CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the description of the research design and the way data collected, classified, and analyzed. This chapter consists of five parts: the approach of the data, the source of the data, the instruments, the method of data collection, and the method of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

According to Creswell (2008:3) research is process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of topic and issue. At a general level, research consists of three steps: pose a question, collect data to answer the questions, and present an answer to the question. The purpose of the research is to identify the major intent or objective for a study and narrow it into specific research questions and hypotheses.

Generally there are two kinds of research method that usually used, but the research used qualitative research for analyzing. A qualitative research may be generally defined as naturalistic research because the research does in natural condition. Creswell (2008:46) defines qualitative study as:

> "Qualitative research is a type of educational research in which the researcher relies on the views of participants; asks broad, general questions; collects data consisting largely of words (or text) from participants; describes and analyzes these words for themes; and conducts the inquiry in a subjective, biased manner."

The research said to be qualitative because the data are scientific data, they are produced from written or spoken data speech. The data do not use number or statistics, but the almost data are collected by description. This research tries to

interpret and present the descriptive data. In this research, the research instrument is human.

3.2 The Source of Data

The main source of data is Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono`s speech before the Australian Parliament, Canberra, Australia, on Wednesday, March 10th 2010. The agenda of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is to establish bilateral meetings with Australia. The data is posted in the official site of Foreign Ministry (www.kemlu.go.id). From the transcription, the researcher will take some statements which contain figures of speech that have the aim to improve bilateral relations between Indonesia and Australia.

3.3 The Data

The data is chosen from Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono`s utterances that contain figures of speech. The researcher choose figure of speech because, she does not only want to find out the intended meaning from those figure of speech, but also wants to know the reason, why those figures of speech are used.

3.4 Method of Data Collections

3.4.1 The researcher read the whole script of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono`s speech repeatedly.

3.4.2 The researcher identified those utterances that contain figure of speech and classified it into some part of frame.

3.4.3   The researcher framed the data by topic.

3.4.4   The researcher coded the data by number.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

The procedure of analyzing data to be carried out as follows:

3.5.1 To read the whole text or script of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono`s speech repeatedly to understand the text.

3.5.2 To give some code in every sentence and page.

3.5.3 To identify sentence figure of speech that appear to each utterance.

3.5.4 To find the meaning focused on those sentences which contain figures of speech by lexical categories, context and cohesion in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono by using Stylistics theory.

3.5.5 To identify the reason why those figures of speech used by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in his speech.

3.5.6 To make conclusion.