

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain the methods of this research. It's consists of the research design, source of data, research instrument, technique of data collection, data analysis technique, and the last is trustworthiness of data.

A. Research Design

Qualitative research is a general term that encompasses a variety of interpretive techniques designed to represent, decode, translate, and otherwise pertain to the meaning of social phenomena occurring in the natural world. Based on Krippendorff (2004:18) content analysis is one of the research techniques for making replicable and valid conclusions from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use. Content analysis is one of the research methods for drawing replicable and accurate assumptions from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the ways in which they are used.

Qualitative approach was chosen in this study to analyze the use of figurative language in poetry on the grounds that this approach allows researchers to find out the deep meanings contained in figurative language and understand the context and experience of the subject holistically. According to Creswell (2013:68), a qualitative approach allows researchers to capture the complexity of human phenomena by delving into context and individual perspectives, which is appropriate to the analysis of figurative language in poetry that often involves subjective expressions and implied nuances. In the context of poetry, Eisner

(2008:11) emphasizes the importance of a qualitative approach to understanding the meaning and artistic value contained in literary works. This approach allows researchers to recognize the uniqueness of poetry as a form of artistic expression that reflects human experience in a unique and distinctive way.

Therefore, the qualitative approach in this study provides a solid methodological foundation for exploring and analyzing the use of figurative language in poetry, as well as understanding the meaning and artistic value contained in these literary works in depth.

B. Source of Data

For gathering accurate information, the writer needs accurate data from a qualified source. The writer used poem *To The Evening Star* by William Blake as a basis of data when doing this study. Data sources are classified into two categories: main data and secondary data. In the analysis or documentary history, primary and secondary sources' quality is the primary qualification to be included in the database. As explained by Ary (2010:467) historians classify the material as a primary and secondary source. Initial records (correspondence, papers, studies, etc), relics, remnants, or objects are examples of primary sources. These are the immediate results of activities or participant notes. Between the case and the user of the text, secondary sources are the thoughts of a non-observer. It means that primary sources and secondary sources are different. The main source in this study is a sentence of figurative language, and the data source is a poem *To The Evening Star* by William Blake, which can be found in the book Poetical Sketches, the book can accessed at <https://archive.org/details/poeticalsketches00blakuft/mode/1up>.

Subjects from which data can be derived are the study's data base. This research uses poem *To The Evening Star* by William Blake, and then uses secondary data to other sources outside the poem that are closed to the subject and can support primary data, such as textbooks, another undergraduate thesis, journals, and internet sources.

C. Research Instrument

In collecting data, the writer needs instruments. The instrument to be used by the writer is its documentation. According to O'leary (2004:177) the term "document" can be defined as a more just form of paper, encompassing a variety of media, including photographs, television programs, and even artwork. Documentation is the science of information in general, encompassing all academic and professional disciplines that handle recorded information. It means that documentation is a way used to obtain information from written sources or otherwise. In obtaining data, the writer has used a documentation method to get detailed data on the figurative language used in poem *To The Evening Star* by William Blake.

D. Data Collection

In many observational experiments, investigations collect different sources of data and spend considerable time in general environments collecting information (Creswell,2013:178) Data collection measures includes governing study boundaries, gathering unstructured or semi-structured interviews, observations, documents, and sets rules for recording information. It means that data collecting for information include interviews, observation, and documentation. Based on the

research instrument and research design used by researchers in this study, The technique used in collecting data in this study are:

1. Deciding the poem

Researcher chose poem *To The Evening Star* by William Blake because the researcher felt that had been no previous research on this poem.

2. Reading the poem and take a note

The researcher reading poem To The Evening Star by William Blake carefully and taking notes some word or sentence in every stanza that found figurative language.

3. Identifying figurative language in the poem

The researcher read the notes and identifying what figurative language are used and found in the poem *To The Evening Star* by William Blake.

4. Researcher analyze, classifying, and grouping some of figurative language found in the poem *To The Evening Star* by William Blake.

E. Data Analysis

Researcher use information analysis as a data analysis tool. One of the main methods used in qualitative study is content analysis. According to Cohen, et al (2007:475) it focuses on logical and correct language (e.g. in code and types use) because its analytical rules are accurate, transparent, and public. Further, because data is in a fixed form (text) of friction through reanalysis and replication is possible. Meanwhile, Miles and Huberman (1994:6) defining data analysis is a procedure for locating and arranging interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials you gathered logically to allow you to find the find.

The researcher's process for analyzing the poem 'To the Evening Star' by William Blake involves several steps. First, the researcher reads the poem repeatedly to identify its figurative language. Second, the researcher identifies the figurative language used in the poem. Third, the researcher classifies the figurative language found in the poem and records it in a data table. And the last, the researcher draws conclusions based on the displayed and interpreted data to make the study's results more accessible to readers.

F. Trustworthiness of the Data

Data validation is the conclusion or the end of finding data of in data collection process. Cresweell (2013:202) said that validity is used to suggest determining whether the findings are accurate from the standponit of the researcher, the participants, or the readers or an account. Data validation is a part of qualitative research. It is aimed to show whether the data of this research are valid or not. Miles and Hubberman (1994:266) defines validation is based on truth or reasonable to accept. It means that validation of data is the degree of truthworthiness data for the research. This research uses triangulation strategy to validate the findings. Creswell (2013:207) state that triangulation is a process to getting a fix data from the various of point of view. In other words, triangulation is the technique used in checking the validity of the data through the combination of many different tools, perspective and time in qualitative method. To validate the findngs of this research, the researcher takes help from one of lectures of the State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Kediri, Ulin Ni'mah Rodliya Ulfah, M.Pd who is the expert in this field. She checks

the validity by reading the information and evidences that have been gotten by the researcher.