CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about design consist of research, research approach, research instruments, the data and data sources, data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

The researcher is using the descriptive qualitative method. The qualitative method was a research procedure which results in descriptive data, including written and oral word from the research objectives whether it is from society or books. Litosseliti (2010, p. 52), qualitative research is concerned with structures and patterns, and how something is. Qualitative studies are inductive which derived from the result of our research. Whereas Susan R. Jones *et al.* (2006, p. 67) stated that qualitative research is guided by the purpose of the study, methodological approach, and research questions, with particular attention to the selection of "cases" most likely to provide in depth coverage and insight into the phenomenon under investigation.

Litosseliti said that qualitative is the research must follow concerned with structure and patterns, but Susan said that is guided to the purpose of the study such as methodological approach and research questions. The writer had argument about qualitative methods that qualitative data is data in the form of words. The research qualitative is likely to use analysis and also more perspective subject. Researchers also use the foundation of the theory is used as a guide to focus the research in accordance with the fact on the ground.

This thesis is an analysis metaphor in the lyrics from album Maher Zain's songs. The writer had given information about his biography Maher Zain's Songs on above in last chapter in the appendix 2. The research is used descriptive qualitative methods because the data is the form of words or qualitative researchers also explain how many kinds of metaphor in selected lyrics of Maher Zain's songs it. The writer will be counting of a lot of types metaphor used in Maher Zain's songs such as conceptual *metaphors, orientational metaphors and ontological metaphors*.

3.2 Research Instruments

The aim of instrument is to support in this study, it is because instrument is used to obtain the data of research. The instrument of this research is the writer herself because there are no other instruments which are more important to be used to obtain the needed data as she becomes a researcher and an instrument. Arikunto (2002, p. 126) the defined instrument is as a tool or a means that the researcher used to collect the data. So the start to makes an analysis can be using on the data which the writers had got it.

3.3 Data and Data Sources

The writer had taken to the data, the first is primary data and the seconds are secondary data. The primary data are album Maher Zain's songs, lyrics and the writer had browsing of second albums in the internet access. The writer had read to understanding of the lyrics and the songs. The writer wants to understand it before she starts to analysis. The secondary data is studying with her lecturer such as studying the semantics; metaphor is part of semantics, language and linguistics, etc. The writer had a source of theory semantics are *Abdul Chaer*, *Patrick Griffiths* and so on, more clearly see in references there are complete was using of the writer to support in the thesis. Not only use of theory semantics but also use the theory of metaphors. The writer has used theory metaphor, such as Hurford et al., *Michiel Leezenberg*, etc and more clearly see in references. Moreover, this below is draft of data sources are,

Data Sources

Primary Data: the researcher had been buying a book in the store, her book is the introduction of semantics in Indonesia language by Abdul Chaer, smart to the grammar by Aswir Suhud etc. She is also taking the album Maher Zain, such as lyrics, songs and he had been reading of the thesis of previous study at other universities at internet access.

Secondary Data: the researcher had been studying with lecturer about theory semantics and metaphor. The writer had the books related to the theory 'semantics a course book' by James R.Hurford and theory metaphor, such as 'the rule of metaphor' by Ricoeur.

Abrams (1999) stated that the word "data" used to be considered the plural of "datum", generally used in the singular, as a mass noun in other fields (p.50). The writer explains about data that, data is a <u>set</u> of <u>values</u> of <u>qualitative</u> or <u>quantitative variables</u>, restated, pieces of data are individual pieces of <u>information</u>. So we are looking and collecting, being the primary data and secondary data. When hunting data of researcher for example, the *libraries, the store, to get the researcher data to the best* and so on.

The researches had been writing to analysis on this thesis the data source all of Maher Zain songs. Warden had explained about data (2011:1) stated that "get data on the organization or individual that owns that server". The data sources of the research are the text of the lyrics on "Maher Zain songs". The researcher focuses on the data analyzed type's metaphor and meaning of each metaphor used in selected lyrics. The writer had chosen seven songs in selected lyrics. The data is from internet access. The lyrics used the data source in this research are; *Forgive Me, Number One For Me, Guide Me All The Way, I Love You So, My Little Girl Feat Aya Zain,, One Big Family, Radhitu Billlahi Rabba.*

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The data of this research are taken from the lyrics Maher Zain's Song. The first the researcher should read and understand the whole text of Lyrics Maher Zain songs. The second the researcher had chosen selected to the appropriate songs in the lyrics "Maher Zain's Songs". The third the researcher had chooses seven lyrics in the songs. The last, the data to be arranged systematically in accordance with the research focuses. To arrange the data, firstly the researcher defined about the theory metaphor and the second explanations about meaning of each of metaphor in selected lyrics Maher Zain's songs.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

The researcher was gathering of the data from the lyrics of Maher Zain's songs. After that the writers had analyzed how it can be to the started analyzing such as Miles and Huberman (1984) the writer is using of analysis of them. The first, Miles and Huberman had suggested that an activity in the qualitative, that the data analysis had done interactively and continues to the times of completely. The size of the data is point thing to the marked by not obtaining further data or new information. The activities include data reduction analysis (data reduction), presentation of data (*data display*) as well as the withdrawal and verification conclusion (*conclusion drawing / verification*). After the second is that one by one they include of core; *conceptual metaphor*, *orientational metaphor*, *ontological metaphor*. And the last the writer is conclusion of all the data analysis.

Miles & Huberman (1984, p.139) stated that, data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that "final" conclusions can be drawn and verified. (p.140) the data reduction is decisions to become clearly to the defined analysis objective, accompanied by an analysis planing.

The writer said about data reduction, that data reduction was refer to the process whereby the mass of qualitative data and obtain interview transcripts, field notes, observation. Reduced and organized, for example, writing summaries, discarding irrelevant data and so on. The irrelevant data is trying and discard all irrelevant information, as unexpected findings may need us to reexamine some data previously considered unnecessary. Miles & Huberman (1984, p. 147) said that data display is the research had been collection the data to analysis before it. To remember that the reader is understands to the display can call qualitative data using similarity matrices and context chart. The data display according the writers that drawing to the conclusion of analysis it.

The writer said about data display. To draw conclusions from the mass of data, Miles and Huberman suggest that a good display of data, in the form of tables, charts, networks and other graphical formats is essential. This is a continual process, rather than just one to be carried out at the end of the data collection.

Miles & Huberman (1984, p. 158) said that conclusion drawing can be drawn and verified. To approach analysis is a large qualitative data set, and often an assortment of complementary approaches. The last analysis should allow you to begin to develop conclusions regarding your study.

The writer said about conclusion drawing / verification that, after gather all data above. The writer is starting to the all data to get approaches of large qualitative data form set it. The conclusion was verified to their validities examined through reference to existing field notes or further data collections. The writer must be clear to get meaning the best of conclusion.