

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter examines the research method adapted by the present study. It covers the research problems, data collection, data analysis, and data presentation.

This study is a descriptive qualitative study. It applies a descriptive qualitative method because it has an eclectic design, but a reasonable and well-considered combination of data collection, data analysis, and data re-presentation technique (Sandelowski, 2000). The qualitative method was chosen because the study fulfills the characteristics of qualitative research design strategies, namely, naturalistic inquiry, emergent design flexibility, and purposeful sampling (Patton, 2002:40-41).

To answer the research problems, the study draws on van Dijk and Kintsch's (1983) semantic representation model. This framework was employed to reveal the discourse actions of the text under investigate by schematizing their macrostructure (van Dijk and Kintsch, 1983). The focus of analysis is on schematizing macrostructure to generate a number of macro-components which are used to describe the discourse actions of the text (Dallyono, 2003:70).

#### 3.1 Research Problems

This study is a critical analysis of the Indonesian government's policies toward economic development on the national budget plan. It was conducted to answer the following research questions:

1. Do the Indonesian government's macroeconomic policies toward economic development aspects in the National Budget Plan and Financial Memorandum (2012) Speech adhere to the 1945 Constitution?
2. What are the orientations of the Indonesian government's macroeconomic policies?

### 3.2 Data Collection

The data used in the study were taken from the National Budget Plan and Financial Memorandum (2012) speech. This document was presented to the public on August 16, 2011 by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono as the president of Indonesia before the Plenary Session of the House of Representatives. The document was obtained from the official Web site of Ministry of State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia; [www.setkab.go.id](http://www.setkab.go.id) on May 7, 2013.

The National Budget Plan and Financial Memorandum (2012) speech was chosen as the data because it outlines the economic concerns of Indonesian government. The document contains an elaboration of Indonesian government's strategies and policies toward economic development.

In collecting the data, first, the document was downloaded and stored in a hard disk. The selected document is "Pidato Presiden Republik Indonesia pada Penyampaian Keterangan Pemerintah atas Rancangan Undang-Undang Tentang Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara Tahun Anggaran 2012 Beserta Nota Keuangannya". The data were chosen to represent the Indonesian government's strategies and policies on economic development.

Afterward, the text was converted into word text in order to facilitate the analysis. The units of analysis of the text are topics as the element of macrostructures. Each topic is, then, counted as part of data.

### 3.3 Data Analysis

Four steps of analysis were applied in conducting the research. The first step was skimming. According to Mikulecky and Jeffries (1996) skimming is high-speed reading that can help the reader to get the general idea or sense of a passage or a book. Skimming activity was important to start the analysis because I need to discover the central issues of the text under investigation. By understanding the central issues or the topics of the text, I could understand the general meaning of the text (van Dijk and Kintsch, 1983).

The second step was classifying paragraphs. In this step I summarized each paragraph and classified it into two categories; relevant and irrelevant. Relevant paragraphs refer to the paragraphs in the text that elaborate the Indonesian government's policies toward economic development. Irrelevant paragraphs constitute the other aspects of development in the text being investigated such as ideological and political development aspect. This method was used to facilitate the researcher in identifying paragraphs which elaborate government's policies toward economic development.

The third step was deriving macro-propositions (macro-components) from the text. This procedure was used to obtain the primary macro-components, the secondary macro-components, and tertiary macro-components from the text under investigation. Van Dijk and Kintsch (1983) propose three procedures for the researcher to derive macro-propositions from a text called Macrorules:

1. **Deletion:** Delete propositions that are unnecessary from a certain set of propositions.
2. **Generalization:** Derive propositions that function as a reference from a certain set of propositions through generalization.
3. **Construction:** Construct a new proposition from a set of propositions step by step.

After deriving the primary, secondary, and tertiary macro-components from the text, the next procedure is schematizing those components by using the TRM (Text Representation Model), van Dijk's modified version of text analysis proposed by Siregar (2003). Text Representation Model has been chosen because it has a central role to reestablish the organization of a text. This step is important because it can facilitate the researcher to find the macrostructures of the text and enable to show how the macro-propositions of the text perform their discourse action (Siregar 2003, in Dallyono, 2003).

The function of TRM is to schematize a text into two kinds of dimensions: text development and text elaboration. According to Siregar (2003) the function of development dimension here is to show the systematicity of the text such as

introduction, body, and conclusion (represented by M-I, M-II, and M-n). On the other hand, the function of elaboration dimension is to describe the contents of the macrostructure (represented by S-I, S-II, T-1, T-2, and T-n), see figure 1.1(Dallyono, 2003: 66)

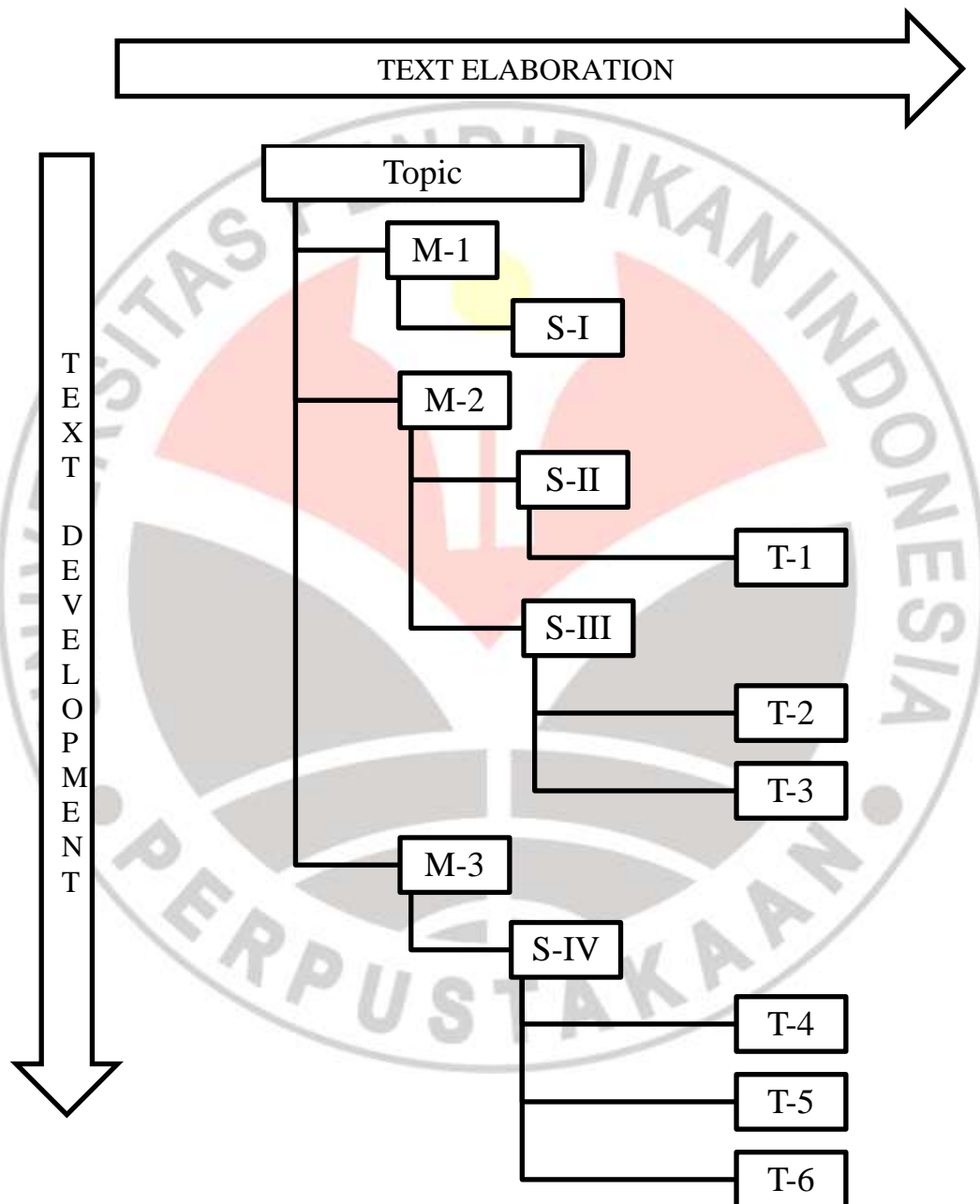


Figure 1: The Text Representation Model

The last step was investigating each tertiary macro-component to examine whether or not it adheres to the 1945 Constitution Article 33 which directs the Indonesian government's economic development policies towards the idea of economic democracy. According to Mubyarto (1981) there are five main characteristics of democratic economy:

1. Cooperative development and utilization of social and moral incentives.
2. Committed to equalize people's prosperity.
3. Nationalistic economic policy.
4. The equality of the central government's development plans.
5. The decentralized implementation of development.

To investigate the suitability between the Indonesian government's economic development policies in the text with the 1945 Constitution Chapter XIV Article 33, I compared each tertiary macro-component in the text which reflects the detail measures of the Indonesian government toward the economic development policies with the main characteristics of the democratic economy.

These four analyses process are essential to the examination of the text under investigation. They were employed to answer the research questions in the present study.

### 3.4 Data Presentation

The examples of the analyzed data are presented below:

#### 3.4.1 An Example of Deriving Macropropositions

Basic Text	Macro-components	Primary Macro-propositions
Sementara itu, kenaikan harga komoditas dunia serta cuaca ekstrim yang terjadi di beberapa wilayah, telah memberi tekanan pada laju inflasi di dalam negeri. Pada tahun 2010 lalu, laju inflasi mencapai 6,96 persen, sementara hingga bulan Juli tahun ini, inflasi kita—secara tahunan—mencapai 4,61 persen. Oleh karena itu, Pemerintah telah dan akan senantiasa menempatkan pengendalian harga-harga sebagai prioritas utama, dalam menjaga stabilitas ekonomi dan peningkatan kesejahteraan rakyat.	SI(Secondary Macro-component) Pemerintah mengedalikan harga-harga sebagai prioritas.	MI(Primary Macro-component) Pemerintah berupaya menjaga stabilitas ekonomi dan menyejahterakan rakyat.
Untuk mengantisipasi terjadinya pembalikan arus modal masuk dan dampak buruk penurunan ekonomi global, pemerintah telah menyiapkan beberapa langkah	SII(Secondary Macro-component) Pemerintah mengusulkan langkah-langkah pengamanan terhadap	

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<p>pengamanan: kita lakukan kerjasama dengan Bank Indonesia untuk pembelian Surat Berharga Negara (SBN), pembelian kembali SBN dengan dana APBN, pembentukan dana stabilisasi obligasi, dan penyiapan dana Saldo Anggaran Lebih (SAL) untuk mendukung stabilisasi pasar SBN domestik. Langkah antisipasi ini kita lakukan untuk memberikan sinyal positif bahwa kondisi ekonomi Indonesia saat ini aman dan baik. Langkah-langkah ini, <i>insya</i> Allah dapat meningkatkan kepercayaan dan keyakinan bagi para pelaku ekonomi.</p>	<p>pembalikan arus modal masuk dan dampak penurunan ekonomi global.</p> <p>T1(Tertiary Macro-component) Pemerintah Berkerja sama dengan BI.</p> <p>T2(Tertiary Macro-component) Pemerintah membentuk dana obligasi.</p> <p>T3(Tertiary Macro-component) Pemerintah menyiapkan dana Saldo Anggaran Lebih (SAL).</p>	
<p>Saat ini kita tengah melakukan transformasi ekonomi nasional, dengan orientasi yang berbasis pada pertumbuhan ekonomi yang kuat, inklusif, berkualitas dan berkelanjutan. Kita patut bersyukur, pertumbuhan ekonomi kita hingga saat ini terus meningkat. Momentum pertumbuhan ekonomi yang terus meningkat itu telah makin memperluas lapangan kerja. Berkaitan dengan itu, kita perlu menempuh langkah-</p>	<p>SIII(Secondary Macro-component) Pemerintah melakukan transformasi ekonomi nasional.</p> <p>T4 (Tertiary Macro-component) Pemerintah mencanangkan program MP3EI sebagai upaya menumbuhkan ekonomi, menciptakan lapangan kerja,</p>	

langkah terobosan. Sejak Desember tahun lalu, saya telah mengajak semua pemangku kepentingan, mulai dari pemerintah pusat, pemerintah daerah, kalangan dunia usaha, hingga BUMN untuk bersama-sama terlibat aktif dalam mempercepat dan memperluas perekonomian nasional. Upaya ke arah percepatan dan perluasan pembangunan ekonomi itu, kemudian kita tuangkan ke dalam Masterplan Percepatan dan Perluasan Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia, atau MP3EI.

Kebijakan baru ini adalah langkah terobosan strategis, untuk melengkapi strategi pembangunan yang bersifat sektoral dan regional, yang kita jalankan selama ini. Dalam rancang bangun MP3EI itu kita gunakan tiga strategi besar, yaitu:

Pertama, mengembangkan enam koridor ekonomi Indonesia, yang meliputi: koridor Sumatera, Jawa,

dan mendorong pemerataan pembangunan wilayah.



Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali-Nusa Tenggara, dan koridor Papua-Maluku;

Kedua, memperkuat konektivitas nasional yang terintegrasi secara lokal dan terhubung secara internasional; dan

Ketiga, mempercepat kemampuan SDM dan IPTEK, untuk mendukung pengembangan program utama, dengan meningkatkan nilai tambah di setiap koridor ekonomi.

Pengembangan keenam koridor ekonomi itu kita harapkan mampu menjadi mesin penggerak pertumbuhan ekonomi dan penciptaan lapangan kerja, sekaligus mendorong pemerataan pembangunan wilayah.

Untuk memantau secara intensif pelaksanaan MP3EI,

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Pemerintah telah membentuk Komite Percepatan dan Perluasan Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia (KP3EI). Sementara itu, pendanaan kegiatan MP3EI kita lakukan melalui keterpaduan pendanaan dari APBN, APBD, BUMN, serta pihak swasta dan masyarakat. Pelaksanaan MP3EI ini semaksimal mungkin memberikan peran yang besar kepada pelaku usaha domestik dan sumberdaya dalam negeri.

Sejalan dengan itu, saya berharap agar anggaran yang tersebar di berbagai kementerian dan lembaga, benar-benar dapat kita arahkan untuk mendukung keberhasilan pelaksanaan MP3EI. Demikian pula, BUMN kita harapkan dapat menjadi pilar dan kontributor utama dalam pelaksanaan MP3EI; bukan hanya komitmen, tetapi harus menjadi investasi nyata. Di samping itu, sebagai upaya terobosan, MP3EI menuntut kerja keras dan meninggalkan pola pikir *business as usual*.

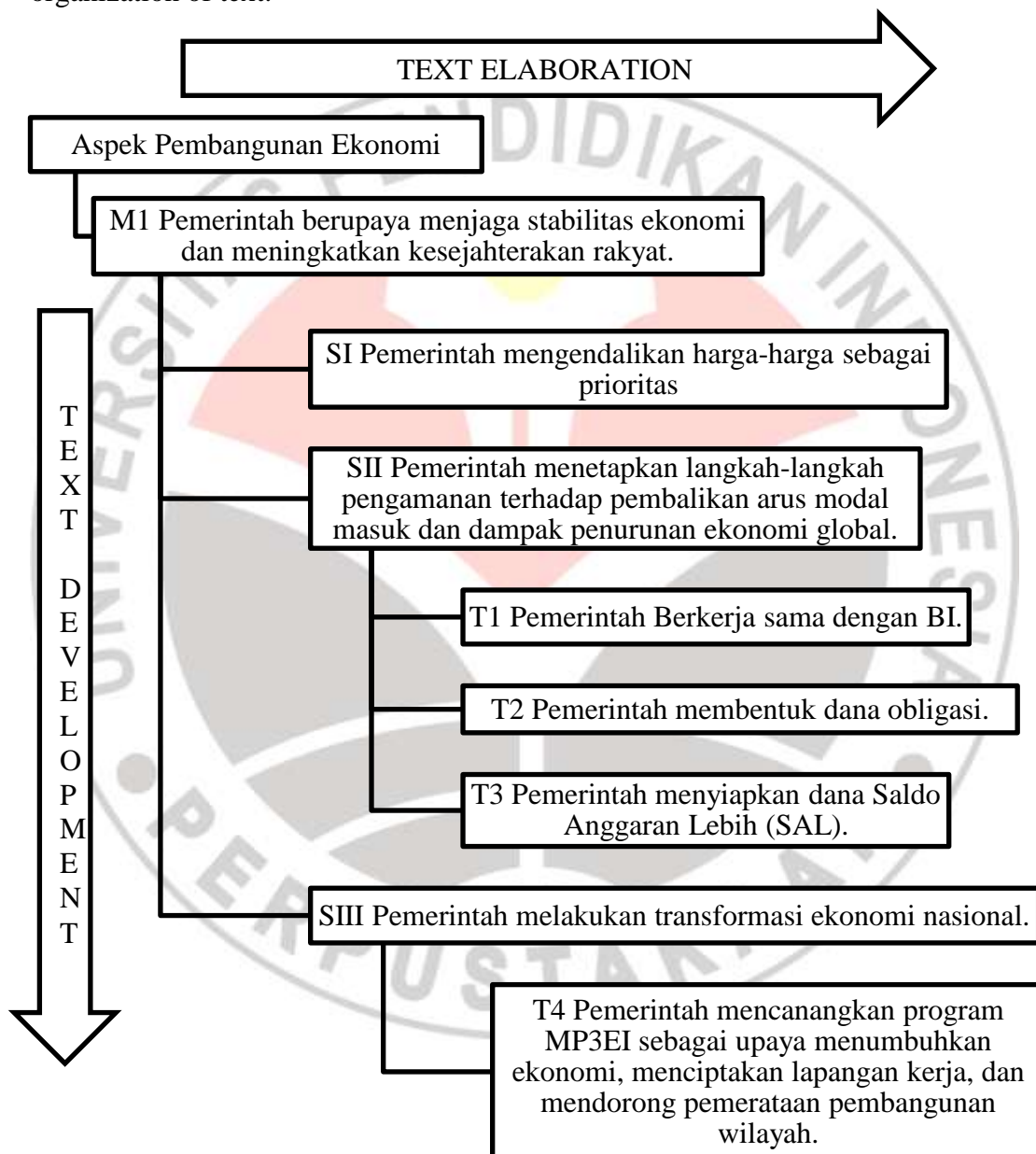
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### 3.4.2 An Example of Schematizing Macroproposition

After primary, secondary, and tertiary macro-components had been derived from the text. I schematized them by using TRM to reestablish the organization of text.



The chapter has elaborated the research method of the present study. The findings and discussions of the study are then presented in Chapter IV.



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