

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains about research design, population, sample, and sampling, research instrument, data collecting method, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research is an activity to observe something which is done by the researcher. When we do the research one the most important in the research is research design. Creswell (2012:3) states research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing.

There are some design can be chosen such as historical research, experiment research, and descriptive research. Arikunto (2013:3) explains descriptive research is research that intended to investigate the circumstances, conditions, or the other thing that have been mentioned, the result are presented in the form or research report. In this study the researcher was use descriptive research, because the researcher describe about type of figurative language.

In descriptive research there are several sub categories include: survey, correlation study, trend study, developmental study, documentary analysis, case study, and follow up study. Creswell (2012:376) defined survey research designs are procedures in quantitative research in which investigators administer a survey to a sample or to the entire population of people to

describe the attitudes, opinions, behaviors, or characteristics of the population. In this study the researcher also use survey to analyze figurative language.

Descriptive research is divided by two kinds; they are qualitative and quantitative approach. Quantitative present the statistical result represented number. So in this study the researcher analyzed types of figurative language and counted the frequency of the type of figurative language found in selected song lyrics of Katy Perry. From the explanation above, this study use descriptive quantitative survey.

B. Population, Sample and Sampling

1. Population

According to Ary, *et. al.*, (2010:215) a population is defined as all members of any well-defined class of people, events, or objects. The population in this study was all song lyrics of Katy Perry.

2. Sample

Arifin (2012:215) defines sample is the part of population to be investigated or sample is the population in miniature. The sample in this study is selected song lyrics of Katy Perry that containing figurative language.

3. Sampling techniques

Ary, *et. al.*, (2010:215) describe in purposive sampling also referred to as judgment sampling sample elements judged to be typical, or representative, are chosen from the population. This study used

purposive sampling because the researcher took some population to be analyzed intentionally and based on the characteristic and constellations of context occurred.

C. Research Instrument

The term instrument in a study refers to any kinds of tools used by the researcher to get the information or data. Instrument is the tool that is used to get the data. Arikunto (2013:192) states instrument is a tool when conduct a research uses certain method. This study used the documentation as the instrument. Arikunto (2012:201) explains documentation drives from document that means written object. In doing documentation the writer examine the written objects such as, books, magazine, document, regulation, notes of meeting, field note, and etc. In this study, the documentation used was selected song lyrics of Katy Perry contain figurative language.

D. Data Collecting Method

Data collecting method is the method that was used by the researcher to collect data. In this research the researcher had some steps in collecting data, they are:

1. Reading and understanding selected song lyrics of Katy Perry
2. Choosing data dealing with figurative language with investigated.
3. Selecting data dealing with the purpose of study.

E. Data Analysis

In analyzing data, the researcher took some steps as:

1. Identifying the type of figurative language by reading carefully
2. Selecting the type of figurative language from the data
3. Classifying the type of figurative language from the data
4. Determining the percentage form by using a simple statistical analysis. For the formula of statistical analysis was described as follow:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note:

- a. **P** is the symbol of percentage
 - b. **f** is the frequency of the occurrences of each type of figurative language
 - c. **N** is the total number of the figurative language
5. Making conclusion