CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents methodology of the research. It presents the research design, data and data source, data collection, credibility and dependability, and the last is data analysis and interpretation.

A. Research Design

Research is an activity to observe something which is done by the researcher. Research design is an important part of the research. A research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing data in order to answer questions. Creswell (2012:3) states research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing. This research use descriptive qualitative research design in order to describe the figurative languages used in the songs. The writer used biography approach by the considering that literary works cannot be separated from the owner. According to Reaske (1966), Biography is a detailed description or account of someone's life. A biography presents the subject's life story, highlighting various aspects of his or her life, including intimate details of experience, and may include an analysis of the subject's personality. Biographical approach examines the literary work in relation to the author's life.

The research also belonged to library research. Library research is the research which materials were like novels, newspapers, textbooks, songs, magazines, movies, papers, and articles. The object of this research was

Secondhand Serenade's lyrics of songs. According to George (2008:1), library research is not a mystery or a lucky dodge, but an investigation you control from start to finish, even you cannot usually tell what sources you will discover. It is form a structures inquiry with specific tools, rules, and techniques.

On the other side, library research is a research which uses library sources to collect and analyze the data. The researcher used some books and many sources as references. According to Zeid (2004:4), library research has the following characteristics they are the researcher study about text or number directly meaning that the data is not about knowledge from the field as case and the data is ready-made, meaning that the data do not come from the field, so the researcher does not need go to everywhere to get the data. The advantage of library research is the data is not limited by space and time and they cannot change because they are cannot be manipulated. From the statement above, this study belonged to library study because the data in this study were taken from the printed materials that were the lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's song. The researcher analyze about figurative language by understanding the meaning and message there are involved on Secondhand Serenade's lyrics of song through biography approach.

B. **Data and Data Source**

Data is raw material that needs to be processed to produce information. The data of this study were the lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's Song containing figurative language. Song lyrics include words, phrase, or sentences based on the whole lyric. Hence, the data in this study belonged to qualitative data. The source of data in the research is object from which the data can be obtained (Arikunto, 2010:129). Since this research used song's lyric of Secondhand Serenade's songs, the data source was the Secondhand Serenade's songs written by John Vesely in the second album entitled *A Twist In My Story*. The primary source of the data in this research is the text itself. Some information from other books and internet is to complete this research.

C. **Data Collection**

Data collection method is the way of collecting data. Some steps of collecting the data in this study were as follows:

1. Browsing Secondhand Serenade's song.
2. Collecting Secondhand Serenade's song. There are 3 albums and the researcher choose the second album of Secondhand Serenade with the title *A Twist In My Story*, this album included 11 songs, They are: (1.) Like a Knife, (2.) Fall for You, (3.) Maybe, (4.) Stranger, (5.) Your Call, (6.) Suppose, (7.) A Twist in My Story, (8.) Why, (9.) Stay Close, Don't Go, (10.) Pretend, (11.) Goodbye. The researcher chooses the second album of secondhand serenade based on the story behind the album.

3. Reading and understanding the lyrics. In this step, the researcher read the lyrics seriously, for the purpose of understanding deeply about the lyric of the songs.

4. Identifying all the words, phrase and sentence containing figurative language. After reading and understanding the lyric of Secondhand Serenade's songs, the researcher identified or found all words, sentences and phrases contained figurative language as the data.

5. Noting down the data classifying them. After doing the previous step, the researcher classified the data based on the kinds of figurative language.

D. Trustworthiness of The Data

Besides applying the procedures on how the data were collected, to convince that the data in this study were trusted, credibility way used to check the trustworthiness of the data. In this study the credibility of the data was supported by the use of theoretical triangulation. The data related to the types of figurative language were triangulated by the use of more than one theories, the researcher used theories of Hatch (1995), Reaske (1966), and Keraf (2009).

Besides using the theoretical triangulation, the trustworthiness of the data was supported by reading many times the lyrics of the songs to identify and categorize the figurative language.

E. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data are analyzed in a way that permits the researcher to answer the research questions. The data analysis in this research involved the following procedures:

1. Reading the whole song lyrics while listening to the song to find some figurative language in the song lyrics.

2. Finding the figurative language in song lyrics by identifying the lyric that contained figurative language.

3. Classifying kinds of figurative language. In this step the researcher classified the figurative languages that have been found in the lyrics and presented them in the following table.

Lyric	Kinds of Figurative

The first column was used for writing the lyric of song and the second column was used for determining kinds of figurative language found in the song.

4. Interpreting song lyrics to find the meanings of figurative language in the lyrics and their messages. To make easier in identifying the meaning of the song lyrics, the researcher read every sentence of the lyrics and found out the contextual meaning of the lyrics based on the biography of the composer.

5. The last step is drawing conclusion based on the analyzed data. After the researcher found the answer from the research problem, then the researcher makes the conclusion from the analyzing data.