faith and Religion (AKKBB), in *Kompas* and *Republika* and the ideologies beneath it. The study is aimed at discovering the Monas Incident representation in *Kompas* and *Republika* and the ideology beneath it.

3.2 Research Design

The present study applies Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as the framework. CDA is a contemporary approach to the study of language and discourse in social institutions (Luke, 1997). It proposes a practical and theoretical framework intended to address the question of how the analysis can be applied to develop wider theoretical insights.

In this study, van Dijk's model of CDA was used. Van Dijk's model has various elements. They are constructed in three levels: macrostructure,

superstructure, and microstructure. The macrostructure is a global meaning of a text, which can be comprehended by examining the theme. The superstructure is the construction of texts or how discourse elements are constructed. Last, micro structure is the discourse of meaning that can be examined by analyzing complex sentences and phrases.

3.3 Data Collection

The present study is a case study of news articles in *Kompas* and *Republika* focusing on Monas Incident, June 1st, 2008. There are four texts that were chosen: two texts from *Kompas* and also two texts from *Republika.* The titles and the dates of publications are listed below.

Text	Daily	Title	Publication Date
1.	Kompas	Kebhinnekaan Dicederai (Diversity was Tainted)	June 2nd, 2008
2.		Negara Tidak Boleh Kalah (The Country Cannot Lose)	June 3rd, 2006
3.	Republika	Bentrokan Akibat Pemerintah Lamban (The Clash was Caused by the govt's indolence)	June 2nd, 2008
4.		Masyarakat Diimbau Tak Lakukan Provokasi (Society is appealed not to provoke)	June 3rd, 2008

Table 3.1 The Data Collection

Kompas and *Republika* articles were chosen since both dailies have different ideologies. *Kompas* was established in 1965 by Jacob Oetama, a catholic and Chinese. He built *Kompas* by implementing nationalism value, rationality, and modernization (www.wikipedia.org). Thus, it influences the point of view of *Kompas* in reporting an event, including the Monas Incident.

On the other hand, *Republika* was established by Indonesian Muslim Intellectual Association (ICMI) in 1993. ICMI identifies itself as the part of global Islamic community awakening. It built *Republika* by implementing Islamic values (www.wikipedia.org). Thus, it influences the point of view of *Republika* in reporting an event, including the Monas Incident.

3.4 Data Analysis

To interpret the data in the light of CDA, I started out by considering the existing macro propositions of macrostructure-thematization analysis and schematizing the texts of superstructure-schematization analysis. Then, the study moved on to microstructure-transitivity and lexicalization analysis.

3.4.1 Macro structure-Thematization Analysis

In this analysis, I used a model of analysis offered by van Dijk which was adapted and developed by Siregar (2003), namely the Text Representational Model (TRM). This model particularly used a schematization of macrostructure actions through the text.

Siregar (in Dallyono 2005) states that the TRM has a central role to reestablish the organization of texts. It is essential to enable discourse analysts to investigate the macro structure of a text and to identify the macro components of the text performed by their discourse actions.

Further, Siregar (in Dallyono, 2003) asserts that the TRM, presented in Figure 3.1, can schematize a text into two elements: progression and

elaboration. The progressive element includes a systemic text analysis from *introduction*, *body*, to *conclusion*. It is represented by P-I, P-II, and P-n. Meanwhile, the elaborative element entails the contents of a macrostructure. It is represented by S-1, S-2, and S-n. Therefore, it starts from the biggest to smallest components, ranging from P-I (primary macro component) to S-1 (secondary macro component) or even to T-i (tertiary macro component), and so forth. At the level of P-I and S-1, the macrostructure of the text can be identified. The TRM is exemplified as follows:
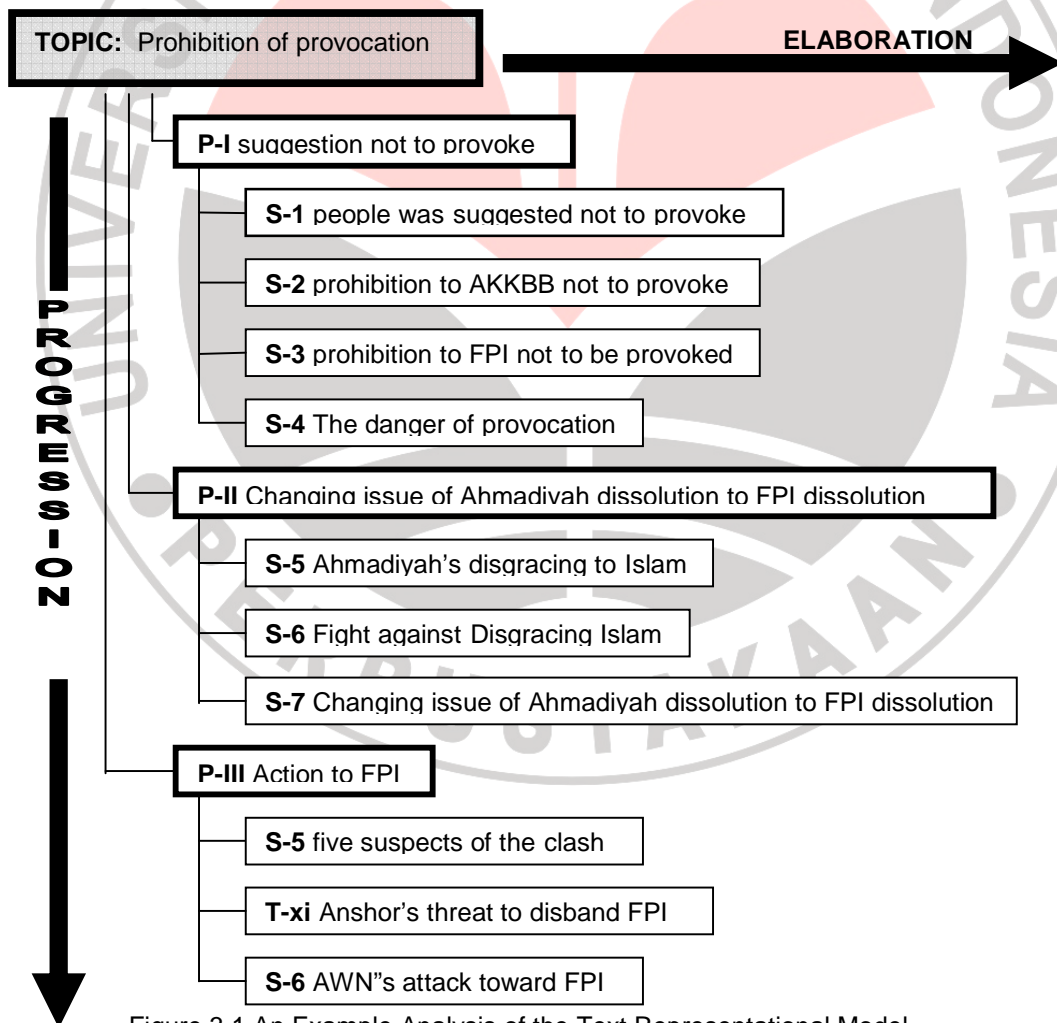

Figure 3.1 An Example Analysis of the Text Representational Model

3.4.2 Superstructure-Schematization Analysis

The schematization analysis examines the discourse structure of a text. Van Dijk (1998) states that mapping on the semantic macrostructures also included the specific superstructures which define the kind of discourse. They assign specific functions to the macro propositions or, in other words, they place the content of the discourse within different schema (e.g. a hierarchical structure with categories such as Introduction or Setting, Complication, Resolution, etc).
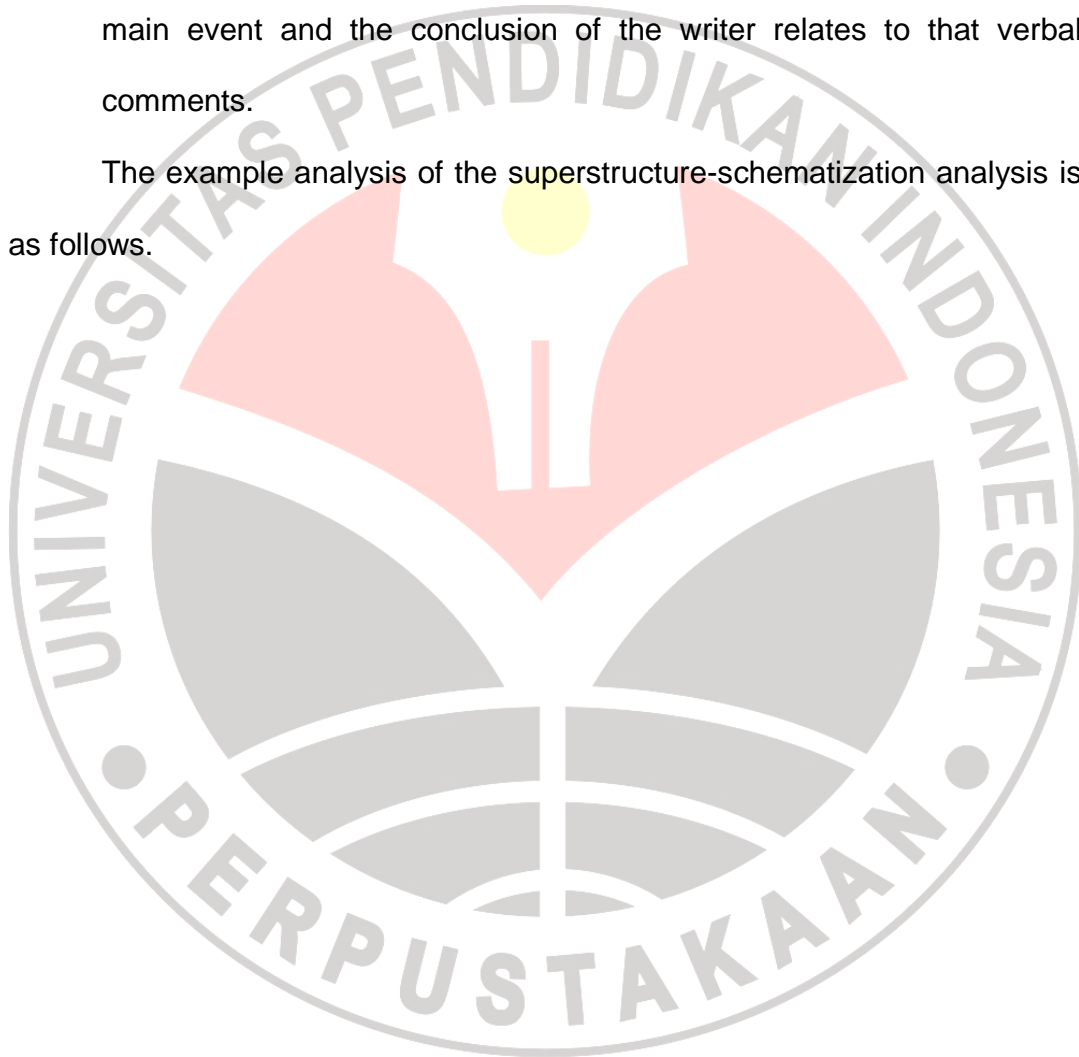
In schematization analysis, according to Van Dijk's perspective, texts can be seen as one solid unity. What is expressed in the first superstructure will be followed and supported by the other elements in news. The focal meaning of schematization strategy is how a news writer compiles parts of news within certain sequences (van Dijk, 1998).

In analyzing the superstructure strategy of the headline, the news schemata modified by van Dijk (as cited in Eriyanto, 2001) was employed. Van Dijk (as cited in Eriyanto 2001) asserts that the superstructure of a news text has a scheme which is called news schemata. It has some categories, they are:

1. Summary. It is considered as the most important element. It consists of two subcategories: title and lead. *Title* generally shows a theme that is more highlighted by the writer. On the other hand, *lead* is generally used as a summary introduction of theme presented before entering a body of the text.

2. Story. It is a content of the news. It also consists of two subcategories: situation and comments. *Situation* presents the main event and the story backgrounding or supporting that main even. On the other hand, *comment* presents verbal comments from related parties regarding the main event and the conclusion of the writer relates to that verbal comments.

The example analysis of the superstructure-schematization analysis is as follows.

The Analysis of Schematization Represented in Text 1			
News Schemata			Text (Phrases, Clauses and Sentences)
Summary	Title		Diversity was Tainted
	Lead		At Least 12 members of AKKBB got injured as the result of FPI's violence
Story	Situation	Main event	Violence done by FPI to AKKBB. (paragraph 1)
		Setting	FPI's violence blemished Pancasila. (Paragraph 1-5).
	Comments	Verbal Comments	● Din Syamsudin: All elements are suggested not to be trapped in violence. (paragraph 7) ● Gus Dur: The actors of the violence must be arrested. (paragraph 8) ● Masruchach: FPI attacked women and children. (paragraph 9) ● Munarman: AKKBB provoked FPI. (paragraph 12) ● Abu Bakar Nataprawira: Police is collecting the proof. (paragraph 15) ● Malik Haramain: GP Anshor and Garda Bangsa will take action to FPI. (paragraph 17)
		Writer's conclusion	●The actor of the violence must be arrested. (paragraph 2 and 3) ● FPI's action was ironic. (paragraph 4) ● The violence is shameful and contradictory to Islam. (paragraph 6) ● Islam opposes to any violence. (paragraph 8) ● AKKBB was considered as Ahmadiyah's supporter. (paragraph 11) ● The country will prosecute the violence actors. (paragraph 14) ● Police will take a firm action to the violence actors. (paragraph 15)

Table 3.1 An Example of Schematization Analysis

3.4.3 Microstructure-Transitivity Analysis

Transitivity is related to the choice of process types and participants roles seen as realizing interactants' encoding of their experiential reality; the world of actions, relations, participants and circumstances which give content to their talk (Eggins:2000).

Halliday (1994), add formulates on relativity with the different types of processes that are recognized in language, and in the structure by which they are expressed. There are three elements process in the basic semantic framework for the representation:

1. The process itself consist of material, mental, behavioral, verbal, relational, existential and meteorogical,

2. The participant in the process,

3. The circumstances associated with the process.

Processes involve actions, processes it selves or states. The roles of participant consist of the actor who does the process, the force which is an active but inanimate role, the patient as an effected human participant, the goal role, that is, one which comes into being as a result of an action or process, and the beneficiary who benefits from the action or process. Meanwhile, the circumstances refer to such information as the place or the time of the event/action in which it occurs. Subsequently, the type process, their meaning and key participants can be summarized as follows :

Process Type		Category Meaning	Participant
Material		Doing (doing, happening, doing to/with)	Actor, goal, initiator, range, beneficiary (recipient, client)
Behavioral		Behaving	Behaver, range/behavior
Mental		Sensing (seeing, feeling, thinking)	Senser, phenomenon, inducer
Verbal		Saying, signaling	Sayer, verbiage, receiver, target
Rational	Attributive	Being (attribute)	Carrier, attribute, attributor, beneficiary
	Identifying	Being (identify)	Token, value, assigner
Existential		Existing	Existent
Meteorological		Weathering	(subject has no representational function)

Table 2.3 Criteria for distinguishing process types and key participant (Halliday 1994)

Fowler as claimed by Van Dijk (1985) points out that in analyzing transitivity, it is important to note both what roles of participants go with what processes and what kinds of entities are categorized as performing particular roles.

The microstructure of transitivity was used in this study to explore how actors are represented in the news reports of *Kompas* and *Republika* and what ideologies behind the representations.

3.4.4 Micro Structure – Lexicalization Analysis

Lexicalization deals with words choice. According to Eriyanto (2003), certain words choice show certain attitude and ideology. A same event can

be presented with different words choice. For example, a demonstration can be labeled as a riot, a street battle, a violence, or a confrontation.

Lexical analysis considers special meanings (or connotations) that certain words and phrases carry (Huckin 1997). Connotations are often assigned on the basis of the cultural knowledge of the participants. When connotations are associated with one word, or through metaphor and figures of speech, they can influence the uncritical readers' mind (Mc Gregor 2003).