CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology used in the study. The sections include aims of the study, research design, data resource, data collection, data analysis, and clarification of key terms. The aims of the study will be achieved by the use of qualitative method relying on the data collected from *Daily Mail* and *The New York Times*. The data analysis explains how the data are processed within the framework of Hallidayan (2004) Transitivity. This section also clarifies some key terms to facilitate people in understanding the study.

3.1. Aims of the Study

As mentioned in Chapter 1, this present study aims at (1) investigating the dominant processes found in *Daily Mail* and *The New York Times* news reports and (2) examining the meanings of the dominant processes.

3.2. Research Design

Qualitative method is employed in the study. It aims at examining social phenomenon (Berg, 2001) and also attempts to get an in-depth understanding towards that certain social phenomenon (Wyse, 2011). Furthermore, it focuses on exploring or identifying patterns or themes presented in words or objects (Lichtman, 2006; Christensen & Johnson, 2008). The basic analysis of this method is in the form of description (Munhall, 2007). Thus, a qualitative method is considered as the appropriate design for the study of transitivity analysis of news reports since the Paris attacks issue is an example of social phenomena. Moreover, to identify the patterns in *Daily Mail* and *The New York Times* and to achieve an in-depth understanding, the explanation is presented in the form of description.

3.3. Data Resource

This study uses four news reports taken from *Daily Mail* and *The New York Times* regarding the Paris attacks. The headlines are "'Handful' of Britons Feared Dead in Paris Terror Attacks" and "120 dead in Paris attacks, worst since WWII" taken from *Daily Mail*, while "Attackers in Paris 'Did Not Give Anybody a Chance'" and "ISIS Claims Responsibility, Calling Paris Attacks 'First of the Storm'" are taken from *The New York Times*. This social phenomenon is chosen since Paris is located in a capital city of the non-war country which is considered safe for its people to stay and is assumed to have a good security level. However, on 13th of November, 2015, Paris was attacked by unknown people who caused many people died. In addition, the news coverage of citizens of Europe is more prominent than the coverage of poorer countries (Goatly, 2000).

Furthermore, *Daily Mail* and *The New York Times* are selected as the data resource because of having some similar characteristics. Firstly, both of them reported continually the Paris attacks incident. For this study, the date of publication on 14th of November, 2015 was selected. Secondly, both of the two news reports approximately contain 1000 words. Thirdly, *Daily Mail* and *The New York Times* are the top two for the most read newspapers in the world in 2015 listed by 4 International Media and Newspapers (4IMN, 2015). As cited in its website, 4 IMN is an international directory and search engine focusing on worldwide newspapers, and it includes 7,000 newspapers in 200 countries. The ranking of the worldwide newspapers is updated within six months and is based on three different search engines which are Google Page Rank, Alexa Traffic Rank, and Majestic Seo Referring Domains. Thus, regarding a number of readership of *Daily Mail* and *The New York Times*, the media as such may have the ability to control readers' minds when the readers believe that the reports are true or correct (van Dijk, 1996).

Moreover, there are two different reasons in selecting these newspapers. The first is that *Daily Mail* and *the New York Times* are produced in the different countries. *Daily Mail* is produced in the United Kingdom (the U.K.), whereas *The*

New York Times is produced in the United States (the U.S.). The second is that both of them have different social class readerships. *Daily Mail* is aimed for a middle-class readerships (Chapman, 2005), while *The New York Times* is targeted for high-class readerships or urban elite (Baldasty, 1992). Thus, by knowing these different characteristics, there might be found some different linguistic choices in representing the Paris attacks incident.

3.4. Data Collection and Analysis

The data are in the form of clauses. They are collected by breaking down each news report into clauses. Then, the clauses are identified within Transitivity system. It is done in order to see the patterns of the participants and processes appearance. Some examples of the clauses are:

1. *Authorities across Europe carried out investigations.* [Extract from *Daily Mail*]
2. *The worst carnage was at a concert hall.* [Extract from *Daily Mail*]
3. *Hollande declared a state of emergency and announced [that he was closing the country's borders].* [Extract from *Daily Mail*]
4. *Mr. Granier hid in a backstage room.* [Extract from *The New York Times*]
5. *One person in the restaurant was seriously wounded.* [Extract from *The New York Times*]

In order to analyze the data, Transitivity system by Halliday (2004) is employed. It has an access for a study of news reports to see their language differences (Fowler, 1991). After analyzing the clauses, they are classified based on their types of processes. They include Material, Verbal, Mental, Relational, Existential, and Behavioural Processes. In addition, each process is counted into percentage. It is done in order to identify what the dominant processes are found in the news reports. Below is the sample of the data percentage table:

Table 3.1. The Distribution of Transitivity Analysis in *Daily Mail* and *The New York Times*

No.	Processes		*Daily Mail*		*The New York Times*	
			Average of Text A and B		Average of Text A and B	
			Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1.	Material		38	34.86	93	50.54
2.	Mental		9	8.26	7	3.80
3.	Verbal		46	42.20	54	29.35
4.	Relational	Attributive	14	12.84	28	15.22
5.		Identifying				
6.	Behavioural		1	0.92	0	0
7.	Existential		1	0.92	2	1.09
8.	Meteorological		0	0	0	0
Total			**109**	**100**	**184**	**100**

Then, the meanings of the dominant process are interpreted. The followings are example of how the data are analyzed:

1. *Gunmen targeted bars and restaurants in the 10th and 11th arrondissements of central Paris,* (Extract from *Daily Mail* news report "'Handful' of Britons Feared Dead in Paris Terror Attacks", par.6)

2. *...another group of attackers sprayed cafes outside the concert hall with machine gunfire,* (Extract from *Daily Mail* news report "120 Dead in Paris Attacks, Worst since WWII", par.10)

Data 1 and 2 are clauses which represent attackers as Actors. They are realized by noun phrases *gunmen* and *another group of attackers*. Both of them do the acts of attacks which are realized by the verbs *targeted* and *sprayed*. In addition, these acts are directed to Goals *bars and restaurants* and *cafes*. By the use of plural nouns in Goals, it is known that more than one place is attacked. Moreover, there is a similarity for the targeting sites. In this case, the attackers tend to choose public places, such as bars, restaurants, and cafes located in central Paris. Those targeting sites are considered as places where many people could

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spend and enjoy their time together with their friends or families. As there are many places being targeted, the weapons that the attackers use are not the usual ones. They target the sites by using machine gunfire. Therefore, the attackers are represented doing the attacks on public sites located in the central Paris by using machine gunfire and it could be seen as something unpleasant.

3. *Gunmen raked at least four restaurants and bars with gunfire in a fast-gentrifying area of Paris.* (Extract from *The New York Times* news report "Attackers in Paris 'Did Not Give Anybody a Chance'", par. 24)

4. *Two others detonated suicide vests.* (Extract from *The New York Times* news report "Three Teams of Coordinated Attackers Carried Out Assault on Paris, Officials Say; Hollande Blames ISIS", par. 4)

The clauses 3 and 4 represent *gunmen* and *two others* as the Actors. They do the acts of attacks realized by the verbs *raked* and *detonated* and direct them to the Goals *four restaurants and bars* and *suicide vest*. The phrase *at least* represents a minimum amount of targeting places. By relating it to the Participants and the Processes, the attackers target public places of Paris, such as restaurants and bars, more than four. Furthermore, the attackers do these acts in two ways. The first is by using gunfire, and the second is by detonating suicide vests. Based on the explanation, therefore, the attackers are represented doing brutal and co-ordinated acts. They do the attacks in different ways, but target the same places, public places in central Paris.

3.5. Clarification of Key Terms

There are some key terms that are needed to be clarified in order to avoid misunderstanding. They are elaborated as follows:

A. News Report

A surveillance of the environment that relates to what is happening in society and keeps people informed about the latest events around the world (Suresh, 2012).

B. News Media

Publishers that focus on bringing news or information to people in the world (Estate & Ingram, 2008)

C. Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG)

An approach that centers around the language function and concerns about how language is used in social context as a tool of social interaction to reach certain goals (Jin & Shang, 2015; Wang, 2015).

D. Interpersonal Metafunction

A metafunction that functions to express social relations between the speaker/the writer and the listener/the reader and is realized through Mood system (Bilal, 2012; Hasan, 2014).

E. Textual Metafunction

A metafunction that focuses on the creation of a text and is realized through Theme and Rheme system (Halliday, 1973, cited in Hasan, 2014).

F. Ideational Metafunction

A metafunction that expresses a human model experience in the internal and external world and is realized through Transitivity system (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004; Hasan, 2014)

G. Transitivity

One of SFG's approaches that refers to how meaning is represented through clauses and allows language users to see and describe their world of experiences around them in particular ways into manageable set of types called processes (Simpson, 1993, cited in Budiono, 2014; Figueiredo, 1998; Cristina, 2006).

H. Participant

People or things that involve in transitivity process and are mainly realized by noun group/phrase or adjectival group/phrase (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004; Bjornebye, 2007)

I. Circumstance

A range of conditions which is chosen by language users and is mainly realized by prepositional phrases or adverbial groups to answer questions, such as *when, where, why, how many,* and *as what* (Gerot & Wignell, 1995; Graber, 2001; Eggins, 2004).

J. Process

A transitivity constituent that talks about what is going on and is mainly realized by verb or verb phrase (Bjornebye, 2007; Bayusena, Sujatna, & Wanodyatama, 2012).)

K. Material Process

A process of doing and happening which represents actual events and actions based on the language users' experiences, and it has two obligatory participants, namely Actor and Goal (Gerot & Wignell, 1995; Teich, 2003; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

L. Mental Process

A process of sensing which deals with three types of sensing, including affective or reactive (verbs of feeling), cognitive (verbs of thinking), and perceptive (verbs of perceiving through five senses), and it has two obligatory participants called Senser and Phenomenon (Gerot & Wignell, 1995; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004; Eggins, 2004; Opara, 2012).

M. Verbal Process

A process of direct or indirect report which functions to exchange ideas in human consciousness and it has obligatory participants named Sayer, Verbiage, Receiver, and Target (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

N. Relational Process

A process of being and having which functions to characterize and identify things, acts, or facts classified into to modes of relation namely Attributive and Identifying (Gerot & Wignell, 1995; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). The obligatory participants are Carrier and Attribute for Relational Attributive and Token and Value for Relational Identifying (Kress & van Leeuwen, 1996; Susinskiene, 2012).

O. Behavioural Process

A process of psychological and physiological behaviour, such as listening, snoring, smiling, looking, watching, breathing, etc. and mainly involves participants namely Behaver and Behaviour (Gerot & Wignell, 1995; Eggins, 004; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

P. Existential Process

A process of existence which functions to represent that something exists and has two obligatory participants labeled Existent and Existential (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004; Simpson, 2004).

Q. Meteorological Process

A process of representing weather which can only consist of one single constituent namely Meteorological (Gerot & Wignell, 1995; Cerban, 2009).