

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of Study

Language has a very important and absolute role in everyday life so that language becomes a tool in communication and establishing relationships. Language is often referred to as an interpretation of what is being conveyed by the communicator to the communicant. However, not all ways of communicating are the same in the sense that it all depends on the speech function. For example, the language used by a student and a lecturer will certainly be different when talking to his friends. According to Halliday (1994:15) divides the way use language into different "Metafunctions": ideational metafunctions, interpersonal metafunctions, and textual metafunctions.

The interpersonal function is an interpretation of language in its function as an exchange, which is a doing function of language; it is concerned with language as an action. Interpersonal metafunction is fundamentally realized through the system of mood and modality. According to Halliday (2004:684) Modality is an adverb of sentence to show expression of speaker. What speaker tell about the situation to listener. Modality refers to the choice of an intermediary between yes and no which is guided by uncertain things that must be ascertained. This is an important way of expressing arguments and opinions. With the modality, a person is free to express ideas or problems that are not facts with varying degrees of certainty.

According to Halliday (1994:89) modality is likened to explaining the speaker's opinion, while the question is the opinion that is expected from the listener. There are two types of modality is modalization and modulation, in this type of modality will certainly have its own character. The use of these modality in the Hillsong worship album spiritual songs.

Many people listen to songs without knowing the meaning in the lyrics, especially if there is a modality. Therefore, writer are interested in examining modality with data from spiritual songs from hillsong worship. In this thesis, the writer focuses on the modality analysis of spiritual song lyrics based on the types, values, and orientation modality. The results of this thesis are expected to help readers understand the use of modality in song lyrics.

This study uses the Linguistic Systemic Function M.A.K Halliday (2004:2) as an analytical tool. there are have two types, three Value and four Orientation. From this modality, the speaker's attitude towards the situation is obtained, the conditions for detecting meaning for the listener. The modality analysis in the lyrics of the spiritual song Hillsong Worship has a meaning that can be known from feelings, judgments, beliefs or knowledge about what has been conveyed through the song.

Based on the explanations above, the writer intends to conduct the study entitled **“An Analysis of Modality in the Spritual song lyric of the Hillsong Worship Album”**

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above. The problem is formulated as following:

1. What types and values of modality are found in the Spritual song lyrics of the Hillsong worship album?
2. How does the orientation of modality in the Spritual song lyrics of the Hillsong worship album?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

Related to the questions on the problems of the study, the objectives of this analysis are:

1. To describe the type and value of the modality in the Spritual song lyrics of the Hillsong worship album.
2. To determine the orientation of modality contained in the Spritual song lyrics of the Hillsong worship album.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Based on this background, the writer limits this study to focus on the theory of M.A.K Halliday (2004:684), by analyzing the type, value and orientation of modality in song lyrics, there are 28 songs to be analyzed whose lyrics are taken from the internet.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

In this study is expected to be able to deepen the readers knowledge, give meaning theoretically and practically in learning modality, especially for

prospective students who have an interest in this kind of analysis. The results of this study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

1.5.1 Theoretical

1. This study can be used as a reference for further writer who are interested in discussing modality.
2. The results of this study are expected to be useful and enrich information for readers to better understand the modality.

1.5.2 Practically

1. Writer

This study is useful for the writer because it can broaden the writer understanding of modality.

2. For students of the English Department

This study can help students develop their communicative skill competencies effectively, especially modality.

3. For Lecturers

For lecturers, this study is expected to inspire them in teaching modality.

4. For readers

Especially for other writers, with the hope that the modality can be expanded again. this will provide more information about the modality and be a reference.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This study presents of many important aspects concerning the theoretical framework those are Systemic Functional Linguistics, Interpersonal functional, Modality, Song lyric, Conceptual framework, to make it close, the writer used to describe the theoretical framework.

2.1.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics

According to Cornillie (2012:23) language can be defined from the situation or context, language involves interactions in which we initiate or respond to the act of providing or demanding goods and services or information. culture that influences it, where of course every culture will have its own language and is related to the cultural values that we communicate. language will always be used to communicate between humans, both individually and in groups. language can be used in a more specific context or situation, which is referred to as a situation context.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a theory about language as a resource for making meaning based on a context of situation and a context of culture, are about the social world, especially the relationship between speakers and listeners, and is related to clauses as communication exchanges According to Halliday (1985:13). A person will need to communicate with others to share ideas, thoughts, views, opinions and information. To communicate with other people, of course, you will need a language file that can be understood between the two

actors. The problem is that every country must have a different language, not always use the same. but there are times when someone establishes communication with other countries, so that they are required to learn a language that is not the language so that communication is established.

According to Halliday (1985:13) Established a theory of basic functions of language, dividing the lexicogrammar into three broad metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Each of the three metafunctions is concerned with a different aspect of clause meaning and is linked to various modes of clause meaning. In a general sense, conceptual metaphors are about the natural world, clauses as symbols are essential to us, including our own consciousness. Interpersonal metaphors are concerned with clauses as an exchange and are concerned with the social environment, especially the relationship between speaker and listener.

2.1.1.1 Interpersonal functional

The understanding of language in its use as an exchange, namely events between two or more people that are often carried out and can be formal or informal, is known as interpersonal function. It's about language in reality. For example, during discussions with the interlocutor, someone may explore their history and experiences. Where there will be interaction between speaker and listener. As Halliday (1985:68-71) suggests, every time you start, two people use language to interact, one of the things they do with it is to build a relationship between them by looking at the conditions they are experiencing, not to hurt their words.

The process of sending and receiving messages between two or more individuals, whether formal or informal, is known as interpersonal communication. Interpersonal communication is described as feedback that is connected to one another in order to improve one's personal effectiveness as well as interpersonal effectiveness. Interpersonal communication requires actors to meet face to face between two or more people by carrying verbal and non verbal messages so that each can understand each other and interact effectively, De Vito (2009:15).

Interpersonal meaning can be seen from the point of view that language functions in constructing social interactions. In social interaction, the speaker will try to convey the things that are expected by the interlocutor to hear and reply to what is said so that communication occurs with each other, in other words, giving mutual responses and opinions on what has been discussed, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:106). This interpersonal meaning is then described in word order through what is called "Modality", Gerot and Wignell (1994:13).

2.1.2 Modality

Without understanding it, we will inadvertently use or find adverbs in a sentence when constructing it. This adverb is usually found in a sentence with a complete element. There are many forms of adverbs. Time adverbs, position adverbs, tool adverbs, and process adverbs are the most common forms of adverbs. Way adverbs, also known as adverbs of modality, are one of the topics we'll be discussing this time. A modal explanation or discussion is an argument, desire, attitude, or feeling expressed by the speaker in response to the situation or

behavior of the interlocutor in the form of a sentence. According to Gerot & Wignell (1994:28) state that modality represents the interpersonal meaning since it indicates the speakers' judgement of the probability or the obligation involved in what he or she is saying. According to Fairclough (2003:164) argues that modality are related to what is the basis of the speaker, about what is true and what needs to be stated not.

According to Thompson (2013:67) Modality describes a sentence that expresses the speaker's attitude toward what is being addressed or told to another, whether it is about acts, situations, events, or attitudes toward the interlocutor, such that an attitude occurs in the form of comments, possibility, wishes or permits to clarify what has been stated. Modality is a mechanism that can be used to emphasize participation in the facts of what has been communicated.

The modality relates to the choice between yes and no because the absence of clarifying truth only implies something that is not necessarily true, emphasizing a sense of uncertainty which will create a question to reinforce. This is an important technique of expressing arguments and opinions. People can convey ideas that aren't facts with varying degrees of certainty by using modality. Greetings, Halliday (1985:86). In addition, Fairclough (2003:164) claims that modality has to do with the speaker's commitment to what is real and essential.

The speakers assessment of the status of what is said, or the speakers request for an assessment from the listener speaker, is the modality Halliday (2014:86). Modality, according to Fairclough (2003:164), is linked to dedication, which involves the speaker's judgment and attitude in conveying ideas and

messages in the text. KBBI modality is the classification of statements according to the matter of denying or denying the possibility or necessity, the way the speaker expresses his attitude towards a situation in an interpersonal communication, the meaning of possibility, necessity, reality, etc. which is stated in the sentence (in Indonesian it is stated as perhaps, must etc).

Kristianti (2020:13) The use of modality in certain reactions often appears to defend a speaker opinion. In fact, not a few of the speakers use these modality to impose their opinion and don't want to be blamed by the interlocutor. An example of using a modality is "with this we also have to understand that all victims of Covid-19 can die if they catch the virus". In the sentence there is a word that must contain an element of necessity that must be understood and believed.

2.1.3 Types of Modality

Propositions (Modalization) and Proposals are the two general categories that Halliday (2004:147) divides modality into (Modulation). There are two types of modality, each of which is further divided into two types. Modalization is divided into tendency and responsibility, while capitalization is divided into probability and habit.

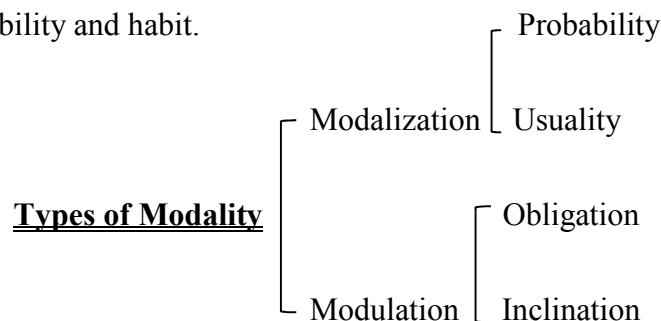


Figure 2.1 Types of Modality (Halliday, 2004)

2.1.3.1 Modalization

The speaker's mindset is reflected by the information he delivered, divided metaphor of modality into two categories, namely modalization (probability and usuality). It is the speaker's way of inadvertently accessing the text and voicing opinions about the assurance, probability or anything that occurs or is occurring Eggins (2004:174). It reflects the speaker's implied opinion in any case. According to Martin et. al. (2011:143) stated that modulation consists of obligation and inclination. Readiness consists of inclination and Modalization has two intermediaries: probability (possible/probable/certain) and usuality (sometimes/usually/always), that is:

a. Probability

An occurrence or event in which the speaker expresses an estimate of the probability that it will not actually occur, implying that the probability of the event is 0. Probability can be defined in the same way adding a capital letter to a word with the same meaning does not alter its meaning. Probability serves as a means of limited communication and additional capital.

The possibility form would characterize the speakers 'yes or no' certainty, as well as the chance that he or she is unsure. The speaker would try to look as if he can persuade something that is happening in this type. A typical facial expression is expressed by probability: operator with a finite capital, probability additional capital operator and by both finite capital operator and probability additional capital operator at the same time, according to Halliday (1994:89).

When a speaker judges the possibility or likelihood of something happening or not happening, he or she uses the term probability. It's made up of the words may and surely. Strangeness occurs when a speaker expresses an opinion about how often something occurs. It is made up of the words sometimes, commonly and always.

An example show the modality that are included in this type:

(a) The world will end in a week or so.

In the sentence the main word modal 'will' is used which means it does not necessarily indicate a presupposition expression. in the sense of representing yes and no in the assessment of information exchange between speakers and listener. in this example the speaker is trying to convince the world that it is coming to an end using supportive speech, signaling the speakers assessment of probability, a possibility that is not necessarily the case.

b. Usuality

Usuality is a condition that refers to the assessment of the frequency that occurs, how often it occurs, position on a scale between positive and negative (always/never). Attaches the degree of oftenness from the speaker. Within this type, the speaker exchanges his judgement to reader about how often something is to happen. Usuality can be expressed by three typical expressions: finite modal operator, modal adjunct of usuality and by both finite modal operator and modal adjunct of usuality at the same time, Halliday (1994: 89). An example show the modality that are included in this type:

(b) Everything that happens is always God's will

The underlined word that is additional capital 'always' is an expression of the modality. Speeches exchange information between one another, the addition of the oddity of 'always' represents the meaning of 'yes and no' or ordinary title. Additional capital from prioritizing 'always' is changing with the belief that something that often happens and becomes common place

2.1.3.2 Modulation

Modulation is a means of communicating judgments or perceptions about a situations actions or behaviour, Eggins (2004:181). Divided metaphor of modality into two categories, namely modalization (Obligation and Inclination) listeners have several choices for expressing their feelings when something isn't quite right, thanks to modulation. Modulation brings about two possible types of intermediaries: orders or offers. the positive and negative states of the modulation do and do not. expression of their assessment/attitude about an action (goods/service interaction) Thus modulation can be divided into two, that is:

a. Obligation

The type of obligation indicates that the speech is in the form of an order from the speaker to the interlocutor. The word used to make a request from the second person. The command of the speaker that must be carried out by the listener is guided by the form of obligation. involves a responsibility/pressure that the recipient says to fulfill the request of the recipient. In other words, it indicates whether it is enforceable or not. Permitted, recommended and mandatory are the

three levels of obligation. An example show the modality that are included in this type:

- a. Participants are expected to maintain their faith

The word 'expected', expresses a demand for pressure that gives a hope to be done. obligations that must be carried out require a good response.

b. Inclination

This type of inclination indicates the speaker's willingness to fulfill the offer. the speaker's tendency to do something and the ability of his own feelings, refers to the willingness or readiness. This type of italics reveals that the words conveyed mean indirectly in the form of suggestions conveyed by the speaker to the listener in the hope of getting a reply whether something can be done or not done by the speaker. The tendency is characterized by: ability, will and determination.

An example show the modality that are included in this type:

- b. Tika is keen to understanding religion.

The underlined terms, the adjective 'keen,' expresses the modality in a different way. Knowledge is exchanged between the speaker and the audience. The speaker attempts to engage the audience in conversation so that he or she knows what is being said. The degree of slope is represented by the adjective 'Keen.' According to Halliday (1994:89) the adjective 'keen' represents a passive verb and an adjective in a positive and negative medium. which means the adjective 'keen' does not mean yes or no. only as an intermediary modality.

2.1.4 Value of Modality

The various types of modality : Probability, Usuality, Obligation, and Inclination are divided into High, Median and Low value in terms of the current value. The degree or derivative it is likely to do with a positive or negative polar role. High values are near the positive pole, indicating which modality is most likely to work, whereas low values are near the negative pole, indicating which modality is least likely to work.

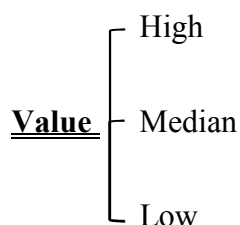


Figure 2.2 Value of Modality (Halliday, 2004)

Table 2.1 Three 'Values' of modality

Value	Probability	Usuality	Obligation	Inclination
High	Certain	Always	Required	Determined
Median	Probable	Usually	Supposed	Keen
Low	Possible	Sometimes	Allowed	Willing

Based on the picture above, modality can be classified into three degrees, Halliday & Matthiessen (2004: 622):

1. High

Implies that the speaker has high confidence, doing something most often requires someone to do something.

2. Median

Value containing positive or negative meaning is the speaker's meaning can be seen between the meaning of yes or no. used when someone asks someone else to do something.

3. Low

Degree implies that the speaker has low self-confidence or when there is weak certainty in the speaker's statement on the topic. It contains negativity or does not make sense.

2.1.5 The Orientation in Modality

The orientation is the fundamental difference that defines how each form of modality will be realized. Subjective modality indicates the opinion and personal judgment of the speaker's experience, objective modality indicates the opinion and personal judgment of the experience of a third person or (non-interactant) who is not involved in the interaction. While the explicit modality is a modality in real conditions that can be analyzed in writing or orally. It means the actual state of being spoken, written or expressed and the modality implicit in other non-significant expressions indicating presuppositions.

Subjective and Objective modality, respectively, are my sentence must go and he must go now or he must go now. Meanwhile, implicit modality is a modality that is either explicitly expressed by the speaker using the modality or is mentioned in the same clause as the main proposition, such as in the clause: I have to leave this house; we are supposed to eat now; he should be back now. On the other hand, explicit modality is a modality that is directly encoded in modal but in

other realizations or when expressed in separate clauses or in other words, explicit modality can be called as metaphor modality.

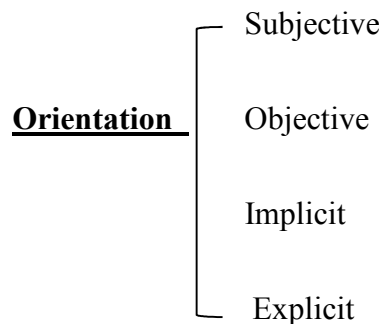


Figure 2.3 System of Modality Orientation (Halliday, 2004)

2.1.6 Song and lyric

2.1.6.1 Song

In everyday life, songs are a form of entertainment that is heard very often and is familiar. under any circumstances and wherever someone will listen to a song whether on purpose or not, so that many are dependent on listening to songs every day. besides that, songs are also often used to represent stories of life experiences or feelings that are felt. songs are also often used to accompany a film or drama.

According to Banoe (2003:233), is a melody that is heard. Furthermore, the format of musical works to be sung or played in specific patterns and styles. Based on the above meanings, a song is a set of tones or rhythmic sounds sung with the accompaniment of musical instruments. song is the art of tone or sound in sequence, a combination in a temporal sequence which is usually accompanied by a musical instrument to produce a rhythm or rhythmic sound called a song.

2.1.6.2 Lyric

It is an expression or state that is seen, heard or experienced and is expressed in a word which is in the form of a sentence with the appropriate meaning of what has been felt. The warden or writer will learn what is felt until it is expressed and plays the words that form the lyrics combined with musical notation and melody and a music is created from these words. The resulting lyrics are in the form of poetry which is sung with beautiful melodic sounds so as to make listeners entertained through the lyrics of the songs sung and the message conveyed through the song can be conveyed.

The style of language and distortion in the words and reinforced by the use of melodies and musical notations that are adapted to the lyrics so that the listener carried away with what he thought the author, Awe (2003:13). Songs can be used to ignite enthusiasm, such as during times of struggle, unite differences, play with someone's emotions and feelings with the aim of instilling attitudes or values that people can then feel as natural, correct and appropriate. Song lyrics are an expression of someone's expression of what is heard, seen or experienced. the creator will play the words that form a sentence that makes up the song lyrics.

2.1.7 Previous Research

There are some Previous research in analyzing modality in many aspects of study to support this thesis:

Kristianti (2020), Explored interpersonal meanings of modality in Jacinda Ardern'S Speeches on Covid-19. In this research, SFL is employed to discover the interpersonal meanings on Jacinda Ardern's speeches on COVID-19, seen from

the modality since it is one of the most important elements in SFL which shows the speaker's attitudes. This research uses Jacinda Ardern's speeches on 20 April 2020 and 15 July 2020. Halliday's modal category is used as the theoretical framework; thus, the interpretation will derive from his theory. This research also employs discourse analysis as the approach in order to understand the relation between language elements and social context in meaning-making. This study had different implementation of modal category from what Halliday had proposed which is triggered by the social situation during pandemic in New Zealand. This research discovers that the first speech only uses two types of modality which are probability and obligation, meanwhile the second speech uses all types of modality.

Syamsidar, S., Yatmikasari, I., & Nurrachman, D. (2019). Studied mood and modality in Soekarno's 1955 speech. This study deals with the interpersonal meaning of Soekarno's speech in the first 1955 Asian-African Conference. The study focuses on analysing mood types and choice of modality in that speech. As the speech brought the theme of spirit of solidarity and brotherhood, then this study aims at examining how the choice of mood types and modality represent this theme. From the discussion, it is found that clauses are mostly categorized as declarative clauses. In addition, it is found that the speaker is neutral and seems to have close relation with the audience. Meanwhile, the use of low degree of modality is helpful to encourage the audience's confidence to act together.

Pulungan, et al, (2021), Studied modality in Teaching Learning Process. The objective of this study is to explain the reason of utilizing modality in Teaching Learning Process. The research methodology used in the research is

qualitative research design. The data were analyzed by applying the theory of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014). The findings of this study revealed that the reasons of the teacher applied the modality to give the instruction during teaching learning process and to show the power of the teacher in managing the class and to encourage the students to give feedbacks or responses to the teacher. The conclusion of this research also could be known that the use of modality related to the context and context of cultural.

Siska, (2018). Explored Modality Through Song In Teaching Grammar. This study aims to describe the ability of students to learn grammar, especially modality by using songs. Modality as a topic given in Grammar I that the researchers taught in the 2016 and 2017 academic years needs serious attention because students have difficulty making sentences using modalities so that the student's score level in each exercise is in the low range. ability. Then the researcher described the data obtained from the modality test without manipulation. The results of the teaching and testing process showed that the students got a better understanding of using the modalities and their abilities improved significantly.

Suhadi, (2017). Studied epistemic Modality and Deontic Modality: Two Sides of a Coin. Epistemic modality refers to the use of modality which is based on the speaker's evaluation and judgment in relation to the degree of confidence of the knowledge on the proposition. It functions to comment on and evaluate an interpretation of reality in carrying out speech functions. Deontic modality indicates whether the proposition expressed by a command is obligatory, advisable or permissible according to some normative background such as law,

morality, convention, etc. In many instances, the meanings of both types of modality are relative and complements to each other. The evidence of some extrinsic modalities such as must, should, may, and can indicates that they may fall under both types; thus, they are like two sides of a coin which carry its value from the meaning conveyed by each side.

Mutia, S, (2018). Studied metaphor of modality in “eighty days yellow” novel by vina jackson. The purpose of the study to analyze the types of metaphor of modality, describe the realization metaphor of modality and explain the context of metaphor of modality in novel. The research was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative design. The data for this study were the sentences in novel. The data analyzed using Halliday’s Theory. The findings of the study showed that there were three types of the metaphor of modality used in novel such as probability was (50,65%) with 109 occurrences, usuality was 31,10% with 84 occurrences, and obligation (18,25%) with 70 occurrences, the realization of metaphor of modality in novel were think, will, probably, usually, want, should, expected, usual, and supposed. and the context of metaphor of modality was the social context. We interacted with other people in the social context. Further, the interaction in our surroundings like friends and family. What you speak or how you act to everyone influences how you interpret.

Zhai, (2018). Studied interpersonal Meanings of Modality in Micro-blogging English News Discourse by the case of “Donald Trump’s Muslim Entry Ban. This study aims to conduct a systemic analysis of modality type, value and orientation under the framework of Halliday’s Systemic-functional Grammar in order to explore the interpersonal meanings of modality in English news

discourse. The research data is drawn from micro-blogging official platforms, among which 20 pieces of news discourse in all are selected to establish a small type of corpus. All the 20 pieces of news discourse are taken from the micro-blogging in 1.20 to 2.20 of 2017. All the news is about “Donald Trump’s Muslim Entry Ban” (A ban made by Donald Trump, which claimed that Muslim can’t enter America). Meanwhile, both qualitative and quantitative research methods are adopted to discover the distribution of modality in micro-blogging news discourse and its interpersonal meanings, and hence to deepen people’s cognition and understanding on micro-blogging news discourse. Through a detailed analysis, the study has a lot of findings.

Rahmasari, S., & Lauwren, S, (2020). Explored modality on the Official Website of Indonesian Tourism. This research was conducted to see how the official Indonesian tourism website utilizes modalities to present Indonesian tourism discourse. This paper finds the modalities used in the form of probabilities, habits, tendencies, and obligations. These different types of modalities are used to describe the three domains of tourism discourse: travel and access, playgrounds, and authenticity. It is concluded that the government uses the website to ensure the readers are well informed about the destination and safety of Indonesian tourism during their visit to Indonesia.

Sebayang, (2018). Studied interpersonal Metafunction Analysis Of Martin Luther King Jr.’S Speech. This study mainly involves the analysis of mood type, value of modality and personal pronoun system. There are 519 data of clauses which are investigated in this study. This study finds that the prominent mood type, value of modality and personal pronoun are declarative mood, median value

of modality and first personal pronoun system respectively. The use of the median value of modality also dominates the modality realized in the speeches with 80 occurrences, or (47.3%) and the first personal pronoun system is the most prominent one with 301 occurrences, or (60.08%). Different uses of mood type, value of modality, and personal pronoun system can convey different levels of interpersonal meaning: different status, purpose, meaning and relationship between the speaker and the audience.

Oktavia, J. I. (2020). Studied translation Techniques of Modality in Hortatory Text by English Department Students of UN. This study analyzes the modality of translation techniques in hortatory texts and the accuracy of hortatory text translations made by students of the 2017 academic year in the Department of English Language and Literature. The purpose of this study was to determine the translation techniques used in the translation of modalities in the hortatory text and the accuracy of the translation in translating the hortatory text entitled "Defend the forest". The instrumentation of this research is a translation test. The results of this study indicate that English Language and Literature Department students use the established equivalence technique as the most widely used technique for translating the hortatory text entitled "preserving the forest". For accuracy in translating hortatory text, the average score is 2.67 which is categorized as accurate translation.

2.1.8 Conceptual Framework

An explanation of how this study was conducted by the writer with regard to the research problem:

In this conceptual framework it can be seen the parts to be studied, which uses the material modality whose superior is an interpersonal function. The writer will examine the modality contained in the song lyrics of Hillsong worship album, the problems that become the benchmark for writer, namely: the type, value and orientation of the modality that can be contained in the spiritual song. Which in type there are two parts, namely modalization and modulation which also have a probability, usuality, obligation and inclination of part. After that the second problem is the value, the value in the modality which has three parts high, median and low. Then the last problem is the orientation which has four parts of the subject, object, explicit and implicit. From the results of this study, the existing problems will be answered so that from the results of this study it can be seen how often the modality is used in the spiritual song of the Hillsong Worship album.

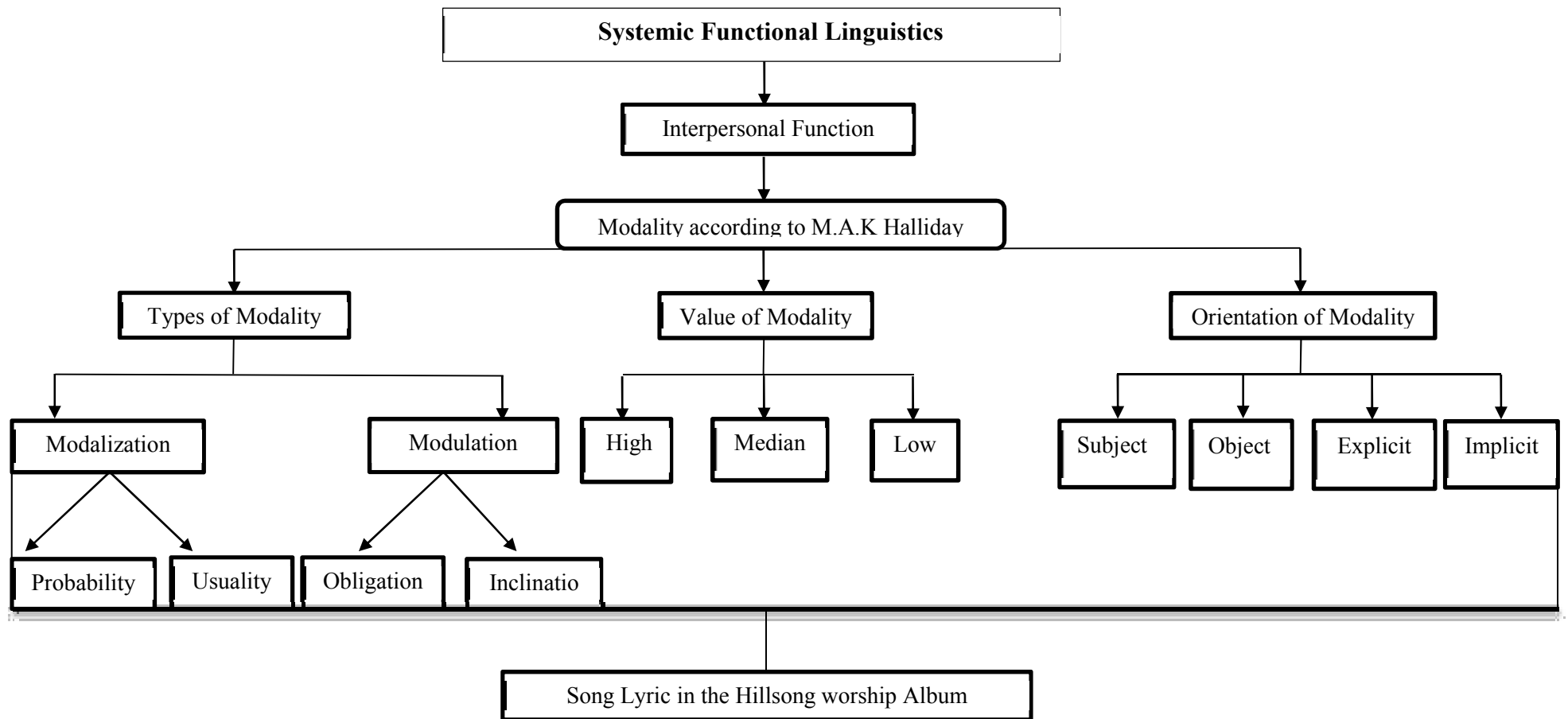


Figure 2.4 Conceptual framework of Modality in the Spiritual song lyric of the Hillsong worship Album.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In conduct study a method is needed, the writer must know the method that used in the study so that the result study is of high quality. This study used the Mixed method. Mixed method is a research in which the researcher collects, analyzes and mixes both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study or multiphase program of inquiry, according to Burke, Anthony & Turner (2007:112). The writer uses this method because data quantitative and qualitative data was mixed in order to corroborate the findings.

This study aim to describe the modality contained in the spritual song lyric of the Hillsong worship album which were taken from the internet. So that the Mixed approach is very well used as a method in this study, which stick to all the lyric song, in conveying the message implied in the song. The writer use qualitative first by describing the data then the data is then used quantitative to support the quantitative data.

3.2 The Source of Data

Data is the most important thing in this study, because without data research cannot be done. The data from this study are the lyrics of Hillsong Worship spiritual songs, from 28 song titles. The data includes words or sentences contained in the lyrics. The writer got the data from the internet.

In this study, the writer chooses the album of spiritual songs as the data source. Spiritual songs are very often heard by all Christians, especially when they are worship, they sing spiritual songs as a form of gratitude.

3.3 The Technique of Collecting Data

In this study, the writer uses non-participant observation methods to collect data. The writer uses this method because only the writer can listen to the lyrics of the song. The writer takes the data by using the following procedures:

1. Downloading the 28 songs and lyrics of Hillsong worship spiritual songs from the internet.
2. Transcribing the lyrics of the Hillsong worship songs.
3. Listening the Hillsong worship songs.
4. Underlining the song lyrics that contain of Modality.

3.4 The Technique of Analyzing Data

The writer uses several steps to analyze the data as follows:

1. Classifying underlined data containing modality based on Halliday's theory.
2. Making conclusions based on data analysis.
3. Calculating the data in percentage based on the following formula, Bungin (2005:171).

Types of speech function :

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

P= percentage

f = The amount of data obtained in each category

N = Total data