# **CHAPTER III**

# **METHODOLOGY**

## **3.1 Method of Research**

A research is an activity carried out to find out the results of a problem. Problems in research form an effective process in obtaining results from the problem being researched (Singh, 2006: 1) . This can be understood through expert statements that the research is the most important process for advancing knowledge for promoting progress and to enable people to relate more effectively to his environment to accomplish his purpose and to resolve his conflicts. Academic research is carried out using several techniques to obtain good research results. This can be seen from the statement by expert, research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. Research is an academic activity and as such the term should be used in a technical sense. (Kothari,2004:1)

According to (Abubakar, 2021:7) tThe type of research seen from the type of data to be obtained is divided into two types: First, Quantitative Research, a research that collects data in the form of numbers or qualitative data that is summarized, for example found in measurement scale. Secondly, Qualitative Research, namely research whose data is in the form of words, sentences, meaning the data not in numerical form. Qualitative methods are typically more flexible – that is, they allow greater spontaneity and Adaptation of the interaction between the researcher and the study participant.( Mack, et all, 2005:4) Based on

the definition by the expert, it can be concluded that in order to gain knowledge, it is necessary to conduct research. Research is a scientific activity carried out systematically. Research using scientific methods can help increase knowledge and human progress. There are 2 types of research, Qualitative and Quantitative. Quantitative Research is a research carried out by collecting data and describing its results with numbers. Qualitative research is a research that is also carried out by collecting data, but its results are not described in numbers but rather in sentences or words.The Researcher used Qualitative research to analyze data.

## **3.2 Data and Source of Data**

According to Singh (2006:212), data are observations or evidence. The scientific educational researches require the data by means of some standardized research tools or self-designed instrument. Data are both qualitative and quantitative in nature. They can be classified into two broad categories:

1. Qualitative data or attributes. The characteristics or traits for which numerical value cannot be assigned, they are called attributes, e.g. motivation, confidence, honesty integrity etc.
2. Quantitative data or variables: The characteristics or traits for which numerical value can be assigned are called variables, e.g. Achievement Intelligena, Aptitude Height, Weight etc.(Singh,2006:213)

The Qualitative data provide the extent and nature of the distribution of the trait or variable measured. The tools are available to measure the variable. In the experimental research data are collected in the controlled situation to study the functional relationship of variables.

## **3.3** **Technique of Collecting Data**

The data collection is the accumulation of specific evidence that will enable the researcher to properly analyze the results of all activities by her research design and procedures. The main purpose of data collection is to verify the research hypotheses. (Singh, 2006:212) Based on the expert's statement, it can be understood that data collection techniques are the methods used by researchers to collect the data needed to solve research problems. Data collection is very necessary for the next stage, namely analyzing the data. These are the technique of collecting data in this research :

1. The Researcher collected data from a collection of lyrics on the album Taking it Back by Meghan Trainor. The researchers obtained data from the data source of the Internet website.

2. After entering the Internet site, the data was created and organized into the form of a Word file.

3. The data formed as a word was then stored in the Folder in the Google Drive. then the data that forms the file is printed into hardcopy. The data can then be used for analysis through Technique of Analyzing Data.

## **3.4 Technique of Analyzing Data**

According to Singh, (2006:223), analysis of data means studying the tabulated material in order to determine inherent facts or meanings. The aim of a research is to find answers to the problems being studied. To get results from research, data analysis is needed to understand the meaning. Understanding the meaning will help the researcher conclude the analysis that has been carried out. The results of the data analysis will be ready to be widely shared with others. Data analysis can be done in various ways. According to Abubakar, (2021:121-124), data analysis is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and other materials, so that it can be understood and the findings can be informed to others.In this research, the researcher used Domain Analysis and Data Presentation Techniques. Domain Analysis is useful for searching and obtaining a general picture or comprehensive understanding. points out that this analysis is closely related to Qualitative research. The researcher analyzes the research data that has been collected then understands and seeks a valid understanding of the data analyzed to obtain meaning from the data studied. After getting valid data analysis results, she then presented the data. According to Hafni,( 2021:48) data presentation is an organized collection of information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions. At this stage, the conclusions or results of the domain analysis are presented in an orderly manner so that they are easy to conclude. Hafni continued. At this stage the researcher attempts to classify and present data according to the main problem, starting with grouping each main problem. So it can be concluded that the data that has been collected and analyzed will be presented in an orderly manner and then classified according to the problems studied following the applicable theory.