

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Descriptive qualitative methods, according to Bodgan and Biklen (Arafat, 2016), are research techniques that result in descriptive data. Research that focuses on gathering information in an effort to accurately characterize the subject is referred to as descriptive research. Because the data in qualitative research is gathered in the form of words or images rather than numbers, it is descriptive.

In order to examine the idiom data found in Oasis' "The Search Masterplan" album, the researcher employed qualitative descriptive research, as described above. Researchers use the Internet and a music streaming service called Spotify to find the information they need to analyze the lyrics from the Oasis album "The Masterplan."

B. Research Setting

The setting location of this research can be flexible, depends on the researcher himself. The setting of this research is carried out in the researcher's room or library or every placed that is possible to do the research.

C. Research Instrument

1. The researcher as Human Instrument

The researcher themselves serves as the research instrument in qualitative research; they are responsible for gathering and identifying the information that helps define the different forms and meanings of idioms. The key tool for gathering and analyzing data is the researcher. Instead than using surveys or inventories, these human tools mediate data. According to (Sugiyono, 2009), qualitative research is a methodology built on a positive attitude and used to analyze an object's scientific condition, with the researcher serving as the main tool.

2. Documentation

A prior note is documentation. The document may consist of a letter, photograph, text, script, or artistic creation (Sugiyono, 2015). Documentation is the process of gathering information from a variety of sources, including books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and the internet. The documentation approach will be used to gather the data for this study. The data was gathered by browsing song lyrics on the Internet and on Spotify, listening to the songs and reading the lyrics repeatedly and carefully to understand their meaning, and making notes of every word or phrase that is thought to be an idiom before writing it on a separate piece of paper to be further analyzed.

3. Tabulation

A method of processing data or information by setting it up in a table is called tabulation. The goal of tabulation is to make the data easy to arrange, quantify, and do so in a straightforward manner. The data that will be studied should be summarized in the table. Tabulation makes it easier to organize data into rows and columns for the purpose of illuminating research findings. A tabulation is a tool used in this study to separate and group the data based on characteristics discovered in the sentences of a data source for simple table-based analysis (Aziza, 2019).

In order to efficiently conduct research using a table, tabulation is a method for categorizing information based on the specific types of data that are identified during the analysis of a data source. All the data that will be analyzed should be able to be summarized in a table. Like the illustration in the following table:

Table 1.Data of Idioms in “The Masterplan” Album by Oasis

No	Song Title	Idioms	Types

Table 2. Classification of Idioms in “The Masterplan” Album by Oasis

No	Classification of Idioms	Amount	Percentage (%)

D. Data Source

1. Subject of the Study

The subject of the research is the song that is concluded in "The Masterplan" Album by Oasis, that are:

- a. "The Masterplan"
- b. "Going Nowhere"
- c. "Fade Away"
- d. "Listen Up"
- e. "Rocking Chair"
- f. "Half the World away"
- g. "(It's Good) to Be Free"
- h. "Stay Young"
- i. "Headshrinker"

2. Object of the Study

The object of this research is types and meaning of idioms in "The Masteplan" Album by Oasis. This research will analyze the types and meaning of idioms.

3. Source of the Data

The lyrics of "The Masterplan" Album by Oasis will be taken from Internet and Spotify.

E. Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection is crucial to obtaining the data. After creating the necessary study tools, the researcher gathered the pertinent data. This study makes use of certain data sources, including:

1) Researcher as Human Instrument

In this investigation, the researcher is the tool. The researcher employs human participants because the data are qualitative in nature. Quantitative research involves formulas and data interpretation, whereas qualitative research makes use of the researcher as the instrument.

2) Documentation

According to Nugrahani (2014), documents are information that helps the gathering of research data. Carefully studying, reading, and taking notes on papers will yield a lot of valuable information to obtain a substantial amount of data. The "The Masterplan" album by Oasis songs and lyrics can be gathered and downloaded via the Internet and Spotify. After listening to and reading the song lyrics, discover the idioms there, and then research the many kinds of idiomatic expressions.

3) Tabulation

The researcher employs tabulation, which historically made data analysis simpler. The researcher creates a table as part of the examination of Oasis' "The Masterplan" album's idiom. After analyzing The Masterplan" album by Oasis, the researcher determined the data and explained it. She then entered the data into tabulation to make it easier to locate different types of idiom expressions. After entering the data into a tabulation to make it easier to grasp, the researcher then describes the different sorts of idiom expression.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of analysis:

1. A qualitative descriptive method based on the theories will be used to analyze the data. According to the theory proposed (McCarthy and O'Dell, 2010), the idioms will be grouped based on their types, and the theory was used to assess the idioms' meanings (Cooper, 1999).
2. Sorting the different idiomatic terms that can be found in music lyrics.
3. As a last step, the researcher provided an interpretation and a summary of the data.