

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research method employed in this research. It includes the research design, the data collection, data analysis, and a sample of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research employ a qualitative method as it analyzes and describes the representation of major participants of Bambang Widjojanto's arrest in *The Jakarta Post's* articles. Qualitative analysis is based on careful analysis of the sources of the material and contain explicit presentation of the researcher's understanding. Furthermore, qualitative analysis often considers others' perspectives and it has to be open towards re-interpretations (Mayring, 1983 as cited in Langer, 1998). In addition, qualitative research helps the researchers understand the meaning people have constructed, how people make sense of their world and the experiences they have in the world (Merriam, 2009 as cited in Guest, Emily, & Marilyn, 2013).

In answering the research questions, textual analysis has been conducted. The selected data are critically read and categorized according to Van Dijk's Sociocognitive approach (2009). The analysis is focused on the microstructure level.

3.2 Data Collection

The data of the study are in the form of words, phrases or clauses within articles critically selected to answer the research questions. The data are collected from five articles about the arrest case of Bambang Widjojanto in *The Jakarta Post*. *The Jakarta Post* has claimed itself as the largest English-language newspapers in Indonesia which has won several awards for its credibility (Aryuni, 2012). Given that fact, this research will use *The Jakarta Post* as the main source

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in collecting the data. The data are taken from the articles regarding the topic published in the early of 2015, from 24 January to 1 February 2015. This period is selected because it was the first week of Bambang Widjojanto arrest. Therefore, this case became the headline news in many mass media, included *The Jakarta Post* on that particular period.

The data are taken from the following online sources:

1. “KPK: The arrest related to Gen. Budi’s suspect status”, 24 January 2015
2. “Crime unit breached legal procedure in Bambang’s arrest”, 25 January 2015
3. “Bambang submits resignation”, 26 January 2015
4. “Bambang resigns from KPK, tell Budi to follow suit”, 27 January 2015
5. “Komnas HAM finds flaws in KPK arrest”, 1 February 2015

3.3 Data Analysis

In order to achieve the goals of the study, the data are read critically, focusing on each phrases, clauses, and sentences. The data are analyzed using van Dijk’s sociocognitive approach, specifically focusing on microstructure level. Next, the data are divided into clauses then each clause is categorized into phrases to find the *participants* existed in the text. Each participant, then, is defined into more complex information, such as *occupational roles*, *communicative roles* and *positive-negative representation of participants*. *Occupational roles* provide the institutions of the participants mentioned in the articles. This step is conducted to find the institutions that are mostly mentioned in the articles. *Participants* and *occupational roles* aim to find the major participants and major occupational roles. The participants and occupational roles that have the biggest frequency of appearance are considered the major participants and occupational roles. *Communicative roles* provide the roles of the participants represented in the texts, whether as a producer, recipient, or sayer. Lastly, *positive-negative representation of participants* provides the frequency of positive and negative representation of both participants and occupational roles. Communicative roles and positive-negative representation of participants aim to find the way *The Jakarta Post* represent the participants. After the analysis at each step is complete, the results of

the analysis are combined and discussed to find the meaning constructed in the representations.

The analysis is examined in terms of *communicative roles*, *positive-negative representation*, and *occupational roles*. Then, the classification of several terms on the level of *microstructures* is distributed in a table. For complete analysis see Appendix 2.