

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Song is an expression of someone's feelings who feel happy, sad, angry, etc. can also be said as poetry or poem depending on the purpose we sing. Song lyrics are media used by songwriter to express ideas and messages to listeners or music lovers. Aside from being entertainment, song lyrics can also be used as a way to provide information and opinions on what is happening about whatever is happening in the lives of singers and other people. Besides it can be a very big power when we listen to spiritual songs. Music can be used to communicate feelings amongst people. Because people have different tastes in music, some people choose music to communicate and convey their emotions.

A song can lift a person's spirit and the listener's heart. We may get carried away in a song by feeling its melody, rhythm, and lyrics. People can also use the song as a source of life motivation by delving deeper into its meaning. It also expresses something or someone's emotions through imaginative and creative choice of words and rhymes. There are songs that tell about sadness, happiness, love, etc. Songs speak to us directly about our experiences; they reassure us in our moments of trouble (Griffie, 1992). Every song has special arrangements in music and lyrics. It is a way of telling language.

Song lyrics are a language used to express the heart of a singer or songwriter. The meaning in this song is very important because the in this song is

Kari Jobe's expression to God. Kari Jobe tells about the gratitude of God's servants for God's love in her family. Kari Brooke Jobe is an American contemporary Christian music singer and songwriter. The genre of music she sings is contemporary Christian worship Contemporary. She is a Singer, songwriter, worship leader. Kari Jobe has released 3 Albums.

Language that is closely related to structure and meaning. That's the case with the lyrics in a song. A language is organized in a system called Systemic Functional Grammar. In this case, the writer wants to know what is the meaning contained in the lyrics of the Kari Jobe song that makes people like the song. This analysis is carried out based on Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) approach which is introduced by Halliday (Halliday 1994). Systemic Functional Grammar is language that used to express meaning and perform various functions in various contexts and situations of our daily lives. Metafunction is a part in compiling a good and correct grammatical structure. Metafunction is divided into 3 parts, namely Interpersonal function, ideational function and textual function.

Systemic Functional Grammar has several types, one of which is modality. There are two types of modality they are modalization and modulation. Modalization consist of probability and usability. Modulation consist of Obligation and Inclination. Through modality, a speaker in a conversation can express his commitment to the truth of the proposition that he contributes to the interlocutor.

Based on the explanation above about modalities and types of modality, the writer are interested in analyzing the modalities with data on spiritual songs from Kari Jobe. In this thesis, the writer focuses on the modality analysis of

spiritual song lyrics based on the types modality. The results of this thesis are expected to be able to help readers understand the use of modalities in song lyrics.

It is different from any other theory of language. It interprets language as a system of meaning, accompanied by forms through which the meaning can be realized (Halliday, 1994). This study focuses on the modality that can be seen through realized on the song's lyrics. The study conducts a linguistic study on inter analysis in the songs lyric of Kari Jobe's album *Majestic*. Based on the phenomenon above, the study is conducted to analyze modality in the lyrics of Kari Jobe's album *Majestic* under the title of **An Analysis of Modality in the Lyrics of Kari Jobe Album Spiritual Songs**.

1.2 The Problem of Study

1. What types of modality are found in the lyrics of Kari Jobe album *Majestic*?
2. Which the dominant type of modality are found in the lyrics of Kari Jobe album *Majestic*?

1.3 The Objective of Study

1. To describe modality in the lyric of Kari Jobe album *Majestic*.
2. To find the dominant type of modality in the lyrics of Kari Jobe album *Majestic*.

1.4 The Scope of Study

This study concerns on the realization of modality in the lyrics of Kari Jobe Album *Spiritual Songs*. There are 13 songs to be analyzed which taken from the YouTube. Moreover, this study will explore the types of modality realized in

Kari Jobe's album. In order to analyze the data, the writer limited by the theory of (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The object of the study will be use modality analysis.

1.5 The Significances of Study

This study is expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

1.5.1 Theoritically

This study can be used as a reference for further writer who are interested in discussing modality.

1.5.2 Practically

1. Writer

This study is beneficial to the writer because it strengthens the writer's understanding of modality.

2. Students

It is hoped that this study can inform students that each song contains interpersonal meaning. Therefore, song lyrics can be studied through their grammatical functions.

3. Lecturers

This study is expected to help the lecturers to give more attentions to the SFL field by giving more SFL knowledge to the students, especially English Department students

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This study have significant parts of the theoretical framework are presented in this study, including Systemic Functional Grammar, Lexicogrammar, Interpersonal Function, Ideational Function and Textual Function, Modality, Types of Modality, Song Lyric, Conceptual Framework. To sum it up, the writer utilized to describe the theoretical framework.

2.2 Systemic Functional Grammar

Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) is a study of language which focuses on language as a resource of meaning. This theory is introduced by M.A.K Halliday by using discourse analysis. (Bloor & Bloor, 2004) present a short account of the analysis of English for those starting out with functional grammar. Stated that in systemic functional grammar, a language is a system of meanings. It is different from any other theory of language since it has both systematic and functional in its characteristic. Systemic theory is a theory of meaning as choice, by which a language or any other semiotic system is interpreted as networks of interlocking options (Halliday, M.A.K. & Hasan, 1985). Clause is the grammatical form used in this study. (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004) stated that the clause is the central meaning processing unit in the lexicogrammar. (Puspitasari et al., 2021) stated that there are three kinds of meaning based on the

Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) approach: ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. Interpersonal meaning is a meaning used to express someone's attitudes and judgments (Halliday, 1985). People use language in their communication in everyday social life. They convey meaning in spoken or written discourse in terms of grammar and meaning. The function of language is learned as Systemic Functional Grammar, according to Gerot and Wignell (1994), Language is viewed as a resource for producing meaning in Functional Grammar. These grammars try to characterize language as it is used in real life, therefore they concentrate on texts and their circumstances. They're interested in how structures produce meaning as well as the structures themselves.

2.3 Lexicogrammar

Lexicogrammar is a term used in systemic functional linguistics to describe how words are organized. (Halliday, M.A.K. & Hasan, 1985) Lexicogrammar, also called lexical grammar, is a term applied in systemic functional grammar (SFG) to emphasize the interdependence of vocabulary between lexis and syntax, namely grammar. The term introduced by the famous linguist MAK Halliday is a combination of the words lexicon and grammar. Adjective: lexicogrammatical.

2.4 Metafunction

Metafunction is that part of the system of a language. There are three metafunctions formulated by Halliday (1985) which form the basic foundation on which Systemic Functional Grammar is based. These 'certain basic functions' are the three metafunctions: the ideational, the interpersonal and the textual.

Metafunction itself is a group of semantic systems which concerns a different mode of the meaning of clauses.

(Gerot-Wignell, 2013) refer to these three metafunctions as three types of meaning, which are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. Within the ideational, there is a subdivision into experiential and logical. The experiential refers to prepositional content encoded as processes, events, the participants therein and the accompanying circumstances, the types of objects referred to and their qualities.

2.4.1 Interpersonal Function

Language is viewed through the lens of its function in social interactions in interpersonal meaning. Interpersonal meaning is a function of language to build and maintain social relationship (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). The speaker takes on a specific speech role while speaking, and the interlocutors are expected to take on a complementary role that the speaker expects the hearers to take in turn. When a speaker provides the listener information, for example, she is mistakenly inviting him to receive the information. Interpersonal meanings are those that communicate a speaker's feelings and opinions. The tone of language has a big impact on these kinds of meanings.

Interpersonal Function is defined as the power used behind the modality expressions, since modality is part of interpersonal function (Ideational, interpersonal, textual). (Gerot & Wignell, 1994)It is concerned with the writer's attitude to the message and is typically realized through modal verbs (e.g. may, should) and various types of modal adjuncts (e.g. probably, obviously)".

2.4.2 Ideational Function

Ideational meanings are interpretations of phenomena, of what objects are or do, and of the conditions that surround these events. These meanings are most centrally influenced by the field of discourse. The sphere of discourse has the greatest influence on ideational meanings. The manner of discourse has an impact on the textual meanings. Finally, interpersonal meanings express a speaker's opinions and judgments, which are largely influenced by the tone of the conversation.

2.4.3 Textual Function

Textual Meaning is a meaning about the message which relates to the environment and explain the cohesion and coherence of a text (Gerot & Wignell, 1994). Textual meanings relates to the constructions of text which portray the sequence, flow, cohesion and continuity of discourse.

2.5 Modality

Modality according to (Huddleston & Pullun, 2002) modality is considered an important linguistic device to express social roles and relationship between speaker/writer and hearer/reader. (Medina & Noorman, 2020) note that there are two types of modality, they are modalization and modulation. Modality is the expression of the writer's attitudes or comments towards a proposition. It is expressed through the modal verbs (may, can, could, will, should); semi-modal verbs (have to, be going to, have got to); and other adjectives, adverbs and nouns (probably, probable, probability). It also has an interpersonal meaning that is related with the speaker's likelihood judgment, degree of obligation, possibility,

prophecy, intention, and so on. Different degrees of assertiveness implied by a text can convey various types of interpersonal relationships between the writer or speaker and the reader or listener. The feature focused on here will be specific on the use of modality (modal verb and modal auxiliary verb) such as must, may, will, would, can and could. Modality is the intermediate degrees between yes and no and between positive and negative poles (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004).

Modality also expresses strong, medium or weak positions or spaces between yes and no (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Halliday refers to probability and usuality together as modalization, which he associates with propositions (statements and questions), he refers to obligation and readiness as modulation, which is associated with proposals (offers and commands).

Modality entails varying degrees of value assigned to the modal judgment. The three basic modal judgment values are high, median, and low. Different modal judgment scales result in different meanings. In our everyday communication, some statements or utterances cannot be expressed only by just yes or no but there also degrees between yes or no. Modality is part of action done by the language users when they change their linguistics experience to each other which is represented in a text. Modality contains consideration, perspective, attitude or judgment of the addresser to the information, goods and service they see or they experience (Umeh I. A. (PhD) & Anyanwu E. C. (PhD), 2020). When modality is used to argue about the probability or the frequency of prepositions, it is referred to as modalization. When modality is used to argue about the obligation or inclination of proposals, it is referred to as modulation.

2.6 Types of Modality

In Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), modality is mainly located in the interpersonal components of the grammar and choices in this component are independent of grammatical choices in other components, for example, choices of transitivity in the ideational component (Halliday 2004). Modality is a way of introducing attitudinal voice to discourse.

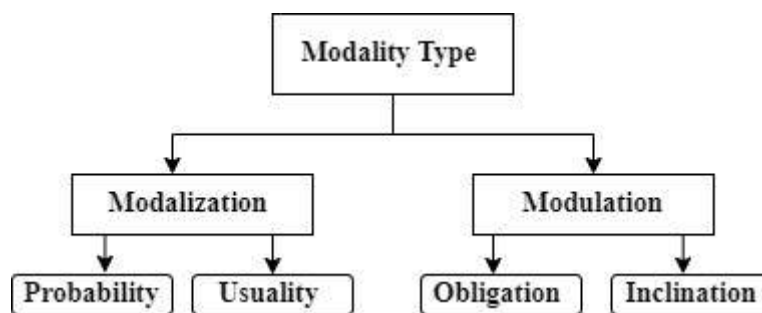


Figure 2.1. Basic Systems of Modality (Halliday, 2004)

2.6.1 Modalization

(Almurashi, 2016) defines modalization as a type of modality which is used to assess the probability or usuality of a proposition. Halliday presents that modalization involves the expression of two kinds of meaning. Modalization is the speaker's judgment to proposition of information commodity which is used in communication or interaction. According to Eggins (1994), Modalization is one part of the overall grammatical domain of modality, which is a complicated area of English grammar concerned with the numerous ways in which a language user might bring on his or her message, conveying diverse attitudes and judgments.

a. Probability

Probability is where the speaker expresses judgments as to the likelihood or probability of something happening or being. (Nugraha, 2019) It is used by the speaker to express judgments or prediction of something happened, is happening or will happen in the future. The speaker expresses judgement as to the likelihood or probability of something happening or being.

For example: Linda is in the campus, she must be studying.

In the clause uses the modal word 'must be' which means to show possibility. In the sense of representing yes and no in the exchange of information between the speaker and listener. In this example the speaker is trying to convince the listener about probability, the possibility that is not necessarily the case.

b. Usuality

Usuality where the speaker expresses judgements as to the frequency with which something happens or is. Position on a scale between positive and negative (always/never). Usuality can be expressed through three ways (Halliday 1994), they are: finite modal operator, modal adjunct and both finite modal operator and modal adjunct.

For example: Linda is always there after lunch time.

The underlined word is modal 'always' is an expression of modality. Occurs when the speaker and listener exchange information with each other of modal 'always' represents the meaning of 'yes and no'. The addition of the modal type 'always' represents the belief that something that happens often and it is a habit.

The expressions of modalization, both in probability and usuality involved the three degrees of modality, they are high, median and low. Those are presented in the following table. The three degrees of modality used to indicate modalization in both probability and usuality. The degree or derivative it is likely to do with a positive or negative polar roles. 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. The results are listed in the table below.

Table 2.1 The Degree of Modalization Realization (Halliday, 1985:335-339)

Modality	Degree of Modalization		
	High	Medium	Low
Probability	Must, certainly, believe, sure, of course, definitely, can't, couldn't, bet	Probably, think probable, will be, won't, should	Maybe, possibly, may, perhaps, can, possible
Usuality	Always	Usually, frequently, often.	sometimes, occasionally, ever, never, once, rarely, seldom

2.6.2 Modulation

Modulation according to (Ilham, 2019) is a way for speakers to express their judgments or attitudes about actions and events. As a part of interpersonal realization, modulation always deals with demanding, direction, advice, permission, undertaking, or capability. These can be realized into asking for someone, offering declarative statement, advising statement, or even directing imperative statement.

For commands, the modality is one of obligation, which may be either subjective or objective. The modality is chiefly expressed by modal verbs such as “will, should, would, could, can, must” or modal adverbs such as “probably, usually, possibly, always, certainly”, etc. In addition, these two forms can also be combined together to achieve the denotation of modalization. There are two types of modulation, they are obligation and inclination. Those are explained as follows:

a. Obligation

(Halliday, M.A.K. & Hasan, 1985) refers modulation as the way speakers express their judgments or attitudes about actions and events. Obligation occurs when the speaker gives command, suggestion, demand, and advice to the listener that must be done.

For example: You must be so proud.

The word 'should', expresses the speaker's demand for advice to the listener by giving hope to someone to done and responded well.

b. Inclination

Inclination represents the tendency of speakers in doing something, and the capability from his or her own feeling. In inclination, the speaker may signal ability, willingness and determination. Ability implies someone’s ability to do something with minimum inclination; willingness implies stronger inclination; and determination is the strongest inclination.

For example: Sania wants to understand the Novel Pride and Prejudice.

The underlined term, the adjective 'want to,' expresses the modality in a different way. Knowledge exchanged between the speaker and the audience means the tendency of the speaker.

Modulation is a way of asking for directions or expressing our desire to have someone perform something for us. As stated in the table below, there are three levels of modulation:

Table 2.2 The Degree of Modulation Realization (Halliday, 1985: 335-339)

Modality	Degree of Modulation		
	High	Medium	Low
Obligation	Must, have to, ought to, need to, is to, required to.	Should, shall, will, would, supposed	May, might, can, could, allowed
Inclination	Determined to, need to	Want to, keen, will, would, won't, wouldn't	Willing

2.7 Spiritual Song

Hymns are songs that are created without being sourced from Bible verses. This song is an individual expression that reflects the experience with God. Today, spiritual songs are widely known through gospel songs whose lyrics are simpler. According to (Luxemburg, Jan Van, 1989) lyrics or song lyrics can be considered as poetry and vice versa and appropriate, such as the definition of poetry texts not only suffices for types of literature but also advertising expressions, proverbs, slogans, prayers and pop song lyrics. The song is a poem whose tone, rhythm, time, and melody are all expressed in unison to generate harmony. The production of tone or sound art in the sequence, combination, and temporal relationships (typically accompanied by musical instruments) to make

musical compositions with composition and perfection is referred to as a song (using rhythm).

The English word "ode" refers to a general and generic term for "song," of which "psalms and hymns" are examples (Ephesians 5:19; Colossians 3:16). It encompasses all forms of lyric poetry, but the term "spiritual" is restricted to songs inspired by the Holy Spirit and used in the joyous and devotional expression of the spiritual life. While songs such as psalms and hymns were employed in public worship and praise, they were better suited to personal, private, and social use; for example, in family worship, during meals, in the agape (love-feasts), in prayer meetings, and religious interaction from home to home. The verses given above grant apostolic authorization for the use of other languages.

2.8 Lyrics

Song lyrics are part of the expression as well as a means of delivery messages and opinions to the wider community. Lyrics are written words made up specifically for music or for specially made music. The lyrics are the words that make up a song usually consist of a verse and a chorus. Opinion and the message contained in the lyrics of the song can be understood through language lyricist selected style. According to (Semi, 1985) Lyrics are short poems with kind of emotions. The lyrics (poetry) express the writer's emotions, usually brief and in a stanza or recognizable form. Some lyrics are abstract, almost incomprehensible, and, in such cases, the explanation emphasizes form, articulation, metering and symmetry of expression.

2.9 Kari Jobe

Kari Brooke Jobe is a beautiful woman who was born on April 6, 1981. She is a singer and songwriter of contemporary Christian music in America. Since her first album in 2009, she has received two Grammy Award nominations and ten Dove Award nominations, six of which she won.

Kari Jobe is also a member of Gateway Worship, a Christian worship band associated with Gateway Church. Kari Jobe has experienced many miracles and wants to share her story through her songs. Kari Jobe has 1.18 Million subscribers on her personal YouTube channel and the songs on the *Majestic* album have been watched by tens of millions of people. Song with the most viewers is "Forever" with 64 million views. Followed by the song "I'm Not Alone" with 42 million views. Many people share the Kari Jobe song on other social media accounts such as Facebook and Instagram. Kari Jobe's Instagram account got 1.4 million followers and 24 fanpage accounts. Kari Jobe's Facebook account has 1.6 million followers and the video for the song Forever on the *Majestic* album has been watched by 88 thousand viewers. Nominations: GMA Dove Award for Worship Album of the Year, GMA Dove Award for Recorded Music Packaging of the Year. Source: <https://www.allmusic.com/artist/kari-jobe-mn0000549197/biography> (2022, 23 February).

2.10 Previous Research

Several previous researches analyze modality into various object such as news, book, song and movie. A number of studies on modality and Systemic Functional Grammar have been conducted several studied such us:

Syahira et al. (2021) did research that aimed to find out types of modality and to explain how the most dominant types of modality in news item is used in the texts news in The Jakarta Post newspaper. This research was conducted by using corpus analysis as the appropriate tool to analyze the online written text. At the same result, Yuliana & Imperiani. (2017) investigated the realizations of interpersonal meaning in newsletters offering online courses by general and Islamic educational institutions, and whether or not the realization of this strand of meaning by the two groups of institutions is similar. In the similar vein, Abdulameer et al. (2019) employed qualitative analysis the systemic functional linguistics with Critical discourse analysis to find out the answers for the next two questions: First, How the transitivity process recognizes the experiential meaning in the social actor's discourse in the Western and Eastern online news? Second, what are the differences or similarities in the social actor's discourse in Eastern and Western online news.

Harun et al. (2018) did research that aimed to analyse the ways that language is exploited in BBCA and AJ to report on struggles around the driving restriction on Saudi women, particularly in the used of modality as one of discourse construction strategy utilised by the news outlets. At the outcome Sadia & Ghani (2018) aimed to firstly, this paper deals with the analysis of “Modals” in

English and highlights their nature and function. Secondly, it reports on which modal verbs are commonly used by the editors. Thirdly, it is focused on how the modal verbs in Pakistani English newspapers are used to manipulate readers' opinion towards specific issues. For this purpose, a corpus of two Pakistani English newspapers: *The Dawn* and *The News*, equally divided by editors, was analyzed using a concordance tool.

Second, there are several studies that examine modality with movie as the object, including: Faisal & Syahri (2019) identified the types of deontic modality and the meaning of utterances that found in *The Maze Runner (The Death Cure)* movie. This research used script only from the movie entitled *The Maze Runner (The Death Cure)* that had been analyzed by the researcher. According to Linh N.T.T, (2021) analyzed the posters of fifteen top grossing American romantic comedies. Romdhani et al. (2018) did research that aimed to analyze the translation techniques used by the subtitler to translate modality orientation and the impact of the translation techniques on the modality orientation shifts in "*The Jungle Book*" movie subtitle. This research was a descriptive qualitative research. The data in this research were words, phrases, and clauses as the marker of modality orientation in the movie, and translation techniques used by the subtitler. Anggeliana et al. (2021) explored the influence of product placement towards purchase intention while assessing the effectiveness of the ad determined by aspects of prominence, celebrity endorsement, modality, attitude towards movie and attitude towards brand. In a similar finding Wang & Xing (2020), analyzed the promotional posters of the film *X-Men: Dark Phoenix*,

aiming to study its unique multi-modal discourse features based on the visual image grammar theory framework of Kress & Van Leeuwen

Third, there are several research that examine modality in Books as the object including: Mutia (2018) analyze the types of metaphor of modality, describe the realization metaphor of modality and explain the context of metaphor of modality in novel. In the similar result Shahmohammadi & Ghafoori (2017) carried out to compared the use of modality markers in terms of frequency and their categorical distribution in two academic books, written in English, in the field of Applied Linguistics by native English and non- native Iranian authors. Wininger et al. (2019) focused on the presence and quantity of learning styles discussion in 20 texts commonly used in educator preparation programs (i.e., introduction to education and educational psychology texts); definitions, models, stances on usage, and recommendations for usage provided; and whether references cited in the texts were empirical studies. Hermawan & Rahyono (2019) investigated the ideational meanings of science through the analyses of types and functions of the images used in science textbooks, the formality of the pictures, the genre of the texts used as the main passage, and the process types used. However, Suciati et al. (2021) Did research that aimed at analyzing types of modality and the interpersonal meaning through modality system realized in hortatory exposition texts that is used by senior high school grade XI textbook.

Fourth, there are several research that examine modality in Songs as the object including: Sari et al. (2019) described the aspects of Interpersonal Meaning in the lyric of Adele's Album 21. Convesely, Medina & Noorman (2020) did

research that aimed to analyze five selected song lyrics from Queen's Greatest Hits album, and it is to generate the meanings from the analysis results. At the same identical result Pranoto et al. (2020) described the mood types used in the lyrics of Coldplay's album A Head Full of Dreams, to described the modality in the lyrics of Coldplay's album A Head Full of Dreams.

According Siska (2018) aimed to described the students' ability in studying Grammar especially Modality by using song. Terrigno (2021) focused on Brahms's settings of three poems that juxtapose a life of tribulation and transcendent death or opacity and illumination.

Fifth, there are several research that examine modality in Speech as the object including: Syamsidar et al. (2019) focused on analyzed mood types and choice of modality in that speech. However, Utomo et al. (2018) did research that aimed to found the differences and similarities of mood types and describe the interpretation of mood types used in the speeches of Steve Jobs as a businessman and Barack Obama as a politician.

Amalia et al. (2018) examined the interpersonal meaning in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY)'s speech. Umeh I. A. (PhD) & Anyanwu E. C. (PhD) (2020) identified the modal auxiliary verbs that are frequently used in the second term inaugural speech of Governor Willie Obiano and to identified how the semantic meanings of these modal auxiliary verbs have contributed to the overall message conveyed in the inaugural speech. At the same result, Rosyda et al. (2020) reported the study of Donald Trump's Speech on Iran's Nuclear Deal which focuses on the types of modality.

2.11 Conceptual Framework

In this conceptual framework, it can be seen the parts to be studied, which are: using material modalities, which are primarily interpersonal functions. The writer will discuss the modalities listed in the lyrics of the Majestic album, the problem that becomes the benchmark for the writer is: the type and dominant modality that can be contained in the Kari Jobe song.

Where there are two types namely modalization and modulation which also have a probability, usuality, obligation and inclination of the part. This research uses mixed method. From the results of this study, existing problems to be answered so that from the results of this study it can be seen how often this modality is used in the song Kari Jobe album Majestic.

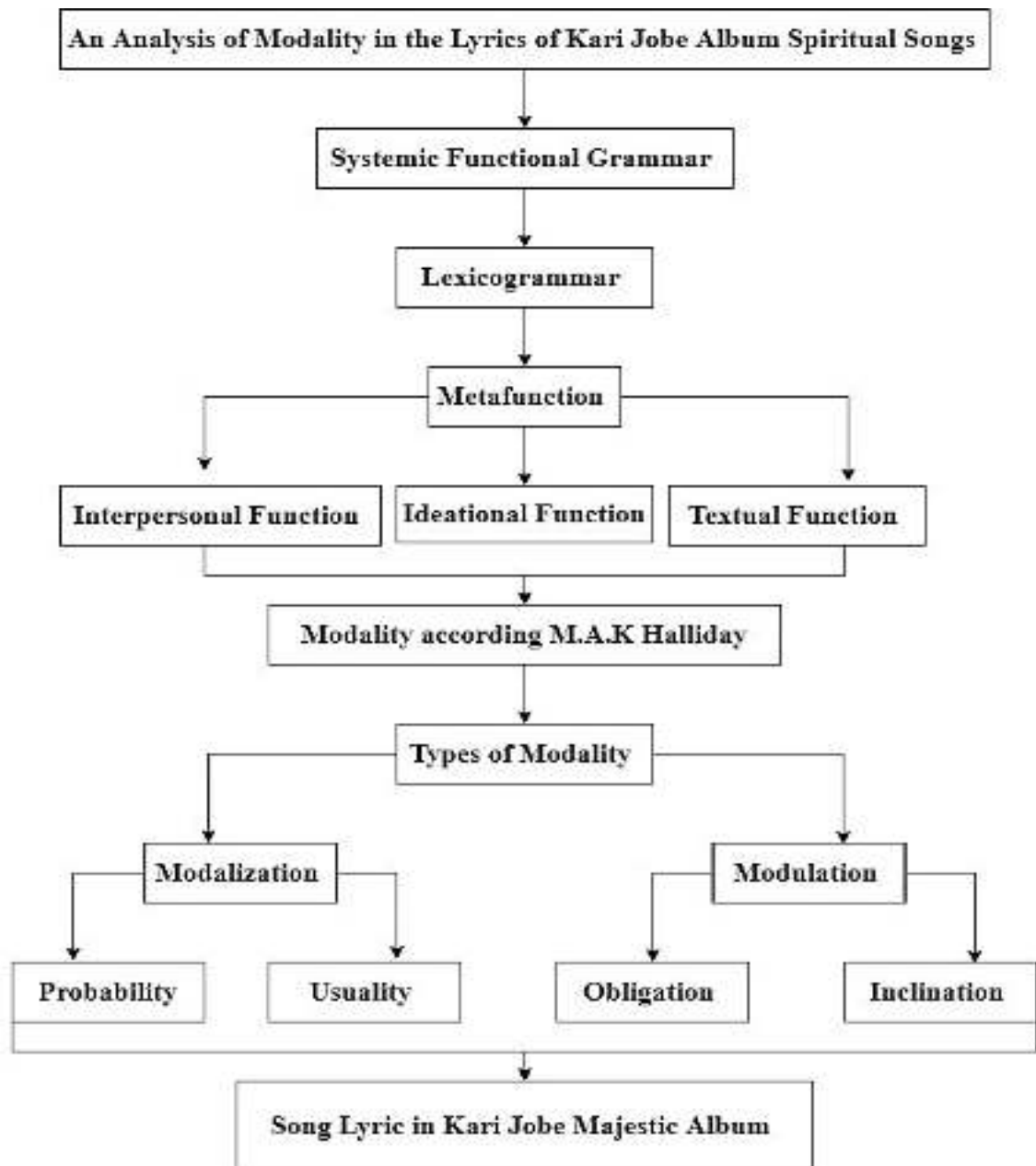


Figure 2.2 *Conceptual Framework “An Analysis of Modality in the Lyrics of Kari Jobe's Album Spiritual Songs”*

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Research Design

The research method that the writer used is mixed methods research. (Creswell, 2009) In carrying out research, a method is needed and the writer must know the methods used in learning so that learning outcomes are of high quality. This research used mixed methods. Mixed methods is a study in which the writer collect, analyze and combine quantitative and qualitative data. The writer uses this method because the data are quantitative and qualitative.

The writer in this study has tried to characterize the modalities in the lyrics of the album Majestic by Kari Jobe by using a modality approach using calculations in the form of percentages and detailed data descriptions using words, clauses, sentences and paragraphs.

3.2 Source of Data

The data itself is in the form of sentences, phrases, clauses, or words that obtained from song lyrics. Sources of data that have been used in this study were taken from the YouTube channel and the internet. The data is a clause in the lyrics.

3.3 The Technique of Collecting Data

In this study the writer uses this method because only the writer can listen to the lyrics of the song. The writer retrieve data using the following procedure:

1. Download 13 songs and song lyrics on the Majestic album from Internet.

Kari Jobe has released thirteen songs in Majestic album.

2. Listen to the songs.
3. Transcripts of the lyrics of the songs on the Majestic album.
4. Underline song lyrics containing modalities.

In this study, the writer used indirect observation techniques using videos from YouTube and the internet to get song lyrics from Kari Jobe. Then, the writer examined the lyrics of the songs in the album. The album's theme song is a feeling of gratitude and a miracle in living with God that happens to the writer in facing life.

3.4 The Technique of Analyzing Data

The writer uses the following steps to analyze the data, namely:

1. Grouping underlined data containing modalities based on Halliday's theory.
2. Analyze data based on types of modality.
3. Make conclusions based on data analysis.
4. Calculate the data in percentages based on the following formula Bungin (2005:171).

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

P = percentage

f = the amount of data obtained in each category

N = Total data