

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Method

This study is using descriptive analytical interpretive study method. The method begins with the formulation of the research problem, followed by a discussion of issues in qualitative data collection and sampling. We will then go on to present common strategies of data analysis, before concluding by summarizing principles of good practice in descriptive interpretive qualitative research and providing suggestions for further reading and learning (Elliot and Timulak, 2005). By using descriptive analytical interpretive, the writer clearly identify the data source of the study (preferably identifying the specific parameters to be measured). The study will be conducted by developing transitivity system of Systemic Functional Linguistics analysis by M. A. K. Halliday.

3.2 Data and Source of the Data

The data of this study are clauses and sentences in the articles. The sources of the data are the clauses of the six articles that writer took from *The Jakarta Post* Online (TheJakartaPost.com) which were published in September 2015- May 2016.

3.3 Data Collection Procedures

The data is collected based on the following steps:

1. Searching several articles about ISIS in *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper.

2. Selecting the articles that discuss about ISIS attack from *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper.
3. Reading the articles carefully and comprehensibly.
4. Categorizing the articles based on the similar issue.
5. Chunking the article on the clause level.
6. Identifying the clauses into Ideational Metafunction Analysis (Transitivity System).

3.4 Data Analysis Procedures

1. Classifying the clauses into Ideational Metafunction Analysis (Transitivity System).
2. Analyzing the identified clauses of The Jakarta Globe online media based on the transitivity system (ideational metafunction). The types of table are as follows:

a. Material Process

S/C	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Circumstance

b. Mental Process

S/C	Conj.	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circumstance

c. Verbal Process

S/C	Conj.	Sayer	Process	Verbiage		Circumstance
				Quoted	Reported	

d. Relational Attributive Process

S/C	Conj.	Carrier	Process	Attribute	Circumstance

e. Relational Identifying Process

S/C	Conj.	Identifier	Process	Identified	Circumstance

f. Behavioral Process

S/C	Conj.	Behavior	Process	Circumstance

e. Existential Process

S/C	Conj.	Participant	Process	Existent	Circumstance

3. Analyzing all process and the dominant process types used to represent ISIS in the articles.
4. Interpreting the result of the analysis in the article.
5. Drawing conclusion.