CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Qualitative approaches are used by researchers. Sugiyono claims that (2016), Qualitative research methods are those that use the researcher as the primary instrument to investigate the status of natural objects. However, qualitative research is defined by Bogdan and Taylor (1990) in Gunawan (2014:82) as a method for gathering descriptive data from people in the form of written or spoken words, as well as observable behaviors that are geared toward individuals and holistically. In this situation, the researcher must concentrate on the song lyrics, which will be studied descriptively through a word/phrase analysis. To explain the quality of something in an informative way so that inferences can be reached about what can be imagined, what can happen, or what can happen at any given time is the purpose of qualitative research.The information is further assessed by presenting it as a sample of each type of equivalent meaning between song lyrics How Far I'll Go and the lyrics of the song Seberapa jauh Ku Melangkah.

B. Source of Data

In each study, in addition to employing the appropriate approach, the ability to select the appropriate data gathering method is required. Data is a crucial aspect of research because it is required in every study. In this study, the data source is the thing from which the researcher collects the information (Sutopo, 2002). Primary data is the sort of data used in this final project. The source and target languages are the most important pieces of information. The source language of Auli'i Cravalho and the target language of the song lyrics by Maudy Ayunda are taken from original Auli'i Cravalho songs of the official site/channel https://youtu.be/cPAbx5kgCJo by Disney music VEVO and taken from original Maudy Ayunda songs of the official site/channel

https://youtu.be/Y9Omp8xd3DE by Disney Indonesia. Research data based on song lyrics were analyzed descriptively in the form of words/phrases to collect data.
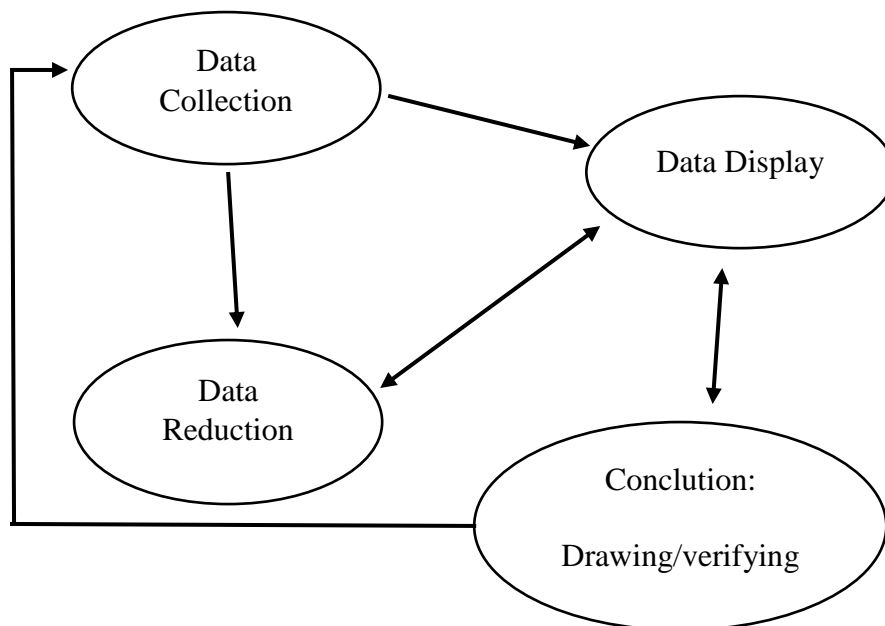
C. Data Collecting Techniques

Because the research goal is to get data, both primary and secondary data, data collection procedures are a high priority with strategic importance in research Sugiyono (2013). The research data collection techniques that used in this research as follows:

1. Download the song lyric in the Engish version and Indonesian version.
2. Analyzing each line of English and Indonesian song lyrics. Afterwards compare them using the Peter Network theory.
3. Identifying the translation's emphasis by comparing it to Nida and Taber's theory (formal equivalence or dynamic equivalence).

D. Data Validity Techniques

The researchers employed a technique based on Miles, M. B., and Huberman, A. M. in Sugiono (2014) using the phases Data Reduction, Data Display, and Conclusions/Images/Verification to verify the authenticity of the data. The graphic below highlights this:

Picture 2

Interactive Model (Miles, M. B. & Huberman, A. M. 1984)

1. The process of choosing, concentrating, reducing, abstracting, and changing data from written field notes or transcriptions is known as data reduction. Not only must the data be compacted for manageability's sake, but it must also be altered so that it can be understood in terms of the concerns at hand.

2. Data Display: Data visualization is the second primary flow of analysis activity. A 'display' is a well-organized collection of data that allows for conclusions to be drawn and actions to be taken. Narrative text has been the most common method of presenting qualitative data. The data was presented first, followed by a description. The researcher begins by looking at the data from the song lyrics translation. Second, the study compares the source language's original lyric to the target language's lyric. The next step is to figure out what translation techniques the translator employed to translate the lyrics. by Auli'i Cravalho based on

Peter Newmark's theory that consists of eight translation procedures to determine how the translator approaches music lyrics translation in Auli'i Cravalho Songs.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification: The drawing and verification of conclusions is the third stream of analysis activity. The qualitative analyst starts deciding what things mean as soon as the data is collected, identifying regularities, patterns, explanations, probable configurations, causal processes, and propositions. It's possible that conclusions won't materialize until after the data has been collected. by Auli'i Cravalho"s English song.