

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the explanation of the research design, data collection and analysis. It also covers the detail of research methodology employed in the current study that is aimed at analyzing the articles in terms of how the two different newspapers present Abu Bakar Ba'asyir's case; and what tendency behind the representation is.

3.1 Research Design

The method used in this study is qualitative, intended at describing the above phenomenon concerning the use of language to represent certain parties in certain events in a newspaper article. The focus of the analyst in this kind of study is on the issue of a particular phenomenon which has internal validity and contextual understanding, rather than generalizability and comparability, Alwasilah (2000: 143). By that, it means that the analyst explains (rather than proves) the relation of one particular phenomenon to some aspects that are relevant to it without being overly tight up to certain structured design and approach.

This kind of research design was employed because it is appropriate and supportive to the present study with, as suggested by Fairclough (2003), the objectives of descriptive, interpretative and explanatory aspects and result of the study. That is to unfold what is behind the representation of Abu Bakar Ba'asyir's case and the parties involved in it by Kompas and Republika.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data Source

Some related articles were taken from *Kompas* and *Republika* of the online version. The four of them were taken as the subject of the study. The table below presents the detail information of those chosen articles:

Table 3.1 The Selected Article List

Title	Media - Dates
Ba'asyir Divonis 15 Tahun Penjara	Kompas - 17/6/2011
Hakim: Ba'asyir Harus Tunduk Hukum Negara	Kompas - 17/6/2011
Ustadz Ba'asyir Divonis 15 Tahun Penjara	Republika – 18/6/2011
Ustadz Ba'asyir Divonis 15 Tahun Penjara	Republika – 18/6/2011

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3.2.2 Procedure of The Study

During conducting the study, some processes were passed through. Firstly, library research and internet research were undertaken due not only to finding as many as possible that were relevant to the purposed study but also to determining the subject of the study (the articles of Kompas and Republika).

Secondly, the issue was decided. That was the representation of Abu Bakar Ba'asyir case about Abu Bakar Ba'ayir's sentence, the defendant, the parties related to the case and the tendency behind the representations presented by *Kompas* and *Republika* in their articles.

Thirdly, the analysis was undertaken. It was conducted through Systemic Functional Grammar in terms of linguistic aspect (the text analysis) which involves the use of transitivity and nominalization. Given the result of the text analysis and through the use of Critical Discourse Analysis that includes the social event identification process, the tendency behind the representation was available to be investigated for the pursuit of the objectives of the study.

Lastly, at the end of the study, the conclusion and the suggestion were drawn. The conclusion was derived from the findings and discussion of the study, while the suggestion was given for the sake of betterment for the next study in the future.

3.3 Data Analysis

The analysis of the study relies on the approach of Critical Discourse Analysis proposed by Norman Fairclough which is related to Systemic Functional Linguistic and Systemic Functional Grammar. Thus the analysis in terms of linguistic feature (textual analysis) is built on the foundation of Systemic Functional Grammar that examines the text through several aspects such as transitivity and nominalization.

Furthermore, the attempt of unfolding the tendency behind the representation of the newspaper (which is based on the stages of interpretation and explanation) is built on the basis of Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis approach that includes the social event identification process. The interpretation is done in order to comprehend and interpret the meaning behind the words the writers wrote. Further, it comes to explanation. This is done after the textual analysis and interpretation of it are completed hence the access to unfolding what tendency behind the representation is because accessible.

3.3.1 Transitivity

This section will discuss the Transitivity system of the articles in the Kompas and Republika. Kinds of processes, participants, circumstances, and examples given in the discussion had also been taken from the articles.

Transitivity analysis concerns with the clause in its experiential function, its guise as away of representing patterns of experience (Halliday: 1994, p. 106). The

transitivity system contrues the world of experience into a manageable set of processes type (Halliday: 1994, *ibid*). According to Halliday (1994, p. 107), process consists, in principle, of three components: (1) the process itself, (2) participants in the process, and (3) circumstances associated with the process.

Circumstances answer such questions as when, where, why, how , how many, and as what. They realize meanings about:

- ✓ Time (when)
- ✓ Place (where)
- ✓ Manner: means (by what), quality (how), and comparison (like what)
- ✓ Cause: reason (why), purpose (for what), and behalf (for whom)
- ✓ Accompaniment (with[out] who or what)
- ✓ Matter (about what)
- ✓ Role (as what)

Basically, according to Halliday (1994), there are three main types of process in the English transitivity system, they are:

1. Material processes (processes of doing something)

The participants in these processes are actor, goal, recipient, and client.

See the following example:

Ba'asyir <i>Ba'asyir</i>	telah ditahan <i>has been under Police custody</i>	selama 10 bulan <i>for ten months</i>	di Rumah Tahanan Bareskrim Polri <i>in Bareskrim Polri's prison.</i>
goal	Pr: material	Circ: extent	Circ: place

2. Mental processes (processes of sensing)

There are three kinds of mental processes; Cognitive (thinking). Perceptive (perceiving), and Affective (feeling). The participants in these processes are senser, and phenomenon. See the following example:

Hakim <i>The Judges</i>	menilai <i>considered</i>	pengakuan Ba'asyir itu [[<i>that Ba'asyir's statement</i>]] Token	tidak didukung <i>was</i> iden: intensive	alat bukti. <i>without any evidence.]]</i> value
Senser	Pr: mental. Cog	Phenomenon		

3. Relational processes (processes of being and having)

There are two kinds of relational processes which are sub-divided into intensive, possessive, and circumstantial:

- Attributive (assigning a quality)

The Participants role are Carrier and Attribute. See the following example:

He	Is	wrong
Carrier	Pr: attr. Int	Attribute

- Identifying (establishing identity)

The Participants roles are Token and Value. See the following example:

He	Is	the judge
Token	Pr: ident. Int	Value

However, there are further categories which become intermediate between the different pairs, they are:

1. Behavioral processes (processes of consciousness and physiological states)

The Participant roles are Behavior and Range. See the following example:

He	is about to cry
Behavior	Pr: behavioral

2. Verbal processes (processes of saying and meaning)

The Participant roles are Sayer, Receiver, Target, and Verbiage. See the following example:

Vonis itu <i>The verdict</i>	dibacakan <i>was read</i>	Herri Swantoro, ketua majelis hakim, <i>by Herri Swantoro, the head of Judges,</i>	Kamis (16/6/2011) sekitar pukul 13.45 <i>Thursday (16/6/2011) at around 13.45.</i>
verbiage	Pr: verbal	Sayer	Circ: time

3. Existential processes (processes concerned with existance)

The Participant role is existent

Video itu <i>In the video,</i>	berisikan <i>there</i>	<i>are</i>	latihan menembak, bongkar pasang senjata api, latihan fisik, dan latihan lain.
Circ: contingency		Pr: existential	Existant

3.3.2 Nominalization

Nominalization is also known as the term grammatical methapor as what Halliday purposes (1994, cited in Fairclough, 2003). He further extends the concept of “methapor” from its conventional application to the meanings of words to grammar (Fairclough, 2003: 143). Nominalization is identified as “the conversion of a verb into noun-like word, and semantically of a process into an

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entity” (Fairclough, 2003:143). For example, a connection of the clause ‘people protect something’ with the word ‘protection’ is fairly perceivable. The clause, as explaining process which is commonly described through verb (protect), is highly related to a single word ‘protection’, which is a noun, hence when employed; possibly obscuring the process of verb (protecting) happens in this clause.

Fairclough (2003) furthermore suggests that nominalization involves omitting several semantic elements of clauses, such as the tense (as in the word ‘protection’ can cover the clause ‘is protected’), modality (the lost of distinction of ‘ may be’ and ‘is’) and, participants (mostly the human agent, hence it is not clear who is responsible for the action taken). It is also identified “as source for generalizing, for abstracting from particular events and series or sets of events, and in that sense it is an irredcible resource in scientific and technical discourse” (Halliday and Martin, 1993) cited in Fairclough (2003: 144).

Thus, through nominalization, the clear answers to the questions of who makes a protection, who does not, who is responsible for, and who is not are unlikely to be presented in a very clear manner.

3.3.3 Identification of Social Events and Its Aspects

Through the strategy of the identification of social events, the aspects of the events such as the forms of activity of the events, the person involved, the social relation, means, times and places and language are revealed. This is used to

reveal whether the events are constantly put at focus, which social actors or the persons in the events are the prominent one, how the events are arranged what addition is added to the way how the events are presented. This whole strategy is used supportively in the means of unfolding what is behind the representation through these aspects: presence, abstraction, arrangement, and addition.

In brief the figure below will explain how the analyst undertakes the analysis based on the aspect of identification of social events and its aspects

- Presence

This aspect includes which elements of the events, such as the persons, the times and places or event in a chain of events are present or abstract, or are prominent or back-grounded

- Abstraction

It examines to what extent the clarity of the event is presented

- Arrangement

This includes how the events are ordered

- This aspect covers what is added in representing the events. The addition aspect includes the explanation, legitimation or evaluation

(adapted from Fairclough “Analyzing Discourse”, (2003: 139))