

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter constitutes the methodological aspects of the research to seek **a)** the collocation of the word “Muslim(s)” in Australian news websites, **b)** the representation of Muslim in those new websites, and **c)** the ideology behind the representation. It consists of the description of the purposes of the study, general framework, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis, which are presented in the following.

#### **3.1 General Framework**

Fairclough (2000) indicates that the approach to CDA involves the relational study of social practice, social events, social structures, social relations, person identification, representation, discourse, semantic, grammar, vocabulary, phonology, and graphology. Furthermore, CDA tries to unite, and determine the relationship between, three levels of analysis: (a) the actual text; (b) the discursive practices (that is the process involved in creating, writing, speaking, reading, and hearing); and (c) the largest social context that bears upon the text and the discursive practices (cited in Setyawati, 2006: 23).

In short, CDA is presented here as a method of analysis in qualitative studies, which takes as its principal basis, the analysis of power from language, the relation between language and power, language and social studies, language

and ideology. CDA in this sense focuses on how social relation, identity, knowledge, and power are constructed through written and spoken texts in communities schools, the media, and the political arena (Luke, 1997, as cited in Setyawati, 2006: 24).

### 3.2 Subject of The Research

Texts from several news websites were selected to become the subject of the research. The texts were about terrorism. Those texts were downloaded from four Australian news websites. They are The Australian, which is the national news website in Australia; The Herald Sun, which are the regional news website in Melbourne; Adelaide Now, which is the regional news website in Adelaide; and one news website collecting news from all newspaper in Australia namely News.com.

In this study, the writer used purposive sampling (Maxwell, 1996: 70 as cited in Setyawati, 2006) in collecting the data. The news selected were the ones published from year 2006 until February 2011. The writer picked three news texts each year. However, only two news texts collected from year 2006. Overall, the writer gathered seventeen different news texts. Regarding this particular sampling, Maxwell (1996, as cited in Setyawati, 2006) argues:

“This is a strategy in which particular setting, persons, or events are selected deliberately in order to provide important information that can’t be gotten as well from other choices (p.70)”.

Maxwell (cited in Setyawati, 2006) also provides more details about four possible goals for purposive sampling as follows:

1. To achieve representativeness or typicality of the settings, individuals, or activities selected.
2. To adequately capture the heterogeneity in the population.
3. To deliberately examine cases that are critical for the theories that you began to study with, or that you have subsequently developed.
4. To establish articular comparison to illuminate the reasons for differences between settings or individuals.

(Maxwell, 1996: 71-72)

### 3.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data the following steps were carried out:

1. Selecting several news texts related to terrorism as the main source which are analyzed in drawing conclusion.
2. Those texts were gathered and used as corpus data, then by using Concordancer program, the writer searched the collocation of the word “Muslim(s)”. The writer analyzed what words collocates with that key word.

3. From the collocation findings, the sentences that contain the word “Muslim(s)” were analyzed by using Transitivity and Nominalization analysis. The writer used them to unveil the representation of Muslim in Australian newspaper and to uncover the ideology behind the representation.

### 3.4 Instrument

The writer uses software to support this study. The software is Concordance program. This program itself does not ‘produce’ analysis, but it performs operations on text that make it easier for human to analyze it.

The writer used the trial version of Concordance 3.3. Although it was a trial, some features that are needed in this research, such as making indexes and word list, counting word frequencies, analyzing keywords, and more are available. For example, if we are interested in the use of the word “however” in a corpus, we can ask the machine and insert the key word. In one click, a sequence of sentences contain with the word “however” will appear.

The screenshot shows the Concordance software interface. The title bar reads 'Concordance - concordance.sampai - Oktober.txt Concordance'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Text', 'Search', 'Edit', 'Headwords', 'Contents', 'View', 'Tools', and 'Help'. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and text editing. The main window displays a table of search results for the word 'however'.

Headword	No.	Context..	Word	Context	LL	RL
HOUSE	5		however	they said in the statement that the cell had contacts with two Moroccans arrested s...	60	
HOW	7	Asked by The Australian to confirm that Afghan prisoners were held in the dog pens..	however	this holding area provided the best secure, safe and isolated short-term accommod...	82	
HOWARD	1	These tragic bombings are just the latest battle in what remains,	however	unpopular the terminology, the long war.	149	
HOWEVER	3					
HOZAFI	1					
HOODLING	1					

Figure 3.1 Occurance of *however*.

### 3.5 Data Analysis

The study focused on the representation of the “social actors” in the texts. In analyzing the texts, the writer applied Fairclough’s three stages of analysis. The first stage is description. In this stage, the data were analyzed using transitivity and nominalization. Table 3.1 below shows the transitivity analysis.

Table 3.1

That issue	is	Muslim integration
Carrier	Process: Intensive	Attribute

The second stage is the interpretation which depicted the relationship between the text and the discursive processes (productive and interpretative process). It means that the result of the description stage was interpreted to expose the hidden meaning which the writer delivered through the text. The analysis was based on the interpreter’s knowledge which is relevant to the text.

The last stage is the explanation stage which discussed the relationship between the discursive processes and the social process. This stage was conducted by examining the linguistics features and the interpretation towards the features that are used to help unearth the ideology.

### 3.4 Concluding Remarks

This chapter has been arranged to describe the steps that I took in writing the study. There are three aspects were foregrounded: the method adopted, text analysis and data analysis methods. The chapter has also included the purposes of the study which led this study.

