

CHAPTER 3

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Approach

This study is mainly focused on the construction of homosexuality by sermons spoken by the preacher. Since this study analyzes the construction behind the sermons, it is clear that the data of this study are not in the form of number. Hence, the appropriate method of this study is qualitative approach. Boddan and Taylor (1975) stated that a qualitative approach is a research procedure which produces descriptive data in a form of written or spoken from people behaviour which can be observed.

Correspondingly with this, Punch (1998) stated that in qualitative approach, the researcher analyzes and explains the data in detail, not in the form of number but in the form of words. Qualitative researchers are interested in finding out how people interpret their experiences, how they construct their words, and what meaning they attribute to their experiences (Merriam, 2009). In the same way, data taken from the sermons can be regarded as the representative of Discourse in the society.

In this study, a case study design was conducted since the phenomenon being observed has number of different sources; therefore the variety of the data is needed to get the full picture. Furthermore, a case study is applied for study to analyze a single organization, institution, even, decision, policy or group (Baker, 1994, p.301)

3.2. Sources of Data

The source of data of this study is the sermons. These sermons were taken from February 2012 until May 2012. Sermon is a teaching made by a preacher at church by following Biblical reading (www.eaterncathedrals.org). The sermon is part of oral discourse which has good structure in creating discourse. The sermon usually consists of moral lesson and many quotations from the Bible to give the advice or persuade the listener to do something through the discourse. In the process of praying, the sermon is given in the middle of praying, after the praise. The sermon takes 30 minutes per each. The topic of the sermon is chosen based on the need of the audience. The characteristic of the sermon itself may support, remind, and prohibit. Basically, the sermon contains lesson of morality which controls the relationship between human and God.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

In the process of collecting data, the researcher used several steps. First, the researcher tried to contact the owner of the community and asked her to participate in the research. Second, after dealing with the negotiation, the researcher visited the community for several times. Third, the researcher recorded five until six sermons. Next, the researcher collected and chose three sermons related to the topic of homosexuality. It can be seen from the message of the sermons. Fourth, the

researcher interviewed the preacher. Finally, the researcher transcribed the recording into orthographical transcription.

In short, the researcher did these following steps:

1. Contacting the owner of the community
2. Visiting the homosexual community
3. Recording the sermon
4. Collecting three sermons related to the issues of homosexuality
5. Interviewing the preacher
6. Transcribing the data into orthographical transcription

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

Based on van Dijk's socio-cognitive approach, the researcher had to analyze the text based on three level of text analysis. First, the researcher identified the macrostructure. In this step, the researcher coded the data and found out the general theme or topic of the text. Because the data would not come only from 1 recording, the researcher needed to classify the data based on the theme in order to make it easier to be analyzed. As the data in this study is in form of transcription, the researcher needed to find out the general theme or topic of the sermon. After finding the general theme, the researcher moved to the second step. The researcher identified

the superstructure by analyzing the structure of the text based on its schema. It deals with the framework of the text such as introduction, content, closing, and conclusion. In finding out the three schemas, the researcher had to synchronize the transcription with the theory of superstructure. In the next step, the researcher found out the microstructure of the text. In this level, the researcher examined deeper the level of semantic style, syntaxes style, stylistic style, and rhetoric style of language use. The microstructure could be found by analyzing from the title until the ending of the sermons. Then, the researcher searched the meaning that wanted to be emphasized by the preachers by linking the ideas within the text to the cognition of the preacher. Finally, the researcher relates the explanation result with socio-cognition and the social context of the text.

In short, the researcher did these following steps:

1. Coding the data of sermons and finding out the general theme for each sermons
2. Analyzing the structure of the sermon's text based on its scheme
3. Finding out the microstructure level
4. Giving the detail explanation and interpretation toward the text based on the microstructure level
5. Interpreting data to Critical Discourse Analysis theory and the cognition of the preacher

6. Relating the explanation result with socio-cognition and the social context of the text.