CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Chapter II had discussed the theories applied in this study. Furthermore, Chapter III presents the methodology of this study and how the theories in Chapter II is conducted. Chapter III is divided into two parts, namely research method and concluding remark. Research method elaborates research design, data collection and data analysis. Meanwhile, concluding remark elaborates the conclusion of this chapter. Besides, the research questions stated are "What narrative features are used to reframe the news about Egypt military coup?" and "What can be inferred about narrative features used toward the texts?"

3.1 Research Method

3.1.1 Research Design

This study used qualitative approach to analyze the data. Qualitative approach was deemed appropriate to be used in this study, since qualitative approach stands for an approach instead of a particular set of techniques (Morgan and Smirch, 2003). Moreover, the functions of qualitative approach is "to describe and to explore" (McMillan and Schumacher, 2001 in Sukmadinata, 2006). It means that qualitative approach can assist the data found to be described and to be explored.

Besides using qualitative approach, this study also used descriptive design as research design. Descriptive design was considered appropriate to be used, since it can describe an intervention or phenomenon and the real-life context in which the study occurred (Elliot, 1999 and Sugiyono, 2010). The real-life context in this study is online news. The phenomenon appeared in online news is reframing process in the

news. This study was conducted to explore reframing process in Egypt military coup news by employing narrative theory from Mona Baker (2010a). Baker (2010a) states that to reframe a news article, linguistic devices, non linguistic devices and narrative features can be explored. Furthermore, narrative features were explored in this study. Narrative features explored are relationality, causal emplotment, selective appropriation, and temporality.

3.1.2 Data Collection

The method employed to collect the data is textual analysis. It is considered appropriate because textual analysis is a method used to describe and interpret the characteristics of recorded or visual messages (Frey, et. al, 1999). The recorded message in this study is in the form of the texts which are online news about Egypt. There are four news articles which were taken from two different online news, those are two articles from *Al-arabiya* as the source texts and two articles from *Kompas* as the target texts. One of online news from *Al-arabiya* entitled "Leading Sunni cleric says in fatwa Egyptians should back Mursi" was published on Saturday, 6 July 2013. Henceforth, that title was coded as ST1 (Source Text 1). Another one entitled "Authorities: Man who threw anti-Mursi protesters off building caught" was published on Sunday, 7 July 2013 and that title was coded as ST2 (Source Text 2). Additionally, the translated version of ST1 in *Kompas* entitled "*Ulama Ternama Serukan Rakyat Mesir Dukung Mursi*"published on Sunday, 7 July 2013. Thus, it was coded as TT1 (Target Text 1). Another translated version of ST2 is "*Pria yang Melemparkan Pemuda Anti-Mursi dari Atap Gedung Ditangkap*" published in *Kompas* on Monday, 8 July 2013 which was coded as TT2 (Target Text 2). Furthermore, to show the paragraph orders in the articles, this study used par 1, par 2, par 3,…. etc. (means paragraph 1, paragraph 2, paragraph 3,..etc) after ST1, TT1, ST2, and TT2.

Rina Fajrin, 2015
THE USE OF NARRATIVE FEATURES TO REFRAME EGYPT MILITARY COUP NEWS
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28

As it has been mentioned above, the news collected are in the form of online news. The reason why this study selected online news because online news is easier to access. In addition, it is easier to search some translated news articles and their source texts by online. In addition, *Al-arabiya* is the one of news agencies which reported the news about Egypt military coup news and *Kompas* is the one of news agencies which stated that its news was taken from *Al-arabiya*. From many articles published by *Kompas* and *Al-arabiya*, this study selected those four news articles, since those articles tended to support one of the parties in the news. The parties are *Ikhwanul Muslimin* and Egypt military. Furthermore, for full version of the articles can be seen in the appendices.

There are some ways to collect the data. Below, this study elaborated the ways:

1. Searching the Source Texts and the Target Texts

Because the news about Egypt military coup was the highlighted and popular international news discussed by many people at the moment when the study was conducted, it is easier to search the news by searching the phrase "Egypt military coup" in the official websites of *Al-Arabiya* and *Kompas*.

2. Reading the Source Texts and the Target Texts Carefully.

The data (news) had to be read first, in order to minimize any potential errors when the data were analyzed.

3. Selecting the Words as the Textual Evidence

After reading all the news, the study was set to select some words which were potentially to be the textual evidences. The words selected in the target text are usually the words which have different meaning with the words in the source texts or

Rina Fajrin, 2015
THE USE OF NARRATIVE FEATURES TO REFRAME EGYPT MILITARY COUP NEWS
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29

the words in the source texts that do not exist in the target texts. Below, it is the example of the word that does not exist in the source text.

ST1. par 1

A leading Qatar-based cleric declared in a religious edict, or fatwa, on Saturday that Egyptians should support ousted <u>President</u> Mohammed Mursi of the Muslim Brotherhood and the military should withdraw from the political scene.

TT1. par 1

KAIRO, KOMPAS.com – Seorang ulama berpengaruh di Timur Tengah, Sabtu (6/7/2013), mengeluarkan fatwa bahwa rakyat Mesir harus mendukung Muhammad Mursi dan mendesak militer mundur dari panggung politik negeri itu.

In the example above, the word "President" in TT1. par 1 was deleted. President Mohammed Mursi in the TT1 was directly called as Muhammad Mursi.

3.1.3 Data Analysis

As it had been mentioned in research design, this study used Baker's narrative theory to analyze the data (Baker, 2010). However, this study merely explored narrative features. It did not explore both linguistic devices and paralinguistic devices. Since it did not explore linguistic devices and paralinguistic devices, this study still has a limited access to reveal the reframing strategies in four news delivered above.

Furthermore, the followings are some steps which were done to analyze the reframing process in the data:

Rina Fajrin, 2015
THE USE OF NARRATIVE FEATURES TO REFRAME EGYPT MILITARY COUP NEWS
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30

1. Analyzing the Data by Applying Baker's Theory

After selecting the words, the data were analyzed by using Baker's narrative theory (2010b). As it had been mentioned before, the study only focused on exploring narrative features (relationality, causal emplotment, temporality, and selective appropriation). Therefore, this study divided the analysis based on narrative features which were explored by Baker. Below, there is an example of relationality taken from ST1 and TT1.

> ST1. par 1
>
> A leading Qatar-based cleric declared in a religious edict, or <u>fatwa</u>, on Saturday that Egyptians should support ousted President Mohammed Mursi of the Muslim Brotherhood and the military should withdraw from the political scene.
>
> TT1. par 1
>
> KAIRO, KOMPAS.com – Seorang ulama berpengaruh di Timur Tengah, Sabtu (6/7/2013), mengeluarkan <u>fatwa</u> bahwa rakyat Mesir harus mendukung Muhammad Mursi dan mendesak militer mundur dari panggung politik negeri itu.

ST1, par 1 in the example above put the explanation of "fatwa" (a religious edict). It proves that the word "fatwa" is probably not familiar with the English readers yet. Though, the source text was circulated in the Middle East, however this news was targeted for foreign people. Meanwhile, TT1 was made for the Indonesian readers, so that, the words used were adapted with the culture in Indonesian. In addition, the word "fatwa" has been adapted as an Indonesian word. The further explanation about that example was delivered in Chapter IV. Furthermore, here is the example of temporality that was found in the study.

Rina Fajrin, 2015
THE USE OF NARRATIVE FEATURES TO REFRAME EGYPT MILITARY COUP NEWS
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31

ST2. par 1

Egyptian security forces have arrested Mohammed Hassan Ramadan, the man suspected of taking part in throwing two young protesters off a residential building in Alexandria, Al Arabiya reported on <u>Sunday</u>

TT2. par 1

KAIRO, KOMPAS.com — Aparat keamanan Mesir<u>, Senin (8/7/2013)</u>, menangkap Mohammed Hassan Ramadan, tersangka pelempar dua orang pengunjuk rasa dari atas sebuah gedung di Alexandria.

In ST2. par 1 the incident occurred on Sunday. However, in TT2. par 1 the incident occurred on Monday. It was conducted to adjust the time of the incident occurred in the source text with the time in the target text. For further explanation, it was discussed in chapter IV. The last feature is selective appropriation, it is applied below.

ST1. par 1

A leading Qatar-based cleric declared in a religious edict, or fatwa, on Saturday that Egyptians should support ousted <u>President</u> Mohammed Mursi of the Muslim Brotherhood and the military should withdraw from the political scene.

TT1. par 1
KAIRO, KOMPAS.com – Seorang ulama berpengaruh di Timur Tengah, Sabtu (6/7/2013), mengeluarkan fatwa bahwa rakyat Mesir harus mendukung Muhammad Mursi dan mendesak militer mundur dari panggung politik negeriitu.

Rina Fajrin, 2015
THE USE OF NARRATIVE FEATURES TO REFRAME EGYPT MILITARY COUP NEWS
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32

Selective appropriation occurred in those paragraphs is in the omission of the word "President". In ST1. par 1 the word "President" exists. In TT1. par 1 the word "President" does not exist. TT1. par 1 directs to mention President Muhammad Mursi as Muhammad Mursi. It means that the word "President" was not translated. Further discussion about this example was explained in Chapter IV. For causal emplotment, in this study, that feature was not found. Therefore, this study did not discuss it.

2. Interpreting the Data

After this study answered the research questions which were delivered in this chapter and Chapter 1, the next step is to interpret the data. The data interpreted how narrative features influence the translated texts which had been reframed. In addition, this study also showed narrative features which emerged. The interpretation and the result were delivered in Chapter IV.

3. Making Conclusion Based on the Evidences in the Translation

After interpreting the data, it was set to conclude what was found in this study. The conclusion highlighted what news agency which supported *Ikhwanul Muslimin* and what news agency supported Military. All conclusions were delivered in Chapter V

3.2. Concluding Remark

This chapter has presented research method. It includes research design, data collection and data analysis. These are necessary to guide this study to find out the answer of the study. Then, the data collected were analyzed according to the steps mentioned in data analysis above. The results are delivered in Chapter IV.

Rina Fajrin, 2015
THE USE OF NARRATIVE FEATURES TO REFRAME EGYPT MILITARY COUP NEWS
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33