

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the methodological aspects of the research. It consists of statement of the problems, general framework, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Statement of the Problems

The problems of this study are formulated in the following research questions:

- a. How are the victims and the perpetrators represented in the text?
- b. What is the ideology behind the representation?

3.2 General Framework

This study employed critical discourse analysis (CDA) as the analytical framework in investigating the representation of the social actor and the ideology that lies behind the texts. CDA is suitable for this study because it joins “social practice and language, and the systematic investigation of connection between the nature of social processes and social properties of language texts” (Fairclough, 1995:96).

Fairclough’s approach was applied in this study. Based on the three-dimensional conception of discourse, he proposes three stages of analysis, namely description, interpretation, and explanation. In analyzing the texts, this research applied Halliday’s Systemic Functional Grammar.

3.3 Data Collection

The data of this study included two articles taken from a column named “*Malu-Maluin*” in a local newspaper, *Galamedia*. “*Malu-Maluin*” is a column which reports criminal actions that happened in everyday life such as domestic violence, rape, and so on. All articles in this column are written in Indonesian by Kang Maman.

In this study, purposive sampling was used in collecting the data. Maxwell (1996, cited in Setyawati, 2006:22) defines purposive sampling as a strategy in providing information by selecting a particular settings, persons, or events deliberately. The data were articles in terms of sexual violence against woman issue which published on 15th June 2007 to 15th July 2007. Based on the purposive sampling principle, two articles were chosen as the data. The first article is *Korban “Tabrak Lari”*, which was published on 20th June 2007. The second article is *Tertusuk Duri Tetanga*, which was published on 5th July 2007.

3.4 Data Analysis

The study focused on the representation of the social actors. In analyzing the texts, this research applied Fairclough’s approach. He proposes three stages of analysis. The analysis began with description stage. In this stage, the data were analyzed using the tool of Halliday’s Systemic Functional Grammar. The tools of functional grammar used in this study were thematization, transitivity, passivization and lexical choice.

The analysis of thematization was used to examine the dominant social actor that appears as Topical Theme. Furthermore, the analysis of transitivity was used to find the blame or the lack of responsibility, the absence, the emphasis or the prominence of a participant. Beside that, the analysis of passivization was used to find the hidden participants in context when the agent is deleted by using passive sentence. Finally, lexical analysis was also employed to reveal the ideology underlie the choice of words that writer used in representing the social actor. This analysis aimed to identify whether the victims and the perpetrators were represented positively or negatively. This analysis focused on words describing the victim and the victimizer.

The second stage was the interpretation which described the relationship between the text and the discursive processes (productive and interpretative processes). It means that the result of the description stage was interpreted to reveal the hidden meaning which the writer conveyed through the text. This analysis was based on the interpreter's knowledge which is relevant to the text.

Last stage is the explanation stage which discusses the relationship between the discursive processes and the social process. This stage was conducted by considering the linguistic features and the interpretation towards the features that are used to help uncover the ideology.

