

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter covers the description and the discussion of the research method. The description includes research design, data source, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study applied a descriptive qualitative study because the focus of this study was to describe the microstructure found in Gus Dur's interview using a critical discourse analysis framework. The qualitative research paradigm is well geared to understand the context that affects the social practices and meanings that are socially constructed by participants and institutions like companies (Fairclough, 1995). According to Creswell (2003), "qualitative research is emergent rather than tightly preconfigured" (p. 181). As a Critical Discourse Analysis is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance and inequality are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk with the social and political context (Van Dijk, Teun 1998). This study describes the data, which are in the form of the local meaning of discourse (microstructures analysis).

3.2. Data and Data Sources

3.2.1 Discourse

Gus Dur's utterances from his interview on February 2001, the interviewer was Evan William from Australia Corporation, which was containing ideologies. The result of the interview, which

contains ideology, is called 'Discourse', which is one of Van Dijk's steps to analyze the data. The data source is a political interview, which was taken from YouTube, and the script was taken from <http://www.Journeyman.tv/?lid=9411&tmpl=transcript>.

3.2.2 Cognition and Society

The data source of Cognition and Society were taken from Interview transcript, articles, book, and interview response. Interview, Magazines, and newspaper were used as data source of cognition and society. The interview response was held for ensuring the information for 'Cognition' toward Gus Dur's presidency at that time. In determining informant, this study used technique Snowballing sampling. The interviewee should recognize how the condition of Indonesia in 2000 was.

3.3. Research Instrument

According to Arikunto, research instrument is a device used by the researcher while collecting data to make her work becomes easier and to get better result, complete, and systematic in order to make the data easy to be processed. In this study, there were several ways to collect data such as; field notes, interview transcript, documentation, and interview response. The researcher instruments' for the data collection and analysis, used in this study were interviews and Gus Dur's interview script (utterances). The interview was done to get the supporting idea in the part of social cognition. Meanwhile, Gus

Dur's interview script was used to find the microstructures (local meaning) which supports the part of Discourse.

3.4. Data Collection

There were some steps to collect the data. First, the researcher obtained the data by watching the video of Gus Dur's interview on YouTube and read the script of the interview. Second, the researcher underlined the utterances which are fitted to theory used (the local meaning of the discourse from the text). Third, the researcher rewrote the underlined data and analyzed it using the theory used by classifying based on Searle's Speech Act theory (Illocutionary Act). After analyzing the level of 'Discourse', the researcher integrated the Discourse between Cognition and Society. The cognition and Society described Gus Dur's action toward his dismissal and the condition of Indonesia in 2000, Gus Dur's regime. It was taken from articles, books, magazines. The data, which were connected to Gus Dur's regime, were interpreted in form of summary. Besides interpreting about Gus Dur's action (Cognition and Society), the data were also taken from informant to support the interpretation, the details explain as follows:

3.4.1 Interview Response

This study conducted *a snowballing technique* to hold the interview response. For this research, interviews seem to be a suitable method because they allow asking open ended questions

to a small sample and exploring individual experiences or opinions regarding the researched phenomenon. Interview was held to explain the political condition at that time (Social Cognition and Society). For this research, the semi-structured interview, it is a suitable method because its structuring through an interview guide made it possible to keep orientation during the interview. The method of interviewing was used to enhance even ensure the information (Cognition and Society) known by the informants accordance with Gus Dur's regime. The semistructured interview method was used. The interview used the guidelines. But it was developed in accordance with field circumstances. This study interviewed M.Z.A, the representative of Parliament of Malang city from the PKB party who understood very well about Gus Dur's presidency at that time. One interviewee was considered sufficient to provide an accurate support information. The explanation has covered to comply with information based on the microstructure theory of Teun Van Dijk. It was considered as a sufficient data (interview response) due to the data were taken from articles or books as well. Therefore, the interview response was held to get the accurate information from a public figure (an expert) about Gus Dur's presidency. (Cognition and Society)

The interview guidelines form is a set of questions prepared so that the interview is not out of the topic discussed. The topic is about how Gus Dur's presidency was. The process of interview

began with a first agreement formerly with the informant regarding the time and place to carried out the interview.

3.4.1.1 The Interview guideline

Before conducting the interviews, existing literature was studied intensively. The gained insights was used as an inspiration for open questions in order to understand the concept of integration. Relevant theories or related themes were collected and to each of them several questions were developed. Based on these questions, an interview guide was developed which can be found in the appendix 2 in order to prepare fluent interviews. There are approximately twelve questions for interview. However, during the interviews, the order of questions in the interview guide was not strictly followed. Due to the open and semi-structured character of the study, it was to make more sense to let the interviewees answer the questions in an unconstrained way, mentioning everything that came into their mind. The following are the example of the steps in conducting an interview:

- 1) Planned to take around 45 minutes
- 2) Asked for permission to tape record the interview
- 3) Protected the anonymity
- 4) Asked for experiences, opinions, and feelings. (There are no right or wrong answers.)

There are 12 questions of the interview. The list of questions were extended depended on the situation during the interview. (See, Appendix 2 interview guidelines). An expert of Critical Discourse Analysis or the supervisor validated the interview guidelines.

3.5. Data Analysis

In qualitative research, data analysis technique was directed to answer the research question. The analysis of data were divided into three steps which consisted of discourse, cognition, and society analysis.

3.5.1 Discourse

The first step was examining the 'Discourse'. 'Discourse' answered the first research problem. In examining the utterances ('Discourse'), it was supported by speech acts theory by Searle. This theory was adopted to classify the illocutionary acts, which covered assertives or representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. Filtering the utterances, which contained ideologies (action), and classifying the speech acts theory by Searle were done to examine the 'Discourse'.

3.5.2 Cognition

'Cognition' answered the second research problem, investigating the 'Cognition' which covers 'knowledge', 'attitude', 'ideology' and value of the speaker by reading the interview transcript, magazines, newspaper, and articles; and interpreting

them in form of summary. For instance, the knowledge from Gus Dur (authoritative) towards his dismissal from presidency or which was got from personal or group, attitude comes out the opinions people share about Gus Dur's presidency, and ideology was as a social representation as whom they speak (interview response).

3.5.3 Society

Similar to 'cognition', 'society' also answered the second research problem. This study, classify the 'Society' into four concepts; 'social situations', 'action', 'actor', and 'societal structure'. 'Social situations' examined the structure of social situations such as what or how the setting was and where Gus Dur spoke or acted. 'Action' criticized what Gus Dur and the journalist (in the interview) did. 'Actors' determined who the actor is. They who spoke might defined as individuals or in terms or group even institutions. 'Societal Structure' drew the local situations of interaction to show the condition of the society.

In addition, 'Cognition' and 'Society' were not only examined through interpretation but also through interview response to have the accuracy of data analysis. The data were collected through individual interviews, audiotapes were transcribed and transferred from spoken to written word to facilitate analysis. Then the researcher's interpretation was combined with the expert (individual interviewee).