

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The chapter describes the research methodology which was applied in the present study. It includes the research problem, the research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The approach of this current study is mixed methods. By using the mixed methods approach, I combined quantitative and qualitative designs, involving the collection, analysis, and integration of methods in a single or multiphase study (Hesse-Biber, 2010). In this approach, quantitative data such as numbers or percentages are combined with qualitative data such as description. In this current study, the percentage, for instance, of social actors' appearances in the corpus acquired from descriptive statistics method, was combined with description and critical interpretation acquired from exploration and investigation of language data.

According to Greene, Caracelli and Graham (1989, cited in Hesse-Biber, 2010), there are five reasons why mixed methods approach needs to be used. The first reason is triangulation, i.e. the use of more than one method to observe the same dimension of a study. In this study, I used descriptive statistics of the quantitative method and data exploration of the qualitative method because I

intended to obtain more comprehensive insights about the representation and distribution of the use of transitivity by social actors in the text investigated. The second reason is complementarity, which allows a researcher to achieve a fuller understanding of the study and/or to clarify the result, as do in this study in which the interpretation of data exploration qualitatively clarify what the percentage of exclusion or inclusion of social actors mean. The next motive is development, whereby results of one method, for instance the percentage of exclusion and inclusion of social actors as the result of quantitative method, often help develop results of the other method, for instance the interpretation of it. The fourth reason is initiation; the study using mixed methods approach can initiate a new study because the findings of the representation of social actors linguistically in the 1945 Constitution may raise questions or contradictions. The last is expansion; the study using mixed methods approach might lead to a completely new research topic that is to extend the breadth and range of the inquiry from this current study.

As the tool of analysis and investigation, the present study employed van Leeuwen's framework (1993 and 2008) of CDA. The central idea of this framework is a conception of discourse as recontextualized social practice. Recontextualization, or transformation, as van Leeuwen uses them interchangeably, implies that some elements of social practice, such as civilians as one of the social actors in the 1945 Constitution, may be substituted, deleted, rearranged, or added when the social practice is transformed into a discourse.

In van Leeuwen's framework of CDA, the elements of social practice that are transformed in a discourse, although not all are always represented, include social actors and its eligibility conditions, actions/reactions, performance modes, presentations styles, times, locations and its eligibility conditions, and resources and its eligibility conditions. To investigate the possible ways of representing the first element of social practice, i.e. social actor, in a discourse, then, van Leeuwen (1993) formulates the social actor network.

In formulating this network, van Leeuwen (1993) builds on the work by Halliday (1985) called the theory of transitivity. It is a grammatical system which construes the world of experience, including participants or social actors of social practice, into a manageable set of process types (Halliday, 2004:170). This enables participants of social practice be classified into van Leeuwen's network. The investigation of exclusion-inclusion, activation-passivation, genericization-specification, personalization-impersonalization, individualization-assimilation, and other categories in van Leeuwen's classification may contribute to the interpretation of the representation of social actors in the 1945 Constitution.

The substitution of the civilians in the 1945 Constitution, for example, means something different from the deletion of them. As well, the deletion of them means something different from the rearrangement of them. In the end, all these categories of recontextualization or transformation of the text under

investigation would give evidences to the real social practice depicted by Indonesian State's 1945 Constitution.

3.2 Data Collection

The data used in this current study were composed of a corpus of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This document was retrieved from the official Web site of Constitutional High Court of Indonesia: www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id. The 1945 Constitution has undergone four amendments; in 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002. The text used as the data of the present study was the latest text that has undergone the fourth amendment.

The 1945 Constitution is the written basic law of the Republic of Indonesia. According to the 1945 Constitution, Chapter 1, Article 3, Indonesia is a constitutional state. Consequently, the system of the government is based on constitution (*Rechtsstaat*), not on power (*Machtsstaat*). In this system, therefore, the 1945 Constitution is crucial as a rule that covers all practices in the Republic of Indonesia. This means all kinds of authority in the Republic of Indonesia are regulated by the 1945 Constitution (Erwina, 2006).

The 1945 Constitution is also the only source of law in the administration's system of Indonesian state. It is the source for laws, government's regulations, and president's decisions. In short, anything that is not

based on 1945 Constitution will be considered to be unconstitutional, and therefore illegal before the law. For its crucial positions as the central discourse and the only source for laws in Indonesia, I therefore selected the corpus of the 1945 Constitution to be investigated and analyzed in this present study.

The 1945 Constitution consists, after the fourth amendment, of Preamble, Body, Transitional Provisions (*Aturan Peralihan*), and Additional Provisions (*Aturan Tambahan*). The Preamble consists of four paragraphs; the Body consists of 20 chapters, 37 articles, and 194 sub-articles; the Transitional Provisions consist of 3 articles; and the Additional Provisions consist of 2 articles. In total, the 1945 Constitution consists of 206 clauses or clause complexes. Since the purpose is to investigate the social actors and its characterizations in the 1945 Constitution, and the ideological posture behind it, the study uses the whole text which includes 206 clauses or clause complexes.

3.2.1 Issues on the Data

In relation to the data collection, it is important to note an issue that the data is in Indonesian. This is an important concern because van Leeuwen's formula of social actor network, which the data were identified by, is in English. It would be questioned, then, whether van Leeuwen's formula could be applied for data in other languages, such as in Indonesian. Answers for such a question can be traced from where van Leeuwen's social actor network originates.

Van Leeuwen (2009:148) states, "...the study of the way discourses transform social practices... derives to a large degree from the work of Halliday..." The work of Halliday that van Leeuwen indicates on this statement refers to the transitivity system. He continues, "...theory of transitivity made it possible to interpret differently worded representations of the same reality as different social constructions of that reality." In other words, the theory of transitivity enables the interpretation of texts which represent a reality as different social constructions (van Leeuwen, 2008).

The transitivity system is the theory for language, all languages, and is not specifically for only English. On one of his statements, Halliday suggests:

The minor process types appear to vary more across languages than the major ones. For example, in certain languages (English being one of them), existential clauses appear as a distinct type, but in other languages they may be very close to possessive and/or locative relational clauses (2004:171)

This implies that in formulating the theory of transitivity, Halliday makes it applicable not only for English, and thus it applies for all languages. This makes van Leeuwen's social actor network applicable as well for all languages, including for Indonesian.

In addition, two researchers from University of Valencia, Spain, Labarta and Dolón, in 2005 conducted a study entitled "The Discursive Construction of Identities: A Critical Analysis of the Representation of Social Actors in Conflict."

They based their analysis on a corpus of, amongst others, opinion articles published in press, and it all was in Spanish.

The applicability of the theory of transitivity, which van Leeuwen's social actor network is built on, for all languages and the example study by Labarta and Dolón, which used data not in English, suggest that van Leeuwen's framework to CDA, discourse as recontextualization of social practice, can be used as the tool of analysis for a study that bases on data in Indonesian. Thus, they confirm the validity of this current study.

Another issue that needs to be highlighted is the way this present study communicates its findings to the readers. Since the data were in Indonesian, presenting the textual evidence is a particular predicament in a paper written in English. First of all, because this study is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Bachelor of Arts degree, the intended readers are, for now, those who the first lingua franca is Indonesian. Hence in presenting the textual evidence, I did not translate it to English but kept it in the original form, which is in Indonesian. Perhaps such a way of communicating may be different when the current paper is to publish in a journal format and to intend readers who speak not only Indonesian but other languages.

3.3 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, as the first step, the 1945 Constitution was rewritten based on clause or clause complex, and then each clause or clause complex was

numbered. There are 206 clauses or clause complexes in the 1945 Constitution, which includes four clause complexes in the preamble, 197 clauses and clause complexes in the body, three clause complexes in the transitional provisions, and two clause complexes in the additional provisions.

The next step was identifying the social actors and its characterizations, or how they are represented linguistically in each clause or clause complex, using van Leeuwen's (1993) categorizations on social actor called social actor network. This step was conducted in two stages. The first stage was identifying the social actors and its characterizations in the preamble part. The identification revealed the ideological posture behind the linguistic representation of social actors in the preamble. The second stage was identifying the social actors and its characterizations in the remaining parts: the body, transitional, and additional provisions. The identification revealed the ideological posture behind the linguistic representation in these parts.

The process was executed in such a way because the preamble is the ultimate part of the 1945 Constitution. It cannot be amended because it includes five principles of Indonesian ideology, i.e. Pancasila. In short, it is the most important part of the Constitution. The remaining parts (body, transitional and additional provisions) are based on this. That is why it is important to separate the process of analyzing them; the part in which other parts are based on, and the parts which are based on another part.

The ideological postures revealed in the preamble and in the remaining parts were then compared to see whether the ideological postures in the body, transitional and additional provisions are in conformity with the ideological posture in the preamble. The ideological postures revealed in both parts, and the conformity of it would be the findings of the current study. The illustration of this procedure can be seen in Figure 2.

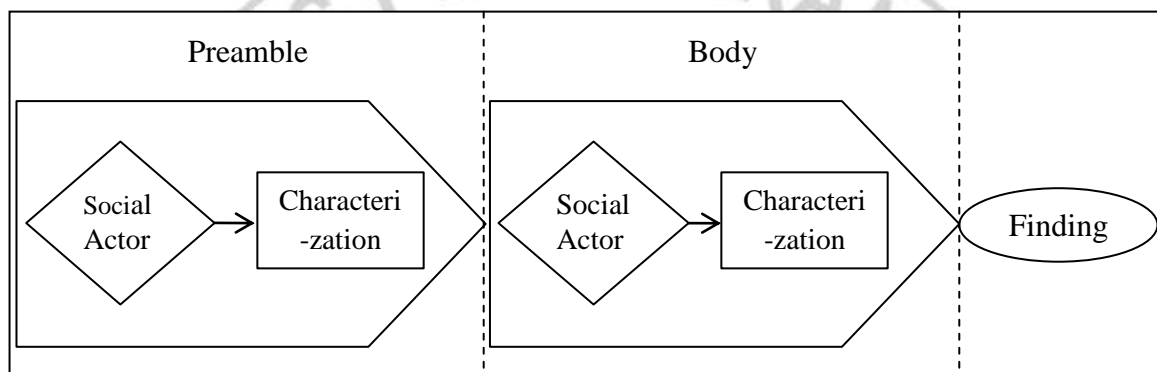


FIGURE 2. The procedure of identifying social actors

The process of identifying the social actors and its characterizations employed van Leeuwen's categorization of social actor network (1993). Table 3.1 displays the example of identification of social actors and its characterizations. The labels used in the table correspond to van Leeuwen's (1993) labeling. It tabulates the social actors as well as the categories of van Leeuwen's social actor network. The table consists of ten columns, which the description of each of it is explained in the following paragraphs.

The first column displays number. The second column introduces the number of clause complexes as referred to in Appendix A. This corresponds to the

numbering of the clause complexes in the text under investigation (see Appendix A). The third column of the table displays the actors of clause complexes from the text. The fourth column records the activities in which the social actors involve, as they have been referred to in the text. The next column, Column 5, labeled “EXCL.”, records the type of exclusion of social actors that takes place; whether they are suppression or reduction, and if the latter occurs, what kind of reduction that take place (backgrounding or elision). The following abbreviations are used:

SUPPR.	Suppresion
BACKGR.	Backgrounding
ELIS.	Elision

The sixth column (ROLE) records, for all cases in which social actors are included, whether they are activated or passivated; if they are passivated, what kind of passivation that is used in the representation (subjection or beneficialization). The following abbreviations are used:

ACT.	Activation
SUBJ.	Subjection
BENEF.	Beneficialization

The seventh column (GEN.) presents all instances of genericization (GEN.). The next column (COLL.) records whether social actors are individualized or assimilated, and in the latter case, what kind of assimilation that takes place; aggregation or collectivization. In addition, this column records the instances of indetermination and differentiation. The following abbreviations are used:

IND.	Individualization
COLL.	Collectivization

AGGR.	Aggregation
INDET.	Indetermination
DIFF.	Differentiation

The ninth column (ASSOC.) records any cases of association (ASSOC.).

The next column displays the types of categorization, nomination, and impersonalization. The following abbreviations are used:

FUNCT.	Functionalization
CLASS.	Classification
REL ID.	Relational Identification
PHY ID.	Physical Identification
APPR.	Appraisal
FORM.	Formalization
INFORM.	Informalization
HON.	Honorification
AFF.	Affiliation
SPAT.	Spatialization
UTT. AUT.	Utterance Autonomization
INSTR.	Instrumentalization
SOMAT.	Somaticization

The last column, Column 11 (OVERD.) records the use of overdetermination; whether the representation utilizes inversion (anachronism or deviation), symbolization, connotation, or distillation. The following abbreviations are used in this column:

ANAC.	Anachronism
DEV.	Deviation
SYMB.	Symbolization
CONN.	Connotation
DIST.	Distillation

Below is the example of analysis.

The analyzed text (the Body part, Chapter III: Kekuasaan Pemerintahan Negara):

Article 4

13. (Ayat 1) Presiden Republik Indonesia memegang kekuasaan pemerintahan menurut Undang-Undang Dasar.

14. (Ayat 2) Dalam melakukan kewajibannya Presiden dibantu oleh satu orang Wakil Presiden.

Article 5

15. (Ayat 1) Presiden berhak mengajukan rancangan undang-undang kepada Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat.

16. (Ayat 2) Presiden menetapkan peraturan pemerintah untuk menjalankan undang-undang sebagaimana mestinya.

NO	CLS. NO.	ACTORS	ACTIVITIES	EXCL.	ROLE	GEN.	COLL.	ASSOC.	CAT.	OVERD.
1	13	Presiden	Memegang	-	ACT.	-	IND.	-	FUNCT.	-
2	14	-	Melakukan	ELIS.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	-
		Presiden	Dibantu	-	SUBJ.	-	IND.	-	FUNCT.	-
		Wakil Presiden	[Membantu Presiden]	-	ACT.	-	IND.	-	FUNCT.	-
3	15	Presiden	Berhak	-	ACT.	-	IND.	-	FUNCT.	-
		-	Mengajukan	ELIS.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	-
		Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat	-	-	BENEF.	GEN.	COLL.	-	-	-
4	16	Presiden	Menetapkan	-	ACT.	-	IND.	-	FUNCT.	-
		-	Menjalankan	ELIS.	ACT.	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3.1: Example of Identification of the Social Actors and its Characterizations in the Text

The process of identifying the data would reveal the social actors in the text under investigation, and how they are represented linguistically. The next step was interpreting those already-processed data by using van Leeuwen's framework of CDA.

In his framework, van Leeuwen (1993) sees discourse as recontextualization of social practice. Recontextualization is the process of moving something from its original site of production to another site where it is altered. In this context, social practice is moved to text. Thus, discourse is not synonymous with text but evidence for the existence of social practice will have to come from text. The representation of social practice in text provides the experience of activities that enables the interpretation of text to be conceptualized and analyzed. Hence, van Leeuwen's framework of CDA identifies and interprets text for the way it depicts social practice.

In identifying text, van Leeuwen's framework employs Halliday's theory of transitivity. The theory of transitivity enables the analysis of texts which represent social practice as different social constructions. In interpreting text, van Leeuwen's framework builds on Foucault's view of discourse. In this view, discourse is seen as social cognition, as socially constructed ways of knowing social practice, and the process of knowing social practice is done by using text to reconstruct it. How van Leeuwen's framework of CDA and Halliday's theory of transitivity are applied in the analysis and interpretation is shown in the following paragraphs.

The whole process of data analysis would result in the revelation of the ideological posture of the text under investigation. For example, identifying *Presiden Republik Indonesia memegang kekuasaan pemerintahan menurut Undang-Undang Dasar* would reveal the social actor in the given clause, i.e. *Presiden Republik Indonesia*. *Presiden Republik Indonesia* in this clause is presented by activation category in van Leeuwen's social actor network, being represented as active and dynamic force in the activity of "memegang" since it is coded as the actor in the material process in the transitivity system. Consequently, by looking only at the given clause, the president in the Republic of Indonesia has a great power and authority, and it does not agree with the democratic ideology in which the power and authority are in people's hand.

In the second example, *Presiden* is presented by elision, being elided in the action "melakukan". *Dalam melakukan kewajibannya* phrase has no direct reference of actor, but it can be inferred from *Presiden* in the same clause complex. In some cases, elision has significance, but it does not in this case. In the current clause complex, elision is a predictable and natural pattern of construction of a hypotactic clause complex; that is for the sake of effectiveness that the actor of the given action does not need to be mentioned twice. For that reason, the elision only plays a grammatical role and not a social role, thus has no significance.

In the next example, again, *Presiden* is presented using activation category. In this example, *Presiden* is given the active grammatical role of the material actions "berhak" and "mengajukan". The active role of the material

action implies that the actor to whom it is given is a powerful party in the discourse because, according to van Leeuwen (1993) and Fairclough (1989), material action needs certain power to do. The opposite to it, *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* which manifests the civilians in a democratic state such as Indonesia is a less powerful party because it is presented by beneficialization category, being the beneficiary of the actions under focus. Furthermore, it is presented using collectivization, while *Presiden* using individualization. According to van Leeuwen (1993 and 2008), elite parties or people tend to be individualized, while ordinary parties or people be collectivized. Hence, this clause complex alone implicitly legitimizes that *Presiden* is a powerful party in Indonesia, while *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* a less powerful one.

The last example affirms the findings of the previous clause complexes. In here, too, *Presiden* is activated in every action attached to it; “*menetapkan*” and “*menjalankan*”. *Presiden* is the active and dynamic force of the material action “*menetapkan*”, implying that it is the *Presiden* which determines and regulates the government rules. As well, it is the active and dynamic force in the material action “*menjalankan undang-undang*”. At the same time, it is not mentioned who does write or arrange the *undang-undang*, and is not given more detailed information about “*sebagaimana mestinya*”, in other words, the eligibility condition of it is deleted. For this, one might question: how the president must enforce the laws? These deletions of some social aspects of discourse imply that it is something that is not further to be questioned and exercised.

The complete and more comprehensive findings will be discussed in the following chapter.