

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the method of the study. It elaborates research questions, research methods, data collection, data analysis, and data presentation.

#### 3.1 Research Questions

The study is geared towards answering the following questions:

1. How is oppression against children represented as evidenced in the texts?
2. What types of oppression are evidenced in the texts?

#### 3.2 Research Methods

This study employs descriptive qualitative method. This study describes the phenomena in the form of how oppression against children is represented as evidenced in the texts and what types of oppression are evidenced in the texts. The study employs textual analysis. The study analyzes six song lyrics of Iwan Fals.

#### 3.3 Data Collection

The data are collected from the selected song lyrics. The data are in the forms of words, phrases, and sentences in the song lyrics that are purposively selected to answer the research questions. The data are analyzed using semiotics theory '*orders of signification*' proposed by Barthes. The first order of

signification is denotation and the second order of signification is connotation, and oppression types by Iris Young (1990) as the framework.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

The collected data are then analyzed using the framework of semiotics theory Barthes's *order of signification*. The first order of signification is denotative meanings and the second order of signification is connotative meanings, and oppression types by Iris Young (1990) as the framework. The data are categorized into how oppression against children is represented as evidenced in the texts and what types of oppression are evidenced in the texts. First of all, the data are analyzed by using two layers of analysis are denotation and connotation. This analysis used to found how oppression against children is represented through the symbols in the Iwan Fals song lyrics. Further, the data are analyzed by using Iris Young (1990) theory of types of oppression. In conducting the study, the following steps have been taken:

1. Selecting the subject of the topic.
2. Reading the song lyrics closely.
3. Classifying the texts into table presentations.
4. Analyzing the texts.
5. Interpreting the data.
6. Making conclusion.

### 3.5 Data Presentation

The data are presented in tables such as the followings:

Table 3.5.1. How oppression against children is represented in the lyrics based on Roland Barthes's *order of signification* (denotation and connotation)

No	Song	Children Represented as	Symbols	Textual Evidences	Denotative meanings	Connotative meanings	Interpretation
1.	Siang Seberang Istana” (Sugali Album, 1984)	Being Ignored	Berselimut	Seorang anak kecil bertubuh dekil Tertidur berbantal sebelah lengan Berselimut debu jalanan	A large cover, often made of wool, used especially on beds to keep people warm.	Lack of ability for get sleeping comfort.	A child appeared to suffer as observed from his physical condition. The word <i>berselimut (debu)</i> shows that the child was deprived from his right for sleeping comfort.
2.	Sore Tugu Pancoran (Sore Tugu Pancoran Album, 1985)	Being Exploited	Tugu pancoran	Si budi kecil kuyup menggigil Menahan dingin tanpa jas hujan Di simpang jalan tugu pancoran Tunggu pembeli jajakan koran	A building, column, or statue.	Power and exploitation.	A child appeared to suffer as observed from his physical condition. He was deprived from his right to get protection. The word <i>‘tugu pancoran’</i> in this context refers to symbol of oppression where child as victim of exploitation.

3.	Mereka ada di Jalan (Belum Ada Judul Album, 1992)	Marginalized People	Tanah Lapang	Anak kota tak mampu beli sepatu Anak kota tak punya tanah lapang Sepak bola menjadi barang yang mahal Milik mereka yang uang saja Dan sementara kita disini di jalan ini	An area of land used for playing sport.	Marginalization	Children are deprived of the right to get a place for playing football.
4.	“Dalbo” (Dalbo Album, 1993)	Being Neglected	Kasih sayang	Sejak dilahirkan aku tak tahu siapa orang tua ku Aku berpindah dari satu kasih sayang Ke satu kasih sayang yang lain Aku hisap air susu dari tete' banyak ibu	A strong feeling of deep affection for somebody, especially a member of family or friend.	Neglect and sadness.	A child who does not know his parents. The parents are described as irresponsible. He got love and affection from many mothers.

Table 3.5.2. The types of oppression as evidenced in the text based on Young's theory of oppression types (1990) as the framework

No	Song	Types of oppression	Textual evidence	Interpretation
1	Siang Seberang Istana (Sugali album / 1984)	powerlessness	Sombong melangkah istana yang megah Seakan meludah di atas tubuh yang resah Ribuan jerit di depan hidungmu Namun yang ku tau Tak terasa terganggu Gema azan ashar sentuh telinga Buyarkan mimpi si kecil siang tadi Dia berjalan malas melangkahkkan kaki Di raihnya mimpi di genggam tak di letakkan... Lagi...	A child is represented as powerless. He is a victim of injustice. The word <i>istana</i> refers to a comfortable place, but a child lives on the street sidewalk. The authority does not care anymore about that condition.
2	Sore Tugu Pancoran(Sore Tugu Pancoran album / 1985)	exploitation	Anak sekecil itu berkelahi dengan waktu Demi satu impian yang kerap ganggu tidurmu Anak sekecil itu tak sempat nikmati waktu Dipaksa pecahkan karang, lemas jarimu terkepal	A child was deprived of his right to get leisure time for playing. In this context, the child was forced to struggle and solve economic problems.
3	Mereka Ada Di Jalan ( Belum Ada Judul album,1992)	marginalization	Anak kota tak mampu beli sepatu Anak kota tak punya tanah lapang Sepak bola menjadi barang yang mahal Milik mereka yang uang saja Dan sementara kita disini di jalan ini	Children as victims of marginalization, they do not have places to play football. In this context, football refers to the property of people who have money. Thus, poor people cannot enjoy this game.
4	Lagu Enam ( Hijau album,	marginalization	Kemana perginya mainanku ?	A child who feels sad because he has been

	1992)		Mobil mobilan dari kulit jeruk Kuda kudaan dari pelepah pisang Entah kemana perginya Sekarang sulit membedakan Mana mainan mana sungguhan Semua mahal Semua harus dibeli di toko toko penggoda hati	oppressed in such a way that he does not have the right to get toys.
5	Potret (Belum Ada Judul Album, 1992)	exploitation	Melihat anak anak kecil berlari larian Di perempatan jalan kota kota besar Mengejar hari yang belum dimengerti Sambil bernyanyi riang menyambut resiko	The children are singing beggars in the street. They are victims of adults' exploitation.
6	Dalbo (Dalbo Album, 1993).	powerlessness	Sejak dilahirkan aku tak tahu siapa orang tua ku Aku berpindah dari satu kasih sayang Ke satu kasih sayang yang lain Aku hisap air susu dari tete' banyak ibu	A child who does not know about his parents. He receives love and affection from many mothers.