CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the research design, research type, the research role, research site, source of data, instrument and technique of data collection, method for verification of the research finding, and data analysis.

A. Research design

The design of this study is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive research is the research that asks questions about the nature incidence, or distribution of variable; it involves describing but not manipulating variable. A descriptive research declares something naturally, so the researcher just can measure what already exist.

There were two fundamental reasons why this study employed a qualitative method. First, the data collections in this study are mostly in the form of description and explanation. Second, the data collection is not randomly taken.

This study used the idiom in the lyric of *human* song as the main data because they are chosen to yield the findings.

B. Research type

In this research, It will uses a document or content analysis as research type. Content analysis focuses and interpreting recorded material to learn about *human* behaviour. The material may be public records, textbooks,

letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents.[1] In this case It analyzed the idiom used in *human* song .

The preceding study illustrates the steps involved in a content analysis:

1. *Specifying the phenomenon to be investigated* (such as gender role stereotyping).

2. *Selecting the media from which the observations are to be made* (such as the Caldecott Medal books for specified time periods).

3. *Formulating exhaustive and mutually exclusive coding categories* so that the verbal or symbolic content can be counted (such as the categories inwhich gender role stereotyping could occur).

4. *Deciding on the sampling plan to be used* in order to obtain a representative sample of the documents (such as the sample consisting of all the Caldecott winners for two 2-year periods).

5. *Training the coders* so that they can consistently apply the coding scheme that has been developed and thus contribute to the reliability of the content analysis.

6. *Analyzing the data,* which may involve just the frequencies and percentages in the various categories or may involve more descriptive accounts[2]

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[1] Donald Ary, et, all. *Introduction to Research in Education,* Canada: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 8th, Edition, P. 29.
[2]*Ibid*, P. 458

C. The Researcher Role

One of the distinguishing characteristics of qualitative research is the methods used to collect and analyze data. In qualitative studies, the *human* investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing of data. Lincoln and Guma introduced the concept of *Human* as instrument to emphasize the unique role that qualitative researchers play in their inquiry. Because qualitative research studies *human* experiences and situations, researchers need an instrument flexible enough to capture the complexity of the *human* experience, an instrument capable of adapting and responding to the environment. It is believed that only a *human* instrument is capable of this task. He or she talk with people in the setting, observes their activities, reads their documents and written records, and records this information in field notes and journals. Qualitative inquiry relies on fieldwork methods (interviewing, observation, and document analysis) as the principal means of collecting data, avoiding the use of paper –and-pencil tests, checklists, mechanical instruments, and highly structured observational protocols.[3]

D. Research object

Research object in this study was a song. This study used Christina Perri song entitle *human song*. And the object in this study is idiom used in Christina Perri' song entitle *human* song.

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[3] *Ibid*, P. 434.

E. Data and Source of Data

The data in this study was lyric of Christina Perri' song. The source of the data has taken from the lyric of Christina Perri' song. It took from Christina Perri' entitle *human* song. That was produced in 2014. The data analyzing was the idiom used in lyric of *human* song.

F. Techniques of Data Collection

To collect the data, it used documentation as the instrument. A document comes from the Latin is decree, means teaching. Sense of the word document, according to Gottschalk often used by experts in two senses: first, means the written sources for historical information as opposed to oral testimony, artefacts, relics-painted, and petilasan-archeological ruins. The second notion is for official papers and letters state, such as a letter of agreement, legislation, concessions, and more. Further, Gottschalk stated that the document (documentation) in a broader sense be any verification process based on the type of any source, whether it be written, verbal, picture, or archaeological.[4] The techniques of data collection are through several steps as follow:

1. Listening the Christina Perri song entitle *human* song for several times to comprehend the whole of lyric and find the idiom.

2. Collecting the lyric of Christina Perri' song entitle *human* song became data of idiom.

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[4] Imam Gunawan, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Teori & Praktik*, PT. Bumi Aksara, Jakarta, 2013, Page 175

3. Using roots analysis to identify the idiom in the lyric of Christina Perri'
    song entitle *human* song.

4. Classifying all idioms which are found in the lyric.

G. Methods for Verification of the Research Finding

The validity of the data is the most important in the research in this
study, to find and make the verification of the research findings, It will held
some verification of the data. The data collected in this study is suitable in
reality. It is to keep the data collected are true data and responsible. There are
four techniques to determine the validity of data, namely credibility,
transferability, dependability and conformability.[5] To test the validity of data
it used them, as follow:

1. Credibility

Credibility is the same as validity in quantitative research. The
integrity of qualitative research depends on attending to the issue of validity.
Validity concerns the accuracy or truth fullness of the findings. The term
most frequently used by qualitative researchers to refer to this characteristic is
credibility. Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the
inquiry's findings.[6]In acquiring the data, in this study uses triangulation. The
triangulation used is theory triangulation which involves consideration of
how the phenomenon under study might be explained by multiple theories.[7]

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[5] Sugiono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif Dilengkapi contoh proposal dan laporan Penelitian,* Bandung: Alfabeta,2010, P. 366.
[6] Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, P. 500.
[7] *Ibid*, P. 500

In this study uses more than one theoretical scheme in the interpretation of the phenomenon of idiom.

2. Transferability

Transferability relate to the questions, how far the result of the study might be applied by the other people in other context. Transferability is the external factor. Therefore, it could be demanded to report the data conclusion clearly, systematically and acceptably. To the result of the study could be transferred to the similar classes. In this study epected to be useful to researchers or readers to learn idiom or become reference when they need to find the idiom and its meaning

3. Dependability

The technique is done by reporting of interim report or ending report that get of discussion with colleague. Discussing the data and information that have been collected from the others source. The technique has purpose, they are: this is gift the true report of the research. The result and process must be balance. In this study gave confidence to learn idiom and understand about idiom.

4. Conformability

It is a term used in qualitative research, equivalent to validity in quantitative research, related to the degree to which findings in a study can be corroborated by others investigating the same situation.[8]Conformability in qualitative research is the same as the quantitative researcher's concept of

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[8]*Ibid*, P. 638.

objectivity. Both deal with the idea of neutrality or the extent to which the research is free of bias in the procedures and the interpretation of results. Because it may be impossible to achieve the levels of objectivity that quantitative studies strive for, qualitative researchers are concerned with whether the data they collect and the conclusions they draw would be confirmed by others investigating the same situation. Thus, in qualitative studies, the focus shifts from the neutrality of the researcher to the conformability of the data and interpretations.[9] In the present study, to reach the conformability of idiom it followed the procedure of the study scientifically.

H. Data Analysis Procedures

Donald stated that data analysis is a process where by researchers systematically search and arrange their data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others.[10]

Data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process because typically it could be faces massive amounts of field notes, interview, transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflection, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted.[11] It used the technique of qualitative context analysis to analyze the data, where the process of analysis is done together. The qualitative data

[9]*Ibid*, P. 504.
[10]*Ibid*, P. 480.
[11]*Ibid*, P. 481.

consist of words even though numbers are described through interpretation. Hence, to know and determine their meaning need study carefully.[12]

Meanwhile, Miles and Huberman in Rahardjo state that the analysis of the data in qualitative study uses some techniques as follows:[13]

a. **Data reduction**

Data reduction is all of the data that have been collected are processed to know between the relevant and the irrelevant. Therefore, data reduction is the data that have been gotten from the study and have been explained, so the invalid data are omitted. It is done in order to the data provided is appropriate with the problems in this study.

In this study, data reduction refers to the process of selecting idiom that are present in each dialogue in the song lyric. This first process is finding the idiom, showing the form of idiom base on the theory, and the meaning of them.

b. **Data display**

Data display is the relevant data that are found in this study. In this study, the data get from the study are explained by using root analysis scientifically and clearly. In this study, it used root analysis because Chomsky draws a key distinction between the *deep structure* and *surface structure* of languages. He argues that the deep structure, which contains the meaning of a sentence, is not culturally determined but rather "hardwired" in the *human* brain. The meaning is then converted by a

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[12]Lexy Moleong, *MetodePenelitianKualitatif,* Bandung: BinaIlmu, 1987, P. 120.
[13]MudjiaRahardjo, *PengantarPenelitianBahasa,* Malang: CedikiaParamulya, 2002, P. 57.

transformation into surface structure, which includes the sounds and words in a sentence. The Language Acquisition Device (LAD) is the hypothetical brain mechanism that according to Chomsky explained the acquisition of syntactic structure of language.[14]

In this study, data display is an organize assembly of information that permits in the song lyric. After analyzing whole data founded from the songs, it displayed the result of the analysis on by making the description of the form of idiom, explain the true meaning, and explain the meaning base on the songs lyric. So, the writer analyzed the data into deep and surface structures. It means that finding and analyze the idiom by using surface, and its meaning by using deep structure.

c. Conclusion

Conclusion is where the seek way for answering problem. In this steps the conclusions are taken by recheck the data reduction and data display. Therefore the conclusion taken is directed and is not deviated from the data analysed, even if the final research is reached.

Therefore, the study applies four steps in analysing the data collection in order to produce the findings and answer the research question. The steps are as follows:

1. Reading the English lyric of Christina Perri' song entitle *human* song.

2. Determining the idiom .

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[14]Noam Chomsky, the Educational theory , (online). URL:http://www.newfound ations.com /GALLERY/C homsky.html

3. Giving the meaning of the idiom found in the lyric of Christina Perri'

    song from some idiom dictionaries.

4. Drawing conclusions according to the result.