CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Research Methodology

This research used Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach. CDA is a part of linguistic which analyzes a discourse in the concept of social language research, and uses several related multidisciplinary research to support the analysis. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research as it observes the power of participants linguistically in a discourse. Moreover, Fairclough stated that CDA analyzes the social interaction based on the linguistic elements to express the hidden aspects and effects of social relation inside the system of communication (Kristina, 2013).

This research belongs to the qualitative research since the reality of this research is multiple, constructed and holistic, just like what has been stated by Lincoln and Guba (Santosa, 2012). The reality in this statute is the way of legislator, explaining their compensation. In this case, this kind of reality can be said as a multiple reality because in composing the statute, the legislators have to make a communication to the treasury department of the state, and also give the explanation not only to the treasury department of the state but also to the citizens of the state. Those realities are constructed together in a text holistically and finally it is called as a statute.

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This research also belongs to descriptive research. Descriptive research is a research which does not only show the data in a certain theme, but also develop the concept based on the observation, classification, and interpretation to get a conceptual pattern of a cultural phenomenon (Strauss & Corbin in Santosa, 2012). It means that this research does not only shows the data of the research but also create a theory of a cultural phenomenon based on the observation, classification and interpretation of the data.

The theory of cultural phenomenon can be obtained by analyzing the linguistic pattern of several phenomenon which have a same context. Here, the researcher works with the observed data then classifies it into several categories, take it into matrix or tables to get the relation of the pattern of each category and interprets it in a critical way between the pattern, theory, supporting data and context simultaneously to get the cultural theme (Spradley in Santosa, 2012). As this research used CDA approach proposed by Fairclough, there are several terms used in analyzing the discourse. Those are the Description Analysis, which concerns on formal properties of the text, Interpretation Analysis that concerns on the relationship between the text and the interaction, and Explanation analysis that concerns on the relation between the interaction and the social context. (Fairclough, 1989).

In this research, the researcher does not only show and describe the statute and the power of the legislator, but also attempts to get a theory of how the legislator obtain and struggle their power linguistically. In the Description analysis, the statutes will be observed through 10 questions arranged by

Those 10 questions are:

**Vocabulary**

1. What experiential values do words have?
2. What relational values do words have?
3. What expressive values do words have?
4. What metaphors are used?

**Grammar**

5. What experiential values do grammatical features have?
6. What relational values do grammatical features have?
7. What expressive values do grammatical features have?
8. How are (simple) sentences linked together?

**Textual Structure**

9. What interactional conventions are used?
10. What larger-scale structures does the text have?

The statutes are observed through those questions to get the pattern of language from the smallest unit of language (Vocabulary) into the biggest unit of language (Textual Structure) employed by the legislature to explain their compensation.
In Interpretation Analysis, the pattern of the language used by the legislator is analyzed linguistically to obtain the pattern of communication employed by the legislators toward the treasury department and the citizens of the state. Through this pattern, the power owned by the legislators can be examined.

While the Interpretation analysis tries to get a power relation of the participants in a statute, the Explanation analysis tries to analyze a text (in this case statute) in a broader sense; social context. The theories of the related research may be used in this analysis to support the analysis. The way of legislator in explaining their compensation is socially known in this stage, so that the struggle of the legislator’s power can be seen clearly in this stage.

B. Research Location

This research focuses on the power owned by the legislature in composing a statute that explains their compensation. The observation is done through the analysis of three statutes from five different states; Delaware, Montana, New York, North Dakota and Wyoming.

Spradley in Santosa (2012) stated that research location must contain three main aspects of location. They are place or setting, actors or participants, and events. The place or setting is where the phenomenon takes place, it also may contains the time of the phenomenon. Actors or participants are the person or people who involved in the certain phenomenon. The event is what the phenomenon is.
In this research, the setting of the research is the statutes of Delaware, Montana, New York, North Dakota and Wyoming. The actors and participants are the legislature, the related department such as the treasury department, and the citizens as the one who judge the statute. Then the phenomenon in this research is the way of the legislator in composing the statute that explains their compensation.

C. Source of Data and Data

Source data is a source where the data is acquired (Santosa, 2012). It means that Source of Data is the sites, events, documents, or informants that contain the data which is suitable to the purpose of the research. If the source of data is site and/or event, the researcher needs to do an observation to get the data.

As this research analyzes the sentences of statute, the source data of this research is in the form of document. These statutes are published websites as follows;

2. [http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/LAWSSEAF.cgi?QUERYTYPE=LAWS+&QUERYDATA=$$LEG5$$@TXLEG05+&LIST=LAW+&BROWSER= BROWSER+&TOKEN=28085440+&TARGET=VIEW](http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/LAWSSEAF.cgi?QUERYTYPE=LAWS+&QUERYDATA=$$LEG5$$@TXLEG05+&LIST=LAW+&BROWSER= BROWSER+&TOKEN=28085440+&TARGET=VIEW)
5. [http://delcode.delaware.gov/constitution/constitution-03.shtml#P258_32937](http://delcode.delaware.gov/constitution/constitution-03.shtml#P258_32937)
Data is detailed description of situation, events, people, interactions, observed behavior and interaction of research object inside a context (Santosa, 2012). It means that data is a detail and specific description of behavior, which is acquired from the source of data after the process of interview, observation, content analysis, and questionnaire giving is done.

The data of this research is the sentences produced by the legislator in the statute that contains power relation among the participants. The sentence can be an informative and directive sentence. Those sentences can be expressed implicitly or explicitly.

Therefore, the participants observed through this research are the legislator, related institution, and citizens. As this document belongs to one-way communication text, this research focuses on one participant; the legislator, while the treasury department and the citizen are only analyzed as the target of the text or the legislator.

The statute of Delaware, Montana, New York, North Dakota and Wyoming are chosen because of several reasons as follows:

1. Those states are located in North America. Automatically, there are several similarities of their culture. It is the culture of Puritanism.
2. Those states are spread over the west into the east of America. It means that by choosing those states, the sample of the North America can be obtained. Even they have a same culture and ideology as puritan, they
also have some difference in terms of their way of life and geographical structure.

3. There is a big possibility that the power struggle exists in those statutes as the legislature won’t let their power faded out. In the other side they should save their face toward the reader of the statute.

D. Sample and Sampling

Population is the complete analysis unit which is observed, while sample is the parts of that unit which are chosen to be observed (Sarwono, 2006). The population of this research is North America states, meanwhile the sample of this research are the chosen state; Delaware, Montana, New York, North Dakota and Wyoming. They are chosen due to their similarity in historical culture, but they still have some differences in the case of geographical structure that lead into their way of life.

This research uses purposive sampling. It means that the samples of data are chosen to fulfill the purpose of the text. Therefore, there are several characteristics of the statute to be chosen as the sample of data;

1) The statute must be the statute of North America

2) The statute must discuss the legislatures’ compensation

3) The statute must be published in the related state of the Legislative’s official site

4) The statute must be still in the period of publication in 2014
This technique of sample is chosen not only for its effectiveness, but also to get the pattern of the whole North American Statute in explaining the legislatures’ compensation.

E. Research Equipment

To ease the analysis of the data, the researcher uses additional equipment. They are the transcription of the statute obtained from the websites that has been mentioned before, the laptop, and the dictionary whether it is an online dictionary, or offline dictionary to understand the specific meaning of the words usually used in statute.

F. Research Design

This research is going to be conducted into several steps as follows:

1. Reading the statutes until the researcher understands its meaning.
2. Look for the background of the states, including the state’s history
3. Analyzing data
4. Draw the conclusion

G. Technique of Collecting Data

The data of this research is obtained and collected by doing the steps as follows:

1. Determining the states which are used in this research by considering their geographical location, and historical background.

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2. Open the official site of the legislatures’ department in each site.

3. Reading the statutes to understand the implicit and explicit meaning and power relation of the statute.

4. Making notes of the power struggle on the sentences or data of each state.

H. Technique of Analyzing Data

This research adopted Fairclough’s technique in analyzing the data as written in his book *Language and Power* (1989). He sees a language as an element of a discourse, and so are the text, interaction, and also social text. The analysis proposed by Fairclough draws a conclusion through three stages of analysis. The analysis is started from description analysis, which analyzes the textual features of a text. The next stage is interpretation analysis, which analyzes the relationship between text and interaction. The last stage is explanation analysis. It analyzes the relationship between a text and the social context. The detail steps of the analysis will be explained as follows.

1. Giving code or mark to the sentence of the statute that contains power indicator

3. Describing, Interpreting and explaining the relationship which is constructed in the interaction of the legislature, treasurer, and society (commoners).

4. Explaining the background of the state that supports the analysis. It can be the history, geographical condition, the major industry, etc.

5. Drawing a conclusion.