CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research design, research instrument, data, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In conducting this study, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data that indicated to figure of speech of Three *Eyes, Nose, Lips,* song. One of the main features of qualitative research is an interest in meanings, perspective and understandings. The outcome goal of the qualitative research that focuses in textual analysis is discovering meanings and then interpreting the data (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009:210). This research tends to analyze the type of figure of speech and try to discover meanings of the song from the figure of speech found.

To do descriptive analysis, the data are displayed carefully and well-structured. This will help the reader to follow the way the writer analyze the data. As in Creswell (2014:247), during data analysis in qualitative research, the data organizes categorically and chronologically, and reviews repeatedly.

This study is textual analysis, Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:210) said, *"textual analysis involves the identification and interpretation of a set of verbal or non-verbal signs"*. Thus, sign has a meaning. Meaning is at the heart of textual analysis. Meaning can be analyzed from the perspective of the speaker's intent.

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3.2   Instrument

Since this research is qualitative method, then the question is 'What Instrument Is Used to Collect Data?' Lincoln and Guba strongly advocate that the best instrument for qualitative naturalistic inquiry is the human (Lincoln and Guba (1981) in Creswell, 2014:188). So, the main instrument of this research is the researcher himself who act as an interpreter, collector, listener, analyst and reporter of the findings and discussions.
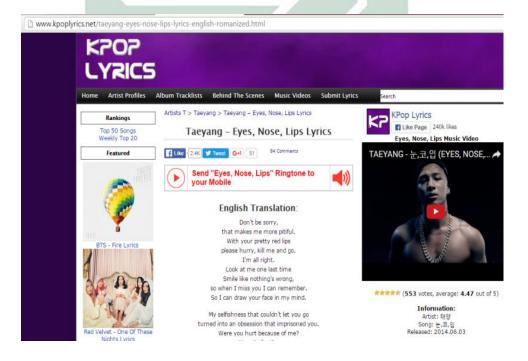
Since this research is textual analysis, the researcher is the interpreter of the selected text or texts. According to the assumptions of textual analysis, there are an infinite number of possible interpretations of any given text and each interpretation is equally valid to the extent that it reflects the meanings attributed to the text by the interpreter. Therefore, the researcher's interpretation is the only one of many possible valid interpretations of a given text. In textual analysis, the researcher rarely seeks other's interpretations; the researcher's own interpretation is salient. (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009: p.211)

All the activities are done by the personal computer, internet and office software. Any information from internet that related and support in conducting this research was collected by personal computer. So, personal computer is the most helpful instrument after the main instrument itself.
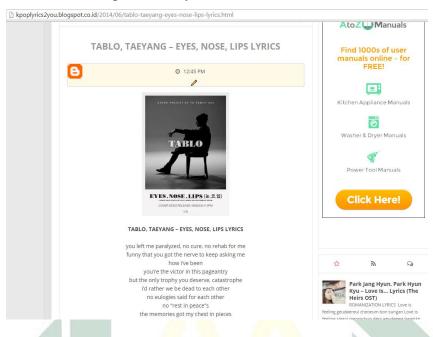
3.3 Data and Data Source

According to Mukhtar (2013:99), Data source is any sources that might be needed for the writer to collect information for a study. And, Data is the empiric information as a support in the scientific and academic research (2013:107). Then, the data of this study are all words, phrases, sentences and expression that indicate and have figure of speech. The writer will scan the three *Eyes, Nose, Lips* songs lyric. The writer takes the music video of the three different versions of the songs from YouTube to avoid an illegal mp3 download. In collecting the translation lyric only for the original version, the writer used browser and used Google search engine to find the lyric. The writer just copy and paste the lyric from the most visited Kpop translation lyric website named *www.kpoplyrics.net* to the Microsoft Word.
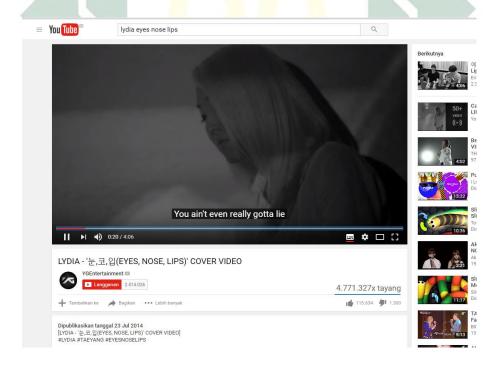
So, the data source of this study is three songs, the first is the original song by Taeyang which is English translated lyric,

then the cover rap version by Tablo,

and the last is a cover, women version by LydiaPaek.

3.4 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer has the role to collect information through

documents. In this study, documents is the printed out lyric from the website that

explained above. The data collection steps in this study are collecting information through structured steps, as well as establishing the protocol for recording information is made by the researcher. It will be explained in the data analysis step (Creswell, 2014).

3.5   Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer has done several steps to analyze the data. The writer used data analysis model from Miles and Huberman (1990), it is flow model analysis. There are collecting data or the writer can say (identifying), data reduction (classifying), display data (interpreting) and drawing conclusion.

1. **Identifying the data of the "*Eyes, Nose, Lips*" song lyric**

   The writer done several steps to identifies the data:

   1. To make an easy scanning, the writer gave a code to each *Version* of the song; V1, V2 and V3.

   2. And the writer gave numbers besides the line of the lyric.

   3. The writer needs to read all three versions of the songs to make a temporary understanding of the song about.

   4. Then the writer detected the words, phrase and sentences that might indicate or contains figure of speech,

   5. The writer gave the red underline of it, for instance (V1,10) = line 10.

   6. Then, the writer sorted all the underlined expression in document note.

Taeyang – Eyes, Nose, Lips Lyrics   (V1)
English Translation:

Don't be sorry,
that makes me more pitiful.
With your pretty red lips
please hurry, kill me and go.
I'm all right.   5
Look at me one last time
Smile like nothing's wrong,
so when I miss you I can remember.
So I can draw your face in my mind.

My selfishness that couldn't let you go   10
turned into an obsession that imprisoned you.
Were you hurt because of me?

The writer identified all expression that might contain kinds of figure of speech. Since there are many kinds of figure of speech, the writer code the data in order to make an easy classifying and help the reader to easily read the data. As stated in (Creswell, 2014) Coding is the process of organizing the data by bracketing chunks (or text or image segments) and writing a word representing a category in the margins (Rossman & Rallis, 2012). These are rules for coding the data:

a. Metaphor = Met

b. Simile = Sim

c. Personification = Pfi

d. Oxymoron = Oxy

e. Hyperbole = Hyp

f. Understatement = Ust

g. Symbol = Sym

h. Metonymy = Mny

i. Synecdoche = Syd

j. Irony = Iny

k. Alliteration = Alt

l. Assonance = Asn

The following of data coding will be as follow: (V1, 10/ Pfi), it means found in the 1st version of the song, line 10 and the kinds of figure of speech is Personification.

2. Classifying kinds of figure of speech

The writer classifies the kinds of figure of speech in a form of table. The writer classifies it based on Christina theory. This step will answer question number one.

	Kinds of figure of speech (Code)	Data	Frequency
1.	Met	(V1,5), .. ,(V2,7)	9
2.	Sim	(V2,4), .. ,(V3,9)	5
3.	Pfi	…	…
4.	Hyp	…	…
	TOTAL		14

3. Interpreting the data

From the findings, then the meaning of each figure of speech found will be interpreted by the writer starts from the first Version of the song. First, the writer discovered the meaning of all expressions found. Each expression is described in one paragraph. Second, move to another figure of speech in the second version of the song, these two activities is repeated until the last version of the song.

Sample: **Metaphor**

1. "*There is something more cold than this weather, It is **her attitude toward me**"*

Interpretation:

In the expression above, the phrase *her attitude* and the word *cold* is compared. The literal term is *her attitude* and the figurative term, *cold*, is implied. In utterance above, we can conclude that 'her attitude is more cold'. But 'attitude' is an abstract thing that we can't touch. It seems doesn't make sense if only use denotation meaning in interpreting this figurative language. The word *cold* is a substitued word. The figurative meaning is '*her attitude towards me is not good or rude*'. Not good or rude here is substitued with *cold.*

In discussion the meaning, the writer use theory from Leech's book connotative meaning. This step answered question number two. Interpreting all figures of speech in each version of the song until the writer can tell and deduce the different from all three different lyric is the final result.

4. Drawing Conclusion

After the writer done with finding and discussion, the kinds of figure of speech that occurred and mostly used in those three "*Eyes, Nose, Lips*" will be known. Also, kind of trope that most contribute in conveying meaning will be known. The last, the meaning from each of those three different lyric will be shown. The writer will draw conclusion from all those point.