

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

This chapter presents the methodology employed in this study to conduct the study. It describes seven parts of research namely research method, data and source of the data, data collection, data analysis, and research schedule.

3.1 Research Method

The research employed the Discourse Analysis with a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach. Discourse analysis examines the relationships between broader social and cultural systems and the use of specific language (Titscher et al., 2000). Specifically, discourse analysis consists of several approaches. One of them is CDA, as an interdisciplinary approach to studying texts that examines linguistic and semiotic details considering the larger social and political contexts in which those texts circulate to explain the abuses of power expressed by those texts (Huckin et al., 2012). The reason CDA was selected is that it provides a critical description, interpretation, and explanation of how discourses generate, promote, and justify social inequality (Wodak & Meyer, 2009).

3.2 Corpus of the Data

The data for this research was collected from the three different Indonesian online newspaper articles with different cultures but containing the same headlines about sexual violence case in higher education. The first news is from jakartaglobe.id entitled *Nadiem Makarim: Sexual Violence on Indonesian Campuses Is a Critical Emergency*. PT Jakarta Globe Media has been publishing Jakartaglobe.id in Jakarta since November 2008. They started off publishing printed news, but as journalism is always changing and online news portals are becoming more popular than print media, they stopped publishing printed news at the end of 2015. The Jakarta Globe is a subsidiary of B-Universe Media, a prominent media organization that specializes in producing

and publishing news and commentary on multiple platforms regarding Indonesia.

The second news is from TheJakartaPost entitled *Indonesian Universities are Still Slow in Implementing Anti-Sexual Violence Measures*. Under the ownership of PT Bina Media Tenggara Indonesia, TheJakartaPost is a daily English-language newspaper published in Jakarta. At the direction of politician Jusuf Wanandi and information minister Ali Murtopo, four Indonesian media outlets came together to form The Jakarta Post. From the time its first edition was published on April 25, 1983, The Jakarta Post has come a long way. From everyday concerns to political difficulties, a wide range of issues have been recorded. Political events like Jokowi-Kalla's election were covered by The Jakarta Post as well.

The third news is from BenarNews, entitled *Minister Says Indonesia Facing Sexual Violence Pandemic in Colleges*. Online news company Benar News, which is connected to Radio Free Asia, offers coverage in five languages: English, Bengali, Thai, Bahasa Malaysia, Bahasa Indonesia, and Thai. A rigorous code of journalistic ethics governs all Benar News stringers and reporters, who are committed to giving their readers the truth. Annual funding for BenarNews comes from an independent US entity called the United States entity for Global Media (USAGM).

3.3 Data Collection

The research's data were gathered using document analysis, a methodical approach of analyzing or evaluating documents, including printed and electronic (computer-based and internet-transmitted) information (Bowen, 2009). Like other analytical methods in qualitative research, document analysis requires that data be examined and interpreted to elicit meaning, gain understanding, and develop empirical knowledge (Bowen, 2009). There are three main types of documents according to O'leary (2004):

1. Public Records

The official, ongoing records of an organization's activities such as annual reports, policy manuals, strategic plans, student transcripts, mission statements, and syllabi.

2. Personal Documents

First-person accounts of an individual's actions, experiences, and beliefs such as e-mails, calendars, blogs, newspapers, reflections/journals, incident reports, and scrapbooks.

3. Physical Evidence

Physical objects found within the study setting (often called as artifacts) such as posters, flyers, agendas, handbooks, and training materials.

Further, there are eight-step process offered by (O'leary, 2004) to obtain the data as following:

1. Gather relevant texts
2. Develop an organization and management scheme
3. Make copies of the originals for annotation
4. Assess authenticity of documents
5. Explore the document's agenda, biases
6. Explore background information (e.g., tone, style, purpose)
7. Ask questions about documents (e.g., who produced them? Why? When? Type of data?)
8. Explore content

3.4 Data Analysis

The researcher analyzed the data by using the "Three-Dimensional Model" model by Fairclough (1995). The research systematically examines the unclear causal relationships and determinations between discursive practices, events, and texts and larger social and cultural structures, relations, and processes. It investigates how these practices, events, and texts are shaped ideologically by power struggles and relations of power and how the opacity of these relationships between discourse and society is a factor in maintaining power and hegemony (Fairclough, 1995).

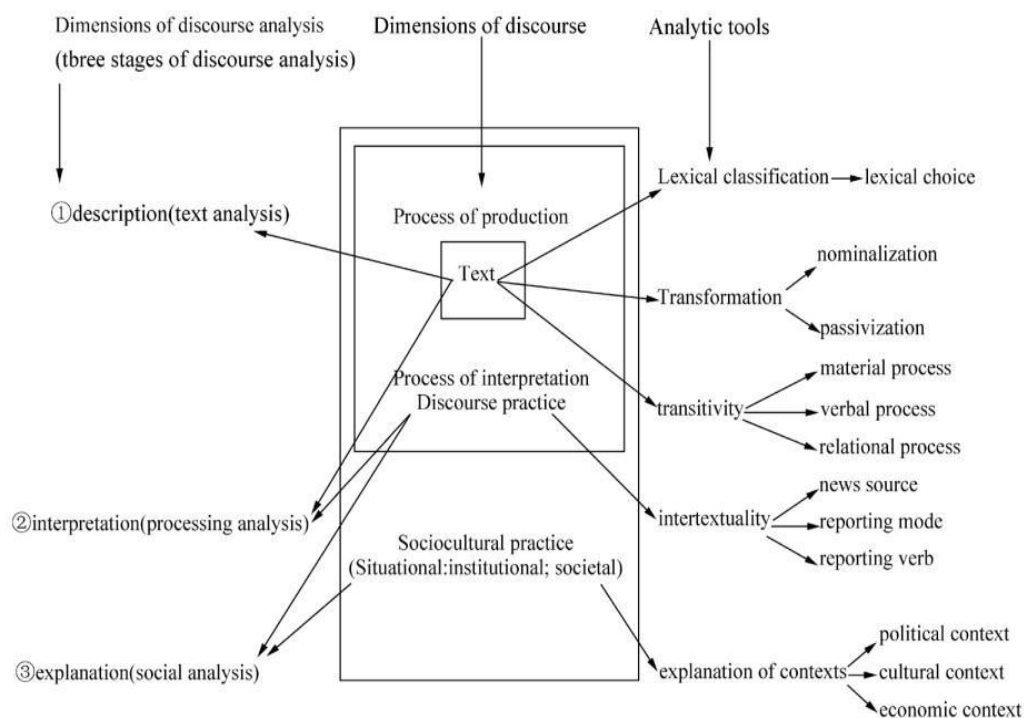


Figure 3.1 Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Model

According to the table above, each dimension needs a particular type of analysis, according to Fairclough (1995).

1. Description (text analysis) consists of lexical classification, transformation, and transitivity.
 - a. First, the lexical choice reflects the culture. It plays a crucial role in how ideology is produced in news discourse.
 - b. Second, in transformation, there are ideology-changing processes through the transform language. The transformation consists of nominalization and passivization. Nominalization deals with using phrases instead of verbs, and passivization usually removes the agent to the middle or end of the sentence.
 - c. Third, transitivity deals with the clause, not just the verbs.
2. Interpretation (processing analysis) has a part called intertextuality, the feature of texts containing details of other readers which may be explicitly separated from or integrated with them. It is put into practice

