

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Research Design

There are many kind of research design in conducting a research. Qualitative research means for exploring and understanding the meaning individual or groups ascribe to a social or human problem.<sup>1</sup> This research does not find the statistic or another counting form such as biography, history and attitude of human being. Beside it is also about role organization, social movement, and interrelationship.<sup>2</sup>

Qualitative method is able to be used to reveal and comprehend something behind hidden phenomena which does not be known anymore. This also can be used to gather the information about something that only known by few people.<sup>3</sup>

Content analysis can also be categorized as qualitative. According to Burhan Bungin, content analysis used to examine the text, images or symbols and etc. that had been documented. In other words, the document in the content

---

<sup>1</sup> John W. Creswell, *Research design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approach*, (California: Sage Publication Inc., 2009), p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Anselm Strauss & Juliet Corbin, *Dasar Dasar Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar 2009), p.4

<sup>3</sup> Anselm Strauss, *Dasar Dasar ....*, p. 5.

analysis is a form of symbolic representations that can be stored or documented for later analysis.<sup>4</sup>

From the definition above, research that will be used by researcher is content analysis research. This study will disclose the idiom used in Adele's song lyrics. Library research will be chosen as research approach. Library research is used to obtain and collect data from written material that needed by the writer that has been published.

### **B. Source of the Data**

The data are the songs from the album of Adele which titled "25" which are adapted from the Adele's official page on [www.adele.com](http://www.adele.com). The album had been launched in 2015. It consists of eleven songs and has been distributed globally. There were many idioms found in this song. In this study, the researcher wanted to know how many idioms exactly found in the book, what types of idiomatic expressions and the meaning of the idiomatic expression found in Adele's album. The songs are listed as follow:

---

<sup>4</sup> Burhan Bungin, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Aktualisasi Ragam Varian Komtemporer*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Press), p. 203.

No.	Song Title	Singer	Album
1.	Hello	Adele	25
2.	Million Years Ago	Adele	25
3.	Send My Love (to Your New Lover)	Adele	25
4.	I Miss You	Adele	25
5.	All I Ask	Adele	25
6.	Water Under the Bridge	Adele	25
7.	Remedy	Adele	25
8.	Love in the Dark	Adele	25
9.	River Lea	Adele	25
10.	Sweetest Demotion	Adele	25
11	When We Were Young	Adele	25

### C. Research Instruments

#### a. Transcription

Suharsimi Arikunto (2013) stated that one of the instruments of research is documentation. In this case the instrument is Adele's song lyrics transcription. The transcription is retrieved from Adele's official website on [www.adele.com](http://www.adele.com). The total of the song

transcriptions are eleven transcriptions from eleven songs in the album “25”. The transcription will be listed in appendices.

#### **D. Data Collecting Technique**

In collecting data, the writer used documentation study. Documentation is a wide range of written material can produce qualitative information. According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2013) this technique is also able to collect data such as notes, transcripts, newspaper, magazine, ancient inscription meeting notes, etc. To do this, the researcher will do are as follows:

1. Transcribing

Transcription was the first step in collecting data. To analyze the lyric, the writer should transcript the song into lyrics. But in order to make the lyrics precise as what the song-writer intended, the writer looked for the lyric from the official website of Adele which can be accessed on [www.adele.com](http://www.adele.com).

2. Reading

After transcribing, the writer then read the lyrics. It was intended to understand the whole content especially idioms.

3. Identifying

While reading the text, I also identified the idioms.

The steps were:

a. Underlining

This was the first step in identifying the data. The suspected idioms found in the lyric were underlined. For example:

*You were falling down*

b. Bracketing<sup>5</sup>

If a group of underlined words go beyond in one line, it will be difficult to determine whether it consists of one or two suspected idiomatic expressions, so the bracketing technique will be useful to separate one another. Therefore, the suspected data will be clearly identified if it is used bracketing technique to separate them from other words

*You were (falling down)*

**E. Data Analysis Technique**

The analysis data technique that researcher used is content analysis. Content analysis is one of the techniques that commonly used in qualitative research. According Mayring as cited by Louis Cohen, it focuses on language

---

<sup>5</sup> Louis Cohen, at all, research method in education, (New York: Routledge, 2007), p. 370.

and linguistic features, meaning in context, is systematic and verifiable (e.g. in its use of codes and categories), as the rules for analysis are explicit, transparent and public. Further, as the data are in a permanent form (texts), verification through reanalysis and replication is possible.<sup>6</sup>

The whole process of content analysis can follow eleven steps: define the research questions to be addressed by the content analysis, define the population from which units of text are to be sampled, define the sample to be included, define the context of generation of the document, define the units of analysis, decide the codes to be used in the analysis, conduct the coding, conduct the data analysis, summarizing, and make speculative inference.<sup>7</sup> In analyzing the data, the researcher took only some steps of content analysis as below:

1. Identifying

For the first step, the writer preferred to analyze the lexemic idioms only, so that I used Adam Makkai's theories (1972:135-179) about lexemic idioms

2. Analyzing and classifying

The writer preferred to analyze the lexemic idioms only, so that I used Adam Makkai's theories

---

<sup>6</sup> Louis Cohen, at all., *Research Method in Education*, (USA: Routledge, 2007), p. 475.

<sup>7</sup> Louis Cohen, at all., *Research Method* ....., p. 476-483.

(1972:135-179) about lexemic idioms. Those lexemic idioms were classified in 6 types. Those were phrasal verbs idioms, tournure idioms, irreversible binomial idioms, phrasal compound idioms, incorporating verbs idioms, and pseudo-idiom.

In analyzing the data, the writer also uses data reduction. Data reduction is not something separate from analysis. It is part of analysis.<sup>8</sup> Reducing data means that summarize and chose things that are basic, focusing on things that are important, sought theme, pattern and remove the unnecessary. In this case, the writer will omit some same idioms found in one song.

After classifying idioms into their types, the writer then will try to find out the meaning of the idioms. The sheet is as follows:

No	Types of Idiom	Expressions	Meaning
1.	Phrasal verb		

---

<sup>8</sup> Greg Guest, etc., <http://methods.sagepub.com/book/applied-thematic-analysis/n6.xml>, accessed on April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2016

	idiom		
2.	Tournure idiom		
3.	Irreversible binomial idiom		
4.	Phrasal compound idiom		
5.	Incorporating verb idiom		
6.	Pseudo idiom		

### 3. Explaining

The researcher will describe and explain idioms used in the song lyrics of Adele's "25" Album as: a) Types of idioms, b) idiomatic meaning c) idiom in English teaching and learning.

### 4. Inferring

Then the researcher will make a conclusion based on the result of the research that was done before.

After finding all the resources that needed, the writer then creates steps to teach idiom in English teaching-learning.