

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides research methodology used in this study which comprises research design, data source, data collection and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

Research methodology, as a significant part of studies, refers to “the general approach the researcher takes in carrying out the research project” (Leedy & Ormrod, 2013, p. 14). Considering the importance of carrying out this study with a proper research design, this study particularly applies qualitative descriptive research method to answer the research questions concerning the representation of LGBT in *the Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe* news reports as well as the ideologies embedded in the representations.

The qualitative descriptive method is used in this study for the focus of the study is to describe and interpret the result of textual analysis. According to Williams (2007) descriptive research is defined as a basic research method that involves identification of particular phenomenon attributes, placed on the exploration of correlation or basis observation between two or more phenomena. This study specifically aims to identify and explore LGBT phenomena in Indonesia published by two media in attempt to discover how it is actually identified and treated by media.

As for qualitative method, Greenhalgh and Taylor (1997) define it as a study approach that is aimed to “make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them”. In presenting the issue, the researcher seeks to answer the research questions by undertaking transitivity analysis that needs further

interpreting with reference to its social and cultural context in order to make sense of the findings.

3.2. Data Collection

There were several steps conducted to collect the data: browsing all news reports related to LGBT in the two websites, observing the flow of LGBT news in the two media, deciding which news reports to collect based on the consideration that the news reports should be controversial and have distinctive titles, and collecting the news reports published between 2015-2016 when the issue of LGBT was heated based on the statistics of published news on LGBT.

At first, the researcher browsed all news reports related to LGBT in Indonesia published by *Jakarta Globe* (<http://jakartaglobe.id>) and *the Jakarta Post* (<http://www.thejakartapost.com>). Both *Jakarta Globe* and *the Jakarta Post* published reports on Indonesian LGBT around 40 and 124 news reports respectively. The numbers are in accordance with the calculated numbers of news reports on LGBT in Indonesia published since 2008 to 2017 as result of search for keyword “LGBT” written in the search box of the two websites. The calculation was done manually in order to avoid miscalculation of unrelated LGBT cases.

After all news reports on LGBT in Indonesia were browsed, the researcher then observed the flow of LGBT news in the two media since the first news report on LGBT was published. Below is the illustration of the flow pictured as a line chart:

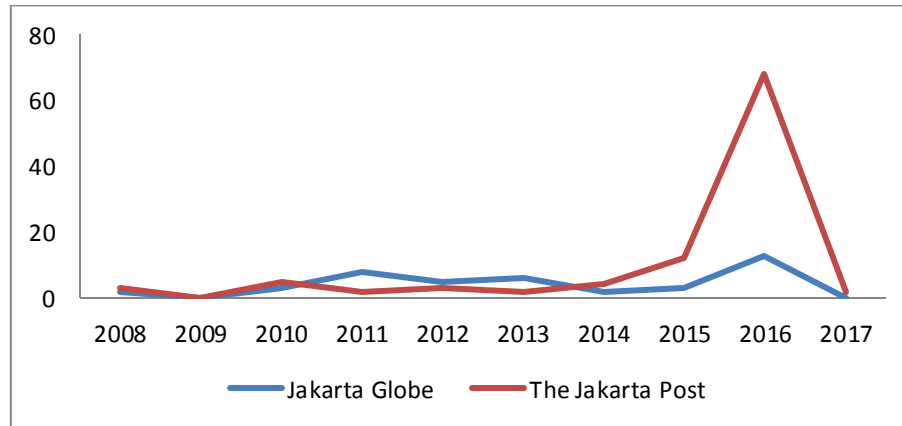


Figure 3.1 The line chart of the 9-year time span (2008-2017) of the published articles on LGBT in *Jakarta Globe* and *the Jakarta Post*

The first time LGBT issue entered the spotlight of these two media was in 2008. Furthermore, LGBT was most heralded by the media in 2016 in which the year is considered the peak of the reports on LGBT in the last 9 years.

The next step was to sort out the news reports that would be analyzed and discussed throughout the paper. Since the main objective of the research is to study the ideologies of the two media in representing LGBT, the one basic consideration in deciding which news reports to be analyzed is that the news reports should be able to represent LGBT through time: the very first time issues on LGBT were brought to the media, the heated moments of LGBT reports, and the anti-climax of LGBT issue. Therefore the first printed news reports on LGBT published by the media were chosen as the starting point. Another data were taken from heated moment and the anti-climax published between 2015- 2016.

Lastly, the news reports of the two media based on the selected issues were collected. Each issue consists of two news report derived from *Jakarta Globe* and *the Jakarta Post*. Therefore there are 8 news reports chosen in this study. The result of the selected issues is presented below:

Table 3.1 Data Collection

Period	Issues	<i>Jakarta Globe</i>	<i>The Jakarta Post</i>
2008	First Article Published	'Deviants' Take on Porn Law	Islam 'recognizes homosexuality'
2015-2016	Heated Moments	Rights Activists Lash Out at MUI's Anti-LGBT	In response to anti-LGBT fatwa, Jokowi urged to abolish laws targeting minorities
		Male Actors Not Allowed to Show Effeminate Behavior on Screen, Says Broadcasting Body	Commission wants TV, radio free of LGBT
	Anti-climax	"LGBT Safety Should be Placed under the Constitution: Activists"	"Indonesia must protect LGBT Rights: Human Rights Watch"

3.3. Data Analysis

This study applies the model of Critical Discourse Analysis proposed by Norman Fairclough (1989) known as three-dimensional concept, in order to answer the research questions. Since this approach involves three stages of analysis: description, interpretation, and explanation, this study follows the stages of analysis accordingly.

1. Description

The first stage of analysis is description. This stage is done by completing textual analysis that relies on Halliday's systemic functional grammar, specifically the transitivity analysis. Transitivity analysis refers to Fairclough's three-dimensional concept, which is the description of linguistic features in the texts as the data. Based on this approach, the analysis of transitivity in this level consists of several stages.

The first stage is to break down the texts into clauses. The second is to underline the process types. In breaking up texts into clauses, the analysis pays

attention to finite verbs since the clauses are defined by finite verbs as their properties. The third is to categorize the verbs into process types, which could be material, mental, relational, verbal, existential or meteorological. The following are two examples of transitivity analysis:

Jakarta Globe: “Rights Activists Lash Out at MUI’s Anti-LGBT Fatwa”

The country’s LGBT community	Has long faced	Discrimination and even physical violence
Senser	Mental: affective	Phenomenon

The clause presented above shows the use of mental process. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 175) mental process “construes the inner experience of an emotion”. In the clause, the country’s LGBT community is categorized as the senser that experienced discrimination and physical violence as the phenomenon in the clause.

The Jakarta Post: “Islam Recognizes Homosexuality”

Homosexual group in Bugis Makasar tradition	Is respected
Phenomenon	Mental: affective

The second clause of *the Jakarta Post* article similarly presents a mental clause. Homosexual group in Bugis Makasar tradition becomes a phenomenon that serves as a respected group.

2. Interpretation

The interpretation stage of Fairclough’s three-dimensional concept answers the first question of the study. Fairclough (1989, p.145) suggests that “this stage is generated

Meina Astria Utami, 2017

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through a combination of what is in the text and what is in the interpreter, in the sense of the members' resources or MR" (also addressed as interpretative procedures). Fairclough (1989) further explains that in this process, there are six major domains of interpretation with regards to the interpretative procedures, in which the first two domains are related to the interpretation of situational and intertextual contexts, while the rest deal with the interpretation of the text. To arrive at interpretation, the contents, subjects, relations and connections existing in the discourse should be combined with the situation of the societal setting and institutional setting where the discourse is produced (Fairclough, 1989).

Aiming at revealing the representation of LGBT in the text, this part requires the analysis of overall data to see most frequent patterns of transitivity used in relation to LGBT information that is further interpreted in terms of their situational contexts. Therefore, to interpret the data in regards to the content, subjects, relations and connection that appear in the texts, the researcher should understand what is going on in the text, who is involved in the text, and what relations they have.

3. Explanation

This last stage of analysis known as explanation part attempts to unveil the underlying ideologies behind the representation, which answer the reason why LGBT is represented in such way. In Fairclough's words (1989, p. 163) the purpose of this part is "to portray a discourse as a part of social process, as social practice, to show how it is determined by social structure" and what affect they have on the social structure, whether to sustain or transform it.

The stage of explanation allows researcher to reveal that power relations in society or institutions determine assumptions about social relationships, social identities and culture incorporated in society or institution in order to sustain or change power relations or social order in society.

