

CHAPTER 3

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Approach

This aim of this study is to see how Sukarno uses cohesive devices, particularly conjunction to make one sentence and other sentence become coherence. Discourse analysis is then used to see how Sukarno connected one sentence with other sentence in order to make coherence. Thus, in conducting the study, the writer uses qualitative approach to interpret the data. Furthermore, discourse analysis is applied as the methodological framework to analyze the data in deeper interpretation.

Qualitative approach is used in investigating the data. This approach is a research mode that emphasis on description, induction, grounded theory, and the study of people understanding. It is generally defined as research that largely relies on interpretative and critical approach to social science (Neuman, 1991). Qualitative approach deals with cases in social life context. It means the studies are always regarding with people actions in real life situation in society. Accordingly, Silverman (quoted in Mann and Stewart 2000, p.126) states that qualitative researchers use multiple methods to collect rich, descriptive, contextually situated data in order to seek understanding of human experience or relationship within a system or culture.

In interpreting the data, the archer must deeply analyze and get closer to in order to get significant results. According to Miles and Huberman (1994, p.57)

qualitative research is conducted through an intense and or prolonged contact with field” or life situation. Here the researcher attempts to capture data on the perception of local actors through process of deep attentiveness or empathetic understanding and of suspending preconceptions about the topic discussion.

Discourse analysis as the explanation above is a linguistic study examining the use of language by its native population whose major concern is investigating language functions along with its forms, produced both orally and in writing.

3.2 Corpus

The corpus of this study is basically the speech delivered by Sukarno on June 1, 1945. The data of this study are taken from a book entitled “*Risalah Sidang Badan Penyelidik Usaha-Usaha Persiapan Kemerdekaan Indonesia (BPUPKI) – Panitia Persiapan Kemerdekaan Indonesia (PPKI)*”. The *Pancasila* speech is chosen as the corpus of the study. The writer chose this speech because *Pancasila* speech was aimed to prepare for Indonesian independence, it is an important speech to unite the Indonesian also Pancasila is the foundation principle of Indonesia Republic. Pancasila speech contains messages to Indonesian people about being nationalist.

3.3 Techniques of Data Collection

The writer collected the data from the Sukarno’s speech Pancasila. Then the writer selected the sentences that contain conjunctions. Moreover, the writer also selected the sentences that reflect Sukarno’s nationalism.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer took some steps to analyze the texts. Firstly, the writer coded the data to highlight some connectors.

Then the writer classified or categorized the finding in some classifications. The classifications covered some depictions about nationalism.

Finally, the writer interpreted the classification based on the theory of Discourse Analysis, particularly the theory of cohesive devices, conjunctions.

In briefly, the procedures of the data analysis are:

1. Coding the data to highlight some conjunctions and sentences that show the image of nationalist.
2. Classifying or categorizing the finding in some classifications.
3. Interpreting the classification based on the theory of Discourse Analysis, particularly the theory of Cohesive devices, conjunctions.