

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the research method, data and data source, data collection procedures, and data analysis procedures.

3.1 Research Method

This study is based on a descriptive analytical interpretive method which is a part of qualitative research. There are several steps of conducting a descriptive analytical interpretive method as suggested by Bailey cited from Yani (2007): (1) Choosing a problem and stating hypothesis; (2) Making a research design; (3) Collecting data; (4) Classifying and analyzing data; and (5) Interpreting the analysis of the data. This method is picked as it enables the writer to describe the data of this study, analyze the result of the description, and interpret the analysis of the findings to find out the representation of *hijab* in the New York Times Newspaper.

3.2 Data and Data Source

The data are clauses of the chosen articles in The New York Times newspaper between January 2009 and March 2012 which focus on *hijab* or Muslim headscarf. The data, which are clauses, are picked through a purposive sampling. Only clauses which focus on *hijab* will be analysed and discussed in order to investigate the representation of *hijab*.

The sources of data for this study are the articles published in the New York Times newspaper from January 2009 to March 2012. The recent periods are chosen so as to keep the validity. The articles are retrieved from the New York Times database (<http://www.nytimes.com/>) using multiple combinations of search terms that include *hijab* and headscarf as keywords.

There are seven articles chosen for this study. The data sources are chosen through a *purposive sampling* since the writer needed to read the articles yielded thoroughly and decided which articles should be used in the study. The articles are (1) *Head Scarf Emerges as Indonesia Political Symbol*; (2) *What Head Scarf Means, When Everyone Wears One*; (3) *Muslims Report Rising Discrimination at Work*; (4) *Rules Bored to Consider Ending Ban on Hijab*; (5) *Headscarves for Women's Games Near Approval*. (6); *Park's Rules on Scarves are Cited in a Melee* (7); *Exercise Tailored to a Hijab*

3.3 Data Collection Procedures

The steps of collecting data can be seen as follow:

1. Collect the articles about *hijab* in the New York Times newspaper database (<http://www.nytimes.com/>) between January 2009 and March 2012.
2. Choose articles which focus on *hijab* issues.
3. Read the chosen articles thoroughly.
4. Find and collect clauses representing *hijab*.
5. Break down the texts into smallest unit of a clause

3.6 Data Analysis Procedures

1. First, the data were classified into the process types based on the Transitivity system.
2. Next, the elements of each clause such as, process, participants and circumstances were identified in tables of analysis.
3. Third, the occurrence of the process types, participants and circumstances were counted.
4. Then, the findings in the texts were interpreted so as to get the representation of hijab in the articles.
5. Finally, conclusions were drawn based on the previous steps above.