CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the methodological aspects of the research. It covers research design, research subject, and data analysis that are described specifically below.

3.2 Research Design

This research employs descriptive method analysis in qualitative approach. Moleong (2004: 6) states, "Qualitative approach is purposed to understand phenomenon of what is experienced in research subject such as behaviours, perceptions, motivations, and actions, holistically".

Critical Discourse analysis is employed as analytical framework through Fairclough approach. Pennycook (1997 in Paltridge, 2000: 154) states that a critical perspective on discourse analysis might explore issues such as gender, cultural difference, ideology, and-identity and how these are reflected in particular text. Kress (in Dellinger, 2003), CDA treats language as a type of social practice among many used for representation and signification (including visual images, music gestures, etc.). Using CDA to analyze lyrics, it because CDA is able to reveal any representation and ideology behind lyrics linguistically and grammatically. Therefore, that CDA

and Systemic Functional Grammar of Hallidayan (SFG) are applied as framework for this research.

In this research, Systemic Functional Grammar is used to analyze in description stage to see ideational meaning that refers to field. As what Halliday (1985, in Titscher *et al,* 2000) states that Fairclough bases his ideas on the multifunctional linguistic theory embodied in Halliday's SFG, that every text has an ideational function through its representation of experience and representation of the world. That is why the tools were conducted to analyze the lyrics.

3.3 Subject

Song lyrics in the three of Peterpan's albums are population of research. In this research, purposive sampling is used to collect data as sample in this research. Arikunto (1998, in Kodrat 2004) states purposive sampling should be based on the main characteristic of population. Hasan (2003) also states that purposive sampling is used by choosing a group of sample based on its own characteristics. Since there are 26 lyrics in Peterpan albums in various topics, topic chosen are lyrics, which figured out relationship between two participants. The two participants are the first person and the second one.

There are eighteen song lyrics to be analyzed. Here are the eighteen song lyrics titles in Peterpan's albums written by Ariel.

Lyrics as data are:

First Album: *Taman Langit*

1. *Sahabat*
2. *Semua Tentang Kita*
3. *Dan Hilang*
4. *Satu Hati*
5. *Taman Langit*
6. *Yang Terdalam*
7. *Tertinggal Waktu*
8. *Topeng*

Second Album: *Bintang di Surga*

1. *Ada apa Denganmu*
2. *Mungkin Nanti*
3. *Di Belakangku*
4. *Ku Katakan dengan Indah*
5. *2 DSD*
6. *Diatas Normal*

Third Album: *Alexandria*

1. *Tak Bisakah*
2. *Jauh Mimpiku*

3.4 Data analysis

The research employs qualitative approach and the data are analyzed based on CDA. This research applies Fairclough's theoretical framework (1989:110-111) that prescribes several questions in analyzing text to see the linguistic (grammatical) features to reveal the hidden meanings of the text that is delivered by the composer.

Fairclough's method is based on the three components. They are description, interpretation and explanation. Description is the stage, which is concerned with formal properties of the text. The lyrics are analyzed linguistically. Interpretation discusses the relationship between the productive and interpretative process, it means that the lyrics analyzed are

interpreted. Explanation process is discussing the lyrics' relationship between discursive and social practice.

The tools of systemic functional grammar used are transitivity, lexical cohesion, and passivisassion to analyze text in description stage. Transitivity aims to see what process and participants in the lyrics. Passivisassion aims to see the hidden participant in context when the agent is deleted while lexical cohesion to see how writer use lexical words in writing lyrics to know the hidden message.

Transitivity and lexical cohesion are used to see how the first and the second person are represented. The lyrics are analyzed how the material process shows the actor in the processes is represented, whether the first or the second person who has more power or active. Analysing how the writer describes participants as experiencer/ senser in mental process, and how many times the participants repeated in lyrics by using the choice of word in lexical cohesion. The lyrics also are analyzed by the appearance of existential process to see whether the relations exist between them.

To answer what ideology behind lyrics, the tools (transitivity, passivisation and lexical cohesion) are analyzed. The appearances especially in actor representations then are connected to the appropriate or current ideology Ariel brings in his lyrics.

Chapter Summary

The chapter discussed the Research design, research subject, instruments, data collecting technique and data analysis. The next chapter will discuss data findings and discussions.