

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introductory Remark

This chapter discusses the method, which was applied in the research. It includes the aims of the study, research design, general framework, data collection, and data analysis. The aims of the study mention the questions that the answers will be presented and discussed in the chapter four. The research design explains the source of the data and how the data were collected. The general framework explains the general study. The data collection explains the articles which were analyzed in this study. The last is data analysis which explains how the data were analyzed by implementing the relevant theories that have been explained in the chapter two.

3.1 Aims of the Study

The present study is a critical discourse analysis (CDA) which was employed in order to reveal Obama's attitude in his speeches in the Libyan war. To be more specific, the research problem is aimed to reveal the representations of Ghaddafi in Obama's speeches and Obama's attitudes in his speeches commenting on the intervention of USA in the Libyan civil war.

3.2 Research Design

In order to answer the research questions, a qualitative design was applied in this research. This approach was applied because it was suitable with the purpose of this research. It categorizes data into patterns as the primary basis for organizing and reporting the results (Renzin and Lincoln 2005) and it is aimed at gathering an in-depth understanding of human behaviour and the reasons that govern human behaviour (Mills 1985). Further, Fairclough's analytical framework of discourse analysis and evaluation theory, and Halliday' Systemic Functional Grammar were applied in performing the investigation to reveal the hidden messages related to power, political and domination.

3.3 General Framework

This study employed Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as the analytical framework in investigating the representation of the social actor and the ideology behind the texts. CDA is suitable for this study because, as stated by Fairclough (1995: 7), CDA joins "social practice and language, and the systematic investigation of connection between the nature of social processes and social properties of language texts".

Fairclough's approach, the three dimensional frameworks, was applied in this study. Based on the three dimensional frameworks which are the relationship between text,

discursive practice, and social practice, Fairclough (1995) proposes three stages of analysis, namely description, interpretation, and explanation. In analysing the texts, this study applied Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) and Fairclough's evaluation methods. The use of Hallidayan Functional Grammar is aimed at showing how meanings were conveyed through the clause system. This system of clauses involves the analysis of processes realized by verbs, participants, and also circumstances. Furthermore, the Fairclough's evaluation methods, namely evaluative statements, deontic modalities, affective mental processes, and value assumptions, were applied to discover Obama's attitude toward Libyan civil war.

At the level of text analysis, the focus is on the linguistic features of the texts, namely transitivity, thematization, passivization, lexical analysis, evaluative statements, deontic modalities, affective mental processes, and value assumptions. In this case, tools in SFG were used to describe the overall structure of the clause.

3.4 Data Collection

The data used in the study were the transcripts of President Obama's speeches commenting the intervention of USA in the Libyan civil war. There were two speeches which were chosen to be investigated. All of the speeches were the ones which concern with President Barack Obama's statements about the intervention of USA in Libyan civil war.

These two speech transcripts were obtained from two different website sources. The first transcript was taken from www.nytimes.com and the second one was taken from www.npr.org.

The first speech entitled “Obama’s Speech on Libya” was released by the White House. This speech explains about the US condemnation about the use of violence in Libya by Ghadafi and effort to protect Libyan people by coordinating with its international partners or allies. This speech was delivered on February 23, 2011. In this speech, it explained that US and its allies condemned the use of violence by Moammar Ghadafi and spoke in one voice that the human rights of Libyan people had been their focus. Obama also stated that the intervention of US in Libyan civil war was performed in order to protect the Libyan people’s right of freedom, justice, and dignity. Obama believed that removing Ghadafi would protect Libyan people from the unacceptable human right violations.

The second speech was the one which was delivered at the National Defense University at Fort McNair in Washington D.C on March 28, 2011. Entitled “A Responsibility to Act”, this speech was concerned with the international efforts that US had led in Libya: what they had done, what they planned to do, and why that mattered to them.

This speech was about reporting what Ghadafi had done, what US had done to protect Libyan people against Ghadafi, what US would plan to do on the next actions

to protect the human rights of Libyan people, and why US took an important role in the Libyan upheaval.

Obama, as President of the United States can be seen as the representation of the United States government, believed that United States of America had played a unique role as an anchor of global security and as an advocate for human freedom. Based on that reason, then, what happened in Libya became their responsibility to protect the Libyan people from Ghadafi's regime. In the text, Obama believed that the Libyan people had been ruled by a tyrant, Moammar Ghadafi.

Obama claimed that Moammar Ghadafi has denied his people freedom, exploited their wealth, murdered opponents at home and abroad, terrorized innocent people around the world including Americans who were killed by Libyan agents, attacked hospitals and ambulances, choked off the supplies of food and fuel, targeted innocent people for killing, and launched a military campaign against Libyan people. Based on what Obama believed in what Ghadafi has done, then, the US with its allies, namely United Kingdom, France, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates supported by United Nations Security Council and NATO, took some actions to protect the Libyan people. Those actions have frozen more than \$33 billion of Ghadafi's regime assets, protecting civilians, stopping advancing army, preventing massacre, and establishing a non-fly zone with their allies and partners.

Another US effort found in the text, it was said that Obama would send Secretary Clinton to London to meet with NTC (New Transitional Council) and consult with more than 30 nations discussing the best political effort to pressure Ghadafi. Obama also promised to focus on saving lives and pursue the broader goal of Libya that belongs not to a dictator, but to its people.

3.5 Data Analysis

The study focused on the representation of the social actions. In analyzing the texts, this study applied Fairclough's approach. Fairclough (1995) proposes three stages of analysis, which are description, interpretation, and explanation.

The analysis began with the description stage. In this stage, the data were analyzed using the tools of Halliday, Systemic Functional Grammar, and Fairclough's evaluation method. The tools of Functional Grammar used in this study were transitivity, thematization, passivization, and lexical analysis. The analysis of thematization was used to examine the dominant social actor that appears as Topical Theme. Furthermore, the analysis of transitivity was used in order to find the blame or the lack of responsibility, the absence, the emphasis or the prominence of the participant. In addition, the passivization was used in order to discover the hidden participants in context when the agent deleted by using passive sentence. Finally, the last one, lexical analysis was employed to reveal how Obama represented Ghadafi.

Furthermore, evaluation method proposed by Fairclough was applied to reveal Obama's attitude toward the US intervention in Libyan civil war by analyzing the desirability and undesirability values in the texts.

The second stage was the interpretation stage describing the relationship between the text and discursive processes (productive and interpretative processes). Here, the results of the description stage were interpreted to reveal Obama's attitude and Ghadafi's representation.

Finally, the third stage is the explanation stage, which discusses the relationship between the discursive processes and the social processes. This stage was conducted by considering the linguistic features and the interpretation towards the features which were used to help to reveal Obama's attitude and Ghadafi's representation.