CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter provides the research method employed in the study. It begins by elaborating the formulation of the problem in order to illuminate the focus of the research. In addition, it presents further explanation of research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Formulation of the Problem

The problem of the study is formulated in the following questions.

a. What are the differences in frames of *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia* with regard to Ambalat case?

b. What is the ideology behind the differences?

3.2 Research Design

The present study is largely qualitative; however, some descriptive quantification is also employed. Strauss and Corbin (2003:5) state that a qualitative method can be used to better understand any phenomenon which little is yet known.

The study relies on critical discourse analysis (CDA) as the analytical framework of analysis and discussion. CDA, according to Fairclough (1995), is a 'three-dimensional' framework where the goal is to map three separate forms of analysis onto one another: analysis of (spoken or written) language texts, analysis

of discourse practice (processes of text production, distribution and consumption) and analysis of discursive events as instances of sociocultural practice.

To guide the writer in investigating the different point of view of the two media, framing elements as proposed by Entman (Eriyanto, 2002) is applied. Here, problem identification, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and treatment recommendation are examined.

3.3 Data Collection

The data are collected by using purposive sampling. Purposive sampling, according to Maxwell (cited in Sopiah, 2006), is a strategy in which particular settings, persons or events, or events are selected intentionally in order to provide important information that cannot be gotten as well from other choices.

With regard to the present study, the articles in *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia* were selected on the basis that they have different point of view regarding the border conflict between Indonesia and Malaysia. Besides, the selected articles are also considered specific since they give important information deal with the Ambalat case. The selected articles are presented in Table 3.1

Media	Title of the Articles	Dates of Publication
Kompas	*Presiden Tinjau Perbatasan RI-Malaysia*	March 08, 2005
	Ketegangan di Daerah Perbatasan Mereda	March 09, 2005
Utusan Malaysia	*Isu Sempadan Maritim: Susilo telefon PM*	March 08, 2005
	Isu Sempadan Maritim: Media Indonesia dikritik	March 09, 2005

Table 3.1 List of the selected articles

3.4 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the study draws upon the stages of texts analysis in CDA proposed by Fairclough (1989), namely description of the text, interpretation of the relationship between the productive and interpretative processes and explanation of the relationship between discourse processes and social practices.

The first stage is description. In this stage, the data is analyzed by using linguistic-based CDA as offered by Fairclough. Here, topical theme, transitivity, and evaluations are examined.

Topical theme is useful to identify the problem that becomes the concern of writers. It concerns what issues are foregrounded in the texts. It is also beneficial to show the participants involved in the texts.

In this study, analyzing of transitivity is focused more on processes, namely material, mental, relational, and verbal processes. Material process can show the actor who is responsible in making the Ambalat case happens. Mental and relational process can show the desirability and undesirability of the media with regard to the treatment recommendation of Ambalat case. Verbal process also can show the treatment recommendation that offered by the media.

Evaluations consist of evaluative statements, affective mental processes, deontic modality, and assumed values. It is applied to investigate what moral evaluation attached to the actor causing the Ambalat case. In addition, evaluative statements are needed to trace the recommendations that are offered by *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia.*

After finishing the description stage, the stage of analysis goes to interpretation, which concerns the relationship between text and interaction. The linguistic features gained from the text then are interpreted on the basis that the writers have intention to be guessed.

The analysis goes into the last stage, namely explanation, the end of critical discourse analysis. Here, ideologies behind the texts are unpacked. In so doing, practically the linguistic features and the interpretation toward the features are used as the fundamental idea to find out underlying ideology.