

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher designs the conceptual framework of this research by the following diagram;

#### **A. Research Design**

Researchers in this case used a descriptive qualitative research approach in describing the results obtained in terms of analyzing the analytical abilities in digesting or capturing the words contained in the song lyrics besides to analyze the forms or educational values contained in the song a Million Dreams. Where data is collected in the form of explanations in the form of words supported by statements from recorded interviews and not in the form of numbers such as quantitative research. The process of collecting data is in the form of dialogue sources, magazines or newspapers and related articles and research.<sup>1</sup>

Qualitative investigators discussed data in the form of words or sentences instead of numbers and statistics. The data collected in this case are subject experiences and perspectives where the qualitative researcher tries to reach a description which is the meaning, symbol, message, value, education and conversation. Based on the brief explanation above, the research prioritized accurate explanations in analyzing and presenting what is owned and found in predetermined song lyrics.

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<sup>1</sup>Setiadi, Ag, B, Metode Penulisan untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing: Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2006), h.14.

## **B. Location and Time of Research**

Researchers conducted this research on students in the 8th semester or towards the end at the Tarbiyah Faculty in the English Language Education Study Program at one of the universities in Parepare, namely the State Islamic Institute of IAIN Parepare, in this case it is related to the material or one of the skills in English. namely Listening Skill. In this study, the researcher tried to apply or give instructions to the object in the application of semiotic analysis in one of the target semesters and saw the results and if needed as a support for the results required student responses in the semester through interviews or questionnaires that given during the process analysis. This research requires a minimum of 42 days, including analyzing the data.

## **C. Participant**

Participants in this study students in the category who had done Field Learning Practices (PPL) as prospective teachers as well as students who liked and had heard songs from Hugh Jackman & Michelle Williams, namely A Million Dreams. Researchers used purposive sampling technique. Researchers consider choosing purposive sampling because the researcher in this case wants to obtain in-depth information with the right subject who has in-depth understanding, experience and abilities so that students are taken in semester 8 in where it is known that the number of participants this time is 30 students. can meet the criteria in that. The data are presented descriptively.

#### D. Focus of the Research

To avoid mistakes in the meaning or ambiguity of the terms that used, this time the researcher provides the following key terms:

The value of education can be interpreted that the world of education has changed in a more positive direction, if it becomes the first model only as educational teaching, as moral degradation, then when education must often be balanced with educational values. The key word of this research is the educational value contained in the values of national education in education Article Law Number 20 of 2003 explains that national education in this case is 18 values that need to be possessed as good citizens.

Semiotik analysis (Icon, Index and Symbol) Charles Sanders Peirce is also the father of modern semiotics, he argued that signs are divided into three types, namely index (index) icon (icon) and symbol (symbol). An icon is a sign of a relationship between a marker and a marker which is a scientific equation, an index is a sign that shows a natural relationship between signs and markers that are causal or a causal relationship, symbols are signs that do not show a natural relationship between markers and markers.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Ambarini, Nazla Maharani Umayu, *et al.*, eds., *Semiotika Teori dan Aplikasi pada Karya Sastra*, (Semarang: IGIP PGRI Semarang Press, 2019), h. 36.

## E. Instrument of the Research

### 1. Interview Guide

Interviewing is a useful method for obtaining real data, in a clear sense based on conclusions drawn based on statements from the actor or person being studied, in this case getting an opinion on a particular topic, even at a very personal and detailed level. : Used to support other data, in the sense that it is evidence or material used to deduce the results of the data obtained based on previous applications, in this case the semiotic analysis in a song.

How to collect data from interview guide: In this study, the researcher used structured interviews, where the researcher knew or had previously understood what data or information he wanted to extract from the informant. In a structured interview, the researcher has prepared several systematic questions according to the information that has been obtained previously, then tries to give some of these questions to the informant to get the desired data or information. In collecting research instruments there is 10 question from this research, researchers need several media aids in giving a strong impression or support from the information that has been obtained, such as features in mobile phones such as recordings, cameras and media or other required application features.

The data obtained from the Interview Guide in this study are: in the form of answers related to systematic questions from predetermined instruments, whether based on the impressions obtained after listening to audio or songs from A Million Dreams, as well as trying to obtain or refresh previous knowledge related to Semiotic Anlysis in the previous course, namely Psycoliquistic.

## 2. Voice recorder

The second instrument in this study was an audio recorder. Audio recorders are used to record data during interviews. where it is known that in the audio, whether it is a recording or Mp3, it gives us linguistic information that is denser than field recording and can become evidence in implementation or supporting media in research. The media or tools used by the researcher, in this case, use a smartphone to record audio and if necessary take pictures as evidence that they have done research.

How to collect data from voice recorder: This study also uses a recording device as a data retrieval tool to make it easier for researchers to recall what data or information has been said by the subject. The researcher used a recording device with the contents of the subject. where whenever possible the interviews needed to be recorded and transcribed word for word, so it would not sound wise if the researcher in this case relied solely on memory. For this purpose, it is necessary to use a recording device so that researchers can easily repeat the interview recordings and can contact the subject again if something is incomplete or unclear. The use of a tape recorder, in this case the researcher, is to concentrate more or understand what the subject is saying, both in recording the nuances of voice and sound, as well as aspects of the interview, such as laughter, intonation or affirmation of words and clarity in speaking or if there is a word repeater.

If it is not possible to obtain the contents of the subject, in this case the student, for personal reason, then documentation is needed as a backup or

evidence that there has been an interaction between the two parties, the researcher and the student, either just a written note from the research subject itself.

The data obtained from the voice recorder in this study are: in the form of evidence that there has been an interaction between the researcher and the subject (students) of course with the permission of the subject, if this is not possible, it would require the subject's own notes on the instrument or systematic questions from the researcher or documentation as a form of support or strengthening of the data that has been found in the field.

#### **F. Data Collection Techniques**

There are several instructions or process steps in this case that used so that the process or method used is valid with real data:

1. The researcher chose a song with lyrics or a video clip if needed, entitled A Million Dreams by Hugh Jackman & Michelle Williams.
2. Researchers conducted a previous semiotic analysis on the song A Million Dreams where as a comparison to the data that found in the field later then analyze the signs or symbols found from the song.
3. The second step the researcher asked students to listen to the song three or more times, then structured interviews with the instruments that have been prepared, and students tried to do semiotic analysis in their own way as a form of evaluation of the knowledge that has been obtained in the Psycholinguistic course, then provide clues about the meaning or sign found

and which part of the song or video clip. reflected as the value of character education.

4. Researchers in this case collected and read several books, related materials and references from several relevant sources about the value of character education.
5. Researchers, the value of character or moral education from student interview statements from songs or video clips.
6. Researchers then concluded and analyze the results of the interviews.

## **G. Technique of Data Analysis**

### **1. Interview Analysis**

Interviewing is a question and answer process in research that took place orally (can be conditioned). interviews are questions that asked orally to people who are considered to be able to provide information or explanations about things that are deemed necessary. The type of interview in this study was without guidance, which was carried out independently, but had to be led by a framework of questions that had been examined previously. Interviews were aimed at participants or objects in this research, namely students in the 8th Semester English study program who had met the criteria set at the Tarbiyah Faculty of the State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Parepare.

In general, this research used qualitative research, in this case interactive data analysis. He revealed that the activities carried out in qualitative data analysis continued to the results of the analysis. There are three kinds of qualitative data analysis, namely the stages of data reduction, data presentation,

and drawing conclusions or verification. These activities are indicated in the following terms, including:

- a. **Data reduction (data reduction):** In this data the researcher collects the data that has been obtained from the field and the structured notes that have been obtained, then concludes based on observations and notes on important points, selects important points from a structured field note data collection which is of course important, looking for themes and patterns and discard unnecessary data.
- b. **Data display (data presentation):** This stage, it is done after the data is reduced in the form of a short explanation or brief description, either in the form of a paragraph text or a short explanation..
- c. **Conclusion or verification:** Namely drawing conclusions and verification.  
<sup>3</sup>Based on the presentation of the previous data, the writer took stages in analyzing the data in descriptive qualitative research by explaining the following:
  - 1) Data reduction is the process of selecting, determining focus, simplifying and summarizing and converting raw data into accurate field data based on facts.
  - 2) Data presentation is the description of data in such a way that it can be clearly understood, the data is presented in a structured explanation form.
  - 3) Conclusion drawing is an effort to provide an assessment or interpretation based on the presentation of data that has been done.

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<sup>3</sup> Sugiono, *Metedologi Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), h. 244.



## 2. Voice Record Analysis

To draw a fairly good conclusion, it is necessary not only from one point of view. This means that the same or similar data were be more factual when extracted from several different data sources, which can be called triangulation. This method is done by comparing the degree of confidence of the information obtained. The result of the expected comparison is in the form of similarities or reasons for differences.

The following things need to be considered when analyzing the recording:

- a. Data collected through the use of supporting tools in the recording feature is actual data that comes from conversations between researchers and respondents being studied, as well as conversation data between respondents in carrying out activities, therefore the recording in this case is helpful in remembering what that have been collected.
- b. Data in the form of respondent conversations can be recorded without destroying the existing natural setting.
- c. The researcher's contribution as an interviewer in the form of questions or comments related to events can also be recorded through the Recording feature.
- d. The data obtained can be re-analyzed, after the event or after the stage of reflection again.

