

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1 Research Design

This study is seen from the standpoint of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) by Fairclough and Wodak (1995). CDA can be employed to describe, interpret, and explain the language and power. It lays its focus on discourse and society. News headlines are analyzed from two aspects of the surface structure categorized of headlines is Plain Headline, Speech Headline. The second analysis is done by analyzing the discursive devices of headlines to reveal ideology by media practitioners. It lays its focus on discourse and society. It aims to look at not only the text itself but also its production and interpretation within a larger social context.

3.2 Data and Data Source

This study is focused on analysis text, particularly of online headline news regarding teacher's performance in Indonesia during a pandemic. For the participant, the writer took on popular websites of online news portals. such as The Jakarta Post, Channel news Asia, CNN Indonesia, Detik.com, and Kompas.com, those online platforms were chosen according to discursive devices found in their headlines. These are evaluative language, vocabulary, and also based on those online news portals that are popular in Indonesia.

3.3 Technique of Collecting the Data

The data in this study were news headlines taken from several popular websites of online news portals of foreign and local Media such as Deutsche Welle, The Jakarta Post, Channel news Asia, CNN Indonesia, Detik.com, Kompas.com. Headlines that were used in this thesis were only regarding teachers' performance news. The total number of headlines were seven

headlines, one headline from Deutsche Welle, two headlines from The Jakarta Post, one headline from Channel News Asia, one headline from CNN Indonesia, one headline from Kompas.com, one headline from Detik.com. These headlines were collected from April through December 2020.

3.4 Technique of Analyzing the Data

Since the writer collected the data, which were the ten headlines from the four online news portals, such as Deutsche Welle, The Jakarta Post, Channel news Asia, CNN Indonesia, Detik.com, Kompas.com. The sequences of analyzing the data as follows:

- 1) The author looked into each headline and grouped them according to the discursive devices found in them by analyzing the headline. These are evaluative language, vocabulary, intensification, and quantification, immediacy, reference to emotion, reference to elite people, role labels, institutional agents/agency, country, and events (As cited in Montejo and Adriano 2018).
- 2) Furthermore, since each of these headlines used some discursive devices, the writer in detail looked into the eye-catching words or phrases or emotive vocabulary used by the writers or editors to attract the readers' feelings and attention that would guide them to read the entire article.
- 3) Then, the writer examines the deeper meanings and uses of each of these words or phrases found in the headlines. Moreover, because of these words, phrases, or devices used by the media practitioners, their ideologies are unraveled (Montejo & Adriano, 2018).
- 4) The writer definitively discussed the discursive features and the ideologies that were reflected in the headlines by using Fairclough's social-cultural approach that provides a three-dimensional framework for the analysis of text and discourse: (a) the linguistic description of the formal properties of the text; (b) the interpretation of the relationship between the discursive processes/interaction and the text, and finally, (c) the explanation of the relationship between discourse and social and cultural reality.

- 5) After discussing the findings, the writer finishing the analysis with the conclusion and suggestion.

3.5 Time and Place

This research proposal was written from October to December 2020 in Indonesia and still in design until now to design and collect the data needed as a research sample for analysis in research that focuses on text analysis and to answer research questions to be able to complete the research properly and from the results of the research it can provide the benefits to the writer and also the reader.

Table 3. 1 Research Schedule

No	Description	Jan (2021)	Feb (2021)	Mar (2021)	Apr (2021)	May (2021)	Jun (2021)	Jul (2021)	Aug (2021)	Sep (2021)	Oct (2021)
1.	Research Proposal Writing										
2.	Research Proposal Examination										
3.	Data Collection										
4.	Data Analysis										
5.	Report										
6.	Thesis Examination										