

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the research methodology used in this study. It covers research questions, research design, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Questions

This study was intended to analyze the interpersonal meaning in a song lyric. The chosen song was “*CHASE –English ver-*“, a song written by L’Arc-en-Ciel, which was described by answering these two research questions:

1. What is the attitude of the persona as expressed in the lyric?
2. What interpersonal meaning can be gained from the lyric?

3.2 Research Design

This study was conducted in the form of qualitative study. Qualitative study was designed to understand a social phenomenon and individual perspective being analyzed (McMillan & Schumacher, 2001, as cited in Syamsudin & Damayanti, 2007). It was a method applied to explain, analyze and classify something through various techniques, such as: survey, interview, questionnaire, observation and test. According to Best & Kahn (1989), qualitative can describe events, persons, and so forth scientifically without the use of numerical data. It was about analysing and attempting to uncover the deeper meaning and significance of the object being researched.

The aim of qualitative research itself was to understand a particular social situation, event, role, group, or interaction (Kocke, Spirduso, & Silverman, 1987), and to describe certain aspects of a phenomenon, with a view to explaining the subject of study (Cormack, 1991). It was largely an exploratory process where the researcher gradually made sense of a social phenomenon by contrasting, comparing, replicating, cataloguing and classifying the object of study (Miles & Huberman, 1984, as cited in Creswell, 2002). The methodology itself was also described as phenomenology (Duffy, 1985), or as a humanistic and idealistic

approach (Leach, 1990). This study considered the object being researched as a discourse; therefore the approach used was discourse-analytic approach.

Discourse-analytic approach revealed the ‘meaningfulness’ of texts. Discourse here implied ‘language above the sentence’ and referred to a sequence of sentences or utterances that constituted a ‘text’ (Cameron, 2001). By far the most common sources of data for discourse analysis tend to be the accounts drawn from recordings of informal, spoken interviews between researchers and respondents, making it a popular, qualitative method of data analysis for linguists and social scientists alike (e.g. Widdicombe, 1993). However, it had also been used to analyze a variety of data such as formal academic journal writing (Gilbert & Mulkey, 1984); newspaper reports and media interviews (Potter & Reicher, 1987), and accounts of journalists and politicians during a political controversy (Potter & Edwards, 1990). This study was aimed to find the Attitude shared and the interpersonal meaning in the song lyric, which has its pedagogical implication. The data collected was analyzed by Appraisal framework system in several steps which were elaborated in the subsequent part.

3.3 Data Collection

This study took a song from L’Arc-en-Ciel as data document. The song title was “*CHASE -English ver.-*” which was first released in Japanese language on December 21st, 2011, and later on included in L’Arc-en-Ciel 12th studio album “*Butterfly*” which was released on February 8th, 2012. The song then re-released in English version on L’Arc-en-Ciel’s best album “*World’s Best Selection*” which was released on March 3rd, 2012. The song was selected on the basis that this was the latest song of L’Arc-en-Ciel before they went for World Tour concert, considering that this song marked a significant point of their musical career (Excite Music Interview, 2012), alongside with the fact that this song had been made as the ending song of a movie entitled “*WILD 7*”. The lyric of this song was taken from L’Arc-en-Ciel’s original album, *World’s Best Selection*, which was released globally in 2012.

3.4 Data Analysis

The data was investigated by using Appraisal framework proposed by Martin and his colleagues (Martin, 1997, 2000; White, 1998, 2005, 2006, 2011; Martin & White, 2005; Martin & Rose, 2007). The framework was directed to be more focused on the analysis of Attitude which consisted of *Affect* (the emotion shared on the songs), *Judgment* (the ethics), and *Appreciation* (the aesthetic side). The main step of this research was analyzing the song with Appraisal framework. It involved preparing the data for analysis, moving deeper into understanding the data, representing, and making an interpretation of the larger meaning of the data.

The general steps of data analysis in this study were based on Creswell (2002). However, Creswell pointed out that qualitative procedure has unique steps, therefore these following steps came with some slight modifications;

Step 1 Organizing and preparing the data for analysis. In this step, researcher took the whole lyric of the song from the original album of L'Arc-en-Ciel.

Step 2 Reading through all the data. Creswell (2002) pointed out that the first general step was to obtain a general sense of the information and to reflect on its overall meaning. In this step, researcher tried to understand the general ideas of the lyric and presumed what kind of messages the lyric writer wanted to convey.

Step 3 Beginning a detailed analysis with a coding process. Coding is the process of organizing the material into “chunks” before bringing meaning to those “chunks” (Rossman & Rallis, 1998). The coding in this study was based on the Appraisal framework system, specifically the Attitudes system, with some modifications. To highlight the realization of each category in the text, this study used keys as follows:

<u>Underlined</u>	= the indirect realization of attitude
Bold	= the direct realization of attitude
Green highlight	= graduation resources

Table 3.1 the Appraisal analysis of a song lyric – Attitude and Graduation

No	Clauses	Attitude			Graduation	
		Affect	Judgment	Appreciation	Force	Focus
1	Run from <u>your cage</u> and race		t, - Cap			
2	All the distance is fading			+ Val	Quant: Number	
3	(Must <i>speed up</i> , must <i>speed up</i>)	t, + Sec			Intens: Process	Focus
4	<u>The chain is around your skin</u>		t, - Norm			
5	<u>Feel my breath in your side</u>	t, - Sec				

Notes:

t	: Token of Attitude	Norm	: Normality
-/+	: Negative/Positive	Val	: Valuation
Sec	: In/Security	Quant	: Quantification
Cap	: Capacity		

Step 4 The next step was using the coding process to generate a description of the setting or people as well as categories or themes for analysis. Description involved a detailed rendering of information about people, places, or events in a setting.

Step 5 Advancing how the description will be represented in the findings and discussion. The findings were organized from the specific to the general and were sometimes called a bottom-up approach.

Step 6 The final step in data analysis involved making an interpretation or meaning of the data. “What were the lessons learned” captured the essence of this idea (Lincoln & Guba, 1985). These lessons could be the researcher’s personal interpretation, implied in the individual understanding that the inquirer brought to the study from researcher’s culture, history, and experiences. The findings themselves could also suggested new questions that needed to be asked-questions rose by the data and analysis that had not foreseen earlier in the study.

The comprehensive findings and discussion will be discussed in the following chapter.

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