

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides methodology used in this study. It includes formulation of problem, research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Formulation of Problem

This study is conducted to find answers to the following questions:

- 1) How are Palestinians represented in the speeches of three US representatives?
- 2) What are the ideologies underlying the representation?

3.2 Research Design

This study is largely qualitative supported by some descriptive quantification to achieve the aims of the study. It is taken because the data of the study are in the form of words rather than numbers. It is mainly centered on analyzing, describing, and interpreting the representation of Palestinian in the speeches of three the US representatives regarding UN General Assembly Vote on Palestinian Observer State Status Resolution. Van Leeuwen's (2008) notion of sociosemantic approach of social actor is utilized under framework of CDA to seek for the representation of Palestinians including the underlying ideologies. The approach is supported with Halliday's (2004) Transitivity as a tool to identify semantic categories contained in the speeches.

3.3 Data Collection

The source of data in this research is in the form of speech transcription delivered by three representatives of the US concerning the same topic that is UN General Assembly vote on Palestinian statehood. There are three speeches that are used in this study and two of the speeches were delivered on November 2012 while the other one was delivered on September 2011. The speeches were delivered by Barack Obama as the US president, Hillary Clinton as the US Secretary, and Susan E. Rice as the US Permanent Representative to the UN. The speeches which were delivered by the US representatives have the same purpose i.e. to explain and comment on the vote given by the US in the UN General Assembly vote on Palestinians observer state status resolution in November 2012. However, the statement was made by the US President, Barack Obama, was delivered in 2011 when the status resolution was still a plan to be listed on the UN General Assembly agenda. The speech was taken because the speech is so much related to the Palestinian statehood resolution, even though the voting of the statehood resolution was still a plan to be listed in the UN General Assembly in the following year. In the speech, Obama commented on the status resolution planning, he conveyed his disagreement on it and he stated that the US would stand against the resolution if the statehood resolution would be listed in the agenda.

The data were obtained from three different online news sites, all of which are the official sites of the United States government, White House (www.whitehouse.gov), United States Department of State (www.state.gov), and United States Mission to The United Nations (www.usus.state.gov). Detailed source of the data are summarized below.

Ariska Yuliana, 2013

The Representation Of Palestinians In The Speeches Of Three Us Representatives Regarding The Un General Assembly Vote On Palestinian Statehood

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

Table 3.1 Source of Data

No.	Speaker	Location	Date of Speech	Title of Speech
1.	Barack Obama, U.S. President	UN General Assembly, New York	September 21, 2011	Remarks by President Obama in Address to the United Nations Ggeneral Assembly
2.	Susan E. Rice, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations	UN General Assembly, New York	November 29, 2012	Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Susan E. Rice, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Following UN General Assembly Vote on Palestinian Observer State Status Resolution
3.	Hillary Clinton, U.S. Secretary	The Willard Hotel Washington, DC	November 30, 2012	Remarks at the Saban Center for Middle East Policy 2012 Saban Forum Opening Gala Dinner

3.4 Data Analysis

It has been stated previously that the present study uses van Leeuwen's sociosemantic approach (2008) under the framework of CDA. The data are then described using the approach in representing social actor. Supporting this approach, transitivity, an analytical element of Halliday's Functional Grammar (2004) is utilized. Transitivity is used to specifically uncover Palestinian representation. Then, the underlying ideologies are derived by inferring the representation. And the last, conclusions based on the result of the study are drawn. In analyzing the data, the

Ariska Yuliana, 2013

The Representation Of Palestinians In The Speeches Of Three Us Representatives Regarding The Un General Assembly Vote On Palestinian Statehood

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

following steps are taken: speech transcriptions are read thoroughly in order to understand the text comprehensively. Then, the data are split up into clause or clause complexes to identify the social actor in the text. After that, representations of social actors are categorized to see the strategies used by the US representatives in representing Palestinians in their speeches. Then, the ways social actors are represented in the clauses are analyzed by looking at the construction of the representation manifested linguistically using linguistic features along with transitivity analysis. Next, the categorization of social actor is quantified by presenting the number of occurrence in the text i.e. occurrence of inclusion and exclusion. And finally, the data are interpreted by using analytical tools explained in Chapter II in order to draw representation of Palestinians in the speeches based on the research findings and to unpack the ideology behind the representation.